

वाई) तथा प्रधानमंत्री का समन्वित शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (पी एन आई यू पी ई पी)।

नेहरू रोजगार योजना शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी के रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों, जिनमें युवक भी शामिल है, के लिए लागू हैं। गुजरात में योजना के अंतर्गत 1992-95 से 1996-97 (31.1.97 तक) के दौरान प्राप्त उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:-

घटक	संख्या (31.1.97 तक)
शहरी लघु योजना	15,583 लाख
स्थापित शहरी लघु उद्यमों की संख्या	
शहरी वेतन रोजगार योजना सृजित श्रम दिवस	12.93 लाख
आवास एवं आश्रय उन्नयन योजना - उन्नत किए गए अवासीय एककों की संख्या	508 लाख

इस योजना की केन्द्र स्तर पर राज्य-वार निगरानी की जाती है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय जिला स्तर पर इसकी निगरानी नहीं की जाती है।

पी एम आई यू पी ई पी, नवम्बर, 1995 में आरम्भ की गई थी जिसके अंतर्गत लघु उद्यमों की स्थापना द्वारा स्वरोजगार पर विचार किया गया है। इस घटक के अन्तर्गत इकाई की अधिकतम लागत एक लाख रुपए है तथा परियोजना लागत के 15% तक सब्सिडी अनुमेय है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 7500/- रुपये है लाभार्थी द्वारा सीमांत राशि के रूप में परियोजना लागत के 5% का अंशदान के अन्तर्गत 27 शहरी क्षेत्र (जिनकी आबादी 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार 50,000 से 1,00,000 है) शामिल किए गए हैं। पी एम आई यू पी ई पी अभी अधिकांशतः प्रारंभिक दौर में है जिसमें सर्वेक्षण करना, कस्बा-वार परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करना इत्यादि शामिल है।

Long term Plan for Housing Projects

1474. DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any long-term plan for housing projects in the country;

(b) if so, the number of dwelling units likely to be constructed during the Ninth Five Year Plan period and the funds required for the purpose; and

(c) Government's proposals to mobilise resources for these housing projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a)

Government has drawn up the National Housing Policy (NHP) which was approved by Parliament in August, 1994. The Policy has the basic objective of providing assistance to all, and in particular the houseless, the inadequately housed and the vulnerable sections, to secure for themselves affordable shelter through access to developed land, building materials, finance and technology.

(b) and (c) Since housing is a State subject and most of the activities in the Housing Sector are undertaken through the private and self-help sectors, it is not possible to quantify the number of dwelling units which will be created or constructed during the 9th Plan.

It has, however, been estimated that:—

(1) as on 1996, there exists a housing backlog of approximately 7.71 million dwelling units in urban areas;

(2) 8.87 million new dwelling units would be required in urban areas to meet the growth in demand in the next five years; and

(3) 0.32 million kutcha dwelling units would require upgradation in urban areas.

The working Group set up by the Planning Commission to evolve strategy for urban housing has estimated that approximately Rs. 1,20,000 crores would be required to meet the above demand of housing during 9th Plan, the Working Group has estimated that as against this, the total flow of funds from formal sector

comprising Government budgetary support and institutional finance, such as LIC, GIC, Scheduled Commercial Banks, EPF, Housing Finance Companies, HUDCO, NHB, etc., during the 9th Five Year Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 52,000 crores, out of which Rs. 34,000 crores will be for urban housing. The gap in resources would need to be bridged through investment in the private sector and individual efforts.

Funds for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

1475. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total projected financial requirement in the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sectors;

(b) the quantum of funds to be earmarked during the Ninth Five Year Plan for these sectors; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to invite private sector participation to meet the requirement of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for formulation of 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) in respect of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation has assessed a requirement of Rs. 51284.20 crores for the sub-sector during the 9th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, Planning Commission has been requested for consideration and provision of adequate outlay in the Ninth Plan which has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to encourage private investment in the infrastructural sector. However, as the water supply and sanitation is a State subject, it is mainly for the State

Governments and Urban Local Bodies to take a view in the matter.

Migration from villages to cities

1476. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the respective percentage of population of the urban and rural areas, out of the total population of the country;

(b) what measures Government are taking to check migration of population from villages to the cities; and

(c) to what extent these measures have proved effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The percentages of population of the urban and rural areas out of the total population in the country were at 25.71 and 74.29 respectively as per 1991 census.

(b) The Government of India has adopted a two-pronged approach to deal with the problems of migration of population from villages to the cities. These are (i) development of rural areas and upgradation of the living conditions of the rural poor through a number of rural development and employment generation schemes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Million Well Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurances Scheme (EAS), Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Rural Water Supply etc.; and (ii) development of regional growth centres to enable them to emerge as places of economic growth and employment opportunities for surrounding rural hinterlands through the