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Title: Discussion on the Demand for Grant No. 50 under the control of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 50 relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant in respect of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case Members find any discrepancy in the list, they may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2017, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 50 relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation."

Demands for Grants (General), 2016-17 in respect of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 2016		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
50	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1276,83,00,000	—	4134,17,00,000	—

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): Madam, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is a very important Ministry. It touches upon the people who reside in the urban areas.

Out of 121 crore people who reside in this country, 38 crore people are residing in the urban areas. Out of these 38 crore people who are residing in the urban areas, 35 per cent of them are qualifying to become poor. That means, they are entitled to the benefits which they get under this Ministry. So, out of 38 crore people, who are residing in the urban areas, 35 per cent of them qualify as poor. That is the information furnished by the survey that had been conducted by the Socio-Economic Caste Census.

Madam, before going to the subject, I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. House and share my views with this House as to what is the reason for this growing population in these urban areas. Now, the trend is that the people are moving towards the urban areas in search of employment and to eke out their livelihood. Further, we can say that in the rural areas, particularly, the agriculture on which the agriculturists and the agricultural labours are depending upon to eke out their livelihood is no more a lucrative profession for them. It is because of the continuous drought situation prevailing all over the country and depletion of underground water. Even the farmers, who own sufficient lands in the villages, are also finding it very difficult to eke out their livelihood. Well, such being the case, it becomes inevitable for the agricultural labourers to think of an alternative profession to eke out their livelihood.

Even the Governments – respective State Governments or the Government of India – are not being able to improve the living conditions of the agriculturists and the farmers. So, they are disappointed. But they hope that they would get something in the urban areas. That is why the people have now started moving towards the urban areas. That is the trend, which we have been noticing.

Madam, there are two important schemes, which directly deal with a large section of society, which comes under this Ministry. One is Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and the other is National Urban Livelihood Mission. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is now being introduced by this NDA Government. Earlier, the UPA Government had one programme, which was named after Rajiv Gandhi, which was being called as Rajiv Awas Yojana. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana also, the UPA Government was doing wonderful and tremendous work to meet the demands of these urban people, who wanted shelter and also to improve their living condition.

Now, Madam, this NDA Government have got their vision and mission with regard to housing. Having renamed this scheme as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, they have got a mission to provide 'Housing for All by 2022'. That is their mission. We welcome it. We can definitely appreciate the concern of the Union Government to provide housing for all the needy people by 2022.

But now we have to see whether the Government is really concerned about this vision or mission. What is the budgetary allocation and support for these two schemes to fulfil their dream of providing housing for all the people by 2022? The target and the amount they have earmarked are very important.

Madam, the Census discloses that up to 2011-12, 1.86 crore people or approximately about two crore people in this country were residing in the urban areas, are badly in need of shelter for them. By the end of 2020-22, approximately this Government or any future Government, which comes to power, will have about six years of time from today, to fulfil the dream of this NDA Government of providing Housing for All by 2022.

The requirement of houses by 2022 is 3 crore and 41 lakhs. So, if really the Government is concerned about their announcement in the Budget and also about their Mission to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022, they should act fast. What is their performance last year and what is their plan for this year? That is very important. The total budget allocation for the entire Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), for 2014-15 was Rs. 6,008 crore. The revised estimates were Rs. 3,413 crore. For 2015-16, it was Rs. 5,634 crore but the revised estimates were only Rs. 1,961 crore. For 2016-17, the amount earmarked is only Rs. 5,411 crore. If that is the case, if they proceed in the same way for one or two years more, can they really reach the target of providing 'Housing for All' by 2022? That should not remain as slogans.

We have reposed too much confidence on Shri Venkaiah Naidu Ji who incidentally represents Karnataka. We are reposing a lot of confidence. But we are disappointed. Forget about what he is trying to provide to Karnataka. What are the efforts to provide housing for the people who reside in this country and who are residing in the urban areas? For the last three years consistently, the allocation of Budget is being reduced.

Madam, for example, for the year 2014-15, the amount that was given to the PMAY was Rs. 1,892 crore. For the year 2015-16, it was Rs. 4,618 crore but unfortunately, the revised estimates were only Rs. 1,415 crore. For this year, they have got about Rs. 5,075 crore. The Standing Committee have expressed their dissatisfaction about under-utilization of funds in this area. They have further mentioned that the officials who deposed before the Standing Committee, had clearly said that they required at least Rs. 8,816 crore for this year to meet this year's demand for the approved projects. If that is the case, then how are they going to achieve the target? Why are they simply announcing their vision and mission without giving any financial support? It is of no use and we are simply discussing on the floor of the House. It is of no use. Why am I telling this? I will bring to the notice of this hon. august House how the scheme has been taken seriously for the last three years. These are the figures which are furnished by the hon. Minister while answering Starred Questions on the floors of the House in Rajya Sabha and in Lok Sabha. I will only mention the period after this Government took over. In the year 2015-16, they discontinued the scheme RAY, that is, Rajiv Awas Yojana.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee also mentioned that repeated change of names will also create problem and confusion among the Government as well as the people, and that is also one of the reasons for underutilization of funds. These are the remarks made by the Standing Committee. This is the answer given by the hon. Minister: As on 1st March, 2016, the total number of houses sanctioned—there is only one housing scheme now—or the number of dwelling units involved for construction during the current year is this much. It is because after this scheme is introduced, the information furnished is that under PMAY, no target is achieved but the progress is that 5,08,902 houses are sanctioned or under construction. That is the answer furnished by the hon. Minister. This is for one year.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude. Your Party has got another speaker.

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Madam, I have taken only 10 minutes time. Definitely, with all responsibility I am telling you I will complete in another five minutes.

Madam, only 5,08,902 houses are under construction. If at this rate the construction is proceeded, how can they reach the target of providing houses to all by 2022 by providing at least a minimum of 3,41,00,000 houses to the people who are residing in the urban areas? It is an impossibility. The hon. Minister should fairly concede that it is an impossibility to fulfill the target at this rate.

Housing is very important for States which are given special status under article 371. Under article 371, Maharashtra and Gujarat are given special status. Likewise, under article 371J, Karnataka is also given special status. If one visits Hyderabad and Karnataka, definitely, anybody will come to the conclusion that it is a place where much thrust should be given or at least, in the cities or towns which are located in these States and are covered under article 371J. Assam also comes under article 371 where there is no housing under PMAY. There is no housing under PMAY in Karnataka.

Fortunately, very recently, after giving these figures, the hon. Minister was kind enough to sanction 16,000 houses to Karnataka whereas the requirement in Karnataka is 10,02,000 houses. But the hon. Minister, who is representing Karnataka, who is likely to be re-nominated in the coming elections also—we are really proud of you—fortunately, has given 1,93,147 houses to Andhra Pradesh to which State he is belonging. But you have not given any houses to Karnataka. Only recently you have given 16,000 houses to Karnataka. This is really injustice. How can we answer the people of Karnataka when you have given 1,93,147 houses to Andhra Pradesh? Of course, we are happy. That State also deserves it. But how can we tell our people that no houses are given by hon. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu who is representing that State?

Finally, I will mention only one point. Another aspect is, poverty alleviation is also very important.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Muddahanume Gowda, please conclude.

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Madam, I will finish in two minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You conclude in one minute.

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: I finish it in two minutes only.

Madam, even the funds allocated for the National Urban Renewal Mission is very, very meagre. Unless the poverty is alleviated, unless the people who are residing in the slums are economically empowered, how can you improve the conditions of these people? It has been announced that 100 smart cities will be constructed in the country. But unless the financial position of the people who are residing there is not improved, how can you fulfil that target?

For 2014-15, Rs.703 crore was earmarked whereas for 2016-17, only Rs.325 crore is earmarked. The hon. Minister is fortunately representing Karnataka. But we are not happy. Even your own officials before the Standing Committee requested for higher funds. So, you should rise to the occasion and raise more funds. This is an area where you can touch the people who are really in need of houses and improve their economic condition. Thank you.

CUT MOTIONS

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): As the hon. Member has taken my name and made some comments, I want to say a few words. Madam, I will answer elaborately once all the Members have spoken.

One point the hon. Member made is why Karnataka has been given only 16,522 houses. I want to tell all the hon. Members that there is a system of it. A State has to ask how many houses it requires, how many cities it requires, these are the beneficiaries, etc. Then, we examine it. There is a committee to finalize it. So, the total number of houses asked by Karnataka is 16,522. Total number of house sanctioned for Karnataka is 16,522. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go in record except what Shri Suresh C. Angadi speaks.

...(*Interruptions*) * * *

SHRI SURESH C. ANGADI (BELAGAVI): Respected Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. Housing is one of the most important sectors after agriculture and textile, which can provide employment to the youths and the people of the country.

Madam, housing is a burning problem which is prevailing in the country. This sector is contributing next to agriculture and textile in terms of labour and economic development. In anybody's life, anywhere in the world, for a human being or an animal, two things are very important, that is, food and shelter. In addition to this, cloth is a must for human beings. These are the basic necessities for the living beings.

Since Independence, we all have given assurances to the people for *roti, kapda aur makan*. Many elections have been conducted on the promises of providing these three things. But till date we could not achieve this target. But Shri Narendra Modi ji has assured that around 6 crore houses will be provided to the people of this country by 2019.

In the last 68 years, many elections have been fought only on this issue. Every time the assurances were given, but nothing was fulfilled by the previous Governments. Food, shelter and clothing are the basic necessities. All these assurances were given election after election – sometimes winning and many times losing. But still it is the most successful, tried and trusted formula for all the political parties.

Madam, I hope that all of us will agree with this. Incidentally, everybody in his life-time, irrespective of his social status, economic condition, income level, availability and affordability, wants to own a house to live in with his family. For some people, this dream is realized and for many others, this dream is not realized and it remains a dream only. In some communities and States, an eligible groom will not even get a bride if he does not have his own house in his native place. This is the situation in the country.

Madam, I must thank Shri Narendra Modi and Urban Development Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu for they have chosen my city to be developed as a smart city. How should a smart city be? In a smart city, a young man always looks for a sweet home. After having education and getting employed, a person's dream will be of having a sweet home. In order to have that sweet home, he runs here and there in this country.

After Independence, still the Government has not made the proper arrangements for people to get the housing. Any nation's development is dependent on activities in the housing sector. Next year, we are completing 70 years of Independence. We are all proud of it, but surely not about the prevailing housing problems across the country.

As my friend Shri Muddahanume Gowda said, the major issue rests with the State Government. Until and unless you provide the land, no housing can come up. Here, the Centre and the State have to concurrently agree. The State has to provide the land and the Central Government will provide money for the poor to have housing so as to elevate his economic status. Most of the times, in most of the States, the schemes sponsored by the Central Government are not reaching the village level. The responsibility lies on the panchayats. If a Gram Panchayat selects a proper person and provides housing to the poorest of the poor, then the purpose of such schemes can be fulfilled. Now, the responsibility lies on all the political parties and not on any one. So, the dream of Mahatma Gandhi should be fulfilled in the 70th year of our Independence with Shri Narendra Modi having set a

target of constructing six crore houses – two crores in urban areas and four crores in rural areas. For this, the respective State should take more interest and work hard. Honestly, the Gram Panchayats, the purasabhas, the corporations and the corporators should sincerely work for the upliftment of the poorest of the poor of this country. Then only, it is possible to do so.

Madam, due to stagnation in agricultural production, lack of job opportunities, absence of basic amenities and poor living conditions in rural areas, people are migrating to towns and urban areas, contributing liberally to already existing problem of housing in urban areas.

The rural housing problem has been totally neglected by the Government in the first decade of Independence. It woke up only in 1957 during 2nd Five Year Plan. From 1957 to 1997, only Rs. 1,419.80 crore were allocated for housing against which utilisation was Rs. 187.81 crore only. Utilisation of Rs. 927 crore from 1987 to 1997 is not available.

Madam, housing problem can be divided into rural housing, urban housing, affordable housing and slums. In the year 2001, the shortage of housing was 3.1 crores for a population of 102 crores. About 80 per cent houses in the rural areas do not have safe drinking water, bath-rooms, toilets etc. Added to that, our population growth is very high and available land space is inadequate to solve the problem. Rapid urbanization is liberally contributing to all sorts of problems like water, crime, increasing slums, unhygienic living conditions, etc.

At present, there is a shortage of around 46 million houses in the country as a whole, which means that about three per cent population are living without homes; five per cent are living under non-serviceable *katcha* houses; and 12 per cent are living under non-serviceable houses as per the 2012 data. Over 75 per cent of homeless are from Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and 25 per cent are from Low Income Group (LIG).

Only 22 per cent urban houses and 30 per cent rural houses are having toilets in the house itself and rest are depending on common toilets or are defecating in the open. Even after 68 years of Independence, no one understood why toilets are needed in general and for women, in particular, but within a year of assuming power our Prime Minister not only understood it, but is also striving for achieving "toilets for all" as soon as possible. Due to lack of toilets, particularly, the women are facing health problems and spending their hard earned money for medicines. Now, I hope that those who are making a mockery of the Prime Minister's toilet scheme understand the hygienic reasons behind the scheme and co-operate. I would request for active co-operation in its successful implementation and contribute towards *Swasth Bharat*. This is the major problem that we were facing for the last 68 years.

The policy of the present NDA Government is to provide housing for all by 2022 and for which the Government has fixed a target of constructing 20 million houses over a period of 7 years under the affordable housing scheme and to celebrate our 75th year of Independent India in a befitting manner as a tribute to the father of the nation. The scheme would cover all 4,041 towns across the country, and construction would take place in three phases for different States and towns across the country.

It is heartening to note that an estimated expenditure of Rs. 81,975 crore is needed over a period of three years to complete 10 million houses by the Central Government for this task of fulfilling the housing for all scheme and the vision of the present NDA Government would be fulfilled in a planned and time-bound period. Our Government is also encouraging housing by means of subsidies for EWS and BPL category people in both rural and urban centers.

Madam, there is a proverb that : "Fools build houses, wise men live in them". But today, things have changed. The wise men have to construct houses. All these days urbanization has taken place and people are moving from rural areas to urban areas because of unemployment and other problems like lack of education. Now, the dream of our Prime Minister -- and as stated by Dr. Abdul Kalam -- was to provide all urban facilities in the rural areas. ...(*Interruptions*) It is not just a slogan, but we have already given whatever the State Government has asked for.

I must congratulate Mr. Venkaiah Naidu for he has fulfilled 100 per cent whatever the State Government of Karnataka has requested from him. I thank Mr. Venkaiah Naidu and hon. Prime Minister on behalf of Karnataka for providing houses. I would request my colleagues, through you, Madam, that if anything is required by the Government of Karnataka, then our Government and my Prime Minister is ready to give anything.

I must thank them that they have given two Smart Cities in Belgaum and Davangere for Karnataka, and I thank the concerned State Government also. The officers provided beautiful works in my Corporation – the Mayor, the Deputy-Mayor, the Corporators, the Corporation Commissioners and the officials have also struggled hard to get the cities selected in the list of first 20 Smart Cities.

Housing is an important sector after textiles and agriculture, which can provide more employment to the youth. Today, this technology should be changed. All these days, we have been thinking of building the house. Instead of housing, it must be a sweet home. A sweet home is more important for a young person. The whole world is focussing on India today. We have to provide infrastructure for that. I would request the Government of India and the State Governments that they must provide all the facilities like road, water, sanitation, garbage cleaning and electricity, before construction of any housing colony. All these facilities should be set up first. Then only, the poor man will be able to afford to have a house. He is not able to construct a small house because of this type of expenditure. Each village should have its own planning. A special direction should be issued from the Central Government for that. Accordingly, the development should take place. Whatever facilities are available in the cities, the same facilities should be provided in the rural areas also. Then only the gap between the urban and the rural areas can be bridged. Otherwise, the gap will get widened. This would result in migration of rural youth to urban areas. And the urban area will become a congested one. It will have all the problems of transport and all that.

I would also request the Government to consider the issue of stamp duty. The problem that the people are facing to have their own house is because of the high stamp duty. I would request the State Government to reduce the stamp duty. Recently, in Karnataka, the stamp duty has been increased very heavily. A poor man cannot afford to have his own house. In the earlier Government, there was a problem due to this stamp duty. It was a big scam at that time. All such things should not happen. A poor man should get the house.

I would say that land is a major issue. My friend Shri Muddahanume Gowda was saying yesterday that Tumkur should be given an industrial corridor. Shri Arun Jaitley has promised him. But, without giving the land, how can the industry come up there? It is the responsibility of the State Government. I would request all my colleagues to prevail upon the hon. Chief Minister and bring an amendment to the Land Acquisition Act. If the

acquisition of land is given, development can take place; industries can come up and even housing can also come up. Without land, we cannot construct a house. My earnest request to all the State Governments is that they should cooperate in providing the land. Then only the development can take place. Without land, schemes will only remain in papers.

Ours is a federal structure. States should also come forward to help the Centre. If both the Centre and the States come together, then only the vision of Mahatma Gandhi will be successful and India will become the shining example. We can show to the world that India is also quite strong. We can also have smart cities and smart villages. This would fulfil the aspiration of Shri Narendra Modi.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (BARDHAMAN DURGAPUR): Madam, I thank you for giving me a chance. I know this is a very important matter. With the aim of Housing for All by 2022, the Central Government has launched a new programme called the PMAY. I would say that there were other programmes earlier like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and also the *Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana*.

16.00 hours

Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana is already closed but the other scheme will be implemented up to 2017. I would say that this new programme is also just old wine in new bottle. As the previous speaker has already said, just like your budgetary allocation for the other social sectors, your budget allocation for this sector also is meagre.

We are aiming at construction of 58,456 houses. This scheme will be beneficiary led. The houses will be constructed on the beneficiaries' own land with the contribution of the Central and State Governments. For the poor people who do not own land, 23,301 affordable houses will be constructed wherein the State Government will be giving land and the Central Government will give Rs.1.5 lakh for construction for each family.

16.01 hours (Shri Hukum Singh *in the Chair*)

I am also happy that there will be 81,757 houses constructed among which West Bengal will be having 27,830 in 38 cities. You have already said that if the State asks for it, then only you will make the allocation. I am happy that the State Government of West Bengal has asked for it. At the same time I am sorry to say that many people in West Bengal do not own houses and are living in slums because of heavy influx of people from various places and rural areas.

The main issue is of non-availability of land, especially so in West Bengal. I would like to ask as to how many of these poor people will have their own land to construct houses and where is the land available for the Government itself to give to people under affordable housing scheme. A study done by the Chennai Economical Group in 2005 stated that in West Bengal people are living in rented houses in most of the slum areas. They are not pucca houses but they are rented houses. So, it is my request that the Government should review this Yojana in a scientific way.

As the previous speaker has said, just constructing a building will not do, we need to construct toilets, we need to construct the road, we need to provide water and sewage facilities, we need to provide transport facility, and also we need to make available some extra space also so that these houses will become really habitable. The main aim of this scheme is rehabilitation of slum dwellers, promotion of affordable houses in an affordable PP model. However, what is usually done is that a slum area is given to a promoter or land developer. But after constructing the houses, the area becomes so crowded that the houses would not be even habitable.

I think, we can reconsider things. There are other provisions where I can give examples of countries. There should be inclusionary house for all. We are making housing complexes in many places where we can make a rule that there will be inclusionary houses for the low income groups which the promoter or developer will build and give on rent because rental is a much better way.

With this, I thank you, Sir, and conclude.

माननीय सभापति: जो माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहते हैं, रख दें।

Shri Bajjayant Jay Panda.

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important issue.

I want to talk in a constructive criticism manner because there are many things for which I wish to compliment the hon. Minister and his Government; yet at the same time, I would like to point out that there are many steps that they need to take to better align the intentions that have been stated and the usage of the money for which this House is being asked to approve.

We all know that in India while we have a very large problem in rural India urbanisation is increasingly becoming a serious problem that has not got enough attention. For many decades, we have used and we have heard the phrase that what every Indian needs is '*roti, kapada, aur makar*'. In fact, by the turn of the century, 16 years ago, my late friend Devang Mehta who used to head NASSCOM coined a new phrase, that we all need '*roti, kapada, makan, bijli, and bandwidth*'. I compliment the Minister and his Government because they have been announcing good projects for all of these schemes, particularly bandwidth and *bijli*. The good intentions and the numbers which they are announcing are very good. I would give an example. The programme which used to be called 'Housing for All' which was re-launched last year as the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' has very ambitious targets. During the JNNURM period of ten years, nine lakh urban houses were built. Here, this Government has announced a target of building two crore houses by the year 2022. This means, 30 lakh new houses to be built every year. I commend this high target but I have some

things to say about it.

Unless we can tackle urban poverty and unless we can tackle urbanisation, we cannot improve India. While people keep saying that India is about 35 per cent urban, the reality is if you use the measure that China is using today India is already 50 per cent urban. We must also keep in mind that no nation in the history of the world has become affluent unless it has handled urbanisation properly. Urbanisation is not only about flyovers; it is not only about the metro rail lines. It is about the basic requirement of housing for every Indian. Let me point out some of the anomalies that I would urge the hon. Minister to address.

A lot of these houses being built are lying vacant. I would like to give two or three examples. In December last year, it was noted by one of the largest newspapers in this country that about 25 per cent of the housing built for the poor under JNNURM are lying vacant. Let me give some specific statistics. In Maharashtra, out of 1,23,963 houses built for the poor, 52,966 were lying vacant; that is, almost 43 per cent were lying vacant. In Gujarat, out of 1,18,000-odd houses built, 29,126 were lying vacant, which is almost 25 per cent. I was asking some friends in this House from Maharashtra. They were telling that some of the houses built for slum rehabilitation are built as multi-storeyed tall buildings because of the paucity of land but they do not have lifts. So, you cannot expect people to live on ten or fifteen storeyed buildings if they do not have lifts. These are some of the problems that need to be addressed.

I want to also point out that I am from the State of Odisha. Odisha had only two per cent vacancy of the houses built for the urban poor. My point is this. Where it is being properly utilised, should we not allocate more money? Should we not allocate more money where housing is needed and where it is being properly utilised rather than those places where there are still a lot of vacant houses which need to be properly utilised? I urge the hon. Minister that a body must be set up to ensure and co-ordinate with the State and municipal authorities that wherever these houses are built for the urban poor proper co-ordination must be there so that they are filled up.

It does not serve anyone's purpose if we build tens of thousands of houses for the urban poor which are not used at all. I would give you an example, Sir. There is a Report from Agra that 240 houses were built in a particular place and for the last four years they have been lying idle. They have not been used and they have deteriorated. They may not be useable any more unless more money is spent on those houses. My point is, while I compliment the hon. Minister, I would also urge him that corrective actions must be taken by his Ministry so that the funds that we approve in this House are properly utilized.

I told you that the ambitious target of 30 lakh houses to be built per year compared to the 9 lakh under JNNURM requires a lot of effort. So far, as per the Outcome Budget, by end of last year only 25 Memoranda of Agreement had been signed with States and Union Territories and that is for only 4 lakh houses. So, this needs to be dramatically increased. Unless that is done these ambitious targets will not be met.

Another point I wish to make, Sir, is the mis-alignment of utilization of funds and allocation of funds. Take for example the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). Sir, where there has been very good utilization of money it has not been followed up with equally good allocation for the next year. Let me cite some examples here, Sir. By the way, this has been pointed out by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Affairs and has been submitted to this House.

Let me give you this example. In this flagship programme despite utilizing Rs.720 crore in 2013-14 and Rs.697 crore in 2014-15 a revised estimate of only Rs.250 crore was given in 2015-16 and the budget estimates of only Rs.300 crore in 2016-17. My point is where there is proper utilization you must allocate more money. That must be the thrust of how we approve the Budget for the Government. There are other examples; where the utilization is not proper or as I pointed out there is utilization but the houses are not being used. They are lying empty and yet much more allocation is being made. So, these alignment changes have to be made.

I will give you one more example of how an alignment needs to be improved. Sir, the urban problem is not only about the metro cities, not only about the cities that have 10-20 million population, it is not only about the cities which have one million population. For example I am from Kendrapara. Our municipality in Kendrapara has less than 1,00,000 population. But even with less than 1 lakh population it has become an urban centre and we have all the problems of urbanization including slums, water problem and waste disposal.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I understand Kendrapara is the oldest municipality in Odisha which is more than 153 years old.

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Hon. Member from Cuttack, Shri Mahtab is correctly pointing out that in Odisha Kendrapara is the oldest municipality which has led to certain advantages for Kendrapara like plumbing having become a trade since the mid nineteenth century and you can see plumbers from Kendrapara are available everywhere in India and the Middle East. They are the skilled workers who earn good salaries.

Sir, my point is under the NULM there was a demand for us to extend to 77 local bodies in Odisha which were earlier covered by Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana and this has been done. I would urge the hon. Minister that this year to year changing - sometimes some of the schemes are limited to certain size of cities and next year they are cut off and again it has been re-initiated this year - has to change. It is because if you do not have predictability of funding, there is no way that small towns and cities can have the wherewithal to make proper presentation of budget, of what they require and have access to that funding.

Sir, I know the time is limited and I just want to take a minute or two to round up. I want to compliment again for the amounts that are being made available. Just 4-5 days ago, on 29th of last month, the Press Information Bureau indicated that the Ministry has approved an investment of Rs.9000 crore for the construction of 73205 more houses for economically weaker sections under the Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. I welcome it. Wherever in India money is being allocated by the Ministry for construction of houses for the urban poor, we will support it.

My point is that where, as in the case of Odisha, there is better utilisation, they should be allocated more funds. In terms of Memorandum of Agreement, you have signed with 25 States, Odisha is the first one which has got started. We announced in 2015 that under the PMAY, 700 houses are to be built in Bhubaneswar and moreover this will be using building material that the Technology Promotion Council has been recommending such as pre-cast and pre-fabrication technology for quicker construction. I urge the hon. Minister to make more funds available where the utilisation

is better and where the alignment of the objectives and what is actually being done on the ground is better.

***श्री अजय मिश्रा टैनी (खीरी) :** वर्य 2016-17 के लिए आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदान माँगों के संबंध में लिखित प्रत्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत सरकार ने शहरों में गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने की जो योजना बनायी है तथा 2022 तक सबको पक्का घर उपलब्ध कराने का जो लक्ष्य रखा है उसे उसकी सहायता करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसे शहर जिनकी आबादी दस लाख से कम है, उनको 2018 तक ही आवासों के मामले में संतुष्ट करने की योजना बनाये तथा जिस प्रकार शहरों में कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रम विभिन्न व्यवसाय में चलाकर व मुद्रा बैंक, ई-रिक्शा आदि के द्वारा गरीबी दूर करने व सरकार की मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन, फ्री बिजली कनेक्शन, आदि देकर जहाँ उनको आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने का काम सरकार कर रही है वहीं बीमा व पेंशन योजनाओं के माध्यम से आर्थिक सुरक्षा दी जा रही है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से 14 स्मार्ट शहरों को चुना जाना है। 13 शहरों का चुनाव पूर्व में ही हो गया है, शेष शहर में मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के मुख्यालय लखीमपुर नगर को जो समस्त मानकों को भी पूर्ण कर रहा है तुनले की कृपा करें चूँकि मेरा जिला नेपाल देश का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, इसलिये भी इस नगर का बड़ा महत्व है। साथ ही मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि गरीबी उपशमन के लिये फूड प्रोसेसिंग इकाई, चावल, निर्यात, चीनी निर्यात आदि योजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास किये जाने की आवश्यकता है, चूँकि यह तराई क्षेत्र है, जहाँ जंगल बहुतायत से हैं व पानी भी उपलब्ध होने के कारण अच्छी खेती होती है तथा चावल और चीनी (शक्कर) की कई इकाईयें यहाँ हैं, जो प्रोत्साहन मिलने पर रोजगार के बड़े अवसर उत्पन्न कर सकेंगे, जिससे सरकार की गरीबी दूर करने की योजना सफल बनाने में सहयोग मिलेगा। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में लखीमपुर नगर, गोलाकरननाथ, पलिया, मोहम्मदी, सिगाही चौधुरा नगर, मैलानी, ओयल, खीरी, आदि जो नगरीय क्षेत्र हैं, में आईटीआई या अन्य प्रोवेट एनजीओ या संस्थानों के माध्यम से तुरंत रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने वाले जैसे इलेक्ट्रिसियन, मैकेनिक, राजमिस्त्री, आदि के व्यवसाय में कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने की योजना बनाये जिससे आवास, आर्थिक सुरक्षा व गरीबों को रोजगार मिलेगा, जिससे निश्चित ही शहर का विकास भी होगा व उनका जीवन स्तर भी बेहतर होगा।

***डॉ. किरिंट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद) :** मैं शहरी क्षेत्र से प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला सांसद हूँ और आज शहरों का विकास तेजी से हो रहा है। इसी बजट से शहरी क्षेत्रों का अपना अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में अनेक विषयों पर हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

मैं हमारे प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी तथा मंत्री वैजेंद्रा जी नायडू का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में कई अहम फैसले लिए हैं। "अमृत" शहरी विकास योजना के तहत शहरों का विकास किया जाएगा तथा रोड़, प्लाईओवर एवं कई हावागत सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए शहरों का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा।

हमारी सरकार ने 100 शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने का जो निर्णय लिया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए 21 शहरों को पहले चरण में स्मार्ट सिटी की घोषणा की गई है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद को उन पहले चरण में स्मार्ट सिटी घोषणा पर तथा धन के आवंटन पर मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

शहरों का सबसे बड़ा प्शन स्लम अर्थात् शहरों की झुग्गियां हैं। हमारी सरकार ने होम फॉर ऑल का जो फैसला लिया है, आने वाले समय में सबको घर मुहैया कराया जाएगा। जहाँ स्लम हैं वहाँ पीपीपी मॉडल पर सभी स्लम में रहने वालों को अपना घर नःशुल्क तौर पर मुहैया कराया जाएगा।

अफोडेबल हाउसिंग स्कीम के तहत सभी गरीब एवं मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को किफायती दर पर घर मुहैया कराया जाएगा। यह एक बड़ा कदम है इसलिए मैं सरकार की सहायता करता हूँ।

शहरी क्षेत्र के गरीब लोगों को उसके घर के पास ही उनको रोजगारी के अवसर प्राप्त हो। इसी प्रकार का आयोजन किया गया है, वह बहुत अच्छा कदम है।

शहरी विस्तार में गरीबी का व्याप बढ़ी मात्रा में है। सरकार ने मुद्रा योजना के तहत छोटे-छोटे उद्यमियों को ताल का प्रावधान किया है उससे उन छोटे-छोटे सब्जी बेचने वाले, चाय बेचने वाले, छोले और तांरी वाले अनेक गरीबों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

जहाँ तक अनुसूचित जातियां, जनजातियां व महिलाओं का सवाल है, प्रधानमंत्री जी की स्टैंड अप योजना के तहत उन वर्ग के छोटे व्यवसायियों को 10 लाख से एक करोड़ तक कम ब्याज पर ताल मिलेगा। प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के तहत लाखों युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

मैं हमारी सरकार का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में सरकार ने कई अहम कदम उठाए हैं।

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to keep my views on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation.

I would say that it is an ambitious target of housing for all rather a courageous target by any standard by the Government of India to provide housing for all by the year 2022. In the last seven decades of Independence, many schemes were launched to eradicate poverty yet today, when we are on the verge of becoming super power, we are still fighting against poverty in many parts of India. We know the *nara* given by the late Shrimati Indiraji – *Garibi hatao* but it still finds resonance across crores of Indians.

A World Bank study done in May 2014 said that 58 per cent of the population still lives on less than 3 dollars a day and 22 per cent are still under poverty line. But those above poverty line are not doing better. The Ministry under the able leadership of hon. Venkaiahji is doing everything to facilitate housing for all, a goal set by our Prime Minister.

I would congratulate the Government on passing the Real Estate Bill, thereby giving protection to crores of Indians who are seeking to buy their homes. When we look at the budget estimate, earlier provision under the Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana was Rs.5075 crore and Rs.3342 crore will be given to the States as grants. But in the last week, the Grants have been increased to Rs.9000 crore. So, I would congratulate the Government and thank the Government for increasing this budget estimate. This brings us to the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana. People from economically weaker sections are given housing loans at 6.5 per cent subsidized rate of interest which is applicable only to the loan of Rs.6 lakh. But we know that with Rs.6 lakh, we cannot buy an affordable house in urban India. So, I would sincerely request the Government to increase this cap to at least Rs.10 lakh so that economically weaker section people could buy their own homes.

According to the KPMG report, we require 11 crore houses to achieve the target of housing for all by 2022. Obviously, it needs private capital in a large manner. As we see, the private companies do not come forward unless the Government is seen to be investing which gives them confidence to invest in this sector. The KPMG Report also states that the share of spending by the Central and the State Governments in the real estate sector is merely 3 per cent of the total investment in the sector. It has to be increased. If the Government intends to attract private and foreign investment, then the Budget Estimate and investment by the Centre and the State Governments has to be increased.

Sir, next I would like to mention about the BSUP scheme. This scheme was introduced by the previous Government which really helped our cities to get rid of the slums. But this Government has closed down this scheme and because of the closing down of this scheme many projects have got stalled. As has been mentioned by my previous speaker Shri Panda, in the State of Maharashtra 43 per cent of the houses are lying vacant. It is because the projects have been stalled and there has been cost escalation. The Urban Local Bodies are not able to bear this cost. The earlier Government had invested in this BSUP scheme. A lot has been done in this BSUP scheme. If the Central Government allocates fund for this scheme, then the stalled projects, which are lakhs in number, could be completed and slum dwellers will get their own houses. Sir, bottlenecks at the policy level should be removed with utmost priority. If we keep changing the goal posts and keep on tempering with the policy every now and then, the private companies will hesitate to participate in this Mission. The best example of this is the Dharavi Re-development in Mumbai which is languishing for many years now. The latest round of global tendering drew zero response. This is because there is no clarity on the part of the State Government. The area of free houses to be given to slum dwellers keeps changing after every three months. The Government is unable to decide whether it wants MAHADA to develop Dharavi or it wants a private developer. The result is that when the Government finally invited tenders nobody was interested because they did not know as to when the policy would get changed. On the other hand, a few kilometres from Dharavi, we have the Bhindi Bazar where a revolution with regard to housing is taking place in the form of cluster development. This 16.5 acres locality is being developed by a private developer which would be a template for the other States and cities to emulate. We need more such projects. The Central and the State Governments should incentivise cluster development which will solve the problem of illegal building construction and give our citizens permanent and rightful houses. This approach is necessary because in places like Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan and in all the suburban areas, which I represent, do not have enough space. We have to re-develop the existing old structures and move vertically in order to accommodate more and more people.

The Planning Commission, which has now been replaced by the NITI Ayog, has expressed the need for new National Urbanisation Policy. This is the need of the hour. India is rapidly urbanising and development is taking place in a structured way and our cities are becoming uglier. Such a policy also needs to be implemented with regard to solid waste management and sewage disposal. The recent example of this is the Deonar dumping ground in Mumbai. A Central team has visited the place after many incidents of fire. Capacity of dumping in Mumbai and suburban areas are at the saturation point. So, I would like to request the Government to intervene in the matter and come out with a suitable policy so that we can dispose of the waste at the local level or at the ward level. Recently the National Green Tribunal imposed a fine of Rs. 100 crore on some Urban Local Bodies in my constituency because of failure to stop sewage water from flowing into Ulhas and Valduni rivers. This also needs the attention of the Central Government.

Rain water harvesting should be made compulsory as it is done by most of the Urban Local Bodies. But I would request the Central Government to make it a Central policy and should not leave it to the discretion of the Urban Local Bodies.

Finally, the dream of providing affordable houses will get impetus when the fees and taxes will be drastically reduced. Presently, 30 to 35 per cent of the housing cost consists of fees and taxes. This is too high and this must be reduced, or as in case of power tariff we must adopt the principle of cross-subsidy. As we all know, in the power tariff segment certain segments are charged more than the average cost of supply so that power can be supplied to economically weaker sections at cheaper rates. Let us apply the same formula here as far as fees and taxes in the real estate sector is concerned.

I would also like to draw the attention of this august House to the inadequate provision that has been made to the Urban Livelihood Mission. As per the official website of the Ministry, at present, 970 cities are under this Mission and the provision for the year, 2016-17, is nearly Rs. 325 crore and that comes to nearly Rs. 33,50,000 per city which is too meager to achieve the target of urban poverty alleviation. Hence, this provision will have to be increased substantially. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, and the hon. Minister for Housing, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, to raise the provision for urban housing substantially.

***श्रीमती जयश्रीबेन पटेल (मेहसाणा):** मैं आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगे 2016-17 का अनुमोदन करती हूँ।

देश और दुनिया में प्रतिदिन शहरीकरण की मातृएं बढ़ रही हैं। आज देश के कई प्रदेशों में तो 35 से 42 प्रतिशत बस्ती शहरी इलाकों में बसती हैं। इसमें बिजली, सड़क, पानी, रोजगार और आवास उनकी मुख्य मांगें हैं। उनकी पूर्ति के लिए हमारा शहरी विकास मंत्रालय सक्षम माननीय मंत्री श्री वैकेया जी के नेतृत्व में नए आयामों के साथ अच्छा काम कर रहा है। मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन (अमृत तथा 100 स्मार्ट शहर विकसित करने का मिशन) का काम एजेंडे पर लिया है और इसमें पहले चरण में मेरे प्रदेश गुजरात से अहमदाबाद और सूरात की पसंदगी स्मार्ट के तहत हुई है तथा अमृत योजना के तहत गुजरात के 31 शहरों को पसंदगी मिली है इसमें मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र मेहसाणा भी समाविष्ट है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री वैकेया जी को आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

2022 तक शहरी गरीबों को एफोर्डेबल हाउस के लिए तथा गरीबी उपशमन के तहत 5411 करोड़ रूपयों का बजट आवंटित किया गया है जिससे शहरी गरीबों को अपना सस्ता और सुविधा वाला आवास मिलेगा, जिससे उनकी जिनदगी व परिवार में सुशिक्षा और सुख-चैन आएगा। वह भी एक सराहनीय कदम है।

मेरे सुझाव हैं कि गुजरात सरकार की तरह ड्रीम सिटी प्रोजेक्ट देश के अन्य राज्यों में विद्यान्वयन में आए, इसके लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रोत्साहित करने की नीति बनाई जाए। सोलिड वेस्ट को एनर्जी प्रोजेक्ट में तब्दील करने के लिए राज्यों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। शहरों के विकास में इतना बढ़ावा आया है कि आने-जाने के लिए पलाई ओवर ब्रिज अनिवार्य हो गए हैं, उसके लिए महानगर निगमों और जिला हैड वर्कॉटर को उचित धनराशि मुहैया कराई जाए। दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा पहली मई से डीजल वाहनों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है, उसकी पुनः समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए। शहरी इलाकों में प्रदूषण की मातृ बढ़ गई है, इसकी रोकथाम के लिए उचित ढरियाली की व्यवस्था की जाए तथा सी.एन.जी. प्रेरित टैक्सी, ऑटो और निजी वाहन का व्यवस्थापन बढ़ाने की नीति लाई जाए। शहरों में ट्रैफिक जाम से जनता को निजात दिलाने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाए जाए। शहरी गरीबों को राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन तथा रिफ्लेक्ट डेवलपमेंट के तहत ट्रेनिंग और रोजगार मुहैया कराए जाए। शहरी इलाकों के बीच में या पास से गुजरने वाली नदी पर रिपर प्रून्ट, एडवॉन्ट यूनिट बनाई जाए और वहां मनोरंजन एवं गार्डन तथा पार्क बनाए जाए और वहां पर महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली छोटी मार्केट बनाई जाए, जिससे शहरी रोजगार में बढ़ावा होगा।

अतः मैं आवास और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

***श्री राम टहल चौधरी (रांची):** शहरों की आबादी 2001 से 2011 के बीच 2.8 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ी है। शहरों में गरीबी का उन्मूलन, रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाने एवं शहरों में गरीब और मध्यम

तोगों को आवास एवं अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्रालय की अहम भूमिका है। देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवासों की कमी है और आवासों की कीमतें काफी ऊँची हैं, जिसके कारण एक गरीब परिवार के लिए शहर में एक आवास को प्राप्त करना उसके लिए एक स्वप्न रह गया है। बड़े-बड़े महानगरों में स्लम और झुग्गी की भरमार है और शहरी दायरे में रहने वाले तोगों को आवश्यक जीवन संबंधी सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। इन समस्याओं के निदानों के लिए जून, 2015 में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना को लागू किया गया है जिससे यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि शहरों में आवास की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए और शहरों में स्वच्छता कायम करने के लिए नए सिरे से काम किया जाएगा। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2022 तक सबके लिए आवास उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इसके लिए 25 जून, 2015 को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, सबके लिए आवास शहरी मिशन आरंभ किया है, इस योजना के अंतर्गत 746 परियोजनाएँ, संख्या द्वारा 508902 करोड़ आवासों के निर्माण का एक प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इस प्रस्ताव के लिए 7,545 करोड़ रूपए स्वीकार कर अब तक 1099 करोड़ रूपए जारी किये हैं।

भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा आबादी वाला देश है, जहां पर 133 करोड़ तोगों की आबादी है, जो विश्व का 17.5 जनसंख्या का हिस्सा है एवं 2020 तक विश्व का सबसे बड़ा आबादी वाला देश होगा। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त के बाद शहरों की आबादी तेजी के साथ बढ़ने लगी। 2001 की गणना में शहरों की आबादी 27.81 थी, जो बढ़कर 2011 में 31.16 हो गई। इस तरह से ग्रामीण आबादी का हिस्सा भारत में कम होता जा रहा है। इस कारण शहरों की समस्या का निराकरण करने में आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन के कार्य बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उसके लिए अधिक से अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना में देश के 1800 शहरों में 2022 तक 5 लाख आवास बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। देश में 183 से ज्यादा प्रोजेक्ट कार्य चल रहे हैं। दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना के अंतर्गत शहर के बेरोज़गार तोगों को रोज़गार दिलाने और स्व-रोज़गार शुरू करवाने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिसके तहत बनने वाले एस.एच.जी. ग्रुप को सहायता दी जा रही है। इस योजना के तहत स्व-रोज़गार को दिलाने के लिए स्व-सहायता समूह यानि एस.एच.जी. की संख्या 2013-14 में 47,772 है, जो 2012-13 में इनकी संख्या 19,900 थी। इस तरह से बेरोज़गारी को काफी सीमा तक कम किया जा सकता है। देश के शहरी मजदूरों को रिकवर्ड बनाने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। 29 फरवरी, 2016 के अनुसार देश में 155360 को कौशल प्रदान किये गये, 20319 को कौशल प्रदान किए जाने हेतु प्रशिक्षित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्तमान समय में 260285 व्यक्तियों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। यह कार्य दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना, राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन के तहत किया जा रहा है। इसी योजना के अंतर्गत माइक्रो उद्यम स्थापित करने हेतु 39,851 व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुँचाया गया है। इसी योजना के अंतर्गत बेसहारा तोगों के लिए एवं बेघर तोगों के लिए देश में 270 आश्रय स्थल चल रहे हैं एवं नये 770 आश्रय स्थलों के निर्माण, मरम्मत किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में गुप्तों द्वारा धन के दुरुपयोग किये जाने को रोकना होगा, इसके लिए कड़े प्रावधान बनाये जाने चाहिए। देश में मानसून के फेल होने एवं कम बारिश होने के कारण देश में पानी का अभाव कुछ वर्षों से देखा जा रहा है और शहरों में प्रदूषित पानी की आपूर्ति को रोकने के लिए पेयजल की व्यवस्था करना अति आवश्यक है। इस दूषित पानी को पीने से शहर के तोगों को कई गंभीर बीमारियाँ हो रही हैं। इसके लिए देश के नगर निगमों में पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीम लागू की जा रही है। 2011-12 में शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 531 लाख के करीब है।

मंत्रालय के माध्यम से शहरों में व्याप्त स्लम एरियों को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम. के अंतर्गत बी.एस.यू.पी. एवं आई.एच.एस.डी.पी. के माध्यम से स्लम समस्या का निदान करके स्लम एरियों में रहने वाले को पक्के मकान और बुनियादी सुविधा दिलाने हेतु काम किया जा रहा है। इन योजनाओं को बढ़ाया गया है और ढाई लाख यूनिट के निर्माण किये जाने का कार्य हो रहा है। इन कार्यों को 31 मार्च, 2017 तक पूरा किया जाना है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन के अंतर्गत 10,17,423 आवासों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिसमें 7,97,501 आवासों पर कब्जा दिया जा चुका है एवं इन आवासों के साथ-साथ शहरी अवसंरचनाओं में जलापूर्ति, सीवेज, जल निकासी, कूड़ा-करकट का रिसाईकिल, पथ प्रकाश, सामुदायिक केन्द्र इत्यादि की सुविधा दी जा रही है। शहरों में निर्माण कार्य की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोग्राम चलाये जा रहे हैं और शहरों में आवास खरीदने में सहायता करने के लिए उन्हें ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। इस कार्य को करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी उप मिशन की स्थापना की गई है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र रांची महानगर, जहां स्लम एरिया में कई गांव भी हैं, जिनमें पक्के मकान एवं बुनियादी सुविधाएँ आज तक नहीं मिली हैं। अतः झारखण्ड में शहरी विकास के लिए और धन राज्य सरकार को देने का आग्रह करता हूँ ताकि सभी गरीबों को मकान मिल सकें।

शहरों में जरूरतमंदों को, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को एवं निम्न आय वालों को आवास की सुविधा दिलाने हेतु प्राथमिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ऋण उपलब्ध करवाये जा रहे हैं और यह ऋण आसान एवं सब्सिडी के आधार पर कम ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध करवाये जा रहे हैं। यह देखा गया है कि यह स्कीम कुछ राज्यों तक सीमित होकर रह गई है। झारखंड राज्य को इस स्कीम के माध्यम से 22 करोड़ रूपयों से ज्यादा की धनराशि 18 हजार लाभार्थियों को दी गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण राशि को अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मकान निर्माण करने की लागत बढ़ गई है।

आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Affordable housing has been a primary focus of governments over the years starting from the Indira Awas Yojana in 1985 to the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana at present. It has been an uphill battle to provide housing for all. I would like to start by introducing the members to a theory propounded by social scientist James Wilson called the 'Broken Window theory'. Consider a building with a few broken windows. If the windows are not repaired, the tendency is for vandals to break a few more windows. Eventually, they may even break into the building, and if it's unoccupied, perhaps become squatters or light fires inside. Or consider a pavement. Some litter accumulates. Soon, more litter accumulates. Eventually, people even start leaving bags of refuse there.

This theory applies especially to this Ministry since it's dealing with poverty alleviation and housing. If you take a tour of any city in India today, you will find extremely dense societies which have broken windows, pipes, hanging wires and filth everywhere. I have failed to understand where the money for the ambitious Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, launched by the Prime Minister two years ago, is being spent. If you want his scheme and the PM Awas Yojana to be effective, have focused teams which fix 'broken windows'. You will be amazed at how crime, vandalism and squatting goes down. While on this, I have started wondering whether 'broken windows', a mere concept elsewhere, has become a mindset in India. Probably, it has gone deep into our psyche.

Rather than fixing very basic issues related to housing throughout India, this Government is more focused on making housing available for the poor in Urban areas. In the Budget, an announcement was made on allowing 100 per cent deduction for profits to housing projects building homes up to 30 sq metres in four metro cities and 60 sq metres in other cities. This is likely to spur supply of affordable homes in urban spaces. We have to take a hard look at what we are doing and think about the future. The policies of this Ministry intensely affects a specific group of people, namely migrants.

We need to solve the problem of rural-urban migration and how it would affect our housing schemes. Take the example of Uttarakhand. Migration intensified after 2013 flash floods devastated that State. The 2011 census quotes 1,065 villages of the state as 'deserted'. The demographic changes in the hills have changed their geo-political situation giving weight to Terai region in forms of more seats in the state assembly. This indicates a contradiction as the state was created for the overall development of hills. Basic facilities such as water, sanitation and markets being available in Dehradun forced the villagers to migrate to the city. You might blame the State Government in this case for mismanaging the situation, yet we see a similar picture emerging in many other states, especially hilly areas. Rural-urban migration is not a problem limited to a particular state, it's an issue that the whole country is facing.

Migration increases stress on public infrastructure in cities. It encourages people in rural India to give up farming and come to the cities for labour intensive jobs. There are arguments being made in favor of farmers giving up their profession and moving to other jobs, since agriculture is not profitable anymore. A part of that might be true, yet these experts do not provide an alternative solution for sustainable agriculture. Food (and water) is the livelihood of mankind, not oil and cement. We are already facing a nation-wide water crisis, it may soon lead to a massive famine. In a situation like this, we do not want our cities to crumble under the pressure and should rather have people in rural areas coming up with solutions to solve this impending disaster.

The other issue I wish to focus on is that of SMART cities. I am aware that this scheme does not fall under the present Ministry, yet it has a direct connection with poverty alleviation. The scheme is ill planned and disproportionate. I was speaking to a senior executive of the Municipal Corporation of Bhubaneswar, a city that is ranked number one on the first SMART cities list. I was surprised to find that he was not aware that the Rs. 200 crore being invested by private companies in city infrastructure is actually a loan that needs to be repaid to them. There has been a lack of communication between state and Central representatives regarding this scheme. The promotional blitz that went to push this scheme made the flaws irrelevant.

I fail to understand why New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), one of the most developed regions in the country, has been made a part of the 20 SMART city list? NDMC covers only 3% of the total landmass of National Capital Region and a mere 1.5% of the total population lives there. It houses 2.57 lakh people. Whereas in Bhubaneswar, the scheme will cover a total population of 8.37 lakh people. If you divide the total amount of Rs. 500 crore which is being spent to create SMART cities with the number of people, in NDMC it comes to approximately Rs. 19500 per person and in Bhubaneswar it comes to approximately Rs. 6000 per person. This is an example of ill thought out policy. A city like Bhubaneswar needs the funds, but NDMC doesn't. you are doing exactly what the previous government did, favoring the elite in Delhi and ignoring the rest of the country. I am one of the temporary residents of NDMC area and I do not see justification in the wastage of taxpayer's money here.

The Government has earmarked on an ambitious project to provide housing for all till 2022. An estimated 65 million people, or 13.6 million households, are housed in urban slums, according to the 2011 Indian census. It estimates an additional 1.8 million people in India are homeless. The Housing for All program does not talk about the urban slum dwellers. This construction programme focuses too much on driving economic growth with a concentration on new houses rather than the need to upgrade and provide services to existing communities in city slums or living on the streets. For every unit created, an untold number of households may be evicted and rendered homeless. The Government must try actively to rehabilitate slum dwellers before it starts executing this project in urban areas.

In conviction, the Government needs to come up with effective solution that will reduce the pressure on our cities and discourage migration. We

need to focus on rehabilitating slum dwellers and to solve a host of problems that our cities face today. We need to formulate and execute policies that will actively discourage further migration and resultant creation of new slums in urban areas. Urban facilities should be made available not only in pockets of affluence while the rest of the country seems deprived and in a 'broken window' state. India's target should not be to 'focus' but to diffuse development so that not only urban concentration but instead rural life must be offered on an attractive platter. Words such as Rurban must be made a reality by investing and focusing on it from now itself.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (ANAKAPALLI): Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on the Demands for Grants, 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Ministry is headed by a dynamic Minister, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. Under the able leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, hon. Prime Minister of India, the Government is implementing poverty alleviation programmes. I am proud of the hon. Minister. Shri Naidu belongs to our State. He is a man of character, conduct and commitment. On behalf of our State Government, I convey my sincere thanks to Shri Venkaiah Naidu because he has sanctioned 1,93,000 houses to our State. In fact, for the last three years, before this NDA Government came to power, we got only 23,000 houses. Under the JNNURM Scheme, for the last three years, 3,90,000 houses have been sanctioned and 17,040 houses have been sanctioned in another scheme. But this NDA Government, in the first year itself, has sanctioned nearly 5,08,000 houses.

They have started many good schemes and this is also one among them. The Budget for Urban Development is like this. They have allocated Rs. 21,000 crore for it. For the Metro projects, Rs. 10,000 crore have been sanctioned. For AMRUT, Rs. 4000 crore have been sanctioned. For Smart City Mission, Rs. 3200 crore have been allocated. For Swachh Bharat Mission, Rs. 2300 crores have been given. For CPWD, HRIDAY, and for North-Eastern Region, Rs. 879 crore and Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 250 crore have been sanctioned respectively. Under PMIAY, Rs. 5000 crore have been sanctioned. For NLUM, Rs. 325 crores have been given.

I do not want to give any more statistics because our friends have given many suggestions. I also convey my sincere thanks to our hon. Minister because he has sanctioned three Smart Cities to our State, namely, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Tirupati. In fact, some of our friends are saying that he is an unbiased man. I know him for the last 40 years. Based on the proposals of the State Governments, he has sanctioned houses and Smart Cities. Based on the recommendations, the Government of India has sanctioned 100 Smart Cities. Really, it is a highly appreciable programme.

It is not only that. They have sanctioned funds for Metro in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. For Amaravati also, they have given permission.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu is also regularizing the slums which are below 100 yards. In the cities, the major problem is housing especially for the poor and slum dwellers. Many of our friends have told that some of the houses which are constructed are vacant.

Sir, give me some more time to speak as I have been an MLA also and I know the ground reality there. As I worked as MLA in my constituency, I know that there are urban and semi urban areas. Even in my constituency also, thousands of houses are vacant because of lack of infrastructure. Under the JNNURM, there is the 50:50 ratio. The cost is shared by the Central Government and the local State Governments for cities having a population of five lakhs and less. In some cities, the ratio is 80:20. Many houses have been constructed by spending thousands of crores of rupees. But they have not provided the infrastructure, which costs lakhs of rupees. That is one reason. The second reason is, many poor people are living in the slums which are located in the heart of cities. But construction of new houses is done in the outskirts of cities. So, for the poor people, who work in construction sites, travelling from the heart of the cities to outskirts is very difficult. So, I request the hon. Minister to consider the location also when they are going to construct these two crore houses. If you construct houses in the outskirts, it would be very difficult for these poor people and labourers to afford transport and they cannot afford the time also. So, instead of constructing crores of houses in the outskirts of cities, if you construct limited number of houses in the heart of cities with lift and other facilities they can take advantage of that.

The main problem is land. Land is a State subject. It is a damn shame on our part. After 68 years of Independence, one person is living in a house worth Rs. 200 crore in Mumbai, and in the same Mumbai four to five people are living in a 10X20 room. Because of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation, the poor are becoming poorer and the rich are becoming richer.

Earlier the programmes and schemes used to be named after Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajiv Gandhi. Now, you have taken a very good decision to name these programmes after the Prime Minister, like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The position of Prime Minister is permanent and the persons are not permanent.

I want to appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Government of India to think over your policies. So, please try to have a standard policy on urbanisation. Why is urbanisation increasing day-by-day? It is because of poverty and drought in the rural areas. For instance, in Telangana, day before yesterday I read in Telugu newspaper, there is one Mr. Patel – Patel means he belongs to forward caste – who is having a six-acre land, is working as a labour under the MNREGA. This happens not only in Telangana but also in other States.

So, I request the Government to eradicate poverty in rural areas. Please try to provide employment in the rural areas. Please try to provide infrastructure facilities in the rural areas as they are provided in the urban areas, like the other countries are doing. In other countries, they are developing satellite towns. They are providing the same infrastructure facilities both in urban and rural areas. ...(*Interruptions*)

I live in Hyderabad. Because of bifurcation, now Hyderabad's demands got reduced. We have to decentralise the facilities. We should not just focus on the urban areas, we should focus on the rural areas also.

My last point is about employment. Why are people migrating from rural to urban areas? It is because of employment. Regarding many of the facilities, like health facilities, education facilities, employment facilities, we are only concentrating on the urban areas. So, I request the Government of India to give some concession and encouragement to people who are starting industries or hospitals or educational institutions in the rural areas so that we can eradicate poverty in the rural areas.

The hon. Minister is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is this and I hope all our MPs will

agree with me. The Government of India is spending crores of rupees through various schemes. But unfortunately many of our Members are not having any say in the implementation of these schemes. For instance, in the case of housing, we are providing them with thousands of houses, but we do not have any say over the Government of India schemes. Shri Venkaiah Naidu is having a lot of experience. So, please look into this issue so that the Government of India can implement these schemes very effectively. Thank you.

