

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 purpose of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 Lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.

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. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crore, seeks construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) / Middle Income Group(MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category.

The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Demand of houses in urban areas

1814. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the demand of houses in urban areas, State-wise and district wise;
- (b) whether Government has any time period/achievable deadline to provide at least one roof to every homeless Indian; and
- (c) the State-wise details of families living without a home in India, and ' Government schemes to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan, has estimated housing shortage as on 2007

is 24.71 million dwelling units. Further the Committee estimated the Housing requirement during. 11th Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million. State-wise housing shortage is given in the Statement-I (See below).

There is a requirement of an investment of Rs. 3,61,318 crores over the 11th Plan Period to meet the housing requirement which has now been revised to about Rs. 6,00,000 crores for both housing and basic infrastructure.

The Census of India 2001 does not define homeless and instead 'Houseless Households' have been enumerated as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.. The Census of India, 2001 estimated 1,87,810 houseless households throughout the country in urban areas. Statewise details of urban houseless households are given in the statement-II (See below).

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007 no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely;

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums 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 schemes are demand driven and so far 16,12,503 Dwelling Units have been sanctioned for construction/upgradation in 936 cities/towns under BSUP & IHSDP components of JNNURM as on 12.07.2011.

- 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 lakh. Cumulatively, as on 03/08/2011, 7904 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme and a subsidy of Rs. 12.27 crore has been released.
- 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. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.
- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (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 & 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.

Statement-1

Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan

The estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million has been divided amongst the States on the basis of the proportion of the number of households in the urban areas of State to the total number of households in the urban India as per the Census of India, 2001. The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows:

(dwelling units in million)	
State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhatisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01

1	2
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
A&N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
All India	24.71

State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.

Statement-II

*Houseless Households and Population by residence-India,
States/UTs-2001*

Sl.No.	India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Houseless Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622

1	2	3	4	5
2	Himachal Pradesh	Total	1634	8364
		Rural	1356	7047
		Urban	278	1317
3	Punjab	Total	8579	46958
		Rural	4065	23549
		Urban	4514	23409
4	Chandigarh	Total	757	2722
		Rural	32	41
		Urban	725	2681
5	Uttarakhand	Total	2940	14703
		Rural	1942	10768
		Urban	998	3935
6	Haryana	Total	11860	59360
		Rural	6806	35384
		Urban	5054	23976
7	Delhi	Total	10044	24966
		Rural	235	1063
		Urban	9809	23903
8	Rajasthan	Total	27196	143497
		Rural	16194	87866
		Urban	11002	55631
9	Uttar Pradesh	Total	43033	201029
		Rural	21800	104387
		Urban	21233	96642

1	2	3	4	5
10	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730
11	Sikkim	Total	80	286
		Rural	55	228
		Urban	25	58
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	105	442
		Rural	82	360
		Urban	23	82
13	Nagaland	Total	452	2002
		Rural	260	1254
		Urban	192	748
14	Manipur	Total	555	2897
		Rural	462	2525
		Urban	93	372
15	Mizoram	Total	72	336
		Rural	15	73
		Urban	57	263
16	Tripura	Total	246	857
		Rural	162	670
		Urban	84	187
17	Meghalaya	Total	380	1827
		Rural	333	1644
		Urban	47	183

1	2	3	4	5
18	Assam	Total	3126	13355
		Rural	2571	10989
		Urban	555	2366
19	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809
20	Jharkhand	Total	2559	10887
		Rural	1585	6998
		Urban	974	3889
21	Orissa	Total	13044	42871
		Rural	7998	31039
		Urban	5046	11832
22	Chhattisgarh	Total	7504	28772
		Rural	5611	22558
		Urban	1893	6214
23	Madhya Pradesh	Total	53489	231246
		Rural	37827	169376
		Urban	15662	61870
24	Gujarat	Total	48095	220786
		Rural	31409	148691
		Urban	16686	72095
25	Daman & Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412

1	2	3	4	5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	305	1471
		Rural	255	1261
		Urban	50	210
27	Maharashtra	Total	87474	340924
		Rural	56880	236412
		Urban	30594	104512
28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837
29	Karnataka	Total	26057	102226
		Rural	14690	61898
		Urban	11367	40328
30	Goa	Total	1393	5280
		Rural	701	2991
		Urban	692	2289
31	Lakshadweep	Total	-	-
		Rural	-	-
		Urban	-	-
32	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128

1	2	3	4	5
34	Pondicherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468
35	A & N Island	Total	217	242
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Shortage of housing facilities in Delhi

1815. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any comprehensive strategy to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities for residents of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India notified Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, which is in force w.e.f. 07.02.2007.

As per the MPD-2021, based on the projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, the estimated additional housing stock requirement will be around 24 lakh Dwelling Units. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh Dwelling Units for additional population and backlog of about 4 lakh units (comprising of 1 lakh net shortage and the rest by dilapidated and Kutcha structures requiring replacement).

The proposed housing strategy incorporates specific approaches for development of new housing areas, up-gradation and re-densification through redevelopment of existing housing areas including unauthorized colonies, housing in villages and Special Area. It is proposed to adopt a multi-pronged housing strategy for provision of housing stock and for delivery of serviced land, involving the private sector to a significant extent, public agencies and co-operative societies etc.