



PRESS RELEASE:

New Delhi, 22 December 2016

‘Housing for All’?

**Over 33,000 Homes Demolished in Urban India between 2015 and 2016;
RTI Reveals only 2,776 Houses Built under PMAY–Urban in 2015–16**

Data collected by *Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)* reveals that government authorities, at both the central and state levels, forcefully evicted at least 33,257 families across urban India between January 2015 and December 2016 (see Annexure 1). This amounts to over 160,000 people losing their homes in urban areas. Information from rural India is limited, but it is estimated that about 75,000 people were displaced from their homes and habitat. These figures only reflect cases known to HLRN. The actual number of people evicted/displaced across India is, therefore, likely to be much higher.

In 2015 and 2016, forced evictions were reported in metropolitan cities, small towns, and villages. These include Dharamshala, Kullu, Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Agra, Allahabad, Patna, Indore, Mhow, Vadodara, Rajkot, Udaipur, Villupuram, Chennai, Coimbatore, Coonor, Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, and Bhubaneswar, as well as in villages in Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

Evictions have been carried out for a range of reasons and under various guises—including relocation/resettlement/development/redevelopment—most of which do not benefit the affected persons. In many cases, contrary to state claims, evictions are not undertaken for a ‘public purpose.’ Authorities often do not have a legal basis for the eviction, nor do they provide a justifiable reason to people before evicting them from their homes.

Despite the severe cold and orders prohibiting evictions in winter, India’s capital city Delhi witnessed three incidents of forced eviction in the last three weeks. On 5-6 December 2016, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) demolished about 300 homes in Kishangarh, leaving residents out in the cold for no stated reason. On 20 and 21 December, the Delhi government razed homes in Seemapuri and Chhatarpur. DDA destroyed 700 homes in Bela Estate, Delhi in September 2016 and earlier in December 2015, without any official order or documented purpose. At the time of writing this press release, forced relocation is taking place in Delhi’s Kathputli Colony. Surrounded by five companies of paramilitary forces and 500 police personnel with assault rifles, riot gear and tear gas, the neighbourhood has been under siege for the past three days. *According to Abdul Shakeel, Campaign Coordinator at HLRN, “DDA officials are using coercive means to make residents vacate their homes for a public-private partnership (PPP) redevelopment project with Raheja Builders, which the majority does not approve.”*

Between February and June 2016, Information and Resource Centre for Deprived Urban Communities (Chennai) reported that about 4,500 low-income families affected by the 2015 Chennai floods were forcefully relocated to the inadequate resettlement sites of Perumbakkam and Ezhil Nagar, under the guise of ‘disaster rehabilitation.’ In November 2016, Tamil Nadu state authorities evicted over 100 families in Aminjikarai, Chennai in the garb of ‘resettlement’ and, against their will, sent them to Perumbakkam – a remote site without basic services or access to schools and livelihood options.

Alleged implementation of smart city plans resulted in the demolition of 300 homes in Dharamshala and about 1200 homes in Indore. This raises serious doubts about the inclusiveness of India's Smart Cities Mission, which aims to build 100 'smart cities' across the country by the year 2020.

According to Deen Bandhu Samaj Sahyog (Indore), the Municipal Corporation of Indore demolished 727 homes between September and November 2016, allegedly for the sole reason that they did not have toilets and practiced open defecation. This seriously violates the Swachh Bharat Mission that commits to building toilets for all in order to make India 'open defecation free by 2019.'

In several instances, violence during eviction and arbitrary detention of residents have been reported. In June 2015, officials of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority accompanied by a large police force demolished 3,000 houses in Mandala, Mumbai. The police resorted to violence when residents tried to salvage their belongings, and arrested about 200 people under Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code. In Rangpuri Pahadi, Delhi, officials arrested and detained three women in Tihar Jail for 18 days, only because they tried to resist the demolition of their homes.