***श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल) :** केंद्र सरकार ने अपनी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना "सबके लिए आवास" का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए नौ राज्यों के 305 शहरों की पहचान की है। आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उपशमन व योजना के तहत शहरी गरीबों के वास्ते आवास निर्माण की शुरुआत करने के लिए नौ राज्यों में कम से कम 305 शहरों और कस्बों की पहचान की गई है। लगभग दो करोड़ शहरी गरीबों को उनका खुद का आवास मुहैया कराने के लिए मंत्रालय अगले छह साल में दो लाख करोड़ रुपये की सहायता उपलब्ध करने हेतु वचनबद्ध है।

इन चुने गए शहरों में से छत्तीसगढ़ में 36, गुजरात में 30, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 19, झारखंड में 15, केरल में 15, मध्यप्रदेश में 74, ओडिशा में 42, राजस्थान में 40 और तेलंगाना में 34 शहर या कस्बे हैं। केंद्र सरकार की इस "पूधानमंत्री आवास योजना" को पिछले साल 25 जून को माननीय पूधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने शुरू किया था। इसके तहत वर्ष 2022 तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबों के लिए दो करोड़ मकान बनाए जाने की योजना है। 2022 में भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 75 वर्ष पूरे हो जाएंगे।

हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवास मिशन को सफल बनाने के लिए आवश्यक छह सुधार लागू करेंगे। सुधार संबंधी उपायों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिबद्धता जताने वाले आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, नागालैंड और उत्तराखंड शामिल हैं। इन राज्यों में सरते मकान बनाने के लिए शहर के मास्टर प्लान में परिवर्तन या सुधार, भवन निर्माण संबंधी मंजूरीयों के लिए एकल खिड़की व्यवस्था, लेआउट की स्वीकृति के लिए समयबद्ध क्लियरेंस प्रणाली, कियारा कानूनों में संशोधन, अतिरिक्त प्लोर एरिया अनुपात की अनुमति और झोपड़ पट्टी का पुनर्विकास इत्यादि सुधार करने होंगे।

सरकार का मुख्य लक्ष्य देश की जनता के लिए आवास नीति और कार्यक्रम को और आसान तथा सरल बनाने का है और हमारी सरकार इस हेतु समुचित नीतियां तैयार कर योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य कर रही है।

वर्तमान में हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य 2022 तक सबके लिए आवास उपलब्ध कराने का है और सरकार इसके लिए नीतियां तैयार कर रही है, इसी के तहत सरकार द्वारा पूधानमंत्री आवास योजना भी चलाई जा रही है। पूधानमंत्री आवास योजना का 17 जून, 2015 को अनुमोदन किया गया और सरकार का लक्ष्य 2022 तक 2 करोड़ स्लम और गैर-स्लम परिवारों को इस योजना के तहत लोन देने का लक्ष्य है और इसके लिए शहरों, कस्बों को शामिल करने के लिए राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर सर्वाधिक शहरों और कस्बों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन को सरकार द्वारा 2005 में शुरू किया गया था और इसकी अवधि 2005-06 से शुरू होकर 7 वर्षों तक की थी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने वास्तु परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मिशन की अवधि 31 मार्च, 2017 तक कर दी है। यह सरकार का सहायनीय कदम है। इसी के तहत कुछ समय पहले सरकार ने आज शहरी गरीबों के लिए बुनियादी सेवाओं पर उप-मिशन (बी.एस.यू.पी.) और एकीकृत आवास एवं स्लम विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.एच.एस.डी.पी.) के तहत मार्च, 2012 तक मंजूर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए दो साल का अतिरिक्त समय देने को मंजूरी दे दी और परियोजनाओं का पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त समय देने के फलस्वरूप तीन लाख से भी ज्यादा शहरी गरीबों को अपना पक्का मकान हासिल करने में मदद मिलने की आशा है। जारी की गई अतिरिक्त धनराशि के समायोजन के बाद केंद्र सरकार की ओर से विभिन्न राज्यों को 350 करोड़ रुपये जारी करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त समय देने से 3.6 लाख आवास इकाइयों को पूरा करने में मदद मिलेगी, जो फिलहाल अपनी पूर्णता के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इससे शहरों में रहने वाले गरीबों के साथ-साथ झुग्गी-बस्तियों में रहने वाले भी लाभान्वित होंगे।

सरकार ने गरीबी उपशमन कार्यों का पूरा करने हेतु और देश की गरीबी को कम करने और लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए अनेकों उपाय किये हैं, इसने पूधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन जैसी अनेकों स्कीमों शुरू की हैं और हमारी सरकार "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" पर जोर दे रही है, जोकि समावेशी विकास का प्रतीक है।

समूचे देश के लिए योजनाई और बेरोजगारी पर व्यापक आंकड़ें बड़े अंतराल के साथ उपलब्ध हैं। संगठित क्षेत्र, सम्मिलित रूप से सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में कुछ हद तक बढ़ा है और इसमें महिलाओं का सहायनीय योगदान रहा है और प्रतिदिन महिलाओं की भागीदारी में इजाफा हो रहा है।

पिछले समय में देश का आर्थिक विकास तो हुआ परंतु उसका लाभ कुछ हाथों में सिमट कर रह गया और अगर किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास और मानव विकास का सीधी रिश्ता है और इस रिश्ते को बरकरार रखने में मातृ राजनीतिक वर्ग की सोच, सत्ताधारी दलों के पूयास और जनता की भलाई के लिए उठाये गये कदम हैं।

गरीबी का अनुपात सार्वजनिक नीति के लिए एक चिंता का विषय है। हमारे संविधान में समाज को सार्वभौमिक मताधिकारी देकर साहसिक कदम उठाया था, जो मोटे तौर पर गरीब, सांस्कृतिक रूप से विविधतापूर्ण और पदानुक्रम व्यवस्था वाला रहा है और ऐसे ही निर्णयों ने समय के साथ गरीबों और वंचितों को अधिकार संपन्न बनाया है और ऐसे गरीबों को आगे बढ़ाने और उनके अधिकार देने के लिए हमारी सरकार वचनबद्ध है।

[*DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA \(MUMBAI NORTH EAST\)](#): First of all, I thank our Hon'ble Prime Minister for his vision on housing for all by 2022. To achieve this objective the Government has launched a comprehensive mission named "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban)". Under this Yojana, it is proposed to build 2 crore houses for the urban poor including downtrodden, economically weaker sections and lower income groups in urban areas by the year 2022. The Government has already identified 305 cities and towns have been identified in 9 States for beginning construction of houses for urban poor.

It is very shame for us that even after 59 years of Independence, the poor people in urban areas are forced to live in slums in inhumane and unhygienic condition. Taking the chance of housing crisis in urban areas, some builders in Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Delhi and other Metros are coming out with various illegal fraudulent housing schemes in very low price just to cheat the common man, poor people and loot money. They are all misusing the name of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and telling people that their scheme is a Government scheme. Some builders such as Maple Housing Group, Pune published photographs of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Chief Minister and other Minister in their low cost housing scheme "Aple Ghar" Advertisement in the name of PMAY. All these are ponzi companies, they have come just to fool the common man and make money in the name of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Many people have fallen prey to their advertisements and deposited initial booking money in the hope of getting house in low price under PMAY. If it is not checked then it will be a big scam and by the time Government put in action, the builders/companies will fly with the looted money and it will be another news of Big Scam in the name of PMAY.

I have already lodged an FIR with Shivaji Nagar Police Station, Pune against Maple Group Housing for their illegal, misleading, non-transparent advertisement. I have also taken up the matter with the various concerned authorities asking them to call clarification from such builders. The Government should take strong legal, criminal action against these builders and collect information about how much money was collected, how many people were cheated by them. The Government should also issue order to the appropriate authority to seize the bank balance and other assets of these builders. I request the Housing Ministry to take all measures to initiate criminal proceedings against such builders to protect the common man and to see that the money should be refunded to all those who booked such flat.

[*SHRI GOPAL SHETTY \(MUMBAI NORTH\)](#): I would like to request your good self to kindly make myself associated in the debate of budget Grants of Urban Development Department through my letter. I would like to bring into the notice of Hon'ble Minister Venkayaji that as per the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to provide houses to all upto 2022, considering the same your department is trying hard to meet the target consulting time to time all the State Government. Poor and middle class people are watching very closely the move of Centre and State Government regarding their long waited low cost housing schemes by the elected Government. I strongly feel that Government and housing sector development should come close to work together, then only this dream will come true. In a city like Mumbai, where housing industry/real estate is not functioning in a right manner due to lack of co-ordination between bureaucracy and developers, due to Central and State Government's various rules, norms and time bound clearance and aviation restriction, etc., many developments works/projects are stalled. After seeking all permission clearance if any RTI activist complaint to any department the official concerned are not taking right decision and clearing the proposal in time. In courts also, the matters are prolonged. Considering all these problems, the cost of house are high which is out of the reach of common man. It is noticed by the citizens of Mumbai in last two years under your leadership and Prakash Jawdekavji's effort, many hurdles/obstacles are removed by relaxing various norms, changing rates of CRZ and relaxing environments policies, etc. and also giving direct powers to State Government.

In my State Maharashtra, Chief Minister Devendra Fadnisji is also doing well and moving fast to fulfill the backlog in housing/real estate sector.

In Mumbai, if S.R.A. projects clearance are given on fast track on demand to the developer thousands will get houses for no cost and also middle class can also get houses at a affordable rate if government officers and developers work together in a healthy positive manner. At present, the entire focus is on the slum dwellers, hutments, who is getting free and more then the existing area, which they use now and some of them only create lot of trouble. The entire government system is handicapped on performance. I don't want to say that the developer be given any untowards

advantage by ignoring slum dwellers rights and allow him to make money. My only plea is that eligible clearance must be done by officers concerned, developer's duty is only to construct houses approved by the authority as per density area of the plot. If the hutment is not eligible then the Government should take responsibility to take care of him as per the Act/rules. All the lands belonging to the Central and State Government and the local bodies be got developed before the end of 2022, then only the dream of Prime Minister Shri Modiji will be achieved and the people of our Country will get their dream home.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे आवास तथा शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, सदन में कई बार यह आँकड़ा प्रस्तुत हो चुका है, परन्तु मैं फिर एक बार इसलिए दोहरा रहा हूँ कि समस्या की गंभीरता फिर ध्यान में आ जाए, 12वीं योजना के प्रारंभ में अनुमान था कि लगभग 1 करोड़ 88 लाख मकानों की जरूरत है। जनसंख्या में इसको बदल दें तो लगभग 11 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं थे। 2022 तक इनके दो करोड़ होने की सम्भावना है, इसमें 56 प्रतिशत हमारी कुल आबादी के ऐसे हैं, जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं, उनको मकानों की जरूरत है। 40 प्रतिशत एल.आई.जी. श्रेणी के हैं और चार प्रतिशत मध्यम वर्ग के हैं। कुल आबादी का 25 प्रतिशत स्लम में रहता है, जिनमें से 54 प्रतिशत अकेले ग्रेटर मुम्बई में हैं। ग्रेटर मुम्बई की जो कुल आबादी है, उसमें 54 प्रतिशत स्लम में रहते हैं।

मेरे अपने शहर मेरठ में भी ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 40 प्रतिशत है। जिन शहरों की आबादी 10 लाख या उससे अधिक है, ऐसे 46 शहर हैं, उनमें कुल मिलाकर के लगभग 38 प्रतिशत लोग इन स्लम के अन्दर रहते हैं। समस्या बेशक बहुत ही गंभीर है और इस बात को पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के हमारे मित्र भी समझते रहे हैं, वे टिप्पणी करते हैं कि संसाधनों की कमी है, आपने एलोकेशन कम किये हैं तो मैं एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। संसाधनों की निश्चित रूप से कमी है, यदि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का आकार थोड़ा और बड़ा हो जाता, कुछ आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ गई होतीं, कुछ बेरोजगारी के ऊपर नियंत्रण हो गया होता तो शायद हमारे पास पैसा अधिक होता। इसकी सीमा तो है, लेकिन तब भी मैं कई बार यह सोचता हूँ कि इस सत् के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा संकट सदस्य भी जब कई बार पैट्रोलियम के दामों के नीचे गिरने के कारण से जो कुछ लाभ, जो कुछ पैसा सरकार के पास आ रहा है, हालांकि उसका अधिकांश हिस्सा विभिन्न वर्गों को बाँटा भी गया है, जैसी-जैसी आवश्यकता, जैसी-जैसी सरकार की सोच है, परन्तु इस बात की शिकायत करते हैं कि पूरा का पूरा पैसा कंज्यूमर को क्यों नहीं डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाता। सम्भवतया उनके ध्यान में यह बात नहीं आती कि सरकार के पास यदि खर्च करने के लिए पैसा नहीं होगा तो कल्याणकारी कार्यों के लिए सरकार किसी भी प्रकार का एलोकेशन नहीं कर सकती। ये सीमाएँ हैं, लेकिन यह भी टिप्पणी की गई कि सरकार जो नई योजनाएँ लेकर के आई है, उनके अन्दर पुरानी बातें ही हैं, कोई नई बातें नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि गंभीरता से इसका मैंने उल्लेख किया, मैं यह मानकर के चलता हूँ कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने भी इसको हल करने के लिए गंभीर प्रयास किये हैं, परन्तु उनके प्रयासों का क्या परिणाम रहा है, हल्का सा मैं इसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। यू.पी.ए.-2 की जो सरकार थी या यू.पी.ए. की जो सरकार थी, उनकी योजनाओं में 'ए', जो राजीव आवास योजना है, राजीव ऋण योजना (आर.आर.वाई.) है, जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम., ये कुछ ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं, जो और कुछ छोटी-मोटी योजनाएँ थीं, जो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए समर्पित थीं, इनका क्या परफॉर्मेंस है, थोड़ा अगर मैं इसकी चर्चा करूँ तो 2010 से 2014 तक यू.पी.ए. की सरकार के समय जो औसत खर्च किया गया है, वह 946 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से खर्च किया गया है। यह बी.ई. से भी कम है और आर.ई. से भी काफी कम है। इसी कारण से एलोकेशन मंत्रालय के घटाने पड़े हैं, यह अनुभव आया है, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है।

एन.डी.ए. की सरकार में 2014-15 और 2015-16 में यह खर्च 946.03 के स्थान पर 2235.65 करोड़ रुपये औसत हुआ है। यह मैं आपके ध्यान में दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार एलोकेशन बढ़ा रही है, यद्यपि अर्थ का संकट है, परफॉर्मेंस की समस्या है, परन्तु एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने इसकी गंभीरता को समझते हुए इसके ऊपर काम किया है। इसी प्रकार से यदि राजीव आवास योजना के अन्दर प्रोजेक्ट्स कितने प्रस्तावित हुए, कितने मंजूर हुए और कितने पूर्ण हुए, इसका भी जिक्र करूँ तो 2011 से लेकर 2015 तक मैं प्रत्येक वर्ष का अलग-अलग नहीं बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि समय की सीमा है, मुझे पता है कि आज 6 बजे से अधिक समय को बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकेगा। कुल 1,68,207 प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर हुए, जिनमें से केवल 2501 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो पाये। मैं अपनी इस बात को इसलिए आग्रहपूर्वक कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे यू.पी.ए. के मित्र भी समझें कि जो कठिनाइयाँ थीं, वे कठिनाइयाँ एकदम से खत्म नहीं हो सकतीं, हमने कोशिश की है, हमने यह प्रयास किया है कि सारी की सारी पद्धति ट्रांसपैरेंट हो, उसके अन्दर चैक्स हों, उसके अन्दर जिम्मेदारियाँ बँधें, क्योंकि हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार तथा स्थानीय निकाय सब के संयुक्त प्रयास के परिणाम के बाद यह हो सकता है। यह हमारी कोशिश रही है। हमने प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की जून, 2015 में घोषणा की है, जिसमें हमने इस लक्ष्य को घोषित किया है। उसके अन्दर हमने कुछ शर्तें रखी हैं, मैं उन शर्तों को विस्तार से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उन शर्तों का आशय यही है कि जिम्मेदारी के साथ प्रदेश की सरकारें और जैसा मैंने कहा, स्थानीय निकाय उसका पालन करें। चार कम्पोनेंट इसके हैं, चार आयाम हैं। ये चार कम्पोनेंट्स विभिन्न प्रकार के वर्गों के लिए हैं। उनमें स्लम हैं, क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सविसिटी स्कीम है या अफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग की इन-पार्टनरशिप स्कीम इत्यादि हैं। इन सबके अंदर भी जो नहीं आता, ऐसे गरीब व्यक्ति, जो अपना मकान बनाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें डेढ़ लाख रूपए मदद देने की स्कीम है। ऐसी चार स्कीमों हैं, मैं उनका विस्तार से उल्लेख नहीं कर रहा हूँ। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि इस प्रकार से यह समस्या हल हो।

माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे बस थोड़ा-सा समय दिया जाए। मैं अपने विषय को दो-तीन मिनट में खत्म करूँगा।

महोदय, मैं केवल एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। गरीबों की मकान की हम चिंता कर रहे हैं। परन्तु, एक-दो चीजें बड़ी चिंताजनक हैं। इसमें डुडको और नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक (एन.एच.बी.), इन दोनों संगठनों को नोडल एजेंसी बनाया गया है। इन्होंने 177 प्राइमरी लेंडिंग इंस्टीट्यूशंस के साथ एम.ओ.यू. भी किया है। परन्तु, जो गरीब वर्ग का व्यक्ति है, जिसे छोटे मकान चाहिए, उसकी जो तोनिंग है, वह कर्मशः घटती चली जा रही है।

माननीय सभापति: अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, मुझे बस दो मिनट का समय दीजिए।

दो लाख रूपए तक की आय वर्ग के लोगों का लोन का प्रतिशत 20 से घटकर 10 रह गया है। पांच लाख रूपए तक की आय वर्ग के लोगों का लोन का प्रतिशत 14 से घटकर 9 रह गया है, दस लाख रूपए तक की आय वर्ग के लोगों का लोन का प्रतिशत 34 से घटकर 26 रह गया है। बैंक इसमें लोन नहीं देते हैं। उन्हें अफोर्डेबल हाउस की बात करना अन-अफोर्डेबल जैसा लगता है। इस कारण भी संकट है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों के जो की परफॉर्मेंस इंडिकेटर्स होते हैं, उसे भी इसके अंदर शामिल किया जाए। प्रॉचिटी सेक्टर का काम से कम 30 इस प्रकार के लोन के ऊपर दिया जाए।

महोदय, अभी स्टाम्प ड्यूटी की बात हुई। मेरा अनुभव बड़ा चिंताजनक है, जिसे मैं सदन के साथ शेयर करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस विषय को पहले भी उठाया है कि बहुत-से जगहों पर सफल रेड्स वास्तविक रेड्स से ऊंचे होते हैं। उसके कारण दाम अनावश्यक रूप से बढ़ते भी दिखाई देते हैं। होम को मॉर्टगेज करके जो कुछ लिया जाता है, उसके डूबने की आशंका रहती है। इसकी तरफ भी हमारा मंत्रालय ध्यान दे।

अभी मेरे से पूर्व प्रारंभ में हमारे कांग्रेस के जो मित्र बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह जो समस्या आई है, वह कृषि की बिगड़ती स्थिति के कारण आई है। लोग इसकी ओर से हट रहे हैं। पर, इस सरकार की दृष्टि में एक समग्रता है। उस समग्रता के कारण से यह सरकार सारी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश करती है। यह सरकार गरीबों की भी चिंता कर रही है, किसानों की भी चिंता कर रही है। इस सरकार की एप्रोच एक डॉलिटिस्टिक एप्रोच है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस डॉलिटिस्टिक एप्रोच का समर्थन सबको करना चाहिए और इसमें सहयोग करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरे स्थान की एक बड़ी प्रसिद्ध कवयित्री हैं। उनकी पंक्तियाँ कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी, आदरणीय वेंकैया जी जिस प्रकार से बड़ी संवेदनशीलता के साथ जो अनथक परिश्रम कर रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें यह समर्पित करता हूँ -

राह में कोई तो ऐसा भी दिखाई देगा,

जो तेरे पांव के छालों को बचाई देगा,
कचरों के तैला है यह संसार जिसके दम से,
भीड़ में भी वह अकेला ही दिखाई देगा।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है, आपकी कविता अच्छी रही।

*SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): The ultimate goal of this policy is to ensure sustainable development of all urban settlements, duly serviced by basic civic amenities for ensuring better quality of life for all urban citizens. The Action Plan at the State/UT level in this regard must be prepared with the active involvement of all stakeholders. As per Entry 5 under the State List, states can make laws on local government. This includes the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, and regulating taxes on land and buildings. However, following the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, several powers related to urban development such as urban planning, slum improvement, regulation of land-use, etc., were transferred to the urban local bodies (ULBs). State Legislatures, by law, can entrust power and authority on these ULBs. ULBs may include Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayat. The amendment directed states to devolve 18 specific functions to the ULBs. These include urban planning, regulation of land use, construction of buildings, roads and bridges, improvement and up-gradation of slums, etc.

'In situ' slum redevelopment: Under this component all slums should be taken up for 'in situ' (in the same place) redevelopment to provide houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slums so redeveloped should compulsorily be de-notified. The private partner for slum redevelopment would be selected through an open bidding process. The project planning and implementing authorities will have the power to decide the area of slum land which can be given to the private developers to raise funds for cross-subsidizing the project. A slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. One lakh per house, on an average, would be admissible for all houses for eligible slum dwellers. The beneficiary contribution in slum redevelopment project, if any, will be fixed by the State Government. It also provides for consultation with the slum dwellers when preparing the redevelopment plan.

Underutilization of funds : It has been observed that the actual expenditure by the Ministry has consistently been lower than budget estimates. When examining the 2015-16 budget, the Standing Committee had observed that allocations for the Ministry were reduced at the RE stage. As per the Ministry, underutilization of funds was due to delays at the level of states and UT Governments.

The CAG had observed that with regard to housing projects, only 26% of the projects had been completed by March 31, 2011. 16 of the completed dwelling units, 53% had been occupied. The CAG had observed that funds under JNNURM were getting diverted to other projects. Further, there were also delays in release of funds from Centre. The Standing Committee had observed that delays in implementation was leading to cost of escalation of projects, putting an additional burden on the states and cities. It had also observed that projects faced delays due to land acquisition and slow tendering.

Eligibility of affordable housing : Currently, Under PMAY, a beneficiary family that will be eligible for central assistance is one that belong to the EWS or LIG category, and does not own a pucca house. Further, the mission will support construction of houses with carpet area of up to 30 sq mt for EWS and 60 sq mt for LIG with basic civic infrastructure. State Government may alter size, but without any enhanced financial assistance from centre. It may be noted that when considering the eligibility for affordable housing PMAY-U does not consider the household size of the beneficiary family. A household with an income of up to Rupees three lakh may have two, six, or even more number of members. However, under PMAY-U a two member household earning Rupees three lakh annually will be eligible for the same amount of subsidy as a six member household earning the same amount. In terms of the size of the house, the requirements of a six member household will be higher than that of a two member household. However, they both may end up getting a house of the same size.

In the US, the eligibility for affordable housing is determined on the basis of income limits as per household size. For example, in New York City, a one member household should have income limits of \$50,750 to be eligible. Whereas, a two member household should have income limits of \$58,000 to be eligible. In Australia, one of the factors determining eligibility for affordable housing is income. Income eligibility limits vary according to household size, with the maximum limit increasing with each additional person in a household.

At the advent of the 21st Century (2001), the housing stock in India stood at 50.95 million for 55.8 million urban households. Significant segments of this housing stock was characterized by congestion and obsolescence. Congestion is particularly acute in inner city slums and peripheral slums. According to the Census 2001, 61.82 million persons or 23.1% of the urban population resides in slums. The quality of housing stock is extremely poor. An important reason for this is insecurity of tenure. Slums are also severely deficient in basic services such as potable water, sanitation, sewerage, storm water drainage and solid water disposal. Given the degraded habitat in which slum dwellers live and the frequent episodes of illness characterizing slum families, it is of vital importance that special attention is paid to urban health and hygiene on the one hand and social and preventive medicine on the other hand. In order to improve the quality of life in urban areas, it is of critical significance that the housing stock is improved through urban renewal, slum improvement and development of new housing stock in existing cities as well as new townships. Further, the enhancement of housing stock must be accompanied with high quality provision of basic services. It is a well established fact that safe, hygienic and spacious provisioning of housing duly buttressed with adequate basic services and a congenial habitat promotes significant improvement in productivity of workers.

*SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE) : At the outset, I'd like to bring to the notice of the Government an alarming fact in relation to the budgetary allocations and revised estimates for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation : While Rs. 5634.47 crores were allocated towards the Ministry in the 2015-16 Budget, revised estimates for the year show a drastically reduced figure of Rs. 1961.12 crore (a fall of 65%, or Rs. 3,673.35 crores). Very disappointingly, the revised estimates figure for 2015-16 for 'North Eastern Areas', Rs. 96.2 crores, is far from the budgetary allocation for 2015-16, Rs. 525 crore (lower by nearly 82%). Again, there has been a significant downward revision for 'Grants-in-aid to State Governments' from Rs. 4,032 Crores to Rs. 1572.53 crores. Clearly, the Ministry needs to examine its limitations in relation to the efficient utilization of finances, as unspent funds for extremely important areas mentioned above do not bode well for the Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation environment in India.

In relation to urban poverty conditions in India, reports suggests that unreleased data from the first urban Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), tabulated as per criteria laid down by the erstwhile Planning Commission's expert Hashim Committee, show that roughly 35% of urban Indian households live below the poverty line (BPL). This amounts to 22 million households of the total 63 million household surveyed in 4,041 statutory cities and towns across the country, and is a matter of grave concern. The data shows that, as per BPL parameters set by the panel headed by former Planning Commission member, S.R. Hashim, the highest percentage of urban BPL households are in the north-eastern states of Manipur (54.95 per cent of its total population) and Mizoram (52.35 percent). Against this backdrop, the fact that the revised estimates figure for 2015-16 for 'North Eastern Areas', Rs. 96.2 crores, is far from the budgetary allocation for 2015-16, Rs. 525 crores (lower by nearly 82%), is indeed worrying.

The level of urbanisation in India, which was around 31% in 2011, is estimated to increase and reach 40 per cent by 2030 in percentage terms. The predicted level of urbanisation may appear to be modest. However, in absolute numbers, it is very large. The urban population of India is more than the entire populations of United States of America or Brazil. The urban economy has also witnessed significant growth and is contributing to around 60% of GDP. However, to reap the full benefits of urbanisation, it is important that urban development is efficient and sustainable. Does the Government, for instance, have a time-bound target in relation to reducing the number of urban poor in India?

At the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be at 18.78 million units. This shortage is expected to increase to 20 million by 2022. It was estimated that about 56% of this shortage falls in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), 40% in the Lower Income Group (LIG) category, and the rest 4% in the middle and higher income groups. What long-term policy plan has the Government prepared to ensure the supply-demand mismatch is resolved?

Again, it is clearly known that because of their poor governance structures and financial situation, Urban Local Bodies find it difficult to access external financing for its projects. Does the Government intend to encourage innovative financing schemes for Urban Local Bodies?

That sentiment in the domestic real estate industry is turning positive after five slow quarters, according to a report by industry body FICCI and property advisory firm Knight Frank India, is indeed welcome, and I would urge the Government to capitalize on the improved sentiment to ensure an efficient consumer-friendly real estate sector, and a competitive supply-side environment for small businesses to enter and flourish in the highly concentrated market for housing. Likewise, data analyses are clearly revealing the dire state of India's urban poor, and is extremely important that the Government take urgent note and devises and implements policies that lift the millions of urban poor to a life of opportunities, both economic and social.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2016-17.

Sir, as per Entry 5 under the State List, States can make law on local government. This includes the constitution and powers of Municipal Corporation and regulatory tax on lands and buildings. However, following the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, several powers related to urban development such as urban planning, slum improvement, regulation of land use etc. were transferred to the Urban Local Bodies. State Legislature, by law, can entrust power and authority to these ULBs. Urban Local Bodies can include Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats. The Amendment directed States to devolve 18 specific functions to ULBs. These include urban planning, regulation of land use, construction of buildings, roads and bridges, improvement and upgradation of slums etc.

Sir, currently, about 31 per cent of Indian population lives in urban areas and the rate of urbanization is expected to increase in the next 10 to 15 years. With increased urbanization, the work force in urban areas is increasing. The ratio of population participating in the work force in urban areas increased from 32 per cent in 2001 to 35 per cent in 2011. Increasing population along with an increase in work force increases the demand for housing and basic services in urban areas. At the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan, the house shortage was estimated to be at 18.78 million units. This shortage is expected to increase to 20 million by 2022. It was estimated that about 56 per cent of this shortage falls in the economically weaker sections, 40 per cent in lower income group category and the rest 4 per cent in the middle and higher income group.

Coming to the Budget, the total expenditure of MoHUPA for 2016-17 is Rs. 5,411 crore. Of this, about 94 per cent is allocated for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Rs. 5,075 crore. This is followed by an allocation towards the other schemes like the National Urban Livelihoods Mission at 325

houses. If you see the Budget Estimates (BE) 2015-16, it was Rs. 5,634 crore. But actually the RE, recurring expenses, if you see, is Rs. 1,961 crore. I do not know why this much of amount was absolutely not used. But now also, there is so much of demand for houses, shortages of houses in the urban areas as the people in the urban areas have increased. People have migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas. As one of my colleagues from the TDP has said there are no rains in the villages and there is no agriculture. Many agriculturists, landlords are coming into the urban areas and becoming labours. Having all that, there is 28 per cent decrease, that is, in 2015-16 the total expenditure was Rs. 5634 crore but now in 2016-17, it is Rs. 5411 crore.

I do not understand when Narendra Modi ji, coming from a poor family, एक गरीब आदमी, बोला जाता है कि चाय बेचकर, स्टेशन में चाय वाला था, वह आदमी पूरे कंट्री देखते हुए, हर आदमी का वादा देखते हुए, उनके प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद हर आदमी सोचता था कि गरीबों का फायदा होगा। गरीब को खाने के लिए खाना होगा, एक छोटा सा घर होगा और उनके हाथ में काम होगा। लेकिन आज के दिन अगर देखा जाए तो खाली हमारे तेलंगाना स्टेट का जो बजट है, जो नया राज्य बना है, साठ साल जो हमारे पैसों की तूट हुई थी, उस राज्य के अंदर पूजा की तरफ देखते हुए, हमारा जो एक साल का हाउसिंग के लिए बजट है, वह 13 हजार करोड़ रूपए है। हमने सेंटर से जो डिमांड किया, 80,481 houses were demanded from our State. The Centre has very well, very nicely considered this and they have given us 80,481 houses, but at what cost? आज क्या कास्ट है, उसमें क्या आ रहा है? ये लोग 1 लाख 50 हजार रूपए एक घर के लिए दे रहे हैं। 1 लाख 50 हजार रूपए के घर के अंदर में, 360 स्क्वियर फीट एरिया में आदमी किस तरीके से जी सकता है? एक कमरे के घर के अंदर बीबी और बच्चों के साथ में किस तरीके से रहेगा, अपने भाइयों के साथ में किस तरीके से रहेगा, अपने मां-बाप के साथ किस तरीके से रहेगा, अगर कोई रिलेटिव बाहर से आए, कोई विजिट करने को आए, तो उनको कहां रखेगा? ये जो 1 लाख 50 हजार रूपए में घर दे रहे हैं, वह किसी को भी ... (व्यवधान) 350 स्क्वियर फीट के घर में आदमी प्रवेश भी नहीं कर सकता है, मेरे जैसा आदमी तो घर में घुस ही नहीं सकता है। हमारे घुसते ही रूम खत्म हो जायेगा। लेकिन आज तेलंगाना की सरकार के.सी.आर., सीएम ने पूजा के हित को देखते हुए, उन लोगों 560 स्क्वियर फीट का घर, टू बेड रूमस हाउस, टोटल सब्सिडी के तहत, अर्बन एरिया के अंदर में सात लाख रूपये में, एक कीचन, एक बाथरूम, टू बेड रूमस, एक डॉल, 560 स्क्वियर फीट का जो घर है, फुल सब्सिडी में उन लोगों को दिया जा रहा है। इस साल हमारा टारगेट दो लाख घर है, उनमें से हम लोग 60,000 हाउसेज कम्प्लीट कर चुके हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता रहा हूँ कि जब एक राज्य 13,000 करोड़ रुपये इसके बजट के लिए रख सकता है, तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बहुत स्कीम्स का नाम लेते हुए, स्कीम्स के अंदर में वर्यो इतने कम एरिया का घर दे रही हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी रूरल एरिया से अर्बन एरिया में आता है, उसको काम के लिए भी कुछ पैसा चाहिए। उसको एक येजगार मिलना चाहिए। इसके पहले जो सरकारें थीं, उनके समय में केवल दो लाख रूपये तोन मिलता था और उसमें 30,000 रूपये सब्सिडी मिलता था। लेकिन टी.आर.एस., के.सी.आर. के नेतृत्व में दस लाख रूपये का तोन दिया जाता है और एससी, एसटी, बीसी सभी को 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी दी जाती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब घरों की बहुत कमी है, बहुत बेरोजगारी है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि अर्बन मिनिस्ट्री, पॉवर्टी एलिवेशन मिनिस्ट्री के बजट को बढ़ाया जाये और उसको प्रॉपर्टी सर्वा किया जाये। वर्यां 2015-16 में इसको सर्वा नहीं किया गया है। तेलंगाना को एक लैंडमार्क के रूप में देखते हुए, यहाँ की नीति हर राज्य में लागू कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

*DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAGATSinghpur) : I would like to state that it is the responsibility of the Government to formulate Housing policy and programmes, implementation of urban employment, urban development, slum clearance, etc. In this financial year to correspond with this responsibility, the Ministry has allocated Rs. 5411 crore. Out of Rs. 5411 crore, Rs. 5400 crore has been allocated under plan head and Rs. 11 crore under non plan head. In this regard, I would like to state that when we are at the threshold of becoming a developed nation and when we are putting our effort to adopt the process of Urbanisation wholly, the allocation of mere Rs. 5411 crore on this head is not adequate to address the cause. It has been seen over the years that the allocation for the purpose has been reduced year wise. I feel the reduction in allocation is not at all a good sign when the Government is emphasizing upon the one of its ambitious projects 'Housing for All by 2022'. Hence it is necessary to enhance the Budget allocation in this regard.

I would like to state further that over the period of time it has been observed that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has never been successful to achieve the 100% target during last three years and there are many pending projects of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Rural Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, etc. It is a matter of fact that Urbanisation is an inevitable process and cities all over the country would act as resources in future. These would be heaven for investment, would be places of attraction from all point of views. So, it is necessary to ensure creation of new and modern infrastructure in order to cope with increasing trend of population as well as new demands. The Government should take initiative to complete all infrastructure based projects under JNNURM. I would like to attract the attention of the Government to take appropriate action and provide adequate financial assistance under JNNURM scheme of Government for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, for development of the growing towns like Paradip and Jagatsingpur in my Parliamentary Constituency, Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.

It has been observed that the banks are not providing small scale Housing loans to the weaker and marginalized section of the country. The data is also showing that there is a decreasing trend in providing housing loans to weaker section by the banks. So, it would not fulfill the clarion call "Housing for all by 2022" if at all the marginalized groups of our society face discrimination either from Government or from the Banking sector. Hence, the Government of India should look into the matter and be vigilant in this regard to achieve its target.

One more thing I would like to emphasize upon is that in 12th plan, the Government introduced Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission by the Ministry by replacing the Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana. It is known to all of us that the provision of employment is one of the important agenda of Government. But allocation in this regard is being reduced from Rs. 1003 crore in 2014-15 to a mere Rs. 510 crore in 2015-16 and it reduced further to Rs. 300 in 2016-17. So, it is matter of concern whether the Government wants to confine itself only to the big words or to transform its work. The Government should come forward to treat the million of urban unemployed people as resources of our country and they should not be neglected at any cost. It has also been observed that the very objective of the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless is not being met satisfactorily. The shelters supposed to be constructed in the States and the Union Territories amounts to a shortfall of 500. So, it demands a time bound implementation of the scheme by which the urban homeless people could be ensured of having access to shelter. .

I am also of the opinion that the GoI in 2013 launched a programme on 'Developing an Approach and Options for establishment of Municipal Cadre in India' under Capacity Building for Urban Development. The objectives of better urban governance, faster project implementation and delivery of efficient municipal service is attributed to a dedicated Municipal Cadre of any State. In view of this point, the JNNURM's administrative and structural reforms strongly professed for creation of municipal cadre besides developing cadre management systems like recruitment, promotions, transfer, career paths, training and performance management, etc. accordingly, implementation of Municipal Cadre was mandatory State level reform under

structural reforms of JNNURM-I. However, financial burden for grounding the municipal cadre is very high for my State, Odisha. So, in this regard, the Ministry of Urban Development is requested to provide advance grants towards transitional cost of my State's initiative to put the municipal cadre. I would like to mention here that the constitution of Municipal Cadre in my State is in the final stage. The financial support from the Centre would immensely help in improving the urban areas in the country. So in order to have an efficient Municipal Cadre, my State, Odisha requires Rs. 128 crore additional funds annually, which needs to be funded by the Government of India for five years of transitional periods. In this regard, I urge upon the Government to provide the above said amount for an efficient Municipal Cadre.

I would like to state further that Bhubaneswar, the capital of my State, Odisha has been chosen to be made as a smart city. The capital city is growing in a faster pace. In order to make it a smart city, it is necessary to clear the slums developed in different parts of the city and initiative should be taken to rehabilitate the slum dwellers with all the facilities. In this regard, adequate financial assistance is required for the purpose.

***SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (KURNOOL):** Housing has always been an indicator of standard of living. Poverty and housing has a strong co-relation. Acquiring a house is a dream of every citizen of this country mainly because it is beyond the scope and means of a large number of population. Successive Governments have come forward with various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, NULM, RAY etc to assist the people in making their dreams into reality by having their own house. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is a right step in this direction. Shortage of 20 million housing units is to be addressed through this program.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers is a major challenge in urban areas. In spite of the best efforts of the Government the coverage till now against the target is not very encouraging. The urban housing and urban poverty are the major growing concerns of the Government. We are unable to combat the problem mainly because the number of people below poverty line in urban areas is growing day by day because of natural increase in population and migration of rural labour into urban areas. Because of migration, the poverty is also transferred from rural areas to urban areas. This is a major concern for all of us. This tendency is to be arrested by providing alternate avenues in the rural areas so that there is no incentive for the rural labour to migrate to urban areas. Increase in urban poverty has many negative effects like proliferation of slums and bustees, increasing casual labour, increasing pressure on civic services and health contingencies.

Poverty reduction should be considered as an important national task. Local Bodies, State Governments and Central Government have to join together and coordinate their efforts in this war against urban poverty. Literacy also plays a major role in the incidence of poverty and steps shall be taken to spread literacy in the slums. The key to poverty reduction is productive employment and improving the skill levels of the poor. State Governments shall be directed to co-ordinate with non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) for providing skill based training and to liaison with the employers especially in the Hotel, Retail trade and transport where there is scope for absorption of large number of skilled labour. Simultaneously steps must be initiated to improve the working conditions as well as the quality of labour by providing skill development trainings.

The urban poverty alleviation programmes shall aim at not only generating self-employment and wage employment opportunities, but also to improve and quality of life of the slum dwellers and provide housing. The Government must first put in place mechanisms to provide minimum basic amenities such as electricity, water supply, toilet facilities, sewage connection, and proper garbage disposal in the slum areas.

I take this opportunity to commend the initiative of the Honourable Prime Minister in launching the ambitious scheme of 'Housing for All'. In this connection, I request the Government to provide subsidised housing preferably free housing, community shelters etc., so that the people living on the pavements in cities can be brought under proper shelter. In this connection, we must appreciate the steps taken by the Telangana Government in our neighbouring state in providing two bed room flats for the poor and needy. This initiative can be studied in detail and adopted across the country.

The Government shall direct all the authorities to avoid formation of new slums at any cost preferably by providing low cost houses to accommodate new entrants into the city life. The urban poverty has got serious implications for safety and security of the people of this country as the people suffering with poverty are more easily drawn into illegal activities, particularly, when there is a higher concentration of the poor in geographical clusters. Therefore, the slums are fertile ground of recruitment of people into illegal activities that have a bearing on the safety and security of this country. Accessing urban land for housing the poor in a high-value real estate market will continue to be a serious challenge. There will be an urgent need to create land banks through appropriate land-use zoning. Substantial financial allocations from the Central, State, and local Governments will also be required.

To meet the challenges of urban poverty a number of policy approaches are needed and there is no exclusive solution. These policies shall cover the areas of providing income earning opportunities; provision of basic utilities and services; and the creation of a policy framework which is favourable to the activities to the urban poor.

I request this Government to scale up the livelihood promotion programmes in time bound manner and create institutional platforms to support the poor in building up their own human, social, financial and other assets. In this regard, proper skill development programs and credit facilities will provide self-employment opportunities to the poor.

Lastly, I request this Government to provide assistance to the Rayalaseema region which is a backward region in Andhra Pradesh on par with what is provided for North-Eastern Region and special category States.

***डॉ. यशवंत सिंह (नगीना) :** आपने मुझे शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन विभाग के बजट पर विचार रखने का मौका दिया आपका धन्यवाद । महोदय हमारे देश का शहरी विकास कई मायनों में एक बहुत कॉम्प्लैक्स विकास है । हमारे देश के पुराने शहर बिना किसी लंबी सोच के बसाये हुये शहर हैं । ज्यादातर पुरानी बस्तियां बहुत छोटी-छोटी गलियों के माध्यम से बसाई गयी थी जहां पर कभी यह सपना नहीं था कि विकासशील भारत आज में कार पूर्येक घर में होगी । यहां की आबादी भी बढ़ेगी ।

आज देहलत में, गांवों में लोगों को रोजगार की कमी के कारण एक बड़ी संख्या आस पड़ोस के शहरों में प्रतिदिन आ रही है। ये वो लोग हैं जो पेट भरने के लिये आते हैं। इसके लिए इन्हें गंदे से गंदे वातावरण में रहने पर भी परेशानी नहीं होती। जैसे वातावरण में ये लोग रहते हैं इसको किसी नरकीय जीवन से कम नहीं समझा जा सकता। ना इन लोगों के पास बिजली है न पानी है न सीवर है ना सड़क है। इन सबका ध्यान सरकार को करना है।

में धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का जिसमें उन्होंने वर्ष 2022 तक सभी को आवास देने का वायदा किया है। मेरा मानना है कि अच्छी सोच अच्छे वातावरण में पैदा होती है। किसी भी व्यक्ति को मकान उपलब्ध कराना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। गरीब लोगों का अपने मकान का सपना पूरी जिंदगी पूरा नहीं हो पाता। दूसरी ओर समाज का ऐसा भी बहुत बड़ा शहरी तबका है जो हजारों मीटर के मकान में सिर्फ दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं तथा उनके कई-कई मकान हैं। यहाँ मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को दूसरा मकान बनाने से पहले अपनी दूसरे मकान की आवश्यकता को जस्टिफाई करना जरूरी होना चाहिये तथा परिवार के सदस्यों के आधार पर उनका मकान का साइज तय किया जाना चाहिए। गरीब का मकान भले ही छोटा हो परंतु सभी सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित होना चाहिए। मेरा मानना है कि नये इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाये जाये तथा उसी के आसपास गरीबों के लिये मकान बनाये जायें ताकि रोजगार हाऊसिंग शिक्षा आदि की समस्या का एक ही समय पर समाधान किया जाए। इसे विकास भी होगा तथा शहरों के अतिभास्ति होने की समस्या भी नहीं होगी।

अक्सर देखा गया है कि जो भी योजना अब तक आयी है सभी में गरीबों से 10 से 15 प्रतिशत धनराशि जमा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। कृपया इस सहयोग राशि को खत्म किया जाए। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों को मकान दिया जाए उन्हें रोजगार भी दिया जाए। गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए अभी तक जो भी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं उनके माध्यम से गरीबों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ पायी है। मेरा कहना है कि गरीबी उन्मूलन की योजनाओं को जनहित उपयोगी बनाया जाए तथा बैंकों को गरीबों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाए। इसी के साथ में आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (TRIPURA WEST): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In this year's Budget it shows that 176 per cent amount has been increased. But what was the reality? We have seen that in 2014-15 the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,728 crore. But in the Revised Estimates of 2015-16, it has been decreased to Rs. 1,961 crore. There is a decrease of 28 per cent from 2014-15 to 2015-16. It may show that the Budget Estimate is a good one as there is an increase of 176 per cent but in real terms, in the case of revised estimates or actual expenditure, the money has been decreased. I am not giving any certificate to the UPA Government. We have some reservations with the policies of the UPA Government. What we have seen here is that from 2009-10 to 2015-16, the actual utilization of UPA Government was more than the actual utilization of the NDA Government.

At the time of the UPA Government, all were not good. In spite of that the expenditure in the year 2009-10, it was 68 per cent. In the year 2010-11, it was 96 per cent. In the year 2011-12, it was 86 per cent. I am not going into the figures of all the years. But in the year 2014-15, the expenditure of the Ministry had decreased to 45 per cent.

In the State Plan outlay, it was shown that in the year 2014-15, the actual utilization was 49 per cent. In the year 2015-16 again, the decrease was continuing. The actual utilization was only 36 per cent.

Under the Central Assistance to Rajiv Awas yojana, it has been shown that in the case of the North Eastern Region and also for the Special Category State, it is only 80 per cent of the project cost. My demand to the hon. Minister is that in the case of the North Eastern Region and also for the earlier Special Category States, this ratio should be 90:10.

Under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban), again it has been shown that the allocation for 2016-17 is Rs.5,075 crore and it has been shown that there has been an increase of 236 per cent. But what is the actual position? In 2015-16, of these, only a sum of Rs.4,390 crore has been released to the States under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana.

In the case of the National Urban Livelihood Mission, for the year 2015-16 the allocation towards NULM decreased by 45 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude now.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Sir, I am concluding now. I am from a small State. Nobody is looking after the small States. Sir, you are from a big State. So, I would like to place some points about my State through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister.

In our State, funds have been allocated for several projects. But what we are seeing is that all the funds which are required for fulfilment and finishing of the work of these projects are not being released to the State. So, I demand, through you, Sir, the Urban Development Ministry is required to release funds for housing projects under RAY for Kumarghat, Khawai, Sabroom and Amarpur of the State of Tripura. There is a need to provide funds for slum housing at Dharmanagar, Tripura under 10 per cent lump sum. There is also a need to provide funds for a Town Hall at Belonia, Tripura under 10 per cent lump sum. Also there is a need to provide funds for Town Hall at Sonamura and Kailasaheer, Tripura under 10 per cent lump sum.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri P.V. Mithun Reddy.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Sir, just a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly cooperate with me.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Also there is a need to confirm the funding pattern for Smart City Mission as declared by the Finance Ministry Circular as 90:10 for North East States in general and for Tripura in particular. ...(*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मैंने श्री रेड्डी को बुला लिया है, आपकी बाकी बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

...(Interruptions)â€! *

*DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR): I support the Budget 2016-2017 for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

There is a provision for providing interest subsidy on housing loans to economically weaker sections and lower income groups category under Credit Linked Subsidy (CLSS). Also the budget makes a provision for providing grants to Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for promoting innovative technologies/demonstration houses.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – State Plan: The provision is for release of Central Assistance to States towards housing projects under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna. (Urban). The decision taken by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has approved an investment of Rs. 9,005 crore for construction of 73,205 more houses for economically weaker section under the Prime Minister's Awas Yojna in the State of Maharashtra, J&K and Punjab.. This is a welcome step of the Government of India.

I come from the State of Maharashtra. My State Maharashtra has been sanctioned a total of 71,701 houses in 10 cities at a total project cost of Rs. 8,932 crore with Central assistance of Rs. 1,064 crore. Housing sanctioned include 61,946 under affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), 7399 for Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and 2356 for *in situ* slum redevelopment. We have been hearing from aegs about providing housing for all the poor, but till date this target has not been achieved by the previous Governments on enquiring as to what are the reasons for delay in the projects of housing, one reason which is always highlighted is the issue of land acquisition.

I fail to understand why we can not get the land for housing for the poor and economically weaker sections, since it is at the dispense of the Government. If we can not get land for housing for poor then it is very unfortunate on the part of the Government. I request the Government to make a permanent policy for land acquisition for housing projects. The person should not be given a choice to reject/refuse giving his land for housing projects

It has also been noticed that the houses given by Government to the slum dwellers are still not possessed by the owners but they are either rented out or sold out after they are given the houses. In my own State of Maharashtra, in the city of Mumbai, this problem has been noted. These people who are the owners of the houses continue living in the slums. Sir, if this trend continues, I am afraid we will never be able to reach our target and provide housing for all.

I request the Hon. Minister to look into such cases and form some stringent rules and regulations for the people who are the owners of houses provided by Government.

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister and Hon. Prime Minister for setting up PMAY and setting up target for housing for all by 2022. This is a very ambitious project and I am confident that by 2022 everyone in the country will have houses and no one will be homeless.

I come from Nandurbar Constituency which is a tribal area, so the city of Nandurbar should also be included amongst the housing scheme for which the funds have been allocated to the State of Maharashtra recently. Since the tribal people are migrating to the city of Nandurbar in search of jobs, such cities tht are adjoining the tribal areas should be given priority under this PMAY.

With these words, I support the Budget, 2016-2017, Demands for Grants of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. I hope the Hon. Minister will consider the Nandurbar city in the 'Housing for All', PMAY scheme.

*SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): The total amount allocated in Budget 2016-17 is Rs. 5411 crore ,with Plan Rs. 5400 crore and Non-Plan: Rs. 11 crore. There is a decline in expenditure compared to previous years, in BE 2015-16 it was Rs. 5634.47 crore while in RE 2015-16 it was Rs. 1961 crore. A reduction by almost Rs. 3673 crores. The same pattern was in previous years. In BE 2014-15, the allocation was Rs. 6008 crore while in RE 2014-15 it was Rs. 3413 crore, a reduction by Rs. 2595 crores.

The Smart Cities Mission is flawed. The distribution formula uses two criteria : (1)Urban population based on 2011 census (2) statutory towns. Statutory town is arbitrary, as it can be declared by states based on their whims and fancies. Tamil Nadu has 721 STs with even villages with population of 2000. This shows the scope of arbitrariness in this criteria. It should be replaced with Census towns.

The existing allocation is also arbitrary. The rounding off of the score which each State received inconsistent. Some states like Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh were rounded off to a lesser number while others were rounded off a higher number. Telangana State, if seen fairly, should get at least

4 Smart Cities and the Minister should increase the allocation.

There should be a separate category of "Smart Metros" under the Smart Cities Mission for the metropolitan cities of New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad and they should have increased allocation of at least INR 1000 crore per Smart Metro per annum.

Very few Slum Free Plan of Action (SFPOAs) are being submitted by the State Governments. Only 107 as on April 2015. Poor implementation of slum rehabilitation projects. The Standing Committee recommended that the Centre provide state assistance in preparing SFPOAs. This should be taken up.

The Centre should introduce a public housing upgradation scheme modelled on Singapore's Selective En Bloc Redevelopment Scheme (SERS). As per this, occupants of public housing projects can select where to relocate, have option of moving with their neighbours and get adequate compensation to purchase new flat. It allows for efficient redevelopment.

Need to allot houses in slum redevelopment projects jointly in the name of husband and wife or solely in the name of the wife so that the male members cannot dispose it off and harass the family members.

There is a case for providing 'Infrastructure Status' to Affordable Housing Sector. Government can initiate a debate on this.

The Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) guidelines must be amended to enhance the tracking period beyond current six months and to track all the successful candidates. Currently 6 months is too less, it should be at least one year. This is necessary to ensure that labour is absorbed into market and doesn't lapse back into unemployment.

There should be special emphasis on skill development and employment enhancement in construction sector (including housing sector) under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana -NULM given huge employment generation potential of the sector.

Government should also collate and compile detailed information in various trades including construction sector in which training under EST&P can be provided by State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM). This will help SULMs to implement project more efficiently.

The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council must get adequate funding. This is meant to showcase latest technologies and create models for adoption. Presently it has a Rs. 5 crore grant which is too less and it should be at least Rs. 15 crores.

Out of 55 night shelters sanctioned in 16 states, construction work for 25 yet to begin. There is a need to properly monitor construction of night shelters by HUDCO so project execution is on time.

SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Thank you, Sir. As my earlier speaker has mentioned, the current year's Budget Estimate for this Department is Rs.5,411 crore is impressive. *Prima facie* this amounts to 260 per cent increase over the Revised Estimate of Rs.1,961 crore. In the last year, against the budget of Rs.5,634 crore, only a sum of Rs.1,961 crore was spent. And in the year previous to that, against the budget of Rs.6,008 crore, only a sum of Rs.2,758 crore was spent. So, the moot point is this. What will be the expenditure of this Department for this year?

17.00 hours

There is a huge spurt in urban population in India. Right now, it is 32 per cent and it is going to reach the level of 50 per cent very soon. But this growth of urbanisation needs to be complimented and accompanied by growth in urban infrastructure and delivery capabilities. As a result, cities are facing a lot of problems including water, waste management, energy, mobility, healthcare, safety and education. As a consequence, poor in the urban areas are the most affected persons.

In India, the rural poverty is reducing at a faster rate than the poverty in the urban areas. So, thanks to MNREGA and other poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider MNREGA in smaller municipalities with proximity to the rural areas and villages. An estimated 65 million people are housed in 13.6 million houses in the urban slums. According to the 2011 Census, an estimated 1.8 million people are homeless.

Sir, 'Housing for All by 2022' project of the Union Government is an ambitious project aiming to build 20 million dwellings with toilets, power and electricity by 2022. We appreciate this initiative. However, experts feel that a combination of both improving the existing dwellings and building new dwellings will make this a reality. This ambitious project, though noble in concept and design, is yet to take off because it needs greater coordination from the States and also support from the bankers. So, the overall effort is required for this.

Sir, in our State of Andhra Pradesh, a dwelling unit costs around Rs. 4.8 lakhs out of which Rs. 2 lakh is the loan component, Rs. 1.5 lakh is the Centre's component, and Rs. 80,000 is being given by the State. But a loan of Rs. 2 lakh is a huge deterrent because most of the people are living between two to three dollar per day range and there is a lot of drought, there is not much of income in my area. So, I would request the Government to increase the subsidy component. Also, there should be a choice also for the size of the dwelling. It should not be only 400 square feet. The people who want dwelling of the size of 50 square feet as they are unable to afford the bank loans etc., should be given the same. The Government should seriously contemplate increasing the subsidy otherwise this dream of building housing for everybody by 2022 will not be a reality.

Similarly, Sir, selection of beneficiaries is also a very critical issue. In our State, the Janmabhoomi Committees are finalising as to which persons are to be benefited. The members of these Janmabhoomi Committee are handpicked by the Ruling party. But these members bypass the Government machinery and the elected representatives. There are complaints that only one particular party people getting benefited out of the Government schemes. So, I would request the hon. Minister to adopt a uniform methodology so that everybody in the country is entitled for a fair deal.

Sir, I would also request the hon. Minister to give a larger say for the MPs to participate in the selection process and for execution of this

project.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। मैं अपनी बात को पांच-सात मिनट में रखने की कोशिश करूँगा। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और वरिष्ठतम मंत्री वैकेय्या जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, इन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों में भटकी हुई व्यवस्था को पट्टी पर लाने का काम किया है। पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि दो वर्षों में पूरे हो गए और अच्छे दिन आएँगे, सबका साथ, सबका विकास कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। एक ऐसा मंत्रालय जो 13 मई, 1952 को बना, इस मंत्रालय का नाम पांच बार बदला गया और अंततोगत्वा, 27 मई, 2004 को आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के नाम से स्थापित हुआ और 2004 के बाद यह मंत्रालय यथावत है, इसके बाद इसमें कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय को लेकर हमारे देश में जो एक और अच्छी नीति बनी, वह है योजना आयोग को समय के साथ समाप्त करना और उसके स्थान पर नीति आयोग बनाया जाना। योजना आयोग के काम करने की विसंगति के कारण कई बार योजनाओं और नीतियों का एक्सपोजर नहीं आ पाता था। नीति आयोग बनने के बाद, कामों में आसानी हुई है और देश में जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उनका जमीनी स्तर पर पहुंचने का जो समय है, वह कम हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, दिनांक 2 जून, 1914 को नैशनल हाउसिंग बैंक, इंडियन बैंकर्स एसोसिएशन और फिक्की का एक संयुक्त कार्यक्रम था। उसमें माननीय मंत्री जी ने एनाउंस किया था, जो इस देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा एनाउंसमेंट है कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक हर गरीब के सिर के ऊपर पक्की छत देंगे। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह वह बड़ा आश्वासन है, यह लोगों के लिए वह बड़ा सहारा है, जो इस देश की जनता ने, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार, माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बनाते समय लिया था।

महोदय, मैं बहुत विनम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हमारा जो शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय है, इसने कौशल विकास के लिए बहुत काम किया है। यह प्रदर्शनों की भी जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि हमारे देश का फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है। मध्य प्रदेश हमारा राज्य है, जहां 5.6 लाख लोगों को ट्रेड करने का काम इस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से किया गया। महाराष्ट्र दूसरे नंबर पर है, जहां 4.8 लाख लोगों को ट्रेड करने का काम किया गया है।

महोदय, अगर राज्य सरकारें, भारत सरकार के साथ बेहतर समन्वय और अच्छे कोऑर्डिनेशन के साथ काम करें, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार की नीतियों का विज्ञानव्यय और बेहतर होगा तथा उनके परिणाम और सार्थक नजर आएँगे।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़े देकर नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, परन्तु मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व हमारी सरकार में सबसे अच्छा काम कर रही है और यह सरकार जो निर्णय लेती है, उसे पूर्णता तक पहुंचाती है।

महोदय, हमारे किसी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा था कि 1971 में गरीबी हटाओ का आन्दोलन चला, वहां चुनावों में यह बात रखी गई, लेकिन आज तक गरीबी नहीं हटी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने निर्णय लिया है कि यदि किसी काम को शुरू करें, तो उसे पूरा कर के दिखाएं। उन्होंने जन-धन योजना के अन्तर्गत गरीबों के खाते खोलने का काम हाथ में लिया, तो उसे पूरा किया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, अभी केवल तीन मिनट हुए हैं। रूलिंग पार्टी के वक्ता को तो कम से कम 5-7 मिनट मिलने चाहिए। रूलिंग पार्टी के तीन वक्ता हैं, जिनमें से मैं आखिरी वक्ता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति : समय की विवशता है। इसलिए अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं जल्दी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जन-धन योजना में पूरे देश में खाते खोले गए। हमारी सरकार उज्वला गैस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खाना पकाने की गैस दे रही है। इसमें पूरे देश की गरीब और बी.पी.एल. महिलाओं को सीधे एक बार में गैस देने का काम करेगी। अगर भारत सरकार ने 12 रुपए में बीमा करने का काम शुरू किया, तो पूरे देश में व्यापक रूप से किया। हमारे माननीय शहरी विकास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री, श्री एम. वैकेय्या नायडू का मंत्रालय भवन बनाने का काम करेगा, तो पूरे देश में वर्ष 2022 तक करेगा। भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण काम अगर किया है, तो पूरे देश में, एक साथ भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने की जो कल्पना थी, उसे पूरा करने का काम भी हमारी सरकार ने किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आशिर में आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार की नीतियों के कारण हमारा देश दुनिया के 188 देशों में 130वें स्थान पर आता था, वह अब काफी ऊपर आ गया है। आज हमारी हालत यह है कि जी.डी.पी. में हम 10वें स्थान पर हैं, लेकिन जो विकास का सूचकांक है, उसमें 150 देशों में 130वां स्थान है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अब आप समाप्त करें। आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। कृपया स्थान गृहण करें।

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें शहरी गरीबी हटाने के लिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति : श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव। कृपया आप अपना भाषण आरम्भ करें।

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

माननीय सभापति : श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी, मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए चार वक्ता हैं। उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी का उतर शुरू होगा। मैं आप चारों से ही अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कृपया दो-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव (बाँका) : माननीय सभापति जी, कम से कम चार-चार मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। बस यही रिक्वेस्ट है। मैं अपनी बात चार मिनट में पूरी कर दूँगा।

