

- (d) whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
 (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that there is acute shortage of houses for people below poverty line in the country. The Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation estimated the total shortage of dwelling unit at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan Period *i.e.* 2007 as 247 lakhs. Out of this, about 99% shortage estimated for the EWS/LIG category of the population living in the urban areas of the country. In Andhra Pradesh the urban housing shortage has been estimated 1.95 million houses. Ministry of Rural Development has reported that the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.25 lakh houses, as per the estimates made by Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census. In Andhra Pradesh, the rural housing shortage was 13,50,282 houses.

Housing being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments concerned to formulate schemes to address the problem of housing shortage in their respective States. However, to address the housing shortage in urban areas, the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3.12.2005. Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)- components of JNNURM, Central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh to undertake housing and slum infrastructure projects in 65 select cities under BSUP and in other cities/towns under IHSDP. Government has also launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011 to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. To encourage creation of affordable housing stock, the existing schemes of Affordable Housing in Partnership and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor have been dovetailed into RAY. Further, Ministry of Rural Development has reported that Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in the rural areas in the country including Andhra Pradesh. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units.

Development of housing and basic facilities in slums of cities

1182. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved any scheme concerning the development of housing and basic facilities in slums across 250 cities that have a population of more than 1 lakh with the aim to create a slum free country by 2020;

- (b) if so, the details of the scheme covering financial aspects;
- (c) what will be the financial arrangement of the project; and
- (d) whether the scheme which aims to help re-develop slums will help in stopping their proliferation and provide a dignified life and property rights to the slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
 (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States.

(b) and (c) The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. Under the Scheme, Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock is dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme central support will provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

(d) Under the scheme financial assistance will be provided to the States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. It proposes to create the enabling conditions that will encourage States to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive way, by bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter and housing out of reach of the poor and force them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood.