

Urban housing development: An overview

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Abstract

Housing is one of the basic requirements for the survival of human beings. Ownership of a house provides an economic security and social status of a citizen in the society. The identity and social recognition associated with ownership of a house provides an individual with immense confidence to get involved in many social activities. Stable, affordable and accessible housing is directly and indirectly linked to human wellbeing. Around one third of the human population in urban as well as rural areas in the country is deprived of adequate housing facilities.

Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure and social amenities and decent shelter. The information on this scheme is provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. You can find details of this Mission, its objectives, and other activities to develop infrastructure in slums.

A Standing Committee on Urban Development has noted that the UPA's housing programme, the Rajiv Awas Yojana failed to take off due to lack of planning. The Modi government has promised Housing for all by 2022, relaunching the programme under the Sardar Patel National Mission for Urban Housing.

Keywords: housing development, Slum Free India, Urban Poverty Alleviation

Introduction

Urban housing development: an overview

Housing is one of the basic requirements for the survival of human beings. Ownership of a house provides significant economic security and social status of a citizen in the society. The identity and social recognition associated with ownership of a house provides an individual with immense confidence to get involved in many social activities. Stable, affordable and accessible housing is directly and indirectly linked to human well-being. One can easily understand the socio-economic status of a family just by watching physical attributes of their housing. Good housing and its surroundings indicate the standard of living of the family and it provides facilities for education, recreation and many other facets of life. A person deprived of this basic need faces all odds of life and remains discriminated and marginalized in the society. Housing contributes significantly towards the configuration of cultured human existence.

Around one third of the human population in urban as well as rural areas in the country is deprived of adequate housing facilities. Out of the estimated 200 million families in India, approximately 65 to 70 million families do not have adequate housing facilities. They are not able to procure a house for want of financial resources. The situation of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the other socially and economically backward class families is worst affected by poor housing conditions. Hence, fulfilling the need for rural housing and tackling the housing shortage, particularly for the poorest is an important task to be undertaken as part of the poverty alleviation efforts of the government.

Number of houses and households in India

Census of India in its decadal Census operation collects valuable information on a number of houses and households,

quality of houses in terms of good, livable and dilapidated in the country along with some of the important information on the availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities etc.

Total Houses in India: The total number of houses in India was 330.84 million which includes 306.16 million occupied and 24.67 million vacant houses. In urban area, the number of total houses was 110.14 million, comprises 99.05 million occupied and 11.09 million vacant houses.

Total Households in India: The total number of households was 246.69 million in India and the All-India average household size was 4.9 persons. The number of urban households' was 78.86 million (32 percent). The average household size for urban area was 4.8 persons respectively.

Total Houseless Population: As on 2001, there were 1.94 million people living without houses in India. Out of these, the share of urban areas the total homeless population was 0.77 million.

Total Occupied Houses by type of use: There were 306.16 million occupied census houses in India. Of the total occupied houses, houses used for both residential and residence-cum-other purposes were 244.64 million and houses used for non-residential uses like shops, offices, schools, colleges, hotels, lodge, guest house, hospital, dispensary, place of worship, factories, etc. were numbered at 61.52 million. Out of the 99.05 million occupied houses in urban areas, the number of houses used for both residential and residence-cum-other purposes were 78.48 million, while those used for all other non-residential uses were 20.56 million.

Table 1: Distribution of urban houses to households as per census 2011 in India (In million)

Characteristics	Total	Urban
Number of census houses	330.84	110.14
Occupied census houses	306.16	99.04
Vacant census houses	24.67	11.09
Total population	1210.19	377.10
Total households	246.69	78.86
Average household size	4.9	4.8
Houseless population	1.94	0.77
Distribution of occupied census houses	306.16	99.04
Residence	236.06	76.13
Residence-cum-other use	8.58	2.35
Total of residence and residence cum other use	244.64	78.48
All other nonresidential uses	61.52	20.56

Source: Census of India 2011, series-H, tables on houses, household amenities and assets.

Houses by construction material used in India

Houses by Material of Roof: Houses constructions have been classified according to the construction material used for their roof, wall and floor of the structure. Accordingly, the number of houses with grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic and polythene as roof material was 49.06 million (16 percent), which includes 4.87 million urban houses (5 percent of total urban houses), houses with roof made of handmade tiles, machine made tiles, slate, GI metal, asbestos sheets etc. were 117.04 million (i.e., 38 percent of total houses) which includes 27.73 million urban houses (28 percent of total urban houses) and houses with roof made of brick, stone, slate and concrete were 137.47 (45 percent of total houses), of which 65.25 million were urban houses (66 percent of total urban houses) respectively.

