

Statement-II***Details of Pilot projects approved under RAY in Karnataka***

- (1) Construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur in Tumkur city with a total project cost of Rs. 6996.48 lakh.
 - (2) Construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no. 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore City with a total project cost of Rs. 5709.62 lakh.
 - (3) Construction of 1072 houses (G+3) including Infrastructure at Hubli — Dharwad city with a total project cost of Rs. 6766.52 lakh.
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Shortage of houses in urban areas

†3929. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of the houses is being felt in the country especially in urban zones;

(b) if so, to what extent this shortage has increased during the last decade;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has implemented an incentive policy to promote the construction of houses to overcome the said shortage; and

(d) if so, the average allotment annual rate of the houses to the people of lower category, medium category and prosperous category as a result of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage in the country, had estimated that at the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), the urban housing shortage in the country' was 24.71 million. The Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage for the Twelfth Plan (TG-12) in the context of the strategy of inclusive development in the Twelfth Plan, addressing the problem of mismatch between suppliers of housing and those needing them and bringing down the housing shortage has estimated the urban housing shortage as 18.78 million at the beginning of the Twelfth Plan Period *i.e.* 2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide affordable houses to all citizens. However, in order to complement and supplement the initiatives of State Governments and to incentivize and promote the construction of houses, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing various housing schemes like:—

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two sub-mission viz., Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP);
- (ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);
- (iii) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP);
- (iv) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and

These schemes coupled with other macro economic policies and with the involvement of State Governments, Banks and other Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) have resulted in reduction of housing shortage in the country.

(d) Government of India does not maintain any annual time series data on allotment/construction of houses for the people of lower category, medium category and prosperous category.

Formation of Regulatory Body for housing sector

3930. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the action taken by Government in consultation with State Governments and various stake holders for formation of Regulatory Body for housing sector as on date;

(b) whether Government has sought opinion from State Governments in this regard; if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) when Government intends to shape out Regulatory Body in this regard, if so, the specific time limits?