सभापति महोदय, शहरी विकास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2016-17 की अनुदान मांगें सदन द्वारा पारित करने के लिए पेश की गई हैं, उनके विरुद्ध मेरे द्वारा दिए गए कठौती प्रस्ताव के ऊपर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। भागलपुर मुंगेर सहित बिहार के सभी जोनल शहर मुख्यालय एवं बिहार में गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। यह मैंने कट-मोशन दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, आज आवास योजना और गरीबी उन्मूलन पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसलिए हमारी माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़ी अपेक्षाएं भी हैं। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जो गरीब हैं,

जो प्रताड़ित हैं, जो उपेक्षित हैं, जो लाचार हैं, जो बेबस हैं, जो शहर में हैं और जो स्तम में हैं, उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं का विज्ञेय ख्याल रखा जाए।

सभापति महोदय, आज गरीबी उन्मूलन की बात की जाती है। हजारों साल से जिनकी आंखों में आंसू बह रहे हैं, उनके आंसुओं को पोखने का सवाल है। जो इंसान बैसाखी के भरोसे चल रहा है, उसे सहाय देने का सवाल है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने इलैक्शन में नारा लगाया था -- 'रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, मांग रहा हिन्दुस्तान।' आज गरीब भगवान के भरोसे रहते हैं। आज की तारीख में जिनके हाथों में सत्ता, सम्पत्ति है, उनके पास पूर्णमासी है, लेकिन जो स्तम में रहते हैं, शहर में गरीबी, गुरुबत में रहते हैं, उनके यहां अभावस्था की काली रात है। इसलिए नौकरी, पेशा, रोजगार पर हमें जोर ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर सजा और रोक देखना है तो एक तरफ शहर है और दूसरी तरफ स्तम है। यह सुखोशानी और महाराणी की लड़ाई है।

सभापति महोदय, आज जनगणना की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जानी चाहिए कि कौन शिवसे वाला है, कौन ठेले वाला है, किसके पास एक बीघा जमीन भी नहीं है, कौन भिखारी है, कौन मजदूरी करता है और कौन पसीना बहाता है? कोई खाते-खाते मरता है, तो कोई रोते-रोते मरता है। यही हमारा हिन्दुस्तान है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: जय प्रकाश नारायण जी, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि समय अधिक नहीं मिलेगा। हम जब बोलने के लिए सड़े होते हैं, तो लगता है कि कुछ बात रखी जाये। आज स्मार्ट सिटी की बात की जाती है। स्मार्ट सिटी के बगल में स्तम है। वे लोग वहीं सोते हैं, वहीं खाते हैं और वहीं नाते हैं। वहां कोई बढ़िया व्यवस्था नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है। हम आज स्वच्छ भारत की चर्चा करते हैं, गरीबी उन्मूलन की बात करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) स्मार्ट सिटी तब बनेगी, जब हम गांव में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों, जो स्तम में रहते हैं, उन्हें सुविधाएं देंगे। हमें स्मार्ट सिटी नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि हमें स्मार्ट गांव चाहिए। उसके बाद ही भारत की समृद्धि होगी, भारत स्वच्छ बनेगा।

सभापति महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) :** मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत आवास और शहरी उपशमन मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने सन् 2022 तक प्रत्येक परिवार को पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराने का संकल्प लिया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के निर्देश पर इसे प्राथमिकता से लिया गया है। सरकार ने सीआरपीएफ के तहत आर्थिक टैरिफ्ट से कमजोर वर्ग/निम्न आय वर्गों को बिना किसी तृतीय पक्ष की गारंटी के 8 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए ऋणदाता अभिकरण को गारंटी देने का प्रस्ताव किया है। हमारी सरकार ने जहां जीडीपी के मामले में दुनिया की शीर्षान अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में जगह बनाने का काम किया है, वहीं मानव विकास जहां हम काफी पीछे हैं, उसकी चिंता करते हुए इस बजट में योजनाएं बनाने का काम किया है और आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने हेतु ठोस उपाय करने का कार्य किया गया है। शहरी गरीबों व पट्टी-दुकानदारों आदि को कौशल विकास योजना के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

हमारी सरकार ने गरीब बस्तियों में शौचालय बनाने व स्वच्छ पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु व्यापक प्रबंध करने का कार्य किया है। बड़े शहरों और दिल्ली जैसे राजधानी क्षेत्र में अवैध कालोनियों में निवास करने वाले गरीब मध्यम परिवारों को रहने हेतु उनके आवासों को नियमित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। उन बस्तियों में स्वास्थ्य सेंटर एवं शिक्षा के लिए स्कूल आदि बड़ी मात्रा में खोलने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। महिलाओं एवं अनुसूचित जाति वर्गों व सफाई कर्मियों आदि के लिए विशेषा योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। इस पंचवर्षाव्य योजना में टाउन एरिया के लिए 11 करोड़ कम से कम और नगरपालिका परिषदों के लिए 21 करोड़ रुपये स्वच्छता एवं पेयजल व अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं के लिए देने का अलग से फंड सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है। इसी प्रकार नगर निगमों आदि के लिए भी पिछले 2 वर्षों में विशेषा अनुदान देकर व आगामी वर्षों में विशेषा धन उपलब्ध कराने की योजना बनाई गई है। इसी के साथ ही विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ।

***श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर (मुंबई उत्तर पश्चिम) :** देश के हर नागरिक को सन 2022 तक पक्का मकान दिये जाने की घोषणा 9 जून, 2014 को केंद्र सरकार ने की थी, इसका मैं तहेंदिल से स्वागत करता हूँ। शहरी भागों में बेघर नागरिकों की संख्या काफी अधिक है। बेघरों को मकान देते समय झुग्गी-झोपड़ पट्टियों में रहने वाले लोगों का रहन-सहन सुधारना भी आवश्यक है। उनके पुनर्वसन के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार की झोपड़-पट्टी सुधार योजना की तर्ज पर केंद्र सरकार को भी योजना तैयार करना जरूरी है।

मुंबई शहर की आबादी आज के दिन में करीब 2 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, इसमें 54 प्रतिशत लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ी और चालों में रहते हैं। झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रहने वालों में से 30 प्रतिशत ने मुंबई में भारत सरकार की 150.58 हैक्टर जमीन पर जैसे की रेलवे, मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, भारतीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण, डाक विभाग, मजगांव डाक आदि की भूमि पर 75 हजार 290 झुग्गियों बनाकर कब्जा किया हुआ है।

महाराष्ट्र में राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक स्वराज संस्था की भूमि पर झुग्गी-झोपड़ पट्टियों का पुनर्वसन किया जा रहा है। केंद्र सरकार की भूमि पर जो झोपड़ पट्टियां हैं, उनका पुनर्वसन भी राज्य सरकार करना चाहती है परंतु केंद्र सरकार अनुमति नहीं दे पा रही है। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार से राज्य सरकार को तत्काल अनुमति देने की मैं मांग करता हूँ।

अर्बन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम फॉर स्मॉल एण्ड मिडियम टाउन (यू.आई.डी.एस.एस.एम.टी.) व अर्बन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एण्ड गवर्नेंस (यू.आई.जी.) के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार की मकान बनाने की योजना तो है, परंतु इसके लिए आवश्यक निधि उपलब्ध नहीं की जा रही है। इसलिए कार्य तेज गति से नहीं हो पा रहा है।

महाराष्ट्र को सन 2011-12 में 38 करोड़ 29 लाख 56 हजार रुपये मंजूर किये थे, परंतु इसमें से केवल 9 करोड़ 57 लाख 38 हजार रुपये ही दिये गये। सन 2013-14 में मंजूर 547 करोड़ रूपयों में से केवल 13 करोड़ रूपय की अल्प निधि ही वितरित की गयी।

महाराष्ट्र की जनसंख्या 11 करोड़ 24 लाख है। पक्के मकानों की संख्या 2 करोड़ 37 लाख है और 1 करोड़ 18 लाख झुग्गियों की संख्या है।

जे.एन.यू.आर.एम. व राजीव गांधी आवास योजना के अंतर्गत देश में कुल 1 हजार 695 प्रकल्प के लिए अनुमानित रकम 40 हजार 608 करोड़, 23 लाख रूपय तय की गई है। इसमें से 21 हजार 118 करोड़, 88 लाख रूपय केंद्र सरकार देगी, जिससे 13 लाख 92 हजार 589 मकान बनाये जायेंगे। आज तक केवल 10 लाख 17 हजार 423 मकान बनाये गये हैं और इसमें से केवल 7 लाख 97 हजार 501 मकानों का ही आवंटन किया गया है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि अल्प निधि, कार्य की धीमी गति तथा आवश्यक मकानों की संख्या में भारी कमी है।

सन 2015-16 में हाउसिंग फॉर ऑल स्कीम के लिए 4 हजार करोड़ रूपयों की निधि घोषित की थी, परंतु रियाईज एस्टीमेट में केवल 1 हजार 231 करोड़, 23 लाख रूपय ही दिखाये गये हैं। इसमें से केंद्र का हिस्सा 1 हजार 218 करोड़, 81 लाख रूपयों की निधि राज्यों को दी गयी है। सन 2016-17 के लिए 4 हजार 400 करोड़ रूपय मंजूर किये गये हैं। मेरी केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि इसमें किसी भी प्रकार की कांट-छांट न करते हुए संपूर्ण निधि राज्यों को दी जाये, जिससे झोपड़ पट्टी सुधार कार्य तेजी से हो सके।

श्री दुर्गांत चौटाला (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे हाउसिंग एंड पावर्टी एलिवेशन पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं ऐसे प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जिसमें पिछले दस सालों में 33 प्रतिशत, गुडगांव जैसे शहर में अर्बनाइजेशन हुई है। आज जब हम पावर्टी एलिवेशन की बात करते हैं, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हमें बड़ी गंभीरता

के साथ इस विषय को लेकर जाना पड़ेगा। आज सरकार द्वारा जो डेटा निर्धारित किया गया, प्रकाशित किया गया, उसमें बताया गया कि हरियाणा में जेएनएनयूआरएम के तहत पिछले तीन सालों में 25073 फ्लैट्स बनाये गये। मगर अभी भी जेएनएनयूआरएम के तहत फरीदाबाद में जो फ्लैट्स बनाये गये, उसमें लोगों ने अपना आशियाना लेने का काम नहीं किया। आज भी वे लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहना पसंद करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जो डेटा दिया, उसके तहत राजीव आवास योजना के तहत इस साल 280 इयेलिंग्स दिये गये और प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 409 इयेलिंग्स दिये गये। जिस तरह अर्बनाइजेशन हो रहा है, जिस तरह प्रधान मंत्री जी का वर्ष 2022 का सपना है कि हर एक व्यक्ति को, हर एक परिवार को आशियाना दिया जायेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इसमें बहुत अधिक इन्वेस्ट करना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय, समय की कमी है इसलिए मैं यह बात बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि आज जब हम इयेलिंग्स बनाते हैं, तो सिर्फ इफ्लस्ट्रक्टर खड़ा करना ही हमारी बेसिक सोच नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें उसके साथ मूलभूत सुविधाएं, जैसे उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल्स, कम्युनिटी सेंटर, पार्क्स, हॉस्पिटल्स भी बनाने चाहिए, क्योंकि पिछले दस सालों में जिस तरह अर्बनाइजेशन हुआ है, हरियाणा में पार्कों की जमीन भी स्कूलों को बेचने का काम किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि उसकी भी इन्वायरी की जाये। जिस तरह के मिस्ट्रीड पिछले अर्बन प्लानिंग्स में हुए हैं, आने वाले समय में प्रधान मंत्री जी के सपने में इस तरह के मिस्ट्रीड हमें देखने को न मिलें।

सभापति महोदय, समय की कमी है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

* DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (BARGARH): I may kindly be allowed to lay the following few lines on the under the control of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation for 2016-17.

Food, clothing and Housing are the basic fundamental necessities of human being. Governments after Governments since independence are promising housing for all in rural and urban areas. But unfortunately, India is yet to achieve this target after 69 years of independence. We expect many more things from our Hon'ble Prime Minister who has seen rural and urban poverty in his childhood, for the development of both urban and rural India.

The most alarming matter today is that large scale migration of rural people to urban areas. Government has to create employment, jobs and business in rural areas, specially in Agricultural sectors and cottage industries. Government has to develop villages with modern amenities like hospitals, good schools etc. so that the people in rural India will get jobs and enjoy the facilities like town.

My Parliamentary Constituency consists of two districts viz. Bargarh and Jharsungda, largely a agrarian economy. Bargarh is the rice bowl of Odisha, while Jharsungda District is the Industrial Capital of Odisha. In spite of this, these two districts take development in urban sectors. Basic amenities are yet to be addressed like drinking water, drainage etc. Even today, people are not getting clean water to drink in many places.

I will urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to declare Bargarh and Jharsungda town as "Smart Cities" for overall development of these two towns. I do hope my demand for my Parliamentary Constituency will be addressed by the Hon'ble Minister, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The whole nation is concerned on the issue of housing and poverty alleviation. The subject is very relevant in Indian situations because urban housing shortage in India is estimated to be 18.78 million during the 12th Plan.

Our dream is not poverty alleviation but poverty elimination as is recently pointed out by the hon. Prime Minister. Economic development and urbanization is closely interlinked because Indian cities contribute about 60 per cent of our GDP. It is high time to review the existing schemes, their bottlenecks and inadequacies. We are having about 12 schemes pertaining to the housing and urban poverty alleviation. Considering the time frame, I do not want to narrate all the schemes.

Sir, how the level of poverty is measured and where exactly the demarcation line is to be drawn is a problem. The Tendulkar Committee formula is there; the Rangarajan Committee formula is also there. In fact, on an average, it is estimated that 35 per cent of urban population is under the grip of acute poverty. Our dream of slum free India remains a dream without much progress. So, what happened to our 'roti, kapda aur makan' slogans? We have to think over it. We need not have disappointment. Things are progressing even though it is in a dead slow manner.

Let us examine our goal setting. Housing for all – that too cost effective and technology linked – is our primary goal. Formulation of Our National Urban Rental Housing Policy – it is in the formulation stage. Model policy on affordable housing – we are happy to note that the Government is on the preparation of it. Then, plan of action suggested by the National Resource Centre on urban poverty is also before us.

Now, let us see how we can translate our ideas into action. It should be a joint effort of Centre, State and local self-Government bodies. There should be a close coordination among various Ministries such as Environment, Health, Education, Social Justice, Women and Child Development etc. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार पहले से ही पिछड़ा राज्य रहा है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री गरीब परिवार से आकर देश के प्रधानमंत्री की कुर्सी पर आकर बैठे हैं इसलिए जितने पिछड़े और गरीब लोग हैं, सबकी निगाहें वहीं टिकी हुई हैं। दो साल हो गए, उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं हर गरीब को पक्का मकान दूंगा। उन्होंने वादा किया था... (व्यथान) मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ कि आज देश की जनता इनकी तरफ ताक रही है कि कब आवास बनेगा।

महोदय, मैं दिल्ली की एक कॉलोनी में घूम रहा था, हमारे क्षेत्र के बहुत लोग यहाँ हैं। यहाँ की हालत क्या है, चलने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, नाती की व्यवस्था नहीं है, छत तो दूर की बात है, एक रूम है तो दस लोग उसमें सोते हैं। पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लोग बाहर पानी लेने के लिए जाते हैं। दिल्ली में ग्रामीण इलाके से लोग आते हैं, लोग कहते हैं कि शहर में तोड़ बढ़ गया है। शहर में मकान बन रहे हैं, अपार्टमेंट बन रहे हैं, आप उनके बारे में भी सोचिए। जितने अपार्टमेंट बनते हैं, आप एक मंजिल गरीबों के लिए कर दीजिए, उनके लिए एक मंजिल का इंताजाम कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि

हर गरीब को एक पक्का मकान शहर में मिलना शुरू हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ, शहरों की बेरोजगारी को देखिए। बाल मजदूरी की समस्या से भी निपटने की जरूरत है। उन गरीब परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति का सुधार बगैर बाल मजदूरी पर नियंत्रण किए संभव नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नालंदा में बिहार शरीफ को राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन के तहत अधिक फंड दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (SILCHAR): Sir, time is very short. So, I shall keep myself brief.

Today, while I was coming to Parliament, I saw a piece of news that hon. Prime Minister of India is very unhappy with the Communication Cell of his party because there is not enough propaganda in the public domain about his work. I would like to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Urban Development Minister that the propaganda of Prime Minister Modi's work often is counter productive to him. Why I am saying this is very important. When this Government said 'Housing for All by 2022', the BJP cadre went to the field and said मोदी जी सबको घर देंगे।

If you look at the 40-page guidelines of Prime Mantri Awas Yojana, there are four verticals and each one of them is talking about components which are largely going to depend on one thing. The first thing is the availability of land. The second is going to be the involvement of the private sector. The third thing is going to be the capacity of the person to take a loan and then repay that loan. I admit that the interest is only 6.5 per cent and the EMIs are going to be easily done, but the question is that whether we will be able to give housing to so many people whereby by 2050, the urban population is going to go up to 81 crores and there are already 49,000 slums which exist in urban areas.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sushmitaji, kindly conclude.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV : I am going to speak the last line.

I want to emphasise to the hon. Minister that if you really want the Prime Minister Modi's slogans to turn into a reality, please work towards your policy to actually make the housing affordable because where it is depending on a resource like land, which is a costly resource, it is not going to be affordable housing.

In the end, I have a few suggestions which have come in the KPMG report and I think that they are doable. Please look at some reforms *vis-à-vis* taxes and fees which apply to housing and building companies.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: The second thing I would like to say is that please prepare for giving single-window clearances to housing projects.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV : Lastly, I want to give a small example. In regard to AHP, Affordable Housing in Partnership, I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please cooperate, Sushmitaji.

Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions) * * *

***श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर):** मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री और शहरी विकास मंत्री को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के 65 सालों तक आवास जैसे गंभीर समस्या पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने देश में 6 करोड़ आवास बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया। जिससे आने वाले समय में कोई भी गरीब आवास से वंचित नहीं रहेगा। आवास जैसी गंभीर समस्या नगरीय विकास मंत्री ने जो रणनीति अपनायी है, उसके सफल होने में मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में आवास बनायी जायेंगे, तो निश्चित ही गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को भारी संख्या में रोजगार प्राप्त होंगे। जो गरीबी उन्मूलन में बहुत ही सहायक भूमिका निभायेंगे। सूपीए की पिछली सरकार ने पांच वर्षों में जहां एक हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये, वहीं हमारी सरकार ने इसको बढ़ाकर 2200 करोड़ रुपये दुगुना से अधिक धन की व्यवस्था गरीबों को आवास देने में की गयी। लाख आर्थिक परेशानी के बावजूद एनडीए की सरकार की गंभीरता इस बात से प्रकट होती है कि हम गरीबों को आवास दिलाने में किसी भी प्रकार के हर परेशानी को उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसी कारण हमारी सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की घोषणा की।

शहरी यातायात को सुलभ व सुगम बनाने के लिए देश भर में मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स को शुरू करने व पूरा करने के लिए 10,000 करोड़ (दस हजार करोड़) रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। और इसके लिए मैं माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ। क्योंकि हमारी सरकार इस पर भलि-भांति वाकिफ है कि शहरों का विकास बिना पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के मजबूत किये नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए हमारी सरकार का पूरा जोर इस बात पर है कि पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट प्रणाली मजबूती होगी, उतना ही शहर मजबूत होगा। इसको स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए सरकार ने 3 हजार करोड़ का स्वीकृत किया उससे निश्चित रूप से हमारे शहरों की दिशा और दशा को सुधारने के लिए हम एम-एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, दिल्ली तीन जगह बसी हुई है अनधिकृत कालोनी के अंदर, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी के अंदर और गांवों के अंदर, दिल्ली 360 गांवों में बसी हुई है। ये जो बातें कर रहे हैं अचले दिन आने वालों की, छछ तो बोले सो बोले, छननी भी बोले, जिसमें सौ छेद होते हैं। ये साठ साल से राज कर रहे हैं और दिल्ली की जमीन डीडीए के नाम से डइप ली और गांवों के विकास के लिए एक इंच जमीन नहीं दी और उन गांवों का विकास नहीं हुआ। 2000 अनियमित कालोनियों में दिल्ली बसती है जिनका डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए 15 साल दिल्ली में और केंद्र में 10 साल रहे लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया। मैं मंत्री जी से गुहार लगाता हूँ क्योंकि दिल्ली एनसीटी है, नेशनल कैपिटल है इसलिए एनसीटी में लैंड भले ही दिल्ली सरकार के अधीन है, सरकार योजना बनाए, मुख्यमंत्री ने घोषणा तो की कि अब सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों को पास करेंगे, लेकिन उन कालोनियों की तरफ देख ही नहीं रहे हैं।

झुग्गी-झोपड़ी के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2022 तक आवास देंगे। कांग्रेस के शासन में कॉमन वेल्थ नेम्स के पहले वायदा किया था, एक लाख झुग्गियों में लोग रहते हैं। सरकार एक व्यवस्था करे कि हर वर्ष दिल्ली की कितनी झुग्गियों को हटाकर हम उन्हें रिसेटल करेंगे। इन्होंने राजीव आवास योजना के नाम से नौटंकी की और पन्द्रह हजार प्लैट बनाने की बात कही थी लेकिन वे प्लैट्स आज तक अलाट नहीं किए गए हैं।

17.24 hours (Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

में शहरी विकास मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सैवशन-81 और 133 जो भ्रष्टाचार का कारण कांग्रेस ने बना रखा था, जहां लोग अपनी जमीन में कुछ करना चाहते थे, उन्हें करने नहीं दिया जाता था। सैवशन 81 और 133 को खत्म किया जाए। राज्य सरकार द्वारा शहरी विकास मंत्री को यह पूरताव भेजना चाहिए लेकिन राज्य सरकार नहीं भेजेगी।

श्री सी.आर.चौधरी (नागौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट्स की डिमांड्स फार ग्रंट्स हैं, it is a very important Department. आज की तारीख में देश के अंदर अर्बन एरिया में 1.87 करोड़ लोगों के पास घर नहीं हैं, Similarly, six crore people are not having houses in the country, in rural as well as urban areas. अरबन एरियाज की जो डिमांड्स रखी गयी हैं, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और वेंकैया नायडू जी, जो इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, ने वादा किया है कि वे वर्ष 2022 तक भारत में हर परिवार को पक्का छत दे देंगे। उसमें यह नहीं है, जो रिमता जी अभी बता रही थी। उसमें यह वादा नहीं किया गया है कि पूरा पैसा सरकार लगाएगी। सरकार छत देने में मदद करेगी। आज की तारीख में इंडियन हाउसिंग के लिए एक लाख रुपये, एलआईजी ग्रुप के लिए डेढ़ लाख रुपये तथा कम दाम के घर के लिए कम ब्याज पर पैसे दिये जा रहे हैं, यह राज्य सरकार का गैर है। The Central Government is only a monitoring and coordinating agency. इसके बावजूद भी हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वादा किया है कि हम लोग सभी को घर उपलब्ध कराएँगे। यह सबसे अच्छा है।

इस समय में माननीय नायडू जी से दो बातें अज्ञात करूँगा। आपने 21 मार्च को एक झटके में 15 राज्यों के लिए 10 लाख से ज्यादा हाऊसेज के 903 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैवशन कर दिये हैं। It is the duty of the States to submit their proposals to the Central Government. There are a few suggestions of mine and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into them. Firstly, more budget is required for all this. अभी आपने आठ हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का बजट तो दे दिया, जो प्रोजेक्ट सैवशन किये हैं। लेकिन ये प्रोजेक्ट्स दो-तीन साल में पूरे होंगे। फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि आरई के समय में ज्यादा बजट दिया जाए। The Ministry should check about reduction in allocation also. The States are at fault. यूएलबीज (अरबन लोकल बॉडीज) को टाइम पर हाऊसेज बनाना चाहिए। वे समय पर कंप्लीट नहीं करते हैं और सास दोष सेक्टर पर आता है कि पैसे का यूज नहीं हुआ। पैसे का यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट तक नहीं आता है। Because I was the Director of the local bodies. The local bodies are also responsible for this.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister कि हमारे राज्य की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें क्योंकि Rajasthan is also a backward State. इसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा राशि हाऊसिंग के लिए दी जाए।

मैंने स्पेशियली आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि "अमृत" और "स्मार्ट सिटी" जैसे सुंदर योजना के तहत मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के मकराना शहर को भी सम्मिलित किया जाए। यह अपने मास्बल के लिए वर्ल्ड में फेमस है। इसे भी "अमृत" सिटी में शामिल करने का कर्तव्य करें।

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

***SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level to formulate policies, sponsor and support programmes, coordinate the activities of various Central Ministries, State Governments and other nodal authorities and monitor the programmes concerning all the issues of urban employment, poverty and housing in the country.

Housing, a basic need for humans, could play an important role in accommodating high urban growth in India. However, several structural issues such as high gestation period of housing projects, limited and expensive capital, spiralling land and construction cost, high fees and taxes, unfavorable development norms and low affordability by Economical Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) households are bottlenecks restricting desired growth in housing stock in India with respect to housing demand.

First, I would like to talk about the current housing scenario of the country. A demographic trend suggests that India is on the verge of large scale urbanization over the next few decades. With more than one crore population getting added to urban areas, India's urban population is expected to reach about 81 crore by 2050. As per studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, it is estimated that almost a quarter of Indian households lack adequate housing facility. As per the report of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage, EWS/LIG houses constitute more than 95 per cent of the housing shortage in 2012.

The revised estimate for the year 2015-16 was reported as 236.4 crore rupees which is significantly lesser than the budgeted estimate for housing for the same year i.e. 563.43 crore rupees. Also, for the funds earmarked for the north-eastern region, the revised estimate for the year 2015-16 at 96.2 crore rupees was way behind the budgeted estimate of 525 crore rupees for the year ending 31st March, 2016. Also, the budgeted estimate for the year 2016-17 for the north eastern states has been considerably reduced to 102 crores. I would like to ask the Government the reason for the decline in the allocated budget. Also, I would urge the Government to look into the reasons for the significantly lower revised estimates as compared to the budget estimates for the year 2015-16.

The Standing Committee on demands for grants 2015-16 was distressed to note that in many States the important schemes of the Ministry like JNNURM, Urban mobility and Urban Development in North Eastern States are not successful because of lack of capacity building of the ULBs. Projects remained incomplete even after spending of thousands of crores. The Committee were of the view that the need of the hour is to strengthen the ULBs by (i) enhancing the budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Urban Development at RE stage (ii) providing 100% grants to the financially weaker ULBs for their capacity development, (iii) imparting training to the personnel working in the ULBs (iv) sharing the success stories of strong ULBs like Mumbai and Hyderabad (v) monetizing land assets and (vi) proper implementation of Urban Reforms. I would like to ask the Ministry if steps have been taken or measures are in the pipelines towards enhancing the capabilities of the urban local bodies for better implementation of projects

and schemes.

The Committee was anguished with the status of Solid Waste Management in most of Urban Cities and Metropolitan cities. The Committee came to know that Ministry of Urban Development has a target of 4041 statutory towns in which there are ambitious plans of Solid Waste Management. As of now most of the Solid Waste are going into land fill sites without any treatment. I would request the Ministry of Urban Development to take special interest in case of Solid Waste Management which is the need of the hour.

***श्रीमती रंजनबेन भट्ट (वडोदरा):** आवास और शहरी मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। योजना आयोग के बाद नीति आयोग बनाने से लोगों के पास योजना जल्दी पढ़ूँ सकती है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने निर्णय लिया है कि जो भी योजना बनाएँ उसे इंफ़ीमेंट करेंगे। हमारी सरकार स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने का भी आयोजन किया है। हमारी गुजरात सरकार ने स्मार्ट गाँव बनाने का आयोजन किया है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना बनाने का भी आयोजन है। इस बजट से हर गरीब परिवार को अपना आवास मिलेगा। हमारी सरकार ने आवास के साथ-साथ रोजी देने का भी आयोजन किया है। मुद्रा योजना के द्वारा हमारे देश के गरीब परिवार को अपने हुनर, अपने आप को कुछ अच्छा सा छोटा काम या व्यापार कर सकते हैं। मैं अपने गुजरात के गाँव के लिए भी प्रधानमंत्री आवास की मांग कर रहा हूँ जिससे गाँव में नगरपालिका में भी इस योजना का लाभ मिले, ऐसी मेरी मांग है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को अभिनंदन देती हूँ।

***SHRI D.K. SURESH (BANGALORE RURAL) :** Urban poverty in India is over 25 percent; some 81 million people live in urban areas on incomes that are below the poverty line. At the national level, rural poverty remains higher than urban poverty, but the gap is closing. By 2030, urbanisation in India is projected to reach 50 percent. It is the need of the hour to expedite the steps to reduce the poverty level in the country by 2030.

The urban poverty poses major challenges for housing, water, sanitation, health, education, social security, livelihoods and the special needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aging.

Around 1.37 crore households, or 17.4% of urban Indian households lived in a slum in 2011, as per the data released by the registrar general and census commissioner's office.

Most slum dwellers do not have access to clean water, sanitation and health care facilities. They face a constant threat of eviction, removal, confiscation of goods and have virtually no social security cover. Some 54 percent of urban slums do not have toilets; public facilities are unusable due to a lack of maintenance.

The pace of urbanisation in India is set to increase, and with it, urban poverty and urban slums, despite 65 percent of GDP now being generated in towns and cities,". There is an urgent need to focus on the systemic changes that are needed to address those problems to help the poor lead a comfortable living.