Houses by Materials of Wall: Houses with walls made of G.I. metal, asbestos sheets, burnt brick, concrete materials were 159.86 million (52 percent), houses with walls made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic / polythene, mud, un-burnt bricks & wood were 99.28 million (33 percent), houses with walls made of stone not packed with mortar were 10.44 million (3 percent), 33.04 million (11 percent) of houses were with walls made of stone packed with mortar and rest 2.26 million (0.7 percent) were with walls made of other categories

materials respectively. Among the urban houses, 71.27 million (72 percent) houses had walls made of G.I. metal, asbestos sheets, burnt brick and concrete, houses with walls made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic / polythene, mud, un-burnt bricks & wood were 11.64 million (12 percent), houses with walls of materials stone not packed with mortar were 2.69 million (3 percent), houses with walls made of stone packed with mortar were 12.11 million (12 percent) and rest 0.61 million (0.6 percent) were with walls made of other categories of materials.

Houses by Material of Flooring: Out of the total 304.88 million census houses, the flooring of 141.26 million (46 percent) houses were made of mud, wood and bamboo, 129.89 million (43 percent) houses' floor was made of cement, burnt bricks and stones, 37.27 million houses' (11 percent) floor was made of mosaic and floor tiles and the rest of the 1.46 million (0.48 percent) houses' floor was made of any other materials. Out of 98.32 million total urban census houses, 11.74 million (12 percent) houses had flooring made of mud, wood and bamboo, about 60.82 million (62 percent) houses had flooring made of cement, burnt bricks and stone, 24.84 million (25 percent) houses had a floor made of mosaic and floor tiles and the remaining 0.92 million houses (1 percent) had flooring made of other materials.

Table 2: Distribution of census houses to urban households of total houses by material used for roof, wall, floor and habitable conditions as per 2011 census in India (In million)

Characteristics	Total	Urban
Distribution of census houses by predominant material of roof	304.88	98.32
Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic and Polythene	49.06 (16%)	4.87 (5%)
Handmade tiles, Machine made tiles, GI Metal, Asbestos sheets, etc.	117.04 (38%)	27.74 (28%)
Brick, Stone, Slate, Concrete	137.47 (45%)	65.25 (66%)
Any other materials	1.30 (0.43%)	0.44 (0.45%)
Distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall	304.88	98.32
Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic/Polythene, Mud, Un-burnt brick & Wood	99.28 (33%)	11.64 (12%)
Stone not packed with mortar	10.44 (3%)	2.69 (3%)
Stone packed with mortar	33.04 (11%)	12.11 (12%)
G.I. Metal, Asbestos Sheets, Brunt brick & Concrete	159.86 (52%)	71.27 (72%)
Any other materials	2.26 (0.7%)	0.61 (0.6%)
Distribution of census houses by predominant material of floor	304.88	98.32
Mud, Wood, Bamboo	141.26 (46%)	11.74 (12%)
Burnt Brick, Stone, Cement	129.89 (43%)	60.82 (62%)
Mosaic, Floor tiles	37.27 (11%)	24.84 (25%)
Any Other Materials	1.46 (0.48%)	0.92 (1.00%)
Distribution of occupied census houses by their habitable condition	244.64	78.48

Good	130.12 (53%)	53.76 (68%)
Livable	101.44 (41%)	22.47 (29%)
Dilapidated	13.07 (5%)	2.26 (3%)

Source: Census of India 2011, series-H, tables on houses, household amenities and assets.

Habitable conditions of census houses

Out of the 244.64 million houses occupied for residence and residence-cum-other uses in India, 130.12 million (53 percent) houses were classified as 'good habitable condition' houses followed by 101.44 million (41 percent) as 'livable habitable condition' houses and 13.05 million (5 percent) houses are 'dilapidated' habitable condition houses. Among 78.48 million urban census houses occupied for residential and residence-cum-other use, 'good habitable condition' houses were 53.76 million (68 percent), 'livable habitable conditions' were 22.47 million (29 percent) while the houses in 'dilapidated condition' were 2.26 million (3 percent).