Forced evictions, in some cases, have resulted in death. In December 2015, during the peak of winter, the Indian Railways demolished 1600 homes in Shakur Basti, Delhi, without notice or rehabilitation. During the demolition, an infant died while five other persons lost their lives from exposure to the cold and inadequate living conditions in the aftermath of the eviction. In Indore, a young man lost his life during the demolition of Chander Prabhas Shekhar Nagar in August 2015. Of those relocated to the Bada Bangarda resettlement site, 35 persons reportedly lost their lives in the absence of basic services and poor living conditions.

In all the reported demolitions of homes of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) across India, there has been little or no compliance with human rights safeguards, such as consultation with affected people, advance notice, free and prior informed consent, compensation, and adequate resettlement. The processes followed before, during, and after evictions have resulted in the violation of multiple human rights of affected persons, including their rights to life, adequate housing, work, health, food, water, education, security of the person and home, and freedom of movement and residence. The loss of homes, personal possessions, and educational material during demolitions, and the loss of livelihoods, education, and health in the aftermath have resulted in increased marginalization and impoverishment of evicted families. Children and women are the worst affected.

These acts of forced eviction and demolition of homes breach the provisions of the Constitution of India, national and international law, and Indian court judgments that have interpreted the right to housing as an integral component of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

The reported evictions and demolitions also contravene the targets of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) or the Housing for All-2022 scheme, under which the Government of India has promised to construct 20 million homes in urban areas and 30 million homes in rural areas by 2022. While these commitments are commendable, the slow rate of implementation coupled with the destruction of EWS/LIG housing makes realization seemingly improbable at this stage.

Information received in response to a Right to Information (RTI) query filed by HLRN with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, discloses that as of 17 August 2016, the Government of India had sanctioned 891,346 houses under three components of PMAY-Urban: in-situ slum redevelopment, affordable housing in partnership, and the beneficiary-led construction scheme, but had built only 2776 houses in three states – Gujarat (1719), Chhatisgarh (718), and Tamil Nadu (339). Under the fourth component, the credit-linked subsidy scheme, the government had disbursed Rs 16.7 crore (Rs 167 million) to 9659 beneficiary households (as of 31 August 2016).

The RTI response sent to HLRN thus reveals that performance under PMAY–Urban appears to be abysmal in the first 14 months of the scheme (June 2015 to August 2016). At this rate, it seems unlikely that 20 million houses can be built in urban areas by 2022. This would require constructing over 10,000 houses a day without demolishing one unit.

According to Shivani Chaudhry, Executive Director, Housing and Land Rights Network: “It is a sad irony that despite claims of providing ‘housing for all,’ the government has destroyed many more homes than it has built in urban areas over the last two years. This has further exacerbated the existing national housing shortage. It is also alarming that instead of providing sanitation facilities to all homes without toilets, as per the Swachh Bharat Mission, the government is demolishing such homes and manipulating ‘open defecation free’ targets of the scheme. Unless the government acknowledges that such actions violate human rights and the law, and unless it takes strong measures to end these practices, including punitive action against officials carrying out forced evictions and demolitions, the living conditions of India’s majority will not improve.”

The government’s performance with regard to the construction of rural housing under the erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), now renamed PMAY–Gramin (rural), has been better. A response from the Ministry of Rural Development reveals that the central government sanctioned a total of 2,451,298 houses in rural areas in 2015–16, of which 805,115 houses were completed. For the financial year 2016–17, Rs 3306 crore had been utilized for the construction of 1,020,173 houses (as of 22 September 2016). However, greater efforts are needed to meet the rural housing shortage of 40 million. During this period, evictions in rural areas also continued.

While information on loss of homes in rural areas is not easily available, HLRN has learned of the displacement of 1700 people in Chadong and Tumukhong villages, and the loss of farmland of villagers in Riha, Thoyee, and Ramrei, as a result of the Mapithel Dam in Manipur. In 2016, evictions were also reported in Sendra Village, Manipur; Kaziranga National Park, Assam; Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh; Angaluru Village, Andhra Pradesh; and Virpapur Gadda Island and Devimachi Reserve Forest in Karnataka, among other areas.

