

Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

(b) and (c) The NUHHP, 2007 encourages State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities to periodically update their Master Plans and Zoning Plans which should, *inter alia* adequately provide for housing and basic services for the urban poor.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to make such assessments and prepare follow up on the initiative propounded in the Policy through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

Housing shortage in India

2366. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of housing shortage in India as on 31st March, 2009;
- (b) whether Government has done any survey to come to the above conclusions;
- (c) if so, the details of the survey including the parameters applied to identify the homelessness;
- (d) if not, the basis for such conclusions;
- (e) whether Government has done any study to find out the reasons for such homelessness; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
(a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the Eleventh Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(c) and (d) The methodology adopted by the said Technical Group is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) The census data over the previous five decades reveals that the urban population has grown by 2.7 to 3.8% annually due to natural increase of population as a consequence of the birth rate being higher than the death rate: and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

The Eleventh Plan document while examining the issue of magnitude of urban housing notes that the requirement of urban housing is linked to emerging pattern of growth of cities/towns, and also the present settlement status and quality which may require upgradation. Cities and towns which are growing at faster rate need to develop and deliver a faster and greater supply of

housing. The need for additional housing, for increasing poorer sections does not get translated in an economic demand due to non affordability by the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) sections, thus leading to a sizeable number of urban population resorting to squatting on government/municipal lands, leading to creation of slums.

Statement

Estimation of Urban Housing Requirements for the Eleventh Plan

Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage till beginning of Eleventh Plan

The housing shortage for the previous census years (1961-2001) was worked out by National Building Organisation (NBO) and the same for 2002 was worked out by the Working Group for the Tenth Plan. The urban housing shortage from 1961 to 2002 as estimated by NBO and Tenth plan working group is given in Table below :

Urban Housing Shortage

Year	Housing Shortage in Million D.Us
1961	3.60
1971	3.00
1981	7.00
1991	8.20
2002	8.89

Source: Tenth Plan Document

Adopting a similar methodology as used in the Tenth Plan Working Group Report, the primary housing shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan period *i.e.* 2007, has been estimated, by obtaining the difference between the projected number of households and the estimated housing stock. Assuming that the entire Kutchha housing stock needs to be upgraded to semi-pucca, these kutchha houses have also been included in calculating the shortage. In addition to this, the following factors have been considered :

Congestion factor: The congestion factor is taken as 19.11% of the acceptable housing stock (pucca and semi-pucca) as per estimates of Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage (2006). On this count, the additional housing required at the beginning of Eleventh plan period is estimated to be 12.67 million units.

Obsolescence factor: The obsolescence factor as per the estimates of Technical Group of Estimation of Housing Shortage (2006) is 3.60% of the acceptable housing stock and the total obsolete urban housing stock estimate is 2.39 million units.

The total shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan has been estimated to be 24.71 million units, as can be seen from Table below. The quantum of Kutcha houses that needed upgradation is estimated to be 2.18 million.

Housing Shortage		As on 2007
1.	Households (Mn)	66.30
2.	Housing Stock (Mn)	58.83
2.1	Pucca	47.49
2.2	Semi Pucca	09.16
2.3	Kutcha	02.18
3.	Excess of HHs over Housing Stock (Mn) (1-2)	07.47
4.	Congestion factor (%)	19.11
4.	Congestion in Hhs. (Mn)	12.67
5.	Obsolescence factor (%)	3.60
5.	Obsolescence in Hhs. (Mn)	02.39
6.	Upgradation of Kutcha (Mn) (2.3)	02.18
7.	Total Housing Shortage (3+4.1+5.1+6)	24.71

Estimation of New Urban Housing units during Eleventh Plan

The Table shown below gives the estimation of new additions of Pucca, Semi-Pucca and Kutcha housing units during the Eleventh plan period. The total new construction of pucca houses is estimated to be of the order of 6.00 million units and the upgradation requirement of semi-pucca houses and kutcha houses to pucca houses is of the order of 0.89 million and 0.38 million units respectively. Therefore, the total new additions to the housing stock during the Eleventh plan period are estimated to be 7.27 million units.

Total Requirement of Housing during the Eleventh Plan Period

		New Requirement
Households		
—	Pucca	6.00
—	Semi Pucca	0.89
—	Kutcha	0.38
Total Housing Stock		7.27

Estimation of Total Urban Housing Requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period

Combining the housing shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh plan period and the additional requirements during the Eleventh plan period, the total requirement of urban housing during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) works out to be 31.98 million units as shown in Table below:

Housing Requirement during Eleventh Plan Period	As on 2012
1. Housing Shortage as on 2007 (Million)	24.71
2. Households (Million)	75.01
3. Pucca Houses (Million)	53.49
4. Semi Pucca Houses (Million)	10.05
5. Kutcha Houses (Million)	2.56
6. Addition to households (Million)	8.71
7. Addition to housing stock	7.27
8. Upgradation of Kutcha Houses (Million)	0.38
9. Additional requirement (Million) (6-7+8)	1.82
10. Total requirement (Million units)	26.53

Thus it is estimated by the Eleventh Plan Working Group that taking the business as usual scenario, the total shortage of dwelling unit at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan period *i.e.* 2007 will be 24.71 million units. The housing shortage during the plan period (2007-2012) including the backlog has been estimated to be 26.53 million units.

Mid-term assessment of Sub-Mission-II of JNNURM

2367. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing and infrastructural facilities created under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in various States during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether Government has made mid-term assessment of the Mission;

(c) if so, the details of the short comings of the Mission noticed during the mid-term assessment; and

(d) the details of the remedial steps taken by the Government to obtain the targets of the Mission in a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) The details are given in the Statement. (See below)

(b) The Planning Commission has initiated conduct of evaluation study of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Expression of Interest (EOI) has been called for by the Ministry of Urban Development for conduct of mid-term evaluation of JNNURM.