Households by Predominant Material of Roof : Census 2011 reveals that out of the total 246.69 million households, 38.68 million (16 percent) households occupied houses with grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic and polythene, etc, as predominant material of roof, 58.65 million (24 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of handmade tiles & machine made tiles, 37.51 million (15 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of burnt brick, stone/slate, 110.93 million (45 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of G.I. metal, asbestos sheets & concrete and 0.92 million (0.38 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of other materials. Of the 78.86 million urban households, 4.14 million (5 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic and polythene, etc., 10.42 million (13 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of handmade tiles & machine made tiles, 10.54 million (13 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of burnt brick, stone/slate, 53.45 million (68 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of G.I. metal, asbestos sheets & concrete and 0.31 million (0.40 percent) households occupied houses with roof made of any other materials.

Households by Predominant Material of Wall: As per 2011 Census, out of 246.69 million total households, 83.04 million (34 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic/polythene, mud, un-burnt brick & wood etc., 8.27 million (3 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of stone not packed with mortar, 26.54 million (11 percent) households occupied houses with wall made of stone packed with mortar, 127.52 million (52 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of G.I./Metal/Asbestos Sheets, Burnt brick, Concrete and 1.51 million (0.6 percent) households occupied houses with made of other materials respectively. In Urban areas, 10.13 million

(13 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic/polythene, mud, un-burnt brick & wood etc. 2.16 million (3 percent) households occupied houses with wall made of stone not packed with Mortar, 9.68 million (12 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of stone packed with Mortar, 56.45 million (72 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of G.I./Metal/Asbestos Sheets, Burnt brick, Concrete and 0.44 million (0.6 percent) households occupied houses with walls made of any other materials.

Households by Predominant Material of Floor: As per 2011 Census, out of 246.69 million total households, 116.30 million (47 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of mud and wood bamboo, 25.67 million (10 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of un-burnt brick & stone, 103.55 million (42 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of cement, mosaic tiles and 1.17 million (0.48 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of any other materials respectively. In Urban areas, among 78.86 million households, 9.93 million (12 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of mud, wood, bamboo, 11.57 million (15 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of un-burnt brick, stone, 56.61 million (72 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of cement, mosaic tiles and 0.76 million (1 percent) households occupied houses with floor made of other materials.

Households and their housing conditions

Households by Their Habitable Condition of Census Houses Occupied: Households were further distributed by the Census-2011 of India in terms of the habitable conditions of houses into 'good condition', 'livable condition' and 'dilapidated condition'. Among the 246.69 million total households living in residential and residence-cum-other use occupied census houses, 131.02 (53 percent) million households were living in 'good condition' houses, 102.47 million (42 percent) were living in 'livable condition' houses while households living in 'dilapidated' houses were 13.20 million (5 percent). Among 78.86 million urban households in residential and residence-cum-other use census houses, households living in 'good condition' houses were 53.98 million (68 percent), households living in houses of 'livable conditions' were 22.61 million (29 percent) while households in 'dilapidated' houses were 2.27 million (3 percent) respectively.

Table 3: Distribution of urban households of total households living in census houses by the material used for construction as per census 2011 in India (In Million)

Characteristics	Total	Urban
Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of roof	246.69	78.86
Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud Plastic and Polythene	38.68 (16%)	4.14 (5%)
Handmade tiles, Machine made tiles	58.65 (24%)	10.42 (13%)
Burnt brick, Stone, Slate	37.51 (15%)	10.54 (13%)
G.I./Metal/ Asbestos sheets, Concrete	110.93 (45%)	53.45 (68%)

Any other materials	0.92 (0.38%)	0.31 (0.40%)
Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of wall	246.69	78.86
Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic / Polythene, Mud, Un-burnt brick & Wood	83.04 (34%)	10.13 (13%)
Stone not packed with mortar	8.27 (3%)	2.16 (3%)
Stone packed with mortar	26.54 (11%)	9.68 (12%)
G.I. Metal, Asbestos sheets, Brunt brick & Concrete	127.52 (52%)	56.45 (72%)
Any other materials	1.51 (0.6%)	0.44 (0.6%)
Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of floor	246.69	78.86
Mud, Wood, Bamboo	116.30 (47%)	9.93 (12%)
Un-burnt brick/ Stone	25.67 (10%)	11.57 (15%)
Cement, Mosaic, Floor tiles	103.55 (42%)	56.61 (72%)
Any other materials	1.17 (0.48%)	0.76 (1%)
Distribution of households by their habitable condition of census houses occupied	246.69	78.86
Good	131.02 (53%)	53.98 (68%)
Livable	102.47 (42%)	22.61 (29%)
Dilapidated	13.20 (5%)	2.27 (3%)

Source: Census of India 2011, series-H, tables on houses, household amenities and assets.