Our UPA government has made huge funding under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which was the Indian government's massive fast-track city modernisation initiative taken up by the congress-led government.

As far Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is concerned, the government has been making tall promise to provide Housing for all by the year 2022. But there is no attempts to allocate required funds and other necessary steps to achieve this goal. It appears that government is simply gaining publicity by making such tall promises. Otherwise the government should take concrete steps to create necessary legislative frame work for providing housing to all needy people in the country.

As far as Real Estate Regulation act is concerned it was the dream of our UPA Government to bring into force such legislation to help the house owners to make their dream realised. However, I congratulate the government for enacting a law for the real estate sector. I would like to suggest the government to ensure that the provisions of the said Act are implemented effectively to achieve the objectives of the Act.

As per the 2011 Census, urban population in Karnataka is 2.36 crore and in Bangalore city, it is 85 lakh. There is a total of 2804 slums in the state of Karnataka and among those 597 slums are in Bangalore city only. 25.36 lakh people live in slum areas throughout the state and 15.19% of the total urban population. And they are from 7.46 lakh families. In Bangalore, 13.86 lakh people are from slum area and is from 3.21 lakh families and that comes 16.30% of the total population in the city.

For economically weaker section and low income groups, there is demand of 10.2 lakh houses in urban areas only. There were a total of 111853 houses constructed under HUDCO, VAMBAY, SCP, BSUP and IHSDP projects and total 630 slums covered in this throughout the state. Among the 111853 houses constructed so far, 30224 were in Bangalore and was from 88 slums.

During UPA term in 2012-13. There are a total of 22133 DUs approved in the state of Karnataka with a central assistance of 577.43 crores while during NDA term in 2015-16 the total number of DUs sanctioned under PMAY and HFA are just 16522 with central assistance of 247.83 crore.

During the UPA Government under RAY, there were enough funds for the infrastructure development alongwith the construction of houses. Now under PMAY, there are only simple building construction and there is no infrastructure development for development of the society. There by slums will be converted into concrete slums. For urban development also, the same problem remains. The Government is talking more about AMRUT and smart cities but not providing adequate fund for the infrastructure development. Without developing infrastructure, how you can develop cities.

During UPA the fund allocation per individual houses were sufficient enough to construct the units but under the PMAY the central allocation for building houses reduced to 1.5 lakh from 2.5 lakh.

The budgetary allocation made for the Housing and urban poverty alleviation Ministry for the year 2016-17 is 5411.0 crores. Out of this, the allocation made for the flagship programme the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is 4340 crores only. In order to achieve the goal providing houses to all by year 2022, it is very inadequate. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to earmark sufficient fund to make the scheme successfully implemented

in the country.

***DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (HOOGHLY)** : Demand for housing is increasing exponentially. Poverty level, particularly in the urban areas are increasing manifold due to migration to cities due to unemployment, drought, shortage of water, etc. Under such a scenario, the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation gains importance.

It is heartening to note that in the Budget Estimates Rs.4,000 crore was earmarked for 2015-16 for the projects under Housing for all scheme. But it was reduced to Rs.1,231 crore at the revised estimates stage. At this rate, how long would it take to ensure Housing for All, under which 2.95 crore houses will be built? The target of the Ministry is to build 1.55 crore dwelling units in three years.

The Minister, Chaudhary Birender Singh had said that in this year's budget, Rs.15,000 crore was allocated for Indira Awas Yojana which we welcome. He has made a tall claim that by 2022, no person should be without roof on his head. This is where my apprehension is, with so much of reduction of grants at the Revised Estimates stage, year after year, this is well going to be a pipedream. I have no doubt about it. Nevertheless, I wish the Minister a grand success in his aim and his dream. May his dream come true!

Having said that, now I would like to deal with the issues concerning housing. We have different industries. Beedi and mine workers are large in number. They face housing problem acutely. Their income is very low. They find it difficult to meet both ends. They fail to get not even one square meal a day. Under such circumstances, there is a need to extend subsidy for beedi and mine workers to construct their own houses. Would the hon. Minister highlight as to what he is thinking of doing in extending subsidy for beedi and mine workers for housing.

Economically weaker sections are a huge chunk in our country. Likewise other disadvantaged sections of society like the Scheduled Castes. What provisions were made in the Ministry to address to the problems of housing for the economically weaker sections?

It is an established fact that though the Government has announced a grand plan of Housing for All, it is easier said than done. I personally feel that this grand plan becomes a reality. As an alternative, why not Government encourage and facilitate credit for affordable housing?

It is stated that West Bengal is topping the list where 27,830 houses in 38 cities will be constructed under the PM's Awas Yojana. With a sum of Rs.7,519 crore sanctioned for construction of 5.07 lakh houses for economically weaker sections in 13 States, I have my own doubts. Let us wait and watch as to how Government is going to fulfill its promise and complete the sanctioned construction of 5.07 lakh houses.

We have many schemes in the Ministry. But the focus should be to ensure providing basic civic amenities to urban poor. Slum dwellers too should be provided with basic amenities. Slums should also be converted into pucca houses. Would the Minister like to say on this remark to mine?

About the Ministry of Urban Alleviation, the Ministry has restructured the schemes of UPA-II. What the people are concerned is how to reduce poverty. Vulnerability of the poor and downtrodden and disadvantaged people is increased year after year. We have people living in abject poverty under the fly-overs on the road-side and in the bus stands and railway stations by the side of the Railway line and wherever they find space in the urban areas, particularly in the metros like Delhi and Mumbai. This should be the real test for the Minister.

He should formulate an innovative scheme to address the problems of housing of dwelling units to these people who live on the streets literally or in the open spaces of the cities or under the sky. Would the hon. Minister respond to this?

There is a need to give utmost emphasis on construction of houses for slum dwellers. Their living is pitiable and is despicable condition. I hope the hon. Minister gives priority to erasing the slums from the cityscape and in its place, comes up with dwelling units. Slum dwellers should be taken care of with love and affection because they are the service provider to the cities and people living in cities with all the luxuries.

We and the people have seen governments after governments at the Centre coming out with new schemes every now and then to remove poverty from the earth, and to providing housing for all. This has been the recurring feature of the Governments at the Centre. We have seen 'garibi hatao' decades back. What is the reality? Have we removed poverty? Earlier governments too promised housing for all. Where do we stand now?

This NDA Government which claims to be different should fulfill its promises for housing for all and fulfill all the promises to see that poverty is removed from the country to a great extent. Shelter for homeless and support for small traders and street vendors who live hand to mouth with families should be given priority. The schemes of the Government should address their concerns and to ensure their housing needs and to remove poverty from their lives. I hope and pray that this Government would take all these schemes and promises seriously and fulfils each one of them before they demit office.

***SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA (CHITRADURGA)**: I would like to say that this Government has launched a new scheme called the Prime Minister's Awas Yojana (PMAY) with the aim of providing Housing for All by 2022. It looks to be a novel idea. But what have they done? This Government has just discontinued the two schemes called the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana and combined it into one scheme called the PMAY. I fail to understand as to how the mission of Housing for All by 2022 could be achieved by just changing the name.

Today, the greatest problem that the country is facing is about the influx of people from rural areas to urban areas. People have been migrating from rural areas in search of job and livelihood. They do not find enough opportunities in the rural areas. Even the basic necessities of life *rot,i kapda aur makan* are not getting fulfilled. Therefore, the first and the foremost issue that needs to be tackled is to restrict the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. If we are able to provide enough opportunities in the rural areas and the hinterland, then only we can think of containing this

influx of people.

Another important issue is that today urban areas are getting congested day by day. People do not have clean air to breathe in. They do not have houses to live in. People migrate to urban areas with the hope that they would be having some shelter to stay on. But the standard of living in urban areas is so high that they are not able to live in urban areas. They are forced to live in slums and unhygienic areas. In the urban areas, in the name of houses, so many builders are cheating and looting the people of their hard earned money. This has to be stopped forthwith if we really want to provide Housing for All by 2022. On the one hand, it is said that there are lots of houses lying vacant and on the other, prices are rising every day. It has become beyond reach of any common man to have his own dwelling unit in the cities.

Government is now talking of smart cities and smart villages. It has identified 305 smart cities in the country. When we look at those smart cities, we would find that these cities have been considered the best ones even earlier also. The Government is saying as though they have made these cities as smart cities.

The need of the hour is to ensure basic infrastructure facilities in each and every city of the country. If we are able to provide roads, housing, electricity, water and other facilities to the people at affordable prices, the country would definitely develop. I do not find a sincere effort being made in this regard. The Government has been making tall promises.

Even in my constituency Chitradurga, I have been finding this problem of migration of people to Bengaluru. What I have observed is that the youth have become restless for want of job opportunities and other developmental needs. They are running to capital cities in search of jobs. I would suggest that the Government should set up at least one major industry in each district of the country. If this is done, the migration of people could be stopped and people would also get employment in such industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

***PROF. RICHARD HAY (NOMINATED):** Poverty alleviation could be achieved by providing appropriate skill development programmes. More jobs can be generated through self-employment schemes.

In our country, most of the jobs sector look forward to Government jobs rather than self-employment schemes. Hence a change in mindset of the youth is required regarding choosing a job. If people still depend on Government jobs, it would take many more years to eradicate poverty. Now, Mudra Bank loan is provided to help the job seekers to start their own business ventures, small or big. But takers are from impoverished localities. Orientation/training has to be imparted to different strata of society, especially in the lower range of the society to familiarise them with numerous possibilities for self-employment.

Unless and until we address the issues of poverty at the grass root level, the country would not be able to bring progress and development to all. Even after 67 years of independence, why are we lagging behind in the upliftment of the poor. The reason is corruption. Modi's government is a corruption free government. Hence, we expect quantum jump in poverty alleviation schemes.

***श्री ए.टी. नाना पाटील (जलगांव) :** सबसे पहले मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री और शहरी विकास मंत्री का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के शहरों में ढांचगत सुविधाओं में आमूल-चूल बदलाव करने के लिए दो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं लागू की हैं। ये योजनाएं हैं- स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट और अटल मिशन फॉर रिज्युनिवेशन एंड अर्बन ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन अर्थात् अमृत। इन योजनाओं के तहत 70,000 करोड़ रूपए 100 स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने पर तथा 50,000 करोड़ रूपए अमृत योजना पर खर्च किए जाएंगे। निश्चय ही इन योजनाओं से हमारे देश के विभिन्न शहरों की ढांचगत सुविधाओं में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होगा तथा शहरी जीवन उत्कृष्ट होगा।

शहरों में शेज़गार की तलाश में गांवों से शहरों की जनसंख्या का पलायन एक वास्तविकता है तथा यह लगातार जारी रहता है। अत्यधिक पलायन होने के कारण शहरी ढांचगत सुविधाओं पर बोझ बढ़ता जाता है तथा साथ ही साथ स्लम बस्तियों की संख्या भी बढ़ती रहती है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार की उपरोक्त दोनों योजनाएं सराहनीय हैं।

सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार मेरे जलगांव क्षेत्र में इस समय 5828 स्लम बस्तियां हैं, जिनकी आबादी लगभग 30,000 है। अधिकांश स्लम बस्तियां रेलवे लाइन के निकटवर्ती जमीन पर बसी हुई हैं।

इन लोगों को किसी तरह की नागरिक सुविधाएं जैसे पेयजल, टॉयलेट आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तथा ये लोग नास्तिकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ समन्वय करके जलगांव शहर में अमृत योजना के तहत एक आवासीय परियोजना बनवाए तथा इन स्तम्भ बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे ताकि इन लोगों के जीवन-स्तर में सुधार हो सके।

***श्री देवजी एम. पटेल (जालौर) :** बार-बार मानूसन की बेरूखी से शेती पर मार और येजगार के अभाव के चलते गांव की स्थिति तो खराब है ही शहर के गरीबों का हाल और भी बुरा है। हालात यह हैं कि शहर में 10 प्रतिशत गरीब परिवार के पास औसतन मात्र 291 रुपये की संपत्ति है। इन परिवारों की स्थिति गांव के गरीबों से भी बदतर है। इतना ही नहीं शहर में गरीब और अमीर परिवारों की संपत्ति के बीच अंतर भी 50 हजार गुना से ज्यादा है। आज भारत में शहरी गरीबी के मोर्चे पर विकट चुनौतियां हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि उन पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है और उम्मीद है कि जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, उससे एक सुग्गी मुक्त भारत का निर्माण होगा। अगले 40 साल में भारत दुनिया में शहरी जनसंख्या में सर्वाधिक वृद्धि वाला देश बन सकता है लेकिन चिंता की बात है कि हमारे शहरी ढांचे रफ्तार पकड़ने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। आज व्यवस्था में स्वामियां, सुग्गियां और आवासहीनता नीति-निर्माताओं के सामने चुनौती खड़ी करते हैं। देश में करीब 9.3 करोड़ लोग सुग्गियों में रहते हैं और करीब 1.8 करोड़ शहरी आवासों की कमी है। आज हमारी सरकार ने भारत को सुग्गी मुक्त बनाने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी का सपना 2022 तक सबको आवास देने का है। इस दिशा में हमारी सरकार ने सकारात्मक कदम उठाये हैं।

आज देश की जनसंख्या के साथ-साथ शहरों की जनसंख्या भी लगातार बढ़ रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सतत जीविका की कमी, ग्रामीण येजगार की कमी, आय संबंधी खाद्य उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का प्रभाव, कौशल की कमी, अल्प नियोजन तथा बेरोजगारी के कारण पिछली सरकारों का ग्रामीण विकास पर ध्यान न देने के कारण आज़ादी के बाद शहरों की जनसंख्या में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हुई है। देश में लगातार अनियोजित शहरीकरण के कारण शहरों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। यह चिंता का विषय है।

आज हमारी सरकार ने शहर में रहने वाले गरीब के लिए दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना, राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन की शुरुआत की है। इस योजना के तहत कौशल विकास एवं प्रशिक्षण, निजी और सामूहिक सूक्ष्म उद्योग, स्वयं सहायता समूहों के गठन, बेघरों के लिए आश्रुओं के निर्माण, बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए सड़क पर सामान बेचने वालों, विकलांगों तथा कूड़ा बीनने वालों की मदद के लिये नये तरीके से यह मिशन शहरों में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए येजगार के अवसर और आय बढ़ाने के उपाय खोजेगा।

दो लाख रूपए तक का येजगार लोन डी.ए.वाई-एन.यू.एल.एम. में कौशल प्रशिक्षण एवं प्लेसमेंट के माध्यम से येजगार के तहत प्रत्येक शहरी गरीब को प्रशिक्षण के लिए 15,000 रूपए की वय्य राशि दी जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और जम्मू-कश्मीर में इसके लिए प्रत्येक शहरी गरीब को 18,000 रूपए मिलते हैं। अब संशोधित मानकों के तहत प्रशिक्षण के लिए दी जाने वाली राशि में पांच प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी कर दी गई है। सामाजिक गतिविधि और संस्थागत विकास के तहत गठित होने वाले स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए शुरुआत में 10,000 रूपए दिए जाते हैं। ऐसे समूहों के पंजीकृत क्षेत्रीय महासंघों के लिए 50,000 रूपए की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। छोटे निजी उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए शहरी गरीबों को ब्याज में पांच से सात प्रतिशत छूट दी जाती है। इसमें एकल निजी उद्यम के लिए दो लाख और ग्रुप इंटरप्राइजेज के लिए दस लाख तक लोन दिया जा रहा है।

आज़ादी के इतने वर्ष में पूर्वोत्तर सरकारों ने नागरिकों की आवास जरूरतों को दो भागों में बांट कर देखा। वैभव-विलास से परिपूर्ण मकानों और उत्तम जीवन शैली की पृष्ठभूमि में संपन्न लोगों के लिए शहर के मध्य नज़दीकी क्षेत्रों में सर्व सुविधा युक्त कॉलोनियों का निर्माण किया गया। जबकि गरीबों को शहर से दूर सीमा के बाहर धकेला जा रहा है। जहां न तो बुनियादी सुविधाएं हैं और न ही येजगार के मौके। सुविधाओं और सेवाओं का ऐसा बंटवारा कि किसी का बगीचे और गार्डन के फव्वारे का भरपूर पानी और किसी को प्यास बुझाने के लिए पानी मिलना मुश्किल है। अमीर और गरीब के बीच आवासीय स्थितियों और सामाजिक नज़रिए को देखें तो एक बड़ा निर्मम विभाजन दिखाई देता है। जबकि दोनों ही वर्गों के लोग एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं और दोनों की आजीविका उनके आपसी संबंधों पर टिकी हुई है। बिना शहरी गरीब मज़दूरों के हमारा शहरी जन-जीवन एक दिन भी चल सकता है? लेकिन हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 2022 तक सबको आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कृतसंकल्प लिया है। राष्ट्रीय शहरी आवास मिशन में चार घटक हैं। भूमि को संसाधन घटक के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने वाले निजी डेवलपर्स की भागीदारी के साथ सुग्गी बस्तियों के पुनर्विकास योजना के तहत प्रति लाभार्थी औसतन एक लाख रूपए की केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। राज्यों-केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को इस तरह की परियोजनाओं को व्यवहारिक बनाने के लिए इस अनुदान का उपयोग किसी भी बस्ती के पुनर्विकास योजना के लिए करने की स्वतंत्रता होगी। दूसरे वर्ग में, ऋण से जुड़ी सब्सिडी योजना के जरिये आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग और निम्न आय समूह (एल.आई.जी.) लाभार्थियों को प्रत्येक आवास ऋण पर 6.50 प्रतिशत ब्याज सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। वहीं तीसरे वर्ग में निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की साझीदारी से सस्ते मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को डेढ़ लाख रूपए की केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, जिससे निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल कर शहरी गरीबों के लिए आवास को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकेगा। हालांकि इस वर्ग में एक शर्त है कि परियोजनाओं की 35 प्रतिशत आवासीय इकाइयां आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए अलग रखी जाएंगी। चौथे वर्ग में प्रत्येक पात्र शहरी गरीबी लाभार्थी को अपना मकान बनाने या मौजूदा मकानों को दुरुस्त करने के लिए डेढ़-डेढ़ लाख रूपए तक की केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।

आज हमारी सरकार ने शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन कार्यक्रम चलाया है। मिशन का उद्देश्य 1.04 करोड़ परिवारों को लक्षित करते हुए 2.5 लाख सामुदायिक शौचालय, 2.6 लाख सार्वजनिक शौचालय और प्रत्येक शहर में एक ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत आवासीय क्षेत्रों में जहां व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों का निर्माण करना मुश्किल है, वहां सामुदायिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करना। पर्यटन स्थलों, बाज़ारों, बस स्टेशन, रेलवे स्टेशनों जैसे प्रमुख स्थानों पर भी सार्वजनिक शौचालय का निर्माण किया जायेगा। यह कार्यक्रम पांच साल की अवधि में 4401 शहरों में लागू किया जाएगा। कार्यक्रम पर खर्च किए जाने वाले 62,009 करोड़ रूपए में केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से 14,623 करोड़ रूपए उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त होने वाले 14,623 करोड़ रूपए में से 7,366 करोड़ रूपए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर, 4,165 करोड़ रूपए व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों पर, 1,828 करोड़ रूपए जनजागरूकता पर और समुदाय शौचालय बनवाये जाने पर 655 करोड़ रूपए खर्च किये जाएंगे। इस कार्यक्रम में खुले में शौच, अस्वच्छ शौचालयों को फलश शौचालय में परिवर्तित करने, मैला ढोने की पृथा का उन्मूलन करने, नगर पालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और स्वस्थ एवं स्वच्छता से जुड़ी पृथाओं के संबंध में लोगों के व्यवहार में परिवर्तन लाना, आदि शामिल है।

आज हमारी सरकार देश के सभी गरीबों के लिए संवेदनशील है तथा भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक के विकास के लिए तत्पर है।

*SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM (JAMNAGAR): A saying that we have learnt since our childhood days is that 'food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of a human being. Today, as we stand here to discuss matters under Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, I am sure we all realize the importance of the statement.

I think that there is a core truth in the statement that makes us value the concept of home. Building upon the dreams and aspirations of the millions, the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna with a vision to provide 'Housing for All by 2022.' The Government has already embarked on a journey to build 2 crore houses by 2022, which amounts to 30 lakh houses to be built every year. I must compliment the Hon. Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Venkaiah Naidu ji for facilitating this and our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji for envisioning this. This has been one of the most ambitious schemes ever implemented by the GOI.

Under this scheme, interest subvention has been increased to 6.50 per cent on housing loans to beneficiaries belonging to economic weaker section (EWS) including slum dwellers and low income groups (LIGs). This testifies the fact that besides infrastructure development priorities the Government is also committed to inclusive growth and development.

Also the credit-linked subsidy to 6.5 percent, EMI comes down to Rs.4050 per month, benefiting the urban poor by Rs.2,582 per month. On the whole, central assistance in the range of Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.30 lakhs per beneficiary would be provided under different components of the National Urban Housing Mission in urban areas to build 2 crore new houses to meet the housing shortage over the next 7 years. The number of low and poor income communities is so large that even a small increase in their productivity will impact the GDP of the country.

Alongside, the Government is also running Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) aimed at addressing the challenges of urbanization. The mission looked at improving urban governance and infrastructure in cities by requiring them to undertake certain mandatory and optional reforms. One of the mandatory reforms under JNNURM was the provision of basic services to the urban poor such as security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, and sanitation. And as I refer to urban capacities, I have to mention that the Swachh Bharat Mission has become a priority goal in the urban development sector.

One of the optional reforms under JNNURM is including earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private) for the EWS and LIG categories. Protecting the interest of the minorities and economically backward segment, the Government also runs the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. The policy primarily aims at providing affordable housing for all with special emphasis on the vulnerable sections of the society such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and the urban poor. The policy undertakes to create adequate housing stock (rental and ownership), particularly for the EWS.

Both the housing and urban sector is very critical to our economic performance; rather we can say that it is the backbone of any every country. The state of housing and poverty not only determines the economic indicator the country but also reflects the health of the nation. For 2016-2017, there has been an overall shift in the expenditure of the Ministry. The total allocations towards the Ministry have increased by 176% from the revised estimates of 2015-2016. The total expenditure for MoHUPA for 2016-17 is Rs 5,411 crore. Of this, about 94% is allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (Rs 5,075 crore). This is followed by allocation towards the other scheme, the National Urban Livelihoods Mission at Rs 325 crore.

With these statistics, I would like to refer to urbanization, which is a very important matter concerning the urban and housing sector in India. Currently, about 31% of India's population live in urban areas, and the rate of urbanization is only expected to increase in the next 10 to 15 years. With increasing urbanization, the workforce in urban areas is also increasing. Increasing population along with an increase in workforce increases the demand for housing and basic services in urban areas. As the pressure on urban pockets increase, the housing shortages also become acute. At the beginning of the 12th Five Year plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be at 18.78 million units. This shortage is expected to increase to 20 million by 2022.

Stating the problem, now I would like to say little bit on the emphasis given by the Government on the housing sector. The Government has adopted the concept of inclusive growth and inclusive development realizing that cities are more about people than about mere spaces. Hence, apart from building homes, the Government is striving hard to change the perception of the sector. With this intent, the Government and the Ministry brought in The Real Estate (Regulations and Development) Bill, 2016, in the last session of the Parliament, which has already become an Act now. The whole intention of the Bill was to regulate the Real Estate business in the housing sector and also bring in more transparency on the part of the developer and the buyer as they execute transactions.

To alleviate poverty in the urban sector, the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is being continued. It aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled employment opportunities.

However, I would like to share a few concerns to be considered. First is underutilization of funds; it has been observed that the actual expenditure by the Ministry has consistently been lower than budget estimates. When examining the 2015-16 budget, the Standing Committee had observed that allocations for the Ministry were reduced at the RE stage.

Second is the lack of capacity, the HPEC had observed that the ULBs in India are among the weakest in the world both in terms of technical (unskilled manpower, shortage of qualified staff), and financial capacity (inability to raise resources). This affects the implementation of projects.

I am thankful to the Government for including 2 cities from my State making it to the list of Smart Cities Mission. Building 'smart cities' in an urban region will facilitate advanced and overall infrastructure development, sustainable real estate, communications and market viability. It is going to be a city where information technology is the principal infrastructure and the basis for providing essential services to residents. There are many technological platforms involved, including but not limited to automated sensor networks and data centers.

And as I conclude, I would like to suggest a few things to the Ministry. There is need to strengthen urban local bodies and enable them as the real third tier of governance to meet the needs and aspirations of people residing in the area. Secondly, there should be some kind of a regulatory body in States in coordination with the Centre, regarding implementation of projects.

*SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY (MALKAJGIRI): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for allocating Rs.5075 crore for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna- Urban for addressing the housing shortage in the country.

In recent research that assessed the ward-wise environment quality in the 150 GHMC wards, more than half of Hyderabad lives in "bad" environmental conditions. Out of 150 wards, only 12 wards were classified as either "good" or "very good" in terms of overall environmental quality. As many as 85 wards were classified as "bad". These wards with 30.5 people have 56 per cent of the city's population and cover nearly 192 sq. km.

Around 70,000 households in Greater Hyderabad limits, mostly in peripheral areas, do not have individual toilets. As per a study by the National Institute of Mental Health, the cities of Bengaluru, Hyderabad and New Delhi are on par, not in economic development or standard of living, but in open defecation. A similar proportion of slum dwellers in the two cities, 75-79 per cent, are still defecating in the open.

In a joint study by the Children India, New Delhi, an international NGO, Rainbow Homes, a NGO in Kolkata, and UK Aid –as many as 37% of street children counted were girls, and about 5% were orphans who fended for themselves. Half of all children living on the street or from homeless families work for a living-at construction sites or hotels-and do not study. As per Census 2011, Hyderabad has 17,903 homeless people and 25,560 street children. Specific measures like creation of urban shelters, school drives and skilling programs should be conducted for this category of people.

Also under PMAY-U, if a family does not own a *pucca* house and does not belong to LIG/EWS category, it is eligible for central assistance under the scheme. This ignores family income and household size. The Ministry should consider a better eligibility structure.

* SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI (DIBRUGARH): I support the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2016-17. The various schemes under the Ministry like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyoudaya Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Rajiv Awas Yojana, JNNURM etc. aim at providing housing facilities to the urban poor. So as to make a slum free India. It also aim to make provisions for basic civic infrastructure. The Ministry deserves accolades for taking up so many initiatives for eradicating the problem

of housing and to create a slum free India.

I belong to Assam where problem of urban housing is increasing day by day. The ever increasing population in the cities in Assam calls for urgent attention of the Ministry. Thousands of poor people are facing the problems of acute shortage of dwelling units. I, therefore, take the opportunity to appeal to the Ministry of Housing and Urban poverty alleviation to provide housing facilities to the poor and the needy. Since, a poor state like Assam cannot afford to make provisions of housing to all its urban poor, I would like to request the Central Government to make necessary budgetary provisions to provide pucca houses to all our poor people.

*SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (CHAMARAJANAGAR): It is sad to see that such an important Ministry, which plays a major role in reducing poverty and providing security to people in urban areas, has constantly shown a trend of under-utilization of funds in its actual expenditure as there is no 100 per cent financial targets achieved by them in the last two Years.

There has been a marked reduction in the plan allocation to the Ministry from 2014-15, when under the UPA government, to 2016-17. In 2014-15, HUPA was allocated Rs. 6,000 crore, which was then reduced by Rs. 375 crore to Rs. 5,625 crore in 2015-16. The allocation was further decreased by Rs. 225 crore to Rs. 5400 crore under plan head in 2016-17. I request the Ministry of Finance to provide an enhanced budget at the Revised Budget stage, in addition to the earlier allocation (BE) of Rs. 5400 crore so that the vital schemes/ programmers under HUPA may not suffer for want of required funds.

Rs.5,075 crore provided for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for all (Urban) is not adequate at all with Rs.2,000 crore committed liability for already sanctioned/accepted projects and thus remaining Rs. 3075 crore left for utilization during 2016-17. The Parliamentary Committee for HUPA actually estimated that the schemes require Rs.8,815 crore as an enhanced budget so it can deliver its promises. In 2014-15 the actual expenditure was Rs.703.12 crore under the National Livelihood Mission (Urban). The Budget Estimates for the same in 2015-16 was Rs. 510 crore and in the current budget it stands at Rs.325 crore. The Grants to States and UTs under the scheme has also been reduced from Rs. 500 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 293 crore in 2016-17 as State and UT plans.

As per the Poverty Estimates 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas in 2011-12 was 531.25 lakhs. For poverty alleviation schemes like Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (Urban) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna, the beneficiaries are identified by the State Urban Livelihoods Mission and Urban Local Bodies. Given that there is a major cut in the funding to States and Union Territories under the National Livelihood mission, as I mentioned earlier, these poverty alleviation schemes are also going to be affected. The Technical Committee constituted under HUPA had estimated 5.30 lakh homeless households in urban areas in 2012. The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Ministry to look into schemes to provide shelters for the homeless. Such schemes are being implemented under the head of National Urban Livelihood Mission (Urban) by the State and UT governments. It is high time that the Central government launch an exclusive scheme for the homeless so they can lead a more dignified and secure life.

There is an issue with proper utilization of funds. There are over 2.45 lakh houses lying vacant across India. The low-cost houses have been constructed under different urban housing schemes sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The government needs to look into this matter and focus on proper allocation of houses to the beneficiaries. I also urge the government to increase the funds for various schemes and allocations to States and Union Territories so we can improve the standard of living of those who are poor and homeless.

*SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAG): The Union Government has announced a Scheme 'Housing for all' –A scheme for low income housing. Experts say that the scheme would have been successful if the promised funds could be far more effectively organized.

The project is estimated to be Rs 2 lakh crores. Though the Scheme says Housing for All, currently 305 cities and towns have been identified in 9 states, leaving the other States. The expenditure would be shared between Centre and the respective States.

The Central Government has almost completed 2 years in Office still their announcements during elections are yet to commence and benefit the people.

The Scheme 'Housing for All – Bengal under the leadership of hon'ble Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee showed the way to all. In her regime, Mamta ji has achieved quite a lot in terms of building houses for economically weaker sections (EWS): Low-Income Group (LIG) and Middle-Income Group (MIG).

In the EWS scheme, there are two categories 'Gitanjali' and Thikana' by which construction of rural housing has been much better benefiting the Rural poor.

- 40 bedded Hostel for working women named Ananya' has been constructed in Durgapur and 44 bedded Hostel named 'Swayamsiddha' in Salt

Lake, Kolkata

- In New town Rajarhat, more than 48 flats are built.

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister always believes in development of federal structure as she has commented , it is like a parent-child relation. She has stated that politics has a different destination and business and governance have different destinations and she will continue to support federalism.

In this context, I request the Union Government to implement the Welfare Schemes announced, equally without partiality for the betterment of the Nation.

***श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह भोले (अकबरपुर) :** कानपुर देहात का सांसद होने के बावजूद शहर और शहरी विकास से मेरा सीधा वास्ता है क्योंकि मेरे अकबरपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कानपुर नगर के चार विधानसभा क्षेत्र संलग्न हैं। इस नाते मुझे शहर के विकास की गति-मति और वहां की दुश्चारियों को बहुत नज़दीक से देखने का अवसर मिलता है।

भारत का भाग्य बदलने को संकल्पित एन.डी.ए. सरकार ने यें तो दूरदृष्टा प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी की संकल्पनाओं के अनुरूप तमाम क्षेत्रों में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव के कदम उठाये हैं, किंतु शायद आज़ाद भारत के इतिहास पर पहली बार शहरी विकास की अवधारणा को इतने व्यापक परिपेक्ष्य में सोचा, समझा और उठाया गया है।

यह सभी को विदित है कि तमाम भू-भौतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारणों से गांवों से हो रहा पलायन शहरी ढांचे की रीढ़ तोड़ता जा रहा है। हमारे शहर आबादी के बोझ से इस प्रकार बोझिल हैं कि सामान्य नागरिक जीवन की आवश्यक सेवाएं यथा सफाई, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवागमन, आदि दम तोड़ते नज़र आ रहे हैं। ऐसे में यह आवश्यक था कि एक ओर गांव से हो रहे अंधाधुंध पलायन को रोका जाए और दूसरी ओर शहरों के मौजूदा ढांचागत विकास को सुदृढ़ करते हुए नयी क्षमताएं विकसित की जाएं।

दुनिया जब 21वीं सदी में लम्बी छल्लांग मारने को आतुर है, ऐसे में भारत के शहरों को भी अधुनातन बनाते हुए उन्हें विकास के उच्च पैमाने पर खड़ा करना है। शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा स्मार्ट सिटी बसाने की संकल्पना ने भावी पीढ़ी में नए सपने जगाए हैं, लेकिन विनम्रतापूर्वक माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि तमाम अहर्ताओं के बावजूद कानपुर का नाम इस सूची में न होना कष्टकारी है।

अपनी औद्योगिक विरासत के चलते पूर्व का मैनचेस्टर कहलाने वाला यह शहर पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों की उपेक्षा के चलते अपनी साखा खोता चला गया है। आज यहां से उद्योग तो कमोवेश जा ही चुके हैं। ढांचागत सुविधा के अभाव में व्यापार भी दम तोड़ता नज़र आ रहा है। गंगा के किनारे बसा यह शहर अपनी समृद्धि, सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक विरासत के चलते मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रकाश पुंज हुआ करता था, किंतु आज यह स्थिति नहीं है।

दुर्भाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भी इस शहर के साथ कभी न्याय नहीं किया है। इसका ताज़ा प्रमाण भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित जवाहर लाल नेहरू शहरी विकास मिशन के तहत दी गयी करोड़ों रुपये की मदद का बंदरबांट है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम. योजना द्वारा शहरों में सीवर लाइन एवं पेयजल लाईनों को डालने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कानपुर नगर में भी भारत सरकार द्वारा कई सौ करोड़ रुपये लागत का कार्य इस योजना के माध्यम से करवाया जा रहा था। उक्त कार्य में आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार इस हद तक किया गया कि कई स्थानों की मिट्टी खोदकर एवं बिना पाइप डाले मिट्टी को पुनः भर दिया गया। नवाबगंज, बरौ, यशोदानगर, समेत शहर के अनेक हिस्सों में इसके उदाहरण मिल जायेंगे, जहां पर पाइप डाले भी गए, उस स्थान पर न तो बेस के लिए मिट्टी का इस्तेमाल किया और न ही बालू से भराई की गयी। कार्यों को अधूरा छोड़े जाने के कारण शहर भर में 90 से अधिक स्थानों पर लीकेज की समस्या है, जिसके चलते एक ओर जहां पीने के पानी का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, वहीं दूसरी ओर पाइप लाइन लीकेज होने के कारण करोड़ों रूपयों की लागत से निर्मित सड़के क्षतिग्रस्त हो रही हैं एवं कई स्थानों पर जलभराव हो गया है, जबकि विभाग द्वारा उक्त कार्य का पूर्ण भुगतान किया जा चुका है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिए गए धन की लूट-खसोट एवं दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। नौबत यहां तक आ गयी है कि उक्त लीकेज को बंद किए जाने के लिए कई करोड़ रुपये भी विभाग द्वारा खर्च कर दिए गए। उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कराये जा रहे कार्यों का परीक्षण न होने के कारण योजना से सम्बद्ध विभागीय अधिकारियों एवं ठेकेदारों की मिलीभगत से अत्यधिक घटिया किरम के पाइपों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। जनपद कानपुर में गहरी सीवर लाइन एवं पेयजल परियोजना में सभी नियम-कायदों को ताक पर रखकर एवं मानकों के विपरीत तथा गुणवत्ता न होने के कारण 1 वर्ष पूर्व डाली गयी पाइप लाइन लीकेज हो रही है एवं पूर्ण भूमिगत न किये जाने के कारण टूट रही है। उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कराये गये समस्त कार्यों की जांच कराया जाना नितांत आवश्यक है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम केंद्र सरकार से जाने वाले शहरी विकास के पैसे का समुचित सदुपयोग करवाने के लिए जनपूतिनियियों की भागीदारी से निगरानी का ऐसा तंत्र विकसित करें कि केंद्र सरकार की मंशा के अनुरूप नगरवासियों को सामान्य नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें।

मैं एक बार पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कानपुर शहर को स्मार्ट सिटी की सूची में शामिल किया जाए, जिससे सूचना और संचार की कंपनियां यहां तक अपने विस्तार का विचार बना सकें। कानपुर में आई.आई.टी. और बी.टी.आई. के अलावा, आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी शिक्षा का जो तंत्र विकसित हुआ है, वहां से निकले युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के लिए नए रास्ते तो खुलेंगे ही, साथ ही, प्रधानमंत्री स्टार्ट-अप और स्टैण्ड-अप जैसी महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं को पंख लग सकेंगे।

*** SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (BIKANER):** Kindly allow lay in the following on the Demand for HUPA Ministry-

1. M.P. should be given charge for monitoring of the Scheme "Houses for All" in his/her Parliamentary Constituency.
2. A Nodal Officer of the level of ADM or CEO Zila Parishad should be nominated in the each District.

***डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक (हरिद्वार) :** मैं माननीय शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्री श्री वैकेया नायडू जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की लगभग 40 करोड़ जनता (जो कि शहरों में रहती है) की चिंता करते हुए विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनके कल्याण के लिए विकासोन्मुखी और उत्कृष्ट कार्य किया है।

यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में 2022 तक सभी को आवास उपलब्ध कराए जाने की घोषणा की गयी है। देश में जहाँ 100 स्मार्ट शहर बसाए जाएंगे वहीं 500 शहरों को शहरी रिजुबिनेशन के तहत जोड़ा गया है। यह अत्यन्त हर्ष का विषय है कि दुनिया के 14 शीर्ष देशों ने स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने में रुचि दिखायी है। वर्ष 2015 से 2020 तक 50 हजार करोड़ की लागत से अमृत मिशन शहरों में हांवागत अवस्थापना उपलब्ध कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। देश में 12 ऐतिहासिक पारम्परिक शहरों को उनकी विरासत के साथ विकसित करने के लिए हृदय नामक योजना चलायी गयी है जिसके लिए 500 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। दिल्ली के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के तहत 25 हजार से ज्यादा आवास उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं। पूरे देश में गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध कराये हैं। यह भी अत्यन्त संतोष की बात है कि दिल्ली में भीड़भाड़ को कम करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय मंत्रियों का समूह गठित किया गया है।

हरिद्वार देवभूमि उत्तराखण्ड का द्वार होने के अतिरिक्त विश्व की आध्यात्म की राजधानी है। ऋषिकेश, हरिद्वार आस्था का केन्द्र होने के साथ विश्व के सबसे बड़े धार्मिक एवं अध्यात्मिक मेले कुंभ का आयोजन स्थल भी है। इसके साथ राजाजी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के प्रवेश द्वार, आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों का केन्द्र और समूचे उत्तराखण्ड के सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तन की हृदयस्थली है। यहाँ पर प्रतिदिन लगभग 25 से 30 लाख श्रद्धालु देश विदेश से आते हैं। विभिन्न पर्वों पर करोड़ों लोग मोक्षदायिनी पतितपावनी गंगा में स्नान हेतु हरिद्वार आते हैं। चारधाम यात्रा के प्रवेश द्वार के रूप में लाखों लोग हरिद्वार से ही अपनी पुण्य यात्रा का शुभारम्भ करते हैं। गंगा आरती विश्व के लिए अद्भुत बने इस दिशा में एक विशेष कार्ययोजना बनाने की कृपा करें।

हरिद्वार क्षेत्र में परिवहन अवस्थापना की कमी के कारण घंटों जाम लगा रहता है। ऋषिकेश से हरिद्वार पहुंचने में जाम के कारण घंटों लग जाते हैं। पर्वों एवं कुंभ के दौरान तो स्थिति और भी बदतर हो जाती है जिस कारण पर्यटकों, स्थानीय लोगों को काफी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में हरिद्वार-ऋषिकेश के मध्य मेट्रो/मोनोरैल चलाने से न केवल क्षेत्र में परिवहन व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी बल्कि इसको विश्व मानचित्र पर उत्कृष्ट पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में स्थापित करने में सहायता मिलेगी। रूड़की, हरिद्वार को स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में विकसित करने की कृपा करेंगे।

एक बार पुनः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को उनकी महत्वाकांक्षी एवं विकासोन्मुखी योजनाओं के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ तथा आशा प्रकट करता हूँ कि समृद्ध सर्वश्रेष्ठ भारत का सपना साकार होगा।

***श्री विद्युत वरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) :** मैं वर्ष 2016-17 में आवास एवं शहरी विकास गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों के चर्चा के पक्ष में बोलने हेतु खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बार के बजट में शहरों में रह रहे गरीबों के लिए भी प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की शुरुआत की गई है जिससे शहरों में रह रहे बी.पी.एल. गरीब परिवारों को भी आवास मुहैया कराया जा सके। मेरी सरकार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना को समयबद्ध तरीके से सभी के लिए और विशेषकर गरीबों की आवासीय जरूरतों का समाधान करने के लिए कृतसंकल्पित है तथा मैट्रो शहरों में निर्मित किए जाने वाले 30 वर्ग मीटर के फ्लैटों और अन्य शहरों में 60 वर्ग मीटर तक के फ्लैटों हेतु आवास निर्माण परियोजना शुरू करने वाले उपक्रमों के तारों से 100 प्रतिशत कटौती की गयी है ताकि गरीबों को आवास मिल सके।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर में (टाटा) एक औद्योगिक शहर है। जहां पर छोटे-बड़े कल-कारखाने, फैक्ट्री, कंपनी लगी हुई हैं, साथ ही साथ गांवों से प्रतिदिन हजारों-हजार की संख्या में लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए काम करने शहर में आते हैं एवं शहर के बीचों-बीच में टाटा स्टील कंपनी है, जिसके कारण शहर में बड़ी-बड़ी हज़ारों गाड़ियों का आना-जाना लगा रहता है। इससे औसतन प्रतिवर्ष 400 दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, जिसमें 300 लोगों की मौत हो जाती है तथा शहर की घनी आबादी होने के कारण आए दिन जगह-जगह पर जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है और पूरे टाटा शहर में एक भी प्लाई ओवर का निर्माण नहीं होने से शहर की ट्रैफिक व्यवस्था पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जिससे आम लोगों को कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जबकि वहां के आम लोगों की यह मांग वर्षों पुरानी है। साथ ही साथ, झारखण्ड की राजधानी राँची में बढ़ती ट्रैफिक समस्या को देखते हुए राँची में मैट्रो परियोजना को चालू किया जाए, क्योंकि राज्य की राजधानी होने के कारण घंटों जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है।

***श्री जगदम्बिका पात (डुमरियागंज) :** मैं वर्ष 2016-17 के आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज भारत में जिस तरह से पूंजी के मानदण्डों की उचाइयों को छू रहा है तथा शहरों में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के प्रारंभ होने से नियोजित विकास को एक निश्चित दिशा मिलेगी। क्योंकि आज शहरों में रहने वाले गरीब एवं मजदूरों के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या आवास की है। मौजूदा समय में शहरों में गरीब खुले आसमान के नीचे रहने के लिए बाध्य है। इस समय भयंकर गर्मी में जब आसमान में पारा 45 डिग्री सेल्सियस पहुंच गया है फिर भी

सर पर छत न होने के कारण लोगों को खुले आसमान में रहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इसी तरह बरसात अथवा जाड़ा सभी मौसम में गरीबों के पास अभी तक कोई आस नहीं था। इसी समस्या के समाधान के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोदी जी ने प्रधानमंत्री शहरी आवास योजना प्रारंभ करने का निर्णय लिया है। आजादी के 68 वर्षों के बावजूद शहरों में लोगों के पास सुविधायुक्त आवास नहीं है। आज भी देश में करोड़ों लोग बिना आवास के शहरों में रहते हैं। हमारी सरकार का वाक्या है कि दुनिया के प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में भारत को आने वाले समय में तीव्र गति से शहरों को नियोजित करके लोगों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने का निश्चय किया है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोदी जी ने निश्चय किया है कि शहरों में हमारी सरकार गरीबों को जो आवास देगी, वह आवास पानी, बिजली एवं टायलेट से युक्त होगा। जिससे गरीबों को उनके आवास में सभी सुविधाएँ सुलभ हों। जिससे गरीब भी बेहतर जिनदगी जी सके। हमारी सरकार के समक्ष देश के 18 मिलियन लोग जिनके पास शहरों में मकान नहीं है। उन्हें आवास दिलाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। करीब 65 मिलियन लोग शहरों के मतिन बस्तियों में रहते हैं। मतिन बस्तियों में आज भी शहरों में बिना शौचालय एवं पानी बिजली के नारकीय जिन्दगी जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं।

हमारी सरकार ने संकल्प किया है कि जब देश आजादी के 75वें साल मना रही होगी उस समय 2022 तक देश के शहरों में रहने वाले सभी गरीबों को सुविधायुक्त आवास उपलब्ध करायेंगे। विगत 25 जून को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रधानमंत्री शहरी आवास योजना को शुरू किया था। जिसके अंतर्गत देश के आर्थिक रूप से गरीब लोगों को 2 करोड़ आवास उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। और इस दिशा में हमने कार्य भी प्रारंभ कर दिया है। विगत दिनों शहरों में जेएनएनयूआरएम के माध्यम से आवास का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, लेकिन उसमें काफी कमियाँ हैं। इसलिए सन 2022 तक शहरों के मतिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले गरीबों को 2 करोड़ आवास उपलब्ध करायेंगे।

हमारी सरकार ने इस तरह के बनने वाले घरों को एक लाख से 2 लाख 30 हजार रूपये तक निर्माण पर खर्च करने का निश्चय किया है। हमारी सरकार ने 18 नवंबर को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत 6,83,724 आवास के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है। ये संख्या पिछली सरकारों के दस वर्षों में स्वीकृत के आधे के बराबर है। इन आवासों के निर्माण में हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने 10,050 करोड़ रूपये की स्वीकृत की है। आज हम वर्ष 2016-17 के एवयूपीए के अनुदान पर भी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने इस तरह के आवास के लिए काफी रियायतें देने का निर्णय भी लिया है। जो 60 वर्ग मीटर तक क्षेत्रफल के निर्माण करेंगे उन्हें सर्विस टैक्स से छूट मिलेगी। इसी तरह से जून 2016 से मार्च 2018 तक 30 वर्ग मीटर एरिया में 3 वर्षों के अंदर निर्माण करने वाले को 100 प्रतिशत लाभ में छूट मिलेगी। हमारी सरकार ने ये भी निश्चय किया है कि शहरों में गरीबों को जो आवास दिया जायेगा वह परिवार के महिला के नाम होगा। हमारी सरकार ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले गरीबों की मदद के लिए दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना एनयूएलएम (डे-एनयूएलएम) प्रारंभ किया है। जो देश के 789 शहरों तथा 4041 उपनगरों के 25 औ शहरी आवासीय क्षेत्र को आच्छादित किया जायेगा। पिछले दो वर्षों में शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के अधीन हमने गरीबों को स्वावलंबी बनाने की योजना प्रारंभ की है। पिछले दो वर्षों में शहर के गरीब लोगों को हमारी सरकार ने कौशल विकास के अंतर्गत 4,00,541 लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य किया है। इसी तरह 1,00,431 सेल्फ-हेल्प ग्रुप भी बनाने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है जिससे 89,752 ग्रुप को ऋण देने का काम भी बैंकों ने किया जिससे वे लोग स्वावलंबी हो सके तथा गरीबी से उपर उठ सके। इसी-तरह से हमारी सरकार ने 770 सेक्टर (डे-एनयूएलएम) का निर्माण कराया जिससे लोगों को रैन बसेस की सुविधा मिल सके। इस मद में हमारी सरकार ने राज्यों को 725 करोड़ स्वीकृत करके जारी किया। केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शहरों में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए समयबद्ध आवास उपलब्ध कराने का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निर्णय लिया है और उस दिशा में सरकार तेजी से अग्रसर होकर के सन 2022 तक 2 करोड़ सुविधायुक्त आवास उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य पूरा करेगी। इसी तरह शहरों में गरीबों को उपर उठाने के लिए कौशल विकास योजना के तहत व्यापक रूप से प्रशिक्षित करने का अभियान चलाया जा रहा है।

इसी के साथ मैं माननीय शहरी विकास एवं आवास मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए प्रस्तुत बजट का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे (बवसर) :** सर्वप्रथम माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के कुशल नेतृत्व में शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री श्री वैकेया नायडू के अथक प्रयासों तथा शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में हो रहे अनूठे प्रयासों के लिए उनकी सराहना करते हुए उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की घोषणा के अनुरूप प्रमुख रूप से 2022 तक सभी शहरी गरीबों को सिर ढकने के लिए छत देने तथा गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में मंत्रालय/सरकार के सफल प्रयास सराहनीय हैं।

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित दो प्रमुख क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कार्य करता है (1). शहरी रोजगार और गरीबी उपशमन, और (2) आवास और मानव बसाव। मंत्रालय को आवंटित कार्य इस प्रकार हैं-

- आवास नीति और कार्यक्रम तैयार करना, ग्रामीण आवास को छोड़कर जोकि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सुपर्द है, योजनागत स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा, आवास, निर्माण, सामग्री और निर्माण तकनीकी संबंधी आंकड़ों का संग्रह और प्रसारण, भवन सामग्री एवं तकनीकी, भवन निर्माण लागत घटाने के लिए सामान्य उपाय तथा राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति हेतु केन्द्रीय उत्तरदायित्व।
- मानव बस्तियाँ जिसमें यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कमीशन फॉर ह्युमन सेटलमेंट (यू.एन.सी.एच.एस.) और आवास एवं मानव बसाव के क्षेत्र में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और तकनीकी सहायता शामिल है।
- स्लम सफाई स्कीमों तथा झुग्गी-झोपड़ी हटाने की स्कीमों सहित शहरी विकास। इस क्षेत्र में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और तकनीकी सहायता।
- शहरी रोजगार और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन के विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन तथा समय-समय पर बनाए गए अन्य कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन।
- शहरी आधार ढांचे से भिन्न हाऊसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (हुडको) से संबंधित सभी मामलों।

मंत्रालय समुचित नीतियाँ तैयार करके, विशिष्ट आवास योजना कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन तथा संगत कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों को चलाने के लिए स्वायत्त निकायों को सहायता देकर उपर्युक्त आवंटित कार्यों का संचालन करता है। यह मंत्रालय एक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकर्म हाऊसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट (हुडको) के कार्य का भी पर्यवेक्षण/अनुवीक्षण करता है। इस मंत्रालय का राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन (एन.बी.ओ.) नामक एक संबद्ध कार्यालय भी है।

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित केन्द्र प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय स्कीमों को सहायता प्रदान करता है:-

(क) केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं-

- राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (एन.यू.एल.एम.);
- 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास;
- जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम.) (बी.एस.यू.पी. और आई.एच.एस.डी.पी. सहित);

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं-

- एच.आर. एवं मूल्यांकन के लिए शहरी सांख्यिकी (यू.एस.एच.ए.), राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन (एन.बी.ओ.);
- राजीव रण योजना (आर.आर.वाई.);
- भवन निर्माण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन परिषद (बी.एम.टी.पी.सी.);

IV. ऋण जोखिम गारंटी निधि न्यास (सी.आर.जी.एफ.टी.)।

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय ने एक मिशन मोड में शहरी गरीबी के विषयों का समाधान करने के उद्देश्य से 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 24 सितंबर, 2013 से मौजूदा स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना (एस.जे.एस.आर.वाई.) के स्थान पर "राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (एन.यू.एल.एम.)" आरंभ किया है। एन.यू.एल.एम. स्वयं-सहायता समूहों में शहरी गरीबों को संगठित करने, बाजार आधारित रोजगार पैदा करने के लिए कौशल विकास के अवसर पैदा करने और क्रेडिट की आसान सुलभता सुनिश्चित करके स्व-रोजगार उद्यमों की स्थापना करने में उनकी सहायता प्रदान करने पर केन्द्रित होगा। मिशन का उद्देश्य एक चरणबद्ध तरीके से शहरी बेघरों को अनिवार्य सेवाओं सहित आश्रय प्रदान करना है। इसके अलावा, मिशन शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं की आजीविका सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का समाधान भी करेगा।

एन.यू.एल.एम. का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन की प्रभावी राज्य एजेंसियों की भूमिका को शहरी आजीविका संवर्द्धन और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन के क्षेत्रों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तकनीकी सहायता मुहैया कराना है।

एन.यू.एल.एम. 10 विशेषज्ञों वाले अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय मिशन प्रबंधन यूनिट, बड़े/छोटे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 6/4 विशेषज्ञ प्रति राज्य सहित राज्य मिशन प्रबंधन यूनिट (एस.एम.एम.यू.) और 3 लाख से कम/3-5 लाख/ 5 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले सभी राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन शहरों में 2/3/4 विशेषज्ञों सहित शहरी मिशन प्रबंधन इकाईयों (सी.एम.एम.यू.) की स्थापना करेगा। एन.यू.एल.एम., एस.एम.एम.यू. और सी.एम.एम.यू. स्तर पर पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करेगा। प्रत्येक शहरी मिशन प्रबंधन इकाई में प्रति 3,000 शहरी गरीब परिवारों के लिए एक सामुदायिक आयोजक होगा। एन.यू.एल.एम. के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहरी स्तरों पर मिशन प्रबंधन यूनिटों (एम.एम.यू.) के अधिकारियों/विशेषज्ञों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 7,500 रूपए की धनराशि प्रति प्रशिक्षु उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

एन.यू.एल.एम. के अंतर्गत कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से नियुक्ति और तैनाती (ई.एस.टी.एंड पी.) घटक का उद्देश्य अप्रशिक्षित शहरी गरीबों को कौशल प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उनके मौजूदा कौशल का उन्नयन करना है। इस कार्यक्रम में शहरी गरीबों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार उद्यम स्थापित कर सकें अथवा वेतनयुक्त रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें। इस कार्यक्रम का आश्रय बाजार द्वारा स्थापित कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके स्थानीय कौशल की मांग और पूर्ति के अंतराल को पाटना है। इसमें प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा प्रशिक्षण, प्रशिक्षुओं के संगठन, चयन, परामर्श, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री, प्रशिक्षक के शुल्क, प्रमाणन, टूलकिट, अन्य विविध खर्चों और साथ ही सूक्ष्म उद्यम विकास/तैनाती संबंधी खर्च शामिल होंगे। प्रति लाभार्थी, अधिकतम लागत 15,000 रूपए से अधिक नहीं होगी (पूर्वोक्त राज्यों और विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों नामतः अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के लिए 18,000 रूपए से अधिक नहीं होगी)।

स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एस.ई.पी.) लाभप्रद स्वयं रोजगार उद्यमों/सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना करने के लिए शहरी गरीबों के विशिष्ट/समूहों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने पर ध्यान संकेदित करेगा।

शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता का उद्देश्य महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यकों जैसे उपेक्षित वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा के विकल्पों सहित पथ विक्रेताओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना, सूक्ष्म उद्यम विकास, क्रेडिट सक्षमता बढ़ाना और विक्रेता शहरी आयोजना अनुकूल बनाना है। एन.एल.यू.एम. के कुल बजट की 5 प्रतिशत राशि इस घटक पर खर्च की जाएगी।

शहरी बेघरों के लिए आश्रय की योजना (एस.यू.एल.) का उद्देश्य शहरी बेघरों के लिए स्थायी आश्रय और सभी अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है। नवाचार और विशेष परियोजनाओं (आई. एण्ड एस.पी.) में नवप्रवर्तन परियोजनाओं के रूप में नवीन पहलों को बढ़ावा देने पर जोर होगा।

एक व्यापक और मजबूत सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी युक्त कार्यान्वयन, मॉनिटरिंग और मूल्यांकन प्रणाली स्थापित की जाएगी, जिससे मिशन के ऑनलाइन कार्यान्वयन को लाभार्थियों के स्तर तक पता कर सकेंगे। मॉनिटरिंग कार्यकलापों में तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन, प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन और सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा आदि को भी शामिल किया जाएगा।

वर्ष 2022 तक सभी (शहरी) के लिए आवास के संबंध में आर्थिक कार्य सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमंडल समिति ने, वर्ष 2013-2022 के दौरान मिशन मोड में एक केंद्र प्रयोजित स्कीम (सी.एस.एस.) सरकार पटेल शहरी आवास स्कीम के रूप में पूर्ववर्ती राजीव आवास योजना (आर.आर.वाई.) का कार्यान्वयन जारी रखने के लिए अनुमोदन किया है। मिशन का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2022 तक प्रत्येक परिवार को पक्का मकान मुहैया कराना है। मिशन में स्लम वासियों, बेघर निराश्रित और पवासियों जैसे शहरी गरीबों की भिन्न श्रेणी की समस्या का समाधान करने की उचित कार्यनीति तैयार की जाएगी। मिशन में सभी शहरों और कस्बों को शामिल किया जाएगा। तथापि, राज्यों द्वारा संसाधन जुटाने की अपनी क्षमताओं के अनुसार प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

सरकार ने शहरी गरीबों के लिए बुनियादी सेवाओं (बी.एस.यू.पी.) संबंधी उप मिशन के अंतर्गत 65 तुनिंदा शहरों और एकीकृत आवास और स्लम विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.एच.एस.डी.पी.) के अंतर्गत अन्य शहरों और कस्बों में शहरी गरीबों/ स्लम निवासियों को आवास और बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 3 दिसंबर, 2005 को जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम.) आरंभ किया। मिशन की अवधि 2005-06 से आरंभ होकर 7 वर्षों तक थी। जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम. को मार्च, 2012 तक स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मार्च, 2015 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन लक्ष्यों के साथ तत्कालीन निर्माण कार्य एवं आवास मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन, राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन (एन.बी.ओ.) की स्थापना वर्ष 1954 में एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में की गई थी। एक संशोधित शासनादेश अर्थात् आवास से जुड़े आंकड़ों के संकलन के अलावा, आवास के सामाजिक-आर्थिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा अग्रस्त, 1992 में एन.बी.ओ. की पुनःस्थापना की गई थी। अब एन.बी.ओ. आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन (एच.यू.पी.ए.) मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है। भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के निदेशक/उप-सचिव, संगठन के मुखिया के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और वे विभागाध्यक्ष की सभी सांविधिक और वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

