

be established in Andhra. But in these so many years nothing has happened. Tsunami is a new natural calamity. The Government of India is telling that an early warning system is going to be established. It has been established but it has not been working effectively, as the Minister is telling. So, it is a very serious natural calamity which can affect people. So, the Government of India has to seriously think about establishing an early warning system but not in this way, but it should be a perfect thing. Otherwise, it will be limited only to a Parliament question.

SHRI PRITHIVRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to inform the House that tsunami and cyclone are two different natural calamity phenomena. We have Q. No.372 later on Cyclone Laila. I would be happy to take question on cyclone when that question is called. Otherwise, on tsunami let me assure the hon. Member that we have tsunami warning centre right in his State in Hyderabad. It is a world-class system. It is able to immediately warn people whether the earthquake, we can only start predicting after the earthquake happens, will cause tsunami or not. That system is working very well, Sir. I will answer question on cyclone when that question comes.

*368 –The Questioner (**Shri Tariq Anwar**) was absent]

Shortage of houses in Bihar

*368. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of houses for people living Below Poverty Line in the country, particularly in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the effective measures Government is taking to resolve this problem;
- (c) the total number of houses required for this category, particularly in Bihar;
- (d) whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) A Technical Group was constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage in the country. The Group estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. It put the urban housing shortage amongst the various income groups as under :-

Income Category	Income Limit (Rs. per month)	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	Up to 3300	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	3301-7300	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	7301-14500	0.04
High Income Group (MIG)	14501 and above	

A shortage of 5.90 lakh dwelling units across various income groups has been estimated by the Technical Group in respect of Bihar.

Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units for the urban areas of the country has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total urban housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period to 26.53 million dwelling units for the country.

According to the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.33 lakh houses and in Bihar this housing shortage was 42.10 lakh houses.

The measures taken by the Government in recent years to resolve the problem of urban housing shortage include the following :-

- (i) National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 has been announced. It advocates recommendations aimed at improvements in policy, regulatory, financial and technology regimes for accelerated growth of housing stock to overcome shortages and achieve the

objective of "Affordable Housing For All". However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

- (ii) The Ministry is also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to slum dwellers in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs.1.00 lakh.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.

Furthermore, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

In order to address the issue of rural housing shortage, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance amounting to Rs.45,000/- in plain areas and Rs.48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, यह सवाल बिहार से संबंधित है।

श्री सभापति : आपकी बारी आएगी। आप ठहर जाइए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the statement given by the Minister informs us that there are roughly about 25 million households who do not have houses in the country. This, I think, is a gross underestimate, but, even going by the statement, this means about 100 million people in our country do not have a shelter. My specific question to the Government, Sir, and to the Minister particularly is: Will the Government consider allocation of housing sites to the houseless as a priority rather than giving Government lands for development of Special Economic Zones and to the corporate sector? Will this be your first priority? Will you stop giving these lands to SEZs and give it to the people without homes?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I think, the hon. Member is not correct in starting the housing shortage. The reply clearly states that the housing shortage in urban areas is 24.71 lakh houses and the housing shortage for rural areas is 148.33 lakh houses. He mentioned only the urban housing shortage without mentioning the rural housing shortage.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My question is about urban. Will you give urban housing sites to people in the urban areas?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Maximum shortage is in Bengal.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay, even there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.... There should be no argument.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister is interjecting with wisecracks; so, let me also get back with wisecracks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please, we are running out of time, Yechuryji.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking about the urban housing sites. Will you allocate them?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: As I said earlier, Sir, that firstly, SEZs are not built in urban areas. SEZs are mainly built in huge.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a wrong statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is wrong statement, there are procedures for challenging it.
...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you will not have a discussion here. If it is wrong please give it writing.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: I know that even in West Bengal there are SEZs by WIPRO and Manikanchan. They are in urban areas. Mainly large tracks of land are in rural areas. But, the Government is very concerned about urban housing shortages. We have launched several programmes including affordable housing in partnership. We have launched the interest subsidy housing for urban poor and now we have launched the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Our intention is to give as many houses to urban poor as possible and we are concerned that urban poor get a roof under which to live.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मूल रूप से यह प्रश्न बिहार के संदर्भ में है। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है। सर, यह बात सही है कि 2005 में ही तत्कालीन भारत सरकार, यूपीए-वन ने यह अहसास किया है कि शहरी गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन शहर में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए मकान की सुविधा के लिए कोई ठोस योजना नहीं है। सरकार ने यह बहुत उत्तम काम किया, पूरे देश में 65 शहरों का चयन हुआ, जिसमें पटना और बौद्ध गया शामिल है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। सर, कंसर्न क्वेश्चन के बारे में यह बताना जरूरी था। सर, मैं पटना शहर का हूँ और 'गया' एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, दुनिया के लोग 'गया' जाते हैं। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि वहां पर जितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है, मैं गांव के इलाके की बात बोल रहा हूँ, पूरे देश में ग्रामीण इलाकों में 148.33 लाख मकानों की कमी थी और बिहार में यह कमी 41.10 लाख थी।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक राज्य की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस योजना के अंतर्गत, जिन योजनाओं का आपने वर्णन किया है - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आवास एवं पर्यावास नीति में, शहरी नेहरू मिशन योजना और राजीव गांधी योजना के तहत, कितनी डिमांड मकान बनाने के लिए की है और कितनी राशि आपने अभी तक आबंटित की है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, very briefly I will say that in Bihar under basic services for urban poor (BSUP), total project cost is of Rs.699.16 crores and 18 projects have been approved. For

IHSDP, 20 projects at a total project cost of Rs.274.94 crores have been approved. Sir, under the Indira Awas Yojana, 17,04,826 houses have been achieved during 11th plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Introduction of Lokpal Bill

*369. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the delay in introducing the proposed Lokpal Bill to check corruption in high places in Government and ensure probity in public life; and
- (b) by when this proposed Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (b) The Lokpal Bill is under consideration of the Government and no definite timeframe can be given for its finalization.

Expansion of Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

*370. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the feasibility study for the expansion of the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant;
- (b) if the feasibility study is positive, by when the expansion plan would be implemented;
- (c) whether apart from this, the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant is underperforming due to shortage of nuclear fuel; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking to allocate additional nuclear fuel, so that the energy position in Karnataka State can be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There are 3 nuclear power reactors in operation at Kaiga, Karwar District in Karnataka (Kaiga 1-3) and the fourth reactor (Kaiga-4) is