

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Minister was present during the inking of the 'Gorkhaland Territorial Administration' pact between the West Bengal Government and the Gorkha Janamukti Morcha;

(b) if yes, does he endorse and justify the title of the pact, particularly the word 'Gorkhaland'; and

(c) if yes, is he aware that the pact was signed keeping the West Bengal Assembly and the public in dark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) on 18.07.2011 wherein Union Home Minister and Chief Minister West Bengal were also present.

The main objective of the agreement is to establish an autonomous self-governing body called Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) to administer the region so that the socio-economic, infrastructural, educational, cultural, and linguistic development is expedited, thereby achieving all round development of the people of the region.

The Government of West Bengal shall repeal the DGHC Act, 1988 along with formation of GTA to be constituted by an Act of the legislature.

Shortage of housing facilities in urban areas

2414. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any survey and developed any comprehensive strategy to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a technical group formed by Government to assess the urban housing shortage in the country has since submitted its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps Government has taken to meet the acute shortage of housing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In the Census of India 2001 '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. State-wise details of urban houseless households are annexed at Statement-I (See below).

The National Urban Housing and 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 in order to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities in the urban areas of the country.

(c) and (d) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan, has assessed the housing shortage as on 2007 as follows:

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

State-wise details of housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group are annexed at Statement-II (See below).

Further it was also estimated that the Housing requirement during Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million. It was estimated as below:

Housing Shortage as the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan	24.71 million
Addition to household	8.71 million
Addition to housing stock	7.27 million
Upgradation of Kutchha houses	0.38 million
Total Housing Requirement during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012)	26.53 million
<hr/> (24.71 + 8.71 + 0.38 - 7.27 = 26.53) <hr/>	

(e) To meet this huge shortage it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 crores for both housing and basic infrastructure is required.

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 and 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, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme.
- 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 ` 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 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.

Statement-I

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

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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	48

1	2	3	4	5
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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 and Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412
26.	Dadra and 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	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33.	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128
34.	Pondicherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Total	217	242
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Statement-II

Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the Tenth 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

1	2
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and 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
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01

1	2
Daman and 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.

Slum population in the country

2415. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the first five States and first five metros having larger slum population in the country;
- (b) the percentage increase in slum population during last three years;
- (c) the reasons for increase in the slum population;
- (d) whether Government has accelerated efforts towards slum development and rehabilitation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The first five States having largest slum population in the country as per Census 2001, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Slum Population in 2001
1.	Maharashtra	11975943
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6268945
3.	Uttar Pradesh	5756004
4.	West Bengal	4663806
5.	Tamil Nadu	4240931

The five metros having largest slum population in the country as per Census 2001, are as follows:-