

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:535  
ANSWERED ON:27.02.2013  
URBAN POOR  
Tanwar Shri Ashok

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

- (a) whether the study conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has observed that 40-50 per cent of the urban poor are living in slums or squatter settlements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Haryana;
- (c) whether the same report observes that the number of urban poor in the country is likely to rise to 225 million by 2015;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the situation?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAYMAKEN)

(a) to (d): The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has reported that 40-50% urban poor lives in slum and squatter settlement and the report observed in the year 2015 the urban poor will rise to 215 million as per their study Report in 2008 .

# According to "Report of the Committee on Slums/Census" 2010 the projected slum population for year 2012 is 95 million.

# The urban poor estimate as per Planning Commission Press note (March 2012) on Poverty Estimates the urban poor 2009-10 is 76.47 million

(e): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes in order to support States/Union Territories to provide housing and employment to the urban poor and to avail benefits under these schemes:

# The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3.12.2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 select Mission cities under the Sub Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The duration of BSUP and IHSDP was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012. It has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor key reforms.

# A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011, seeks to 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.

# The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, launched in 2009, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. The Scheme has been dovetailed with RAY.

# The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched in 2008, provides for 5% interest subsidy on housing loans upto 1 lakh rupees to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses. The Scheme has also been dovetailed with RAY.

# Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is an urban poverty alleviation scheme which aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.