

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2766  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2016**

**†2766. WELFARE OF POOR AND BEGGARS**

**PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:**

**Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to bring the poor, helpless and the beggars in the mainstream;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to provide facilities like housing, employment to such people in near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
(SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA)**

(a) to (d) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these meetings, it was, inter-alia, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Destitutes is under formulation which has, inter-alia, provision for providing skill development training to the able bodied destitutes.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) has informed that Housing is a State subject and the responsibility for providing housing to its citizens rests with the State/UT Governments. In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating Housing to all by 2022, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission on 25.06.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers through four verticals viz. (i) "In situ" Slum Redevelopment; (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

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