

HOMELESS

Shelter is the only way to get rid of man
towards a 'Fundamental Right' is the
existence and preserves human dig
fundamental rights would fail in realiz
place to live. Hence, right to education
to privacy more importantly and the
liberty are of no use for those who
Housing is nothing but a very elemen

INDIA AND TO HOUSING

Indian law doesn't explicitly guarantee the right to housing, but it's interpreted to be included in the constitution, which protects the right to life. The courts have expanded the meaning of the right to life to include unenumerated rights, and housing is included. However, the supreme court took a literal interpretation of the constitution. However, starting around 1969, the

PROB STATE/

*India faces a significant rural
by stark regional disparities.
with high levels of rural househ
vacant houses, indicating a
availability and accessibility
housing shortages with minim*

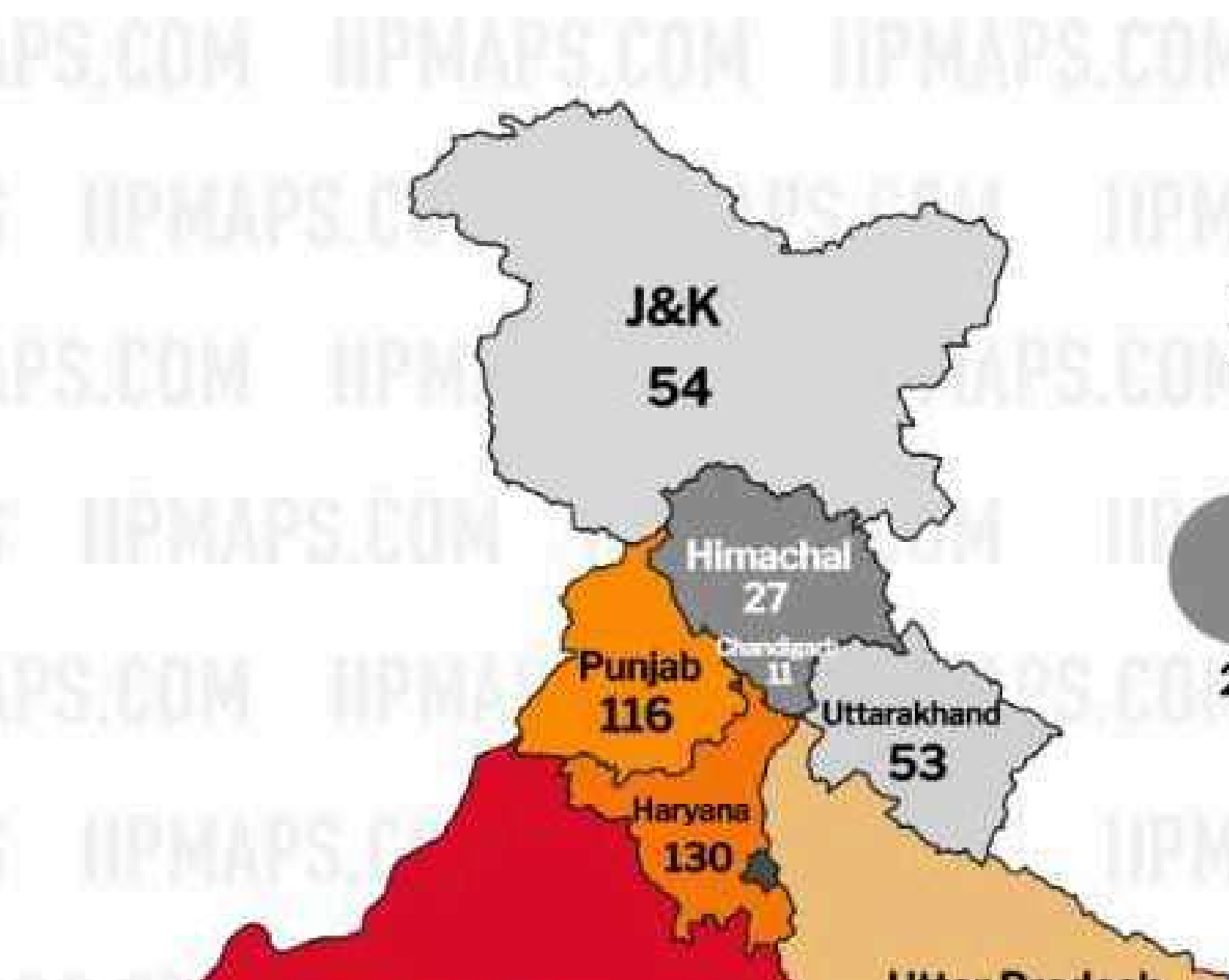
This is a significant finding

HOUSELESSNESS: CENSUS TER

Type of Household

Normal Household