HLRN strongly condemns all the forced evictions, displacement, demolitions of homes of the urban and rural poor, and forced relocation taking place across India. Given that these incidents have resulted in gross human rights violations, in contravention of laws, policies, and schemes, **HLRN would like to propose the following recommendations to the central and state governments:**

1. Take immediate measures toward restitution of human rights of affected persons by providing adequate rehabilitation and compensation; restoring homes, livelihoods, and education; and enabling return to original sites of residence, where possible.
2. Investigate incidents of forced eviction and take action against those found guilty of violating the law and human rights.
3. Implement laws and court judgements upholding the human right to adequate housing, and incorporate international guidelines, including the *UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement*, into national and state laws and policies. Also implement recommendations of UN treaty bodies and Special Procedures.
4. Issue a directive prohibiting forced evictions without due process across India, and ensure that evicted, displaced, homeless/landless families are considered for priority housing under PMAY.
5. Prioritize participatory and human rights-based *in situ* (on site) upgrading of housing that respects peoples’ livelihoods and cultural needs.
6. Invest adequately in low-cost housing for EWS/LIG, with a focus on social rental housing.
7. Adopt UN standards for ‘adequate housing’ in all new housing, *in situ* upgrading, and redevelopment projects. These include: legal security of tenure; provision of basic services; habitability; affordability; accessibility (for all); adequate location; and cultural adequacy.
8. Ensure that the free and prior informed consent of all affected persons is taken before any relocation/redevelopment/*in situ* upgrading project is finalized.

9. Recognize rights of communities and provide security of tenure to residents of low-income settlements. Many families have been living in settlements for decades and have legal rights to the land based on the doctrine of 'adverse possession.' However, the state continues to view them as 'encroachers' and evicts them from their homes and land. This mind-set needs to change and also needs to be reflected in state policy.
10. Incorporate a human rights and social justice approach for implementation of schemes related to housing, including PMAY, the Smart Cities Mission, and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), and ensure that no further evictions and violations of human rights occur.

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4. RTI Response from the Ministry of Rural Development: Details of PMAY–Gramin

Also see, *The Human Rights to Adequate Housing and Land in India: Joint Stakeholders' Report submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council for India's Third Universal Periodic Review:*

http://hlrn.org.in/documents/Housing_Land_Rights_UPRIII_HLRN.pdf

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Annexure I

Reported Incidents of Forced Eviction in Urban India: January 2015 to December 2016

	CITY AND STATE	SITE OF EVICTION	DATE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES EVICTED (APPROXIMATE)
1.	Delhi	Seemapuri	December 2016	10
2.	Delhi	Chattarpur, 100 Feet Road	December 2016	46
3.	Delhi	Kishangarh, Mehrauli	December 2016	300
4.	Rajkot, Gujarat	Jamnagar Road	November 2016	99
5.	Vadodara, Gujarat	Navayard, Ahmad Raza Nagar	November 2016	58
6.	Gurgaon (Gurugram), Haryana	New Palam Vihar, Tek Chand Nagar, Daulatabad and Kherki Daula	November 2016	500
7.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Sukhniwas Road	November 2016	60
8.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Ahirkhedi	November 2016	87
9.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Banganga	November 2016	120
10.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Khajrana Ring Road	November 2016	80
11.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Ganesh Nagar, Khandwa Road	November 2016	300
12.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Aminjikarai	November 2016	Over 100
13.	Kullu District, Himachal Pradesh	Gushaini	November 2016	14
14.	Lakshadweep	Agatti	November 2016	94
15.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Sneha Nagar	October 2016	40
16.	Silchar, Assam	Along the banks of Rangirkhal Canal	October 2016	20
17.	Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	Veernamur	October 2016	25
18.	Gurgaon(Gurugram), Haryana	Sectors 52-A and 53	October 2016	2000
19.	Vadodara, Gujarat	Near Navjivan Bus Stand, Ajwa Road	October 2016	60
20.	Mhow, Madhya Pradesh	Kishanganj, Indore-Mhow Road	September 2016	17
21.	Delhi	Chilla Khadar, Mayur Vihar Phase I	September 2016	400
22.	Delhi	Bela Estate	September 2016	700
23.	Gurgaon (Gurugram), Haryana	Sectors 49 and 50	September 2016	200
24.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Pragati Nagar	September 2016	80
25.	Gurgaon (Gurugram), Haryana	Sector 56, near Ghata Village	September 2016	1300
26.	Coonoor, Tamil Nadu	Jeeva Nagar, Kendala	September 2016	8
27.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Renuka Nagar, Taj Mahal Colony	September 2016	100

