Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government has not felt the need for an employment guarantee scheme like NREGA for urban poor;
b) if so, the constraints being faced by the Government to start urban employment guarantee scheme for urban poor;
c) whether it is true that some States have already implemented the scheme;
d) if so, the details thereof; and
e) the details of wages are being paid under the said scheme?

(a) and (b): Urban development, including urban poverty alleviation is a state subject. To complement the efforts of State/UT governments, the Government of India is implementing various Urban Missions to alleviate urban poverty and provide basic urban services, including Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) etc.
(c) to (e): As per information available, States that are implementing urban employment scheme are Tripura (Tripura Urban Employment Programme, since 2009), Kerala (Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Programme, since 2010), West Bengal (West Bengal Urban Employment Scheme, since 2010), Odisha (Mukhyamantri Karmatatpara Abhiyaan, since April, 2020), Himachal Pradesh (Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee Yojana) and Jharkhand (Mukhyamantri Shramik Yojana, since 14.08.2020). Rajasthan has announced the Indira Gandhi Shahri Rojgar Guarantee Yojana, in its budget for FY 2022-23. The wages being paid & budget allocation for the schemes vary from State to State.

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