

Governments should promote low cost, local building materials based on agricultural and industrial wastes, particularly those based on fly ash, red mud and allied local materials.

Towards this end, the policy seeks to promote Research and Development (R and D) relating to alternate building materials and technologies as well as energy conservation practices in the housing sector; standardization and quality marking of building materials; and transfer of proven, cost-effective building materials and technologies from lab to land. Demonstration houses using cost effective materials and alternate technologies will be constructed by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) set - up by the Central Government and by other appropriate public/Private Sector agencies.

In addition, a provision has been made in the Eleventh Plan for Rs.5 crores for strengthening the National Network of Nirman Kendras/Nirmithi Kendras (Building Centres). Housing technology and know - how transfer at grass - root level. The Scheme seeks to facilitate transfer of advances in technology for cost effective and expeditious construction activities at the ground level and promotion of R and D for alternate building material technologies and energy conservation in housing sector.

(e) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 seeks that State/UT Governments should promote low cost, local building materials based on agricultural and industrial wastes, particularly those based on fly ash, red mud and allied local materials. Further, States/UTs are expected to include new building materials in their schedule of rates.

Housing and urban poverty alleviation

489. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the last three years to meet the problems of housing and urban poverty alleviation;

(b) the results thereof;

(c) the details of shortfall;

(d) the plans for the future; and

(e) the strategy for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) In order to mitigate the problems of housing in the urban areas to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, several initiatives have been taken during the last three years.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 laid in the parliament on 07.12.2007, intends to promote sustainable development habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the Policy focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders

namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the Policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of Affordable Housing for All.

Apart from NUHHP – 2007, the Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment, by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States for taking up projects for housing and infrastructure facilities for slum dwellers/urban poor in 63 select cities in the country under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). Other cities and towns are covered under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 1210039 dwelling units, covering 846796 dwelling units under BSUP and 363243 dwelling units under IHSDP have been approved for construction covering 651 cities/towns/Urban Local Bodies.

A new scheme-Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched in 2009 for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment. The total interest subsidy requirements for the construction of 3.10 lakhs houses for EWS/LIG segments financed during the next 4 years (2008-12) is projected at Rs. 1100 crores. Total number of borrowers to be supported under the Scheme is proposed to be 3.10 Lakhs over the 4 Years Period.

The Schemes of JNNURM and ISHUP are to be continued over the Eleventh Plan Period to achieve the objective of 'Affordable Housing for All' envisaged under NUHHP, 2007.

An employment - oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The programme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. A total of Rs. 113704.10 lakhs have been released to States/UTs under the scheme for assisting 499089 number of urban poor to set up individual/group micro-enterprises; imparting skill training to 572502 number of urban poor; and generating 193.85 lakh number of man days under the Urban Wage Employment Programme. The scheme of SJSRY has been revamped to make it more focused on self employment, skill training and community empowerment, so as to tackle the urban poverty more effectively.

Shooting of films by foreigners

†490. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the rules formulated with regard to making of films by foreigners in India;
- (b) whether prior permission for shooting is sought from Central and State Governments;
- (c) whether it is a fact that even children are protesting 'Slumdog Millionaire'; and
- (d) whether any film on slums in India was made by Indians earlier also and there were protest against it too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) This Ministry has formulated guidelines for shooting of foreign feature films in India. The guidelines are available on this Ministry's Website at www.mib.nic.in.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) This Ministry has not received any complaint.
- (d) No such information is maintained in this Ministry.

Films on Dr. Hedgevar

†491. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the film "Swayam Sevak" based on the life of Dr. Hedgevar had been made by the Films Division, Mumbai in August, 2004;
- (b) if so, whether Censor Board had also issued certification for its release;
- (c) if so, whether this film has ever been screened; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Films Division has produced a documentary on the life of Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgevar under the title "Swayam Sevak" through outside producer in the year 2005.

- (b) The Central Board of Film Certification approved the film on 17.08.2005.

(c) and (d) No Sir. This is because this film was made under non-theatrical category and is meant for archival purpose and not for theatrical release.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.