	CITY AND STATE	SITE OF EVICTION	DATE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES EVICTED (APPROXIMATE)
28.	Greater Hyderabad, Hyderabad	A S Rao Nagar, Kapra, Pedda Cheruvu, L.B. Nagar, Saroornagar Tank, Upperpally, Rajendra Nagar, Phirangi Nala, Hyderguda, Rajendra Nagar, Vijay Nagar Colony Nala, Karwan Road, Balkapur Nala in Hakeempet, DBR Mills in Kavadiguda, Brindavan Colony, Shaikpet, Housing Board Colony, Gachibowli, and Seriligampally	September 2016	2500
29.	Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	Valmiki Basti	August 2016	19
30.	Delhi	Rangpuri Pahadi	August 2016	150
31.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Sonia Gandhi Nagar, Ghatkopar	July 2016	150
32.	Delhi	Janpath Camp, Connaught Place	July 2016	35
33.	Delhi	Jawahar Camp, Kirti Nagar	July 2016	150
34.	Delhi	Mahatma Gandhi Camp, Punjabi Bagh	June 2016	86
35.	Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh	Charan Khad	June 2016	300
36.	Vadodara, Gujarat	Sulemani Chawl, Panigate area	May 2016	326
37.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Kavthekhad, Yari Road	March 2016	30
38.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Kadabin, Bada Ganapati	March 2016	20
39.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Adarsh Nagar, Indira Nagar (Road No. 15), Shivaji Nagar, Govandi	February to April 2016	470
40.	Udaipur, Rajasthan	Indira Nagar	February 2016	42
41.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	JJ Nagar, near Nandambakkam Canal	February 2016	43
42.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Balda Colony, Mhow Naka	February 2016	35
43.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Pathar Mundla, Palda Village	February 2016	100
44.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Biyabani, Malganj	February 2016	250
45.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Hatipala Main Road, Juni Indore	February 2016	100
46.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Anushiya Mandapam (Saidapet), JJ Nagar (Nandambakkam), Jothi Ammal Nagar (Saidapet), Ambedkar Nagar (Kotturpuram), LDG Road (Saidapet), Soorya Nagar (Kotturpuram), Govindasamy Nagar (RA Puram), Autuma Nagar (Saidapet), MGR Nagar (Nandambakkam), and Pudhu Kuppam–Tambaram (Kanchipuram District)	February – June 2016	4500
47.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Along Perumpallam – Nanjau Uthukulli Irrigation Canal, Erode	January 2016	220
48.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Nilamadhav Basti, Chandrasekharapur	January 2016	115

	CITY AND STATE	SITE OF EVICTION	DATE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES EVICTED (APPROXIMATE)
49.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	New Prakash Nagar, Choithram Vegetable Mandi	December 2015	185
50.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Gouri Nagar, Sukhliya Square	December 2015	50
51.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Krishna Bagh Colony, Velocity Cinema	December 2015	70
52.	Delhi	Shakur Basti	December 2015	1600
53.	Delhi	Bela Estate	December 2015	700
54.	Delhi	Jwalapuri	November 2015	600
55.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Near Turbhe Railway Station	October 2015	35
56.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Siddharth Nagar	October 2015	150
57.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Chander Prabhas Shekhar Nagar, Pandarinath Temple	October 2015	1465
58.	Delhi	Ganga Vihar Colony	September 2015	12
59.	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Gulbarga Slum, Vasanth Nagar	September 2015	180
60.	Delhi	Mehrauli	August 2015	40
61.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Byas Pul, Bada Ganpati	August 2015	20
62.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Kanadiya, Kanadiya Main Road	August 2015	300
63.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Samvid Nagar, Patrakar Square	August 2015	250
64.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Sirpur Lake	August 2015	350
65.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Chander Prabhas Shekhar Nagar	August –September 2015	1500
66.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Govindasamy Nagar	August 2015	300
67.	Faridabad, Haryana	Shiv Colony	July 2015	800 (a school was also demolished)
68.	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	SantRavidas Nagar	July 2015	300
69.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Mandala	June 2015	3000
70.	Delhi	Old Iron Bridge, next to Golden Jubilee Park	June 2015	500
71.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Malvani Colony, Malad	June 2015	1000
72.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	North Toda, Sanjay Setu	June 2015	100
73.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Panchsheel Nagar, Airport Road	June 2015	350
74.	Patna, Bihar	Sahdeo Mahto Marg	May 2015	40
75.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Valankulam	May 2015	1100

