

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2314
ANSWERED ON:16.08.2011
HOUSING FACILITIES
Shantha J.

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

- (a): whether the urban housing and infrastructure has become a big challenge in view of the rapidly increasing urban population;
- (b): if so, whether the Union Government has formulated any plan to check the rapidly increasing population in the urban cities and made efforts to provide housing facilities to each family; and
- (c): if so the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) to (c): The 11th Plan document while examining the issue of magnitude of urban housing notes that the requirement of urban housing is linked to emerging pattern of growth of cities/towns, and also the present settlement status and quality which may require upgradation. Cities and towns which are growing at faster rate need to develop and deliver a faster and greater supply of housing.

A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan, has estimated the housing shortage as on 2007 is 24.71 million dwelling units.

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

This Ministry is already seized of the challenge of housing shortage faced by this country in the urban housing sector. 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.

Further the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 seeks to accelerate the development of such small and medium towns which can serve as generators of economic momentum while at the same time striving to reduce the rate of migration to existing large cities and also advocates the need in reduction in the rate of in-migration into mega and metro cities is urgently needed through preparation of State/UT level regional Plans based on fast transport corridors for balanced growth.

However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007 and 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. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period. 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 ` . 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.