वर्ष 1990 में सोसायटी के रूप में पंजीकृत भवन निर्माण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्द्धन परिषद (बी.एम.टी.पी.सी.) शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतया समर्थित एक संगठन है जिसका उद्देश्य आपदा रोधी निर्माण कार्य-शीतियों सहित प्रयोगशाला के विकास और लागत प्रभाव के व्यापक स्तर पर फ़िल्ड अनुप्रयोग, सतत भवन निर्माण सामग्री और आवास प्रौद्योगिकियों के बीच अंतर को कम करना है।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा (स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार) जापानी बुखार (जे.ई.) और गंभीर एन्सेफलाइटिस सिंड्रोम (ए.ई.एस.) पर शोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिए विविधतापूर्ण कार्यनीति के अंतर्गत इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पांच राज्यों 43 जिलों में जापानी बुखार (जे.ई.) और गंभीर एन्सेफलाइटिस सिंड्रोम (ए.ई.एस.) प्रभावित 66 नगर पालिकाओं में पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु एक मात्र अलग स्कीम अनुमोदित की गई है।

एक आम सभा सी.जी.ई.डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. का प्रबंधन करती है, और शासी परिषद सचिव, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के अध्यक्ष के रूप में शासन करती है। डू.पा. मंत्रालय में सी.जी.ई.डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. की कार्यकारी समिति जिसका अध्यक्ष संयुक्त सचिव (आवास) संगठन के दैनिक मामलों को देखती है। मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (सी.ई.ओ.) इस संगठन का अध्यक्ष होता है जिसकी नियुक्ति, मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से की जाती है। मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (सी.ई.ओ.) सभी परियोजनाओं के संगठन आयोजन और निष्पादन के मामलों के दिन-प्रतिदिन के प्रबंधन हेतु उत्तरदायी होता है। डू.पा. मंत्रालय ने आरंभ में आधार पंजी के रूप में 19 करोड़ रूपए प्रदान किए। डू.पा. मंत्रालय 10 लाख रूपए की वार्षिक सहायता प्रदान करेगा।

भारत सरकार ने 1000 करोड़ रूपए की प्रारंभिक कॉरपस राशि से ऋण जोखिम गारंटी निधि (सी.आर.जी.एफ.) न्यास की स्थापना करने का अनुमोदन कर दिया है। इस योजना में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों/भिन्न आय वर्गों को बिना किसी तृतीय पक्ष की गारंटी के अथवा किसी प्रतिभूमि को गिरवी रखे बिना दिए गए 8 लाख रूपए तक के ऋण के लिए ऋणदाता अभिकरण को गारंटी देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, सी.आर.जी.एफ. ट्रस्ट के संवातन के लिए अभिज्ञात एजेंसी है।

पर्यावास गतिविधियों को निर्देशित करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र आम सभा के एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा स्थापित संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानव बसाव केन्द्र एक अंतः सरकारी निकाय है। भारत शुरूआत से ही इस संगठन का सदस्य है। भारत द्वारा भारतीय मुद्रा में देय एक लाख अमेरिकी डॉलरों का वार्षिक अनुदान 1996 से दिया जा रहा है। किंतु वर्ष 2002-03 से अंशदान को घटाकर 80,000 अमेरिकी डॉलर कर दिया गया है, जो इस वित्तीय वर्ष से जारी है। स्कीम को अब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग-संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानव बसाव कार्यक्रम को योगदान (यू.एन.-एच.ए.बी.आई.टी.ए.टी.) के नाम से जाना जाता है।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आवास संघ (एन.सी.एच.एफ.) का वर्ष 1969 में गठन किया गया जो राज्य स्तरीय शीर्ष सहकारी आवास संघों (ए.सी.एच.एफ.) के राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सहकारी संघ है। यह बहु राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत पंजीकृत है और इसके प्रावधानों द्वारा नियंत्रित है। यह एक गैर लाभकारी स्व-सहाय सहकारी समिति है और प्रबंधन में निर्वाचित बोर्ड निदेशक शामिल है।

हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफैब की स्थापना 1948 में हुई। हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफैब अनुसूची "ग" का केन्द्र सरकार का एवं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिष्ठान है। इस पर आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय का पेशासनिक नियंत्रण है। यह वर्तमान में पारंपरिक और प्रीफैब प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग द्वारा परियोजना प्रबंधन परामर्श पर टर्न का आधार अर्थात् संकल्पना से पूर्णता तक सिविल निर्माण परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन का कार्य कर रहा है।

***श्री पी.पी.चौधरी (पाली) :** आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय देश की प्रमुख समस्या आवास को गरीबी को दूर किया जाने जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर कार्य कर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। हमारी सरकार ने विशिष्ट गरीबी उपशमन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करके देश में गरीबी को कम करने और लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय में तेजी से काम कर रही है। इसके लिए प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, अटल नवीकरण एवं शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन, सबके लिए आवास आदि योजनाओं के संचालन पर पूरी मॉनिटरिंग के साथ कार्य किया जा रहा है।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भामाशाह योजना के माध्यम से उक्त सभी कार्यक्रमों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सहयोग प्रदान किया जा रहा है। विश्व बैंक के मुताबिक भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर गरीबी कम हुई है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि आवास के निर्माण में तकनीक का इस्तेमाल बढ़ने से तेजी से निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है, लेकिन अलॉटमेंट पूर्णता धीमी होने के कारण आवास आवंटित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। कृपया इसमें तेजी लाने के प्रयास करें।

मैं वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वैकैर्या नायडू) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, लगभग 18 सदस्यों ने हूपा मिनिस्ट्री के संदर्भ में अपने सुझाव दिये हैं और कुछ सदस्यों ने आलोचना भी की है। लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष में बैठने वाले सदस्यों द्वारा आलोचना किया जाना स्वभाविक है।

श्री एस.पी. मुदाहलुमे गौड़ा, श्री सुरेश अंगडी, श्रीमती संघमित्रा मुमताज़, श्री बैजयंत पांडा, डॉ. श्रीकांत शिन्दे, श्री मुथमसेटी श्रीनिवास राव, श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल, श्री ए.पी. जितेन्द्र रेड्डी, श्री शंकर प्रसाद दत्ता, श्री मिथुन रेड्डी, श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, श्री दुर्गाचंयत चौधरी, श्री बशीर जी, श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार, सुश्री सुष्मिता देव, श्री रमेश बिद्युड़ी और श्री सी.आर. चौधरी ने इस विषय के ऊपर अपने विचार इस सदन में रखे हैं।

मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि when there is a change of Government, naturally the new Government takes stock of the situation besides its

priorities and also announces its programmes. So, in that transitory period, some time naturally is consumed and once the programmes are announced and schemes are approved, the implementation starts. Hence, the point that some of our Members were making was that last year the expenditure was not up to the mark. This was the remark made by many people. But I would only like to tell my friends from the other side, who were saying that the actual expenditure has come down, is not correct. It is because if you look at 2010 to 2014, the average expenditure per year was Rs. 945.99 crore, but if you look at these two years -- some people are saying that already three years are over. I remember that we have not even completed two years also if my memory is correct -- Rs. 2,235.65 crore is the average expenditure. I am not happy with this expenditure. I am not satisfied also because we need money. I do agree with the hon. Members that it is a huge task that we have set for ourselves. Housing for All by 2022 is not an easy thing. It requires a huge amount. I am also thankful to some of the Members that they made a request to the Finance Minister also. I myself am pursuing the Finance Minister to make more allocation for the housing sector. But the fact of the matter is that the State has to send the proposal. Earlier, the Centre used to sanction the schemes. Now, the Prime Minister has directed all of us to give flexibility to the States. Let them identify the beneficiaries; let them identify the place; let them send the proposals; you see whether those proposals are within the system or not and then you sanction it automatically. What I am doing is this. There is a Committee which is under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and my Secretary here at the national level where the representative of the State Government is also there. The task of the Committee is to find out whether these proposals are in order or not; whether land is available or not; whether beneficiaries have been identified or not; and then we are approving it. I have not made a single change in any of the proposals made by any State. Let me make this very clear.

Unfortunately, some friends also started saying that because I am from so and so State, so I have given more houses to that State and all. Let me put the record once again straight. Whoever has done some home work; whoever has prepared; whoever has sent proposals, we have given approval to them. If Andhra Pradesh has sent proposals in advance and if Telangana followed it and other States also followed it, then you cannot blame the Minister. Some States, for their own reason, have not even signed the Memorandum of Agreement. They have to identify the cities which have to be covered. They have to identify the land. As Kumari Sushmita ji was saying that it is not an easy task. I must put it on record that if some States are lagging behind, I myself have spoken to the Chief Ministers of those States. I wrote letters also to them reminding them to expedite it and all. Some of our friends were saying that I am changing frequently the size of the cities and all. Now, it has been decided that this will be covered in all the notified towns across the country. All the notified towns would be covered. Secondly, States have to do their home work. My friend from Karnataka was very uncharitable. I do not want to be uncharitable by blaming the Chief Minister or the Government of the State saying that they have not sent it. My point is this. Why I am mentioning that also is because a wrong message should not go. Secondly, the Prime Minister has declared Housing for All by 2022. As I told you, it is a noble task but at the same time, it is a challenging task to us. Added to that, urbanisation is taking place rapidly. Education, employment, entertainment, academic activities, enhanced medical facilities are all in urban areas. I am not going into the larger issue of as to how to end this urban-rural divide; how to take up rural areas and all. This is dealt with by a separate Ministry. We, in the Cabinet, are trying to address that issue also. A decent house with assured basic amenities like water, power supply, toilet and necessary infrastructure is essential for a decent living. It is, in fact, a Fundamental Right. Having said so, I can only sanction money. The execution has to be done by the State Governments and the related agencies. This has to be understood by all. The land has to be provided by the State Government. That is why, we came with the Land Acquisition Act. But, unfortunately, that did not find favour with some of our friends from the other side. It is hanging in balance. Without land, you cannot construct a house. You can go vertical. In some case, even to go for that vertical also, you need land at the basic point. That is one problem.

Some of the Members also made this important point saying that without creating infrastructure, without creating connectivity, if you construct houses, people would naturally not go and occupy those houses. If you construct houses away from the city without transport, without drinking water, without school, without sanitation, people will not go. That is why, as rightly said by some of the Members, under the JNNURM, in Gujarat there were 19,000 houses; in Maharashtra 54,000 thousands and in Odisha the number is small. Altogether, in JNNURM, the houses that were constructed were 10,10,000; houses occupied are 8,14,000 and the houses unoccupied as on today are 2,26,996. That means, practically, 22 per cent of the houses which are constructed with public money are unoccupied. The reason is the lack of infrastructure and lack of proper planning. So, keeping that in mind, having learnt lessons of the JNNURM, we have advised the States to please take care of all these aspects before proposing a scheme. That is one of the reasons for the States taking some time also. They need to identify the land, they need to plan the infrastructure also, provide those facilities also and then only the housing scheme will be sanctioned.

Secondly with regard to the proposals, Bihar has sent proposals for 30,126 houses. We have accepted those proposals as it is. Chhattisgarh sent 12,670, we have accepted as it is. Gujarat sent 66,983, we have accepted as it is. Jharkhand sent 20,293, we have accepted as it is. Himachal Pradesh sent 1,000 and odd, we have accepted as it is. Karnataka sent 16,522, we have accepted it as it is. Money also is released in proportion. If the other States got more houses, naturally more money will be released. It is based on instalment. We release the first instalment, once that is spent, the second instalment also is automatically released.

Maharashtra sent only 8,924 proposals. I have taken up the matter with the Maharashtra Chief Minister. The availability of land is also a major issue in that State. Then they started showing more and more interest and now proposals are coming. With regard to Mizoram, they have sent good proposals of 10,286 houses. We have approved whatever Mizoram has suggested. With regard to Odisha, 11,546 houses proposals have come and we have accepted all those proposals. With regard to the State of Rajasthan, 12,000 proposals have come and we have accepted all those proposals. Tamil Nadu has sent 34,000 worth of proposals and we have accepted them. Telangana has sent 18,481 proposals and we have accepted that as it is. Andhra Pradesh has sent proposals for 1,93,147 and as it is those proposals were accepted. So, there is no question of any discrimination.

I only urge upon the States on the floor of the House to please expedite, come forward. I cannot wait for a State saying that the State is going to come later and so I have to reserve something for them because I have to reach the target. Keeping that in mind, as and when whoever is ready, whoever is coming forward, we are doing it.

I can share with my Karnataka friends that Karnataka proposals came late, one day before the meeting. In spite of that because some of the hon. Members spoke to me, the Karnataka Assembly Speaker also spoke to me, I have instructed my Secretary to sit extra time, consult the State if necessary, have clarifications and approve them in the same meeting. That was done. One has to be really fair in accepting the fact. With regard to

West Bengal also, a good number of 74,880 houses were proposed and we have agreed.

I can assure all the Members that there is no question of showing any discrimination. Country is incomplete without all the States. That is the situation. With regard to JNNURM also I have spoken. With regard to the houses, total houses sanctioned in the last ten years of the earlier regime was 13,00,000, houses completed were 8,03,820. Within the short period of this NDA Government of not even two years, the total number of houses we have sanctioned is 7,03,186. This is a record. I am not totally satisfied. I would be happy if I can sanction more houses provided the proposals come. If the proposals have not come, I cannot think of a particular village or a particular town and decide the names of who all should be given the house at which place, Tumkur or Anantapur. It is the duty of the State Government. Once they send it, we will do it.

Construction completed as of now, as per the information including the earlier RAY houses which were pending also, is 2,28,321, in these 18 or 19 months. So, please try to understand and appreciate the progress made. The money released so far is Rs.3,492.76 lakh. So, the average houses sanctioned per year in the first two years is 3.15 lakh. This is the situation. I only request the hon. Members to appreciate the efforts that are being made by the Government. How are we different from the earlier Government? In terms of intent, in terms of intensity, in terms of investment, the Government is moving forward.

An expert group has estimated that the shortage will be around 18 million dwelling units. This shortfall is there because a lot of people are living in *kachcha* houses also. In urban area, poor people are living in slums. There is this problem also. We are motivating the people to move to a transit accommodation for the time being and construct multi-storeyed building there. About multi-storeyed buildings also, one hon. Member rightly pointed out that if we construct a six or seven-storeyed building without a lift, people cannot climb to that level. So, these things also have been taken care of.

Our ultimate idea is that by the time of celebration of 75 years of Independence that is by 2022, we would like to provide housing for all. Both the Urban Development Ministry and the Rural Development Ministry are working together. The Prime Minister is also taking personal interest. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched on 25th June, 2015. We have not named it after any individual. We have named it after Pradhan Mantri, not Narendra Modi. It shows our intentions as Pradhan Mantri is the Head of the country. It is an institution. Pradhan Mantri is Pradhan Mantri and it is a central scheme.

As I told you, there were several shortcomings in earlier schemes. We learnt by experience also. Earlier, housing projects were sanctioned irrespective of availability of land. Project was sanctioned and subsequently land acquisition started. If land acquisition got stuck, the project also got stuck. Now, what we have suggested to the States is that they should identify the land, identify the beneficiaries and then send the proposal. We will approve it. The moment we approve it, they can start construction. That is the new system that has been put in place.

As I told you, it has been a challenge for all of us that 2.50 lakh houses which are built for the poor people are unoccupied and people are shelterless. These two things cannot go together. This is not the case in faraway places. Even in Delhi, there are more than 22,000 houses which are constructed and yet to be occupied. That is the situation. We have taken up the matter with the States and we are persuading them to provide at least infrastructure facilities to those areas because a huge amount of money has been invested. If you don't create infrastructure and if those buildings are lying vacant, people will take away windows and doors. It happens sometimes with regard to rural railway stations also. That being the case, we are sensitizing the States and also requesting them to be proactive with regard to these issues.

With regard to slum dwellers, initiative development is the method we have taken. They will be rehabilitated in the same place in an improved habitat atmosphere. Rupees one lakh for each slum house will be given to the States and the States have to put in some matching grant and they have to take loan also at an affordable rate of interest. Some people were raising question whether this is sufficient. I say it is not sufficient. But at the same time, we must also understand जितना आटा उतनी रोटी, हमारे पास जितना पैसा है, उसी हिसाब से हम लोग पैसा दे पायेंगे। Then, we have also given flexibility to the States for using such central assistance of slum development projects. We did not tie them to a particular place in the State. We are giving this much money and they can use it anywhere in the State.

We have also enhanced central assistance. Earlier, the central assistance was Rs 75,000. People were complaining about lack of adequate amount of money. They should remember that it was Rs 75,000 earlier and now it has been raised to Rs 1,50,000.

With regard to increase in the interest subsidy to an attractive 6.50 per cent, to my knowledge anywhere in the country for any scheme, 6.5 per cent interest rebate is given first time by Narendra Modi Government keeping in view the need to encourage housing sector.

With regard to registration of houses in PMAY in the name of female members, the houses that are constructed will be registered in the name of female members because female members will keep it for longer term. Male members sometimes tend to go somewhere in the evening.
...(Interruptions)

With regard to Rajiv Awas Yojana and Rajiv Rinn Yojana, as I told you, the amount committed by the Centre was less but the commitment from the Centre today is more. I am not trying to score political points. But if somebody points out, I have to put the record straight. That is why I am bringing it up here.

With regard to the performance during the last ten years, our target is to construct 1.8 crore by 2022; in a short span of five months, we have approved construction of 6,83,724 houses. It took nearly a year to revise the scheme, modulate the new scheme, interact with States and also discuss with other agencies. I admit one year has gone into that. तेजी पकड़ रहे हैं और हम तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। राज्य जितना जल्दी अपना प्रोजेक्ट भेजेगा, उतना जल्दी हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को यहाँ से एक्सेप्ट कर के भेजेंगे।

स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी कुछ ऑब्जर्वेशन किए हैं। They were not happy with the amount of money that was allocated. I do agree. I am not happy but what can I do? The Finance Minister also has limited options. उनके पास कितना पैसा है, कितनी डिमांड है, सब विभागों के लिए पैसा देना है। Keeping that in mind, he has given priority to the housing sector. Compared to the earlier allocation, Rs. 5,400 crore have been allocated. I hope, our States would be able to spend the money and I would be able to demand more money from the Finance Minister. If I am not able to spend the money which is allocated to me but I go to the Finance Minister, he will ask me, 'You have not been able to spend the money which was given to you. How can I sanction you an additional

amount of money?' There is always re-appropriation in the month of December. I would ask all the States to please try to expedite on the basis of whatever sanctions have been given.

I would like to share with the House the incentives that we have given. Housing cannot be done by the Central Government or the State Government alone; the private sector also has to get into this in a big way. Keeping that in mind, service tax exemption on affordable houses up to 60 square metre has been given. In a major concession to attract people to the housing sector, a hundred per cent deduction on profits for housing project approved from June 2016 to March 2018 has been allowed up to three years up to a limit of 30 square metres in major cities and up to 60 square metres in other cities. A tax deduction of Rs. 50,000 for first time buyers of houses costing less than Rs. 50 lakh with a loan component of less than Rs. 25 lakh is also allowed. Excise duty exemption on ready-mix concrete plants was also announced by the Finance Minister. That is also helping me. Enhancing house rent allowance exemption from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 60,000 has also encouraged people to invest in housing. A dividend distribution tax exemption of 17 per cent on incomes of real estate investment trusts is a major initiative taken by this Government. Minimum area and capital investment norms have been liberalized with a total exemption for affordable housing. This is another attraction because you need investment. If investment is not forthcoming, we have allowed foreign direct investment also.

I am happy to say that there is so much encouragement. So, I appeal to the private sector also to join the housing programme in a big way. There are lots of opportunities. Fortunately, the Reserve Bank of India also has reduced the general interest rates by 0.25 per cent over two or three times. Naturally, banks will also reduce the interest rates. With my interest subvention of 6.5 per cent, the loan will be much cheaper. Keeping that in mind, I hope the private sector will also enter this in a big way; and they are already showing interest.

With regard to the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, I am happy to share with the House that the Bill which the House had passed and the Rajya Sabha had approved has been notified on the 1st May. It is notified now. I can assure the House through you that after the Real Estate Bill was passed thousands of messages are coming through email, SMS and the social media saying, 'So and so has done like that. गुरुगम में ऐसा हुआ, जोएडा में ऐसा हुआ, अमुक इलाके में ऐसा हुआ, अमुक व्यक्ति ने ऐसा किया, अमुक क्रिकेटर उसका ब्रैंड अंबेसडर था, उनको एडवाइज़ कीजिए।' Some sort of awareness has been created. We can understand how people were taken for a ride earlier by fly-by-night operators. That is why the Real Estate Bill is really a big boon to the housing sector. It is not strangulation; it is only a regulation. I am happy to share with the House that a majority of the renowned builders across the country are very happy. They said that it would avoid fly-by-night operators who put out front-page multi-coloured advertisements but do not live up to the expectations and deceive the people. That situation can be avoided but it will take some time. My Department, under the Chairmanship of my Secretary, is working about the model rules. Once the model rules are finalised within two months, they will be sent to all the States. States have also to finalise the rules and then they have to appoint the Regulatory Authority. Once the Regulatory Authority comes into operation, action can be taken against these erring defaulters. I would like to warn all those people, who are flouting rules, who are going back on the promises that strictest possible action will be taken against such people. They should not take the consumers for a ride. They should live up to the expectations and the promises they have made because it has become a big issue in different parts of the country. That is why I have to make a Statement in the House on the occasion of our discussion.

A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to draft rules. Two meetings have already been held. It is expected to be completed by July. Specific Sections of the Act have been notified in the Gazette of India on 27th April for commencement with effect from 1st May. Appropriate Governments have to notify rules by 31st October. Appropriate Governments mean State Governments and other Authorities also. The appropriate Government has to establish the Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal by 30th April. So, I would urge upon all the State Governments to please expedite this process because hopes have been raised with the passage of the Bill. We must live up to the expectations of the people by making the needed arrangements for the regulators in different parts of the country. This is about the housing.

I assure the hon. Members, there is a concern expressed by many of the Members that Members of Parliament are not taken into confidence, we are working out a mechanism where the Member of Parliament of the area also should be taken into confidence. There are complaints saying that only one Party people are being selected and other Party people are being neglected. That is not the purpose of the Scheme. Fortunately, there are different governments in different States. They should all understand that we are working in a federal system. They have to identify the beneficiaries on the basis of merit. I hope the States will understand the spirit. We are working out with a system wherein the MPs also will have some say with regard to identification and also with regard to monitoring of the scheme. This has already been discussed earlier.

Madam, with regard to Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), it is extended from 789 cities to all the towns across the country. Shri Baijayant Panda was telling that it was confined to only some cities earlier. Today, the Government has taken a decision whereby 441 statutory cities and towns are going to be covered under this Scheme.

With regard to operational flexibility also, we have given broad guidelines and we have left to the States for issuance of operational guidelines. In the last two years 4,05,014 urban poor were given skill training under the Scheme; 1,04,031 Self Help Groups were formed and 89,752 of them were extended loans also; 85,502 urban poor were assisted with subsidised loans to set up individual and group enterprises. Over 6 lakh street vendors were identified and 770 shelters were sanctioned under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana and NULM.

Here, I would urge upon the States that the Street Vendors Act was passed during the earlier UPA regime. It is a very progressive piece of legislation but unfortunately in the Act it is said that the rules will be made by the States. So far its performance is not satisfactory. I do not want to name any State but I would request all the States, it is a very important matter. Earlier, a Public Interest Litigation was also filed in the hon. court and the court also made certain observations. I only hope that the States will take immediate steps. I have been writing to the States. This is the second letter I have written to the States reminding them about the need to make these rules at the earliest. About Rs.725 crore of fund sanctioned is currently available with the States in this regard for the homeless and shelters also.

Ease of construction, single window clearance is another important thing. I have taken an initiative and had a meeting with six of my colleagues around six or seven times; Defence Minister, Consumer Affairs Minister, Environment and Forest Minister, Urban Development Ministry, culture Minister, Civil Supplies Minister, we all sat together to take steps for a single window approval mechanism for housing project. This was a grievance expressed by many of the people. I am very happy that all the Central Government agencies have agreed to create certain bench marks and also the

Ministry of Civil Aviation has come out with their help. I would like to thank my colleague, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju and his team for having come forward to have colour coding maps so that every municipal corporation would be able to understand what is permitted. They need not come to Delhi. They need not come to Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju or even Shri Prakash Javadekar which used to be a big problem earlier with regard to environment clearance.

Now up to a certain level, the city corporations are given powers. But they have been given guidelines which one has to follow. I am happy that these things have been done in a record time. Colour-coded zonal maps for Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Navi Mumbai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Delhi, Amritsar, Lucknow, Chennai, Bengaluru, Jaipur and Nagpur have been completed. Nine more airports would be taken up by June. These are Kochi, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram, Aurangabad, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Puducherry, Surat and Vijayawada and by December 2016, all active airports will have colour-coded maps. This is the assurance given by the Minister.

With regard to Defence, 28 airports with civilian enclaves would also be given colour-coded zonal maps. They are also under preparation and they will be shortly notified. With regard to environmental safeguards for incorporation of by-laws, the Ministry of Environment has issued a notification with pre-defined objectives of monitorable environmental safeguards and conditions for buildings of different sizes. Heritage by-laws have also been prepared and shared with the Ministry of Urban Development. They have identified 281 monuments and where these are situated. We have an MoU with ISRO and mobile apps have also been developed through which the applicant could determine the geo-coordinates of his property and apply for on-line permission to repair, renovate and construct buildings also. There is on line web portal development by the Ministry of Culture.

Madam, as I have no time, lastly I would only say that recently we have issued instructions for Delhi and had a workshop also. In Delhi, the applications for housing plans would be on-line only. By the end of the month, there is no need to go for person to person contact. As you know, person to person and hand to hand contact means that something happens in between. That is going to be avoided.

As regards Mumbai, I am having a meeting with the Chief Minister on 6th of this month where we are going to issue guidelines for Mumbai also. Once Delhi and Mumbai show a roadmap for others, I hope and urge upon all the Members of Parliament to impress upon their municipal bodies as also State Governments to see that permission is given within the stipulated period. The Chief Ministers of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have assured in this regard. They have set up a time limit also. I hope that every State would set up a time limit of 30 days to 60 days maximum. Once an application is filed, permission would be deemed to have been given if it is not given. That is the system on which we are working.

Madam, there are a lot of other issues but I am sorry that because of paucity of time, I would not be able to touch them. I am thankful to the hon. Members for the suggestions which they have given. I have taken note of them. My officers are also sitting here. They have also taken note of it. Our endeavour is to live up to the expectations of the people. I seek the cooperation of the States and urban local bodies in this endeavour.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No.1 moved by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No.6 moved by Shri Sankar Prasad Datta to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion Nos. 7 to 9 moved by Shri Baijayant Jay Panda to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No.10 moved by Shri Kaushalendra Kumar to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

18.00 hours

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions No. 11 to 21 moved by Shri B. Vinod Kumar to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2017, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 50 relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended till the Business of the House is over.

18.02 hours

SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO

VOTE OF THE HOUSE (GUILLOTINE)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I put Outstanding Demands for Grants (General), 2016-17 to the vote of the House, I have to inform that many hon. Members have tabled Cut Motions to the Outstanding Demands. The lists of admitted cut motions have already been circulated to the Members. As there is no time for moving the Cut Motions, I am treating all the cut motions to the Outstanding Demands, which have been circulated, as moved.

CUT MOTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions, which have been circulated and treated as moved, together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2017, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, against:-

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to Ministry of Agriculture;
- (2) Demand No. 4 relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (3) Demand No. 5 relating to Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH);
- (4) Demand No. 6 to 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
- (6) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- (7) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- (8) Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- (9) Demand No. 18 relating to Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (10) Demand No. 19 relating to Ministry of Culture;
- (11) Demand Nos. 20 to 23 relating to Ministry of Defence;
- (12) Demand No. 25 relating to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (13) Demand No. 26 relating to Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (14) Demand No. 27 relating to Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change;
- (15) Demand No. 28 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;

- (16) Demand Nos. 29, 30, 32 and 34 to 40 relating to Ministry of Finance;
- (17) Demand No. 41 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (18) Demand Nos. 42 and 43 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (19) Demand Nos. 44 and 45 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
- (20) Demand Nos. 46 to 49 and 90 to 94 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (21) Demand Nos. 51 and 52 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (22) Demand No. 53 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (23) Demand No. 54 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (24) Demand Nos. 55 and 56 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (25) Demand No. 58 relating to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (26) Demand No. 59 relating to Ministry of Mines;
- (27) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (28) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (29) Demand No. 62 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (30) Demand No. 63 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (31) Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (32) Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (33) Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Planning;
- (34) Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of Power;
- (35) Demand No. 70 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (36) Demand No. 71 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (37) Demand No. 73 relating to Secretariat of Vice-President;
- (38) Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
- (39) Demand Nos. 75 and 76 relating to Ministry of Rural Development;
- (40) Demand Nos. 77 to 79 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (41) Demand No. 80 relating to Ministry of Shipping;
- (42) Demand No. 84 relating to Department of Space;
- (43) Demand No. 85 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (44) Demand No. 86 relating to Ministry of Steel;
- (45) Demand No. 87 relating to Ministry of Textiles;
- (46) Demand No. 89 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (47) Demand No. 95 relating to Ministry of Urban Development;
- (48) Demand No. 96 relating to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (49) Demand No. 97 relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (50) Demand No. 98 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

Demands for Grants -Budget (General) for 2016-17 to be submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha
The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

18.08 hours