	CITY AND STATE	SITE OF EVICTION	DATE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES EVICTED (APPROXIMATE)
76.	Patna, Bihar	Rukanpura	May 2015	25
77.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Keetganj, Dharkar Basti	May 2015	42
78.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Chungi Parade slum, Alopri Bagh	July 2015	110
79.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Sohbatiya Bagh Basti	-	72
80.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	LIC Colony, Tagore Town	-	45
81.	Patna, Bihar	Maharajganj	May 2015	622
82.	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Gottigere Slum, Bannerghatta Road	May 2015	110
83.	Gurgaon, Haryana	Fatehpur Jharsa	April–May 2015	250
84.	Nashik, Maharashtra	Periphery wall of Civil Hospital	May 2015	30
85.	Nashik, Maharashtra	Rajiv Nagar	April 2015	75
86.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Ramgadh, near Sewri Railway Station	March 2015	150
87.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Koyla Bunder	January 2015	20
88.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Powder Bunder, Darukhana	January 2015	150 (a school was also demolished)
89.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Juni Indore, Chandrabhaga Pul	January 2015	60
90.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Kabootarkhana, Nandlal Puras	January 2015	40
	Total Number of Families Evicted in Urban Areas between 2015 and 2016			33,257
	Total Number of People Evicted in Urban Areas between 2015 and 2016 (using the Census 2011 estimate of 4.8 persons per family)			159,634

**Details of information regarding PMAY(Urban) sought through RTI (Applicant - Shivani Chaudhary, G-18/1,
Lower Ground floor, Nizamuddin West, Delhi, Pin 110013**

[as on 17th August 2016]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Part A- Category-wise break-up of number of Dwelling unit under PMAY(Urban)			Part B- Category wise Dwelling units constructed			Part C- Category -wise break-up of Funds spent /provided to State (Rs in Crore)		
		ISSR	AHP	BLCS	ISSR	AHP	BLCS	ISSR	AHP	BLCS
1	A&N Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,20,106	73,041	-	-	-	-	334.95	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	51,690	-	-	-	-	-	181.30
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-	20,027	-	-	718	-	-	76.02	-
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	30,226	54,595	-	-	1,719	-	120.90	220.54	-
13	Haryana	-	-	759	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	6.46
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	683	-	-	-	-	-	1.34
16	Jharkhand	-	-	20,239	-	-	-	-	-	121.43
17	Karnataka	-	29,893	22,830	-	-	-	-	99.13	-
18	Kerala	-	-	9,299	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,356	34,740	7,297	-	-	-	-	208.44	43.78
21	Maharashtra	2,356	98,119	7,399	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	10,286	-	-	-	-	-	8.18
25	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Orissa	6,000	5,548	23,843	-	-	-	-	33.29	-
27	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	-	12,307	-	-	-	-	-	73.84	-
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	TamilNadu	-	11,556	32,943	-	-	339	-	61.05	120.31
32	Telangana	-	80,481	-	-	-	-	-	398.66	-
33	Tripura	-	-	42,896	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Uttarakhand	-	464	2,293	-	-	-	-	-	13.76
36	West Bengal	-	-	74,880	-	-	-	-	-	282.30
Grand Total :-		41,218	4,67,836	3,82,292	-	2,437	339	120.90	1,505.92	778.87

ISSR : In-Situ Slum Redevelopment,

AHP : Affordable Housing in Partnership , BLCS : Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme,