Households and Number of Dwelling Rooms: Among total 246.69 million households, the number of households having one dwelling room, two dwelling rooms, three dwelling rooms, and four and more dwelling rooms were numbered at 91.49 million (37 percent), 78.12 million (32 percent), 35.80 million (14 percent) and 31.63 million (13 percent) respectively. Households having no exclusive dwelling room were 9.64 million (4 percent). Out of the 78.86 million total urban households, households living in one dwelling room and two dwelling rooms were 25.34 million (32 percent) and 24.14 million (30 percent) respectively. Households living in three dwelling rooms were 14.49 million (18 percent) and households living in four and more number of rooms were 12.47 million (16 percent) and households having no exclusive room were 2.43 million (3 percent).

Households and Their Tenure Status: Of total 246.69 million households in the country, households having own dwelling unit were 213.53 million (87 percent) while households living in rented accommodation numbered at 27.37 million (11 percent) and households in any other accommodation were 5.80 million (2 percent). Among the

urban households, households living in own dwelling unit were 54.54 million (69 percent), households in rented dwellings were 21.72 million (28 percent) and in other accommodation numbered at 2.60 million (3 percent).

Households and Number of Married Couples: Out of 246.69 million households in the country, the number of households having one married couple was 172.96 million (70 percent), households having two married couples were 34.88 million (14 percent), households having three married couples were 7.91 million (3 percent) and households having four married couples at 1.73 million (1 percent) and around 28.64 million households (12 percent) had no married couples respectively. Among the 78.86 million urban households, households having one married couple were 56.11 million (71 percent), households having two married couples were 9.94 million (12 percent), households having three married couples were 2.25 million (3 percent) and households having four married couples were 1.28 million (1 percent) and urban households having no married couple were 10.01 million (13 percent) respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of urban households of total households by housing status as per census 2011 in India. (In Million)

Characteristics	Total	Urban
Distribution of households having number of dwelling rooms	246.69	78.86
No exclusive room	9.64 (4%)	2.43 (3%)
One room	91.49 (37%)	25.34 (32%)
Two rooms	78.12 (32%)	24.14 (30%)
Three rooms	35.80 (14%)	14.49 (18%)
Four rooms & above	31.63 (13%)	12.47 (16%)
Distribution of households by ownership status	246.69	78.86
Owned	213.53 (87%)	54.54 (69%)
Rented	27.37 (11%)	21.72 (28%)
Any other	5.80 (2%)	2.60 (3%)
Distribution of households by number of married couples in a household	246.69	78.86
No married couples	28.64 (12%)	10.01 (13%)
One married couple	172.96 (70%)	56.11 (71%)
Two married couples	34.88 (14%)	9.94 (12%)
Three married couples	7.91 (3%)	2.25 (3%)
Four married couples	1.73 (1%)	0.44 (1%)
Five +, married couples	0.57 (0.2%)	0.12 (0.2%)

Source: Census of India 2011, series-H, tables on houses, household amenities and assets.

Household access to basic amenities & services

Households and Availability of Drinking Water: According to 2011 Census, taps, hand-pumps and tube wells together constituted the major sources of drinking water in India. At the national level, 107.41 million households (43 percent) accessed taps as the source of drinking water, 103.52 million households (42 percent) had both hand-pumps and tube wells, while 27.18 million households (11 percent) used well for satisfying their quench. Around 4.93 million (2 percent) households made use of spring, river, canal, tank, pond & lake, etc., as sources of drinking water. Among Urban households, 55.70 million households (71 percent) had taps, 16.36 million households (21 percent) had hand pumps/tubewells and 4.85 million households (6 percent) had access to well for drinking water. Around 0.54 million (1 percent) urban households had depend upon to spring, river, canal, tank, pond & lake, etc., for drinking water facility.

Location of Drinking Water Source: Census 2011 reveals that at the national level, 114.92 million households (47 percent) had a drinking water source located within their premises, while 88.41 million households (36 percent) had a drinking water source located near their premises and 43.36 million households (17 percent) had a drinking water source located away from their premises. In the case of urban areas, 56.16 million households (71 percent) had drinking water source located within the premises while 16.35 million households (21 percent) had drinking water source located near their premises and 60.34 million households (8 percent) had a drinking water source located away from their premises.

