

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:7392
ANSWERED ON:22.05.2012
HOUSING AND SANITATION FACILITIES
Bwiswmuthiary Shri Sansuma Khunggur

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any concrete steps to provide housing and sanitation facilities to all the economically poor and marginalised families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes including those who are not even listed in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Index, on the pattern of the Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

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

(a) & (b): As 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of the States to provide housing and sanitation facilities to all the economically poor and marginalized families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes including those who are not even listed in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Index. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments through the following schemes and programme interventions:

i. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 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 provision of basic civic amenities including water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets/baths etc. are admissible components under the BSUP and IHSDP.

ii. First phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), provides for 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 is being provided.

iii. The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy @ 5 % on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

iv. The Revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) is implemented with the objective of conversion of all reported dry latrines and thereby to liberate manual scavengers from inhuman practice of carrying night soil. 25% of funds were earmarked for new construction of toilets for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households who have no latrines. Unit cost of construction of toilets with super structure is Rs.10,000/- (Rs.12,500/- for North Eastern States and hilly areas). Government of India's share is 75%, 15% is State share and 10% is beneficiary share. Projects for conversion of reported 2,51,963 dry latrines and construction of 1,55,937 new toilets to the Economically Weaker Section households have been sanctioned as on date.

Ministry of Urban Development has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with a view to provide central assistance for creating urban infrastructure facilities including water supply and sanitation for urban population in the country including the EWS and socially backward classes. The sanitation projects are implemented on whole town basis to cover entire population in the cities.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) administered by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in rural India aims to eradicate open defecation by providing support for awareness, motivation, Information and Education Campaign and incentive for construction and use of household toilets. The programme is being implemented in 607 rural Districts in the Country.

(c): In the light of the above does not arise.