

property rights to the slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create slum free India within a period of five years through implementation of RAY. The Government has published "India Urban Poverty Report 2009" comprising papers by eminent researchers and scholars. The study covers various facts of urban poverty and slums, including factors for growth of slums. The details of these factors for growth of slums is enclosed as Statement. (See below).

(d) The Government's effort would be to support implementation of State/UT plans to make States/UTs slum free within five years.

Statement

Details of factors of growth of slums

- (i) Inappropriate system of urban planning, not providing adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.
- (ii) Sky-rocketing land prices due to spiralling demand for land and poor out of formal land constraints on supply of land, squeezing the urban markets and forcing them to adopt informal solutions to housing.
- (iii) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- (iv) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities — new entrants are not able to find space in cities outside the slums.
- (v) Absence of legal framework/policy for security of land tenure and provision of land and housing to the urban poor in most States.
- (vi) Absence of programmes of affordable housing to the urban poor in most States creating demand-supply gaps and exacerbated by lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vii) Lack of adequate investment in infrastructure and basic amenities in informal settlements on the ground of their so-called "illegal" nature or due to the precarious state of resources with Urban Local Bodies.

Housing problem

†1402. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the housing problem is getting more serious for middle class families;
- (b) whether any discussion has been held or is being held with State Governments on this matter; and
- (c) whether annual targets have been set for their current status and future road map under Eleventh Five Year Plan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SEJLA): (a) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated the housing shortage amongst various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	0.04
High Income Group (HIG)	

(b) and (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate shelter. In order to address the issue, a National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on 'Affordable Housing for All' was held on 20.1.2009.

Further, the newly launched Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched as follow up of Conference aims at operationalising the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, of promoting various types of public-private partnerships — of the Government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc. — for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

Based on the experience that housing colonies do not get occupied for want of civic service connectivities, Central Government assistance under this scheme which would cover Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units also, will be provided for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amenities.

Central Assistance under the scheme will be limited to least of following:—

- Rs. 50,000 per Dwelling Unit for all dwelling units taking Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) units together which are proposed in the project; and
- 25% of the cost of all civic services (external and internal) proposed in the project.

Subject to the above, Central Assistance would be computed in the following manner:—

Sl. No.	Built up area for EWS/ LIG as a percentage of total constructed area	Subsidy Amount *
1.	25%	Rs. 60,000 per EWS/LIG unit.
2.	>25% and upto 30%	Rs. 60,000 — Rs. 70,000 per EWS/LIG unit
3.	>30% and upto 35%	Rs. 70,000 — Rs. 80,000 per EWS/LIG unit
4.	>35% and upto 40%	Rs. 80,000 — Rs. 90,000 per EWS/LIG unit
5.	>40%	Rs. 90,000 — Rs. 1,00,000 per EWS/LIG unit

*An Additionality of 12.5% may be provided for North Eastern States including Sikkim and Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

Liberation of Scavengers

†1403. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a centrally sponsored low cost urban sanitation scheme aimed at liberation of scavengers started by Ministry of Home Affairs in year 1980-81 is now being run by your Ministry since 2003-04 and whether this scheme is aimed at eradication of practice of carrying night soil and improvement in total sanitation in towns;

(b) if so, the number of scavengers throughout the country who have been relieved of this practice; and

(c) the number of units set up under the scheme throughout the country and the amount spent so far alongwith number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) implemented since 2003-2004 by this Ministry aimed at conversion of dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines and construction of new latrines in the urban areas of the country. The Scheme was revised in the month of January, 2008 to make it more attractive and implementable. With the implementation of the above revised scheme it is expected that there will be a reasonable improvement in the socio-economic condition of the respective Urban Local Bodies. However, the existing guidelines of Integrated Low cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme do not cover total sanitation.

(b) and (c) Under the previous guidelines of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.