Households & Availability of Kitchen Facilities: As per Census 2011, for the country as a whole, 137.59 million (56 percent) households had a kitchen facility within the house. This included 61.36 million urban households (78 percent of total urban households) and 30.48 million (12 percent) households cooked their meal in open space, consists of 2.90 million urban households (3 percent of urban total households) and 77.82 million (31 percent) of households did not have a kitchen separately within the house, out of which 14.21 million (18 percent) urban households did not have a kitchen separately within the house.

Households & Availability by Bathing Facility: Out of 246.69 million households, 103.68 million households (42 percent) had a bathroom facility, 40.44 million households (16 percent) had a bathroom facility enclosure without roof and 102.56 million households (42 percent) did not have a bathroom facility. Among urban households, 61.13 million households (77 percent) had a bathroom facility, 7.46 million households (9 percent) had a bathroom facility enclosure without roof and 10.27 million households (13 percent) without bathroom facility.

Households by type of Drainage connectivity for Waste Water Outlet Facility: According to 2011 statistics, 44.73 million households (18 percent) had closed drainage connectivity for waste water outlet; 81.42 million households (33 percent) had open drainage connectivity for waste water outlet and 120.52 million households were living (49 percent) without drainage connectivity for waste water outlet. Among urban households, 35.10 million households (44 percent) had a

closed drainage connectivity for waste water outlet, 29.39 million households (37 percent) had a open drainage connectivity for waste water outlet and 14.38 million households had (18 percent) without drainage connectivity for waste water outlet.

Households and Availability of Latrine Facilities: 115.74 million (47 percent) households at all India level had a latrine facility within the premises. Out of these, the share of urban households was 64.16 million (81 percent of total urban households).

Types of Latrine Facilities: Out of the total 246.69 million households, 89.85 million households (36 percent) had access to a water closet latrine, 23.28 million households (9 percent) had access to a pit latrine and 2.60 million (1 percent) households in India had access to other types of latrine. The remainder 130.96 million households (53 percent) had no access to a latrine facility within the house. In the case of urban households, 57.23 million households (73 percent) had access to a water closet latrine, 5.60 million households (7 percent) had access to a pit latrine and 1.33 million households (2 percent) had access to other types of latrines and urban households without a latrine facility numbered at 14.70 million which was 20 percent of total urban households.

Households & Source of Lighting the House: Census 2011 reported that electricity and kerosene were the two main sources of lighting for 98 percent of the households in India. Around 165.90 million households (67 percent) had electricity as the source of lighting while 74.54 million households (31 percent) were using kerosene for lighting their homes. While 1.59 million (0.6 percent) households were using solar energy and other oils together as source of lighting their homes, 1.16 (0.5 percent) million households were living without any kind of lighting for their homes. Around 73.08 million urban households (93 percent) had electricity as source of lighting 5.11 million households (6 percent) had to depend on kerosene for lighting their home, only 0.26 million urban households (0.3 percent) using solar energy and other oils together as source of lighting while 0.27 million urban households (0.3 percent) were living without lighting.

Types of Fuel used for Cooking: As per census 2011 data on type of fuel used for cooking shows that firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite and charcoal constituted the major source of fuel used for cooking in India. Households using firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite and charcoal numbered at 165.86 million (67 percent), followed by households using LPG at 70.42 million (28 percent) and kerosene at 7.16 million (3 percent). In Urban areas, households using LPG for cooking numbered at 51.29 million (65 percent), followed by firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite and charcoal-user households of 20.64 million (26 percent) and kerosene-user households of 5.93 million (7 percent).

Availability of Banking Services: As per Census 2011, Out of 246.69 million households in the country, 144.81 million (59 percent) households availed banking service facilities in 2011. These comprised 53.44 million urban households, which represented 68 percent of the total urban households.

Possession of Household Assets: Out of 246.69 million households in the country in Census 2011, 49.02 million households (20 percent) had a radio & transistor, 116.49 million households (47 percent) had a television, 155.88 million households (63 percent) had a telephone, 110.57 million households (45 percent) had a bicycle, 51.86 million households (21 percent) had a scooter, moped or motorcycle and 11.47 million households (5 percent) had a car, jeep or

van. In the case of urban households, 19.96 million households (25 percent) had a radio & transistor, 60.49 million (77 percent) possessed a television, 64.27 million (82 percent) had a telephone, 33.08 million households (42 percent) had a bicycle, 27.79 million households (35 percent) had a scooter, moped or motorcycle and 7.69 million households (10 percent) had a car, jeep or van.

Table 5: Distribution of urban households of total households in terms of basic amenities and assets as per censuses 2011 in India (In Million)

Amenities or services	Total	Urban
Distribution of households by source of drinking water	246.69	78.86
Tap water	107.41 (43%)	55.70 (70%)
Hand pump, Tube well	103.52 (42%)	16.36 (21%)
Well	27.18 (11%)	4.85 (6%)
Tank, Pond, River and Lake, etc.,	4.93 (2%)	0.54 (1%)
Other sources	3.64 (1.5%)	1.37 (2%)
Distribution of households by location of drinking water source	246.69	78.86
Within the premises	114.92 (47%)	56.16 (71%)
Near the premises	88.41 (36%)	16.35 (21%)
Away from the premises	43.36 (17%)	6.34 (8%)
Distribution of households by availability of kitchen facility	246.69	78.86
Separately available within the house	137.59 (56%)	61.36 (78%)
Separately not available within the house	77.82 (31%)	14.21 (18%)
Cooking in open	30.48 (12%)	2.90 (4%)
No cooking	0.80 (0.3%)	0.40 (0.5%)
Distribution of households by type of bathing facility within the house	246.69	78.86
Bathroom	103.68 (42%)	61.13 (77%)
Enclosure without roof	40.44 (16%)	7.46 (9%)
No bathroom	102.56 (42%)	10.27 (13%)
Distribution of households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet	246.69	78.86
Closed drainage	44.74 (18%)	35.10 (44%)
Open drainage	81.42 (33%)	29.39 (37%)
No drainage	120.52 (49%)	14.38 (18%)
Distribution of households by type of latrine facility within the house	246.69	78.86
Total households with latrine facility	115.74 (47%)	64.16 (81%)
Total households without latrine	130.96 (53%)	14.70 (19%)
Households by type of latrine facility within the house	115.73	64.16
Water closet	89.85 (36%)	57.23 (73%)
Pit latrine	23.28 (9%)	5.60 (7%)
Other latrine	2.60 (1%)	1.33 (2%)
Distribution of households by source of lighting facility	246.69	78.86
Electricity	165.90 (67%)	73.08 (93%)
Kerosene	77.54 (31%)	5.11 (6%)
Kerosene solar energy	10.8 (0.4%)	0.17 (0.2%)
Other oil	0.51 (0.2%)	0.09 (0.1%)
No lighting	1.16 (0.5%)	0.27 (0.3%)
Households by availability of type of fuel used for cooking	246.69	78.86
Firewood, Crop residue, Cow dung cake, Coal, Lignite and Charcoal	165.86 (67%)	20.64 (26%)
Kerosene	7.16 (3%)	5.93 (7%)
LPG	70.42 (28%)	51.29 (65%)
Bio-gas	1.02 (0.4%)	0.32 (0.4%)
Electricity	0.23 (0.1%)	0.18 (0.1%)
Any other	1.20 (0.5%)	0.16 (0.2%)
Total number of households	246.69	78.86
Total number of households availing banking services	144.81 (59%)	53.44 (68%)
Distribution of households having each of the specified assets	246.69	78.86
Radio, Transistor	49.02 (20%)	19.96 (25%)
Television	116.49 (47%)	60.49 (77%)
Telephone	155.88 (63%)	64.67 (82%)
Bicycle	110.57 (45%)	33.08 (42%)
Scooter, Motorcycle	51.86 (21%)	27.79 (35%)
Car, Jeep, Van	11.47 (5%)	7.69 (10%)
None of the specified assets	43.95 (18%)	5.54 (7%)

Source: Census of India 2011, series-H, tables on houses, household amenities and assets.

Conclusion

Homelessness and provision of safe and sanitary housing for all the citizens are a stupendous problem faced by the Government of India after Independence and is ever-increasing in proportion to the population growth. Housing for the poor and the economically weaker sections of the society has been provided by the government under various welfare schemes. Nevertheless, this is insufficient compared to the existing shortage in the segment, says report on urbanization and housing shortages (as per census) in India. The main reasons for the rise in shortage in affordable housing on the supply side is lack of availability of urban land, rising construction costs and regulatory issues while lack of access to home finance for low income groups are constraints on the demand side.

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