**Annexure III: RTI Response from Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to HLRN:
Details of PMAY-Urban - Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)**

PMAY-HFA (U) : STATE WISE CLAIM STATUS UNDER C.L.S.S.			
(up to 31 August, 2016)			
Sl.	Name of State /UT	No. of Beneficiary Households	Subsidy Amount disbursed by PLIs to beneficiaries (in Rs.Lakhs)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	75	138.66
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
4	Assam	2	4.33
5	Bihar	16	30.09
6	Chandigarh	3	6.11
7	Chhattisgarh	262	296.87
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	10.66
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10	Delhi	77	105.61
11	Goa	4	8.68
12	Gujarat	4170	7446.35
13	Haryana	104	204.15
14	Himachal Pradesh	11	15.24
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16	Jharkhand	16	22.93
17	Karnataka	316	555.01
18	Kerala	80	133.81
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	578	876.25
21	Maharashtra	1929	3810.98
22	Manipur	11	13.92
23	Meghalaya	5	7.37
24	Mizoram	23	20.43
25	Nagaland	0	0.00
26	Odisha	8	10.31
27	Puducherry	8	15.12
28	Punjab	64	121.93
29	Rajasthan	574	565.72
30	Sikkim	1	1.82
31	Tamil Nadu	608	1042.50
32	Telangana	176	345.14
33	Tripura	4	7.85
34	Uttar Pradesh	369	599.05
35	Uttarakhand	22	32.87
36	West Bengal	138	249.45
Total		9659	16699.19

**Annexure IV: RTI Response from Ministry of Rural Development to HLRN:
Details of PMAY - Gramin**

CATEOGRY-WISE DATA UNDER PMAY-G(ERSTWHILE IAY) FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

(RUPEES IN LAKHS & UNITS IN Nos.)

S.No.	State	HOUSES SANCTIONED					HOUSES COMPLETED					UTILIZATION				
		ST	SC	Minorities	Others	Total	ST	SC	Minorities	Others	Total	SC	ST	Minorities	Others	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	12037	22542	1163	29767	65509	3368	8423	461	19341	31593	10493.7	5424	579.15	15841.9	32338.8
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	0	1	20	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	27791	13862	39446	80913	162012	224	257	251	380	1112	9086.88	16944	26527.527	28930.71	81489.1
4	BIHAR	5605	65341	39585	163498	274029	203	1824	1067	5398	8492	44813.6	3289.12	22550.16	56100.13	126753
5	CHHATTISGARH	26855	7402	562	6913	41732	2497	1015	108	1247	4867	3935.36	16957.4	400.485	3404.715	24698
6	GOA	70	18	45	292	425	38	0	33	42	113	6	22	15.6	92	135.6
7	GUJARAT	15007	3620	2381	10158	31166	4612	1408	665	3726	10411	2158.01	9509.56	1268.285	7666.831	20602.7
8	HARYANA	4	7575	1304	6478	15361	0	855	70	669	1594	5933.76	3.37	963.49	3069.54	9970.16
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	562	1825	139	280	2806	7	29	2	4	42	1845.15	336.15	78.45	103.174	2362.92
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2346	787	60	3603	6796	143	0	19	336	498	753.738	1208.57	77.145	1458.175	3497.63
11	JHARKHAND	26178	9217	1864	6428	43687	977	606	104	384	2071	5932.93	15720.7	2049.108	3630.23	27332.9
12	KARNATAKA	32321	44949	13863	32365	123498	4898	6078	2062	5329	18367	45026.4	30644.2	14475.275	20183.38	110329
13	KERALA	4395	20300	17716	31508	73919	437	6471	9899	18195	35002	13566.4	2351.43	12997.545	10413.23	39328.6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	55871	18184	5645	24585	104285	7761	3663	1274	5076	17774	8625.61	25319.8	2638.895	8715.848	45300.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	70679	34922	13275	47258	166134	5792	2879	1437	9599	19707	9651.26	26970.1	3983.579	17769.08	58374
16	MANIPUR	3287	84	2346	1200	6917	66	3	6	4	79	7.5	145.012	188.7	24.788	366
17	MEGHALAYA	5551	6	63	67	5687	96	0	0	0	96	13.462	2666.14	56.962	10.725	2747.29
18	MIZORAM	489	0	0	0	489	406	0	0	0	406	0	277.425	0	0	277.425
19	NAGALAND	500	1	0	0	501	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	77682	40245	3026	47031	167984	62358	28828	2220	36363	129769	37085.1	84394.1	2621.975	43276.09	167377
21	PUNJAB	1	395	2	27	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	50969	7016	1034	26693	85712	2271	654	79	3018	6022	7537.12	33510.5	853.39	12557.42	54458.5
23	SIKKIM	335	49	170	377	931	93	9	44	124	270	11.75	63.9	27.65	136.35	239.65
24	TAMIL NADU	1967	34214	2687	17171	56039	1383	21210	1718	13269	37580	13354	845.409	1136.247	6690.501	22026.2
25	TELANGANA	16748	10907	2165	27622	57442	14538	10588	1146	20615	46887	6555.2	10287.7	1299.1	15558.1	33700.1
26	TRIPURA	5756	2034	656	1669	10115	1549	616	202	546	2913	970.192	3719.19	390.778	573.039	5653.2
27	UTTAR PRADESH	7266	213472	70302	137803	428843	1345	65922	21194	42368	130829	117963	2973.5	37326.551	38359.73	196623
28	UTTARAKHAND	1141	2969	1651	2318	8079	177	546	286	489	1498	3053.31	558.55	1053.27	840.81	5505.94
29	WEST BENGAL	61896	180849	87128	180855	510728	24711	116321	47546	108543	297121	131085	42453.3	60826.368	70661.1	305026
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	5	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	513330	742785	308284	886899	2451298	139952	278205	91893	295065	805115	479464	336595	194385.685	366067.6	1376512

**Annexure IV: RTI Response from Ministry of Rural Development to HLRN:
Details of PMAY - Gramin**

CATEGORY WISE DATA UNDER PMAY-G ERSTWHILE IAY FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

S no	State	Houses Completed	(RUPEES IN LAKHS & UNITS IN Nos.)				Total
			Utilization				
			SC	ST	Minorties	Others	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3706	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	48709	2427.128	6862.933	6541.393	7263.736	23095.19
4	BIHAR	105082	4269.91	301.65	1344.235	6778.44	12694.235
5	CHHATTISGARH	15643	1217.36	3719.12	93.708	978.103	6008.291
6	GOA	452	5.35	23.75	42.15	58.05	129.3
7	GUJARAT	13226	584.74	2437.155	429.345	1485.55	4936.79
8	HARYANA	4871	1709.19	0.7	194.82	1114.78	3019.49
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1446	152.85	45.075	19.65	20.25	237.825
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	29	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	77558	1256.413	3050.218	375.85	735.03	5417.511
12	KARNATAKA	2446	175.724	138.997	89.702	119.558	523.981
13	KERALA	15866	2243.821	542.401	1386.663	921.988	5094.873
14	MADHYA PRADESH	202906	7203.778	20453.042	2205	7573.128	37434.948
15	MAHARASHTRA	17965	7843.81	13652.625	3220.025	6738.345	31454.805
16	MANIPUR	75	14.85	184.763	344.325	151.762	695.7
17	MEGHALAYA	246	0	622.012	0	0	622.012
18	MIZORAM	28	0	55.988	0	0	55.988
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	53443	4477.78	9044.13	326.8	4425.41	18274.12
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	26970	1530.06	9870.145	184.825	4839.84	16424.87
23	SIKKIM	301	4.5	25.5	17.25	58.4	105.65
24	TAMIL NADU	24437	5249.367	297.252	361.667	2508.545	8416.831
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	2318	256.363	808.4	80.641	148.835	1294.239
27	UTTAR PRADESH	196194	54169.912	1616.525	18086.81	17391.575	91264.825
28	UTTARAKHAND	2340	479	192.667	184.025	187.825	1043.517
29	WEST BENGAL	203915	25487.272	11308.182	12740.35	12914.067	62449.868
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1020173	120759.18	85253.23	48269.23	76413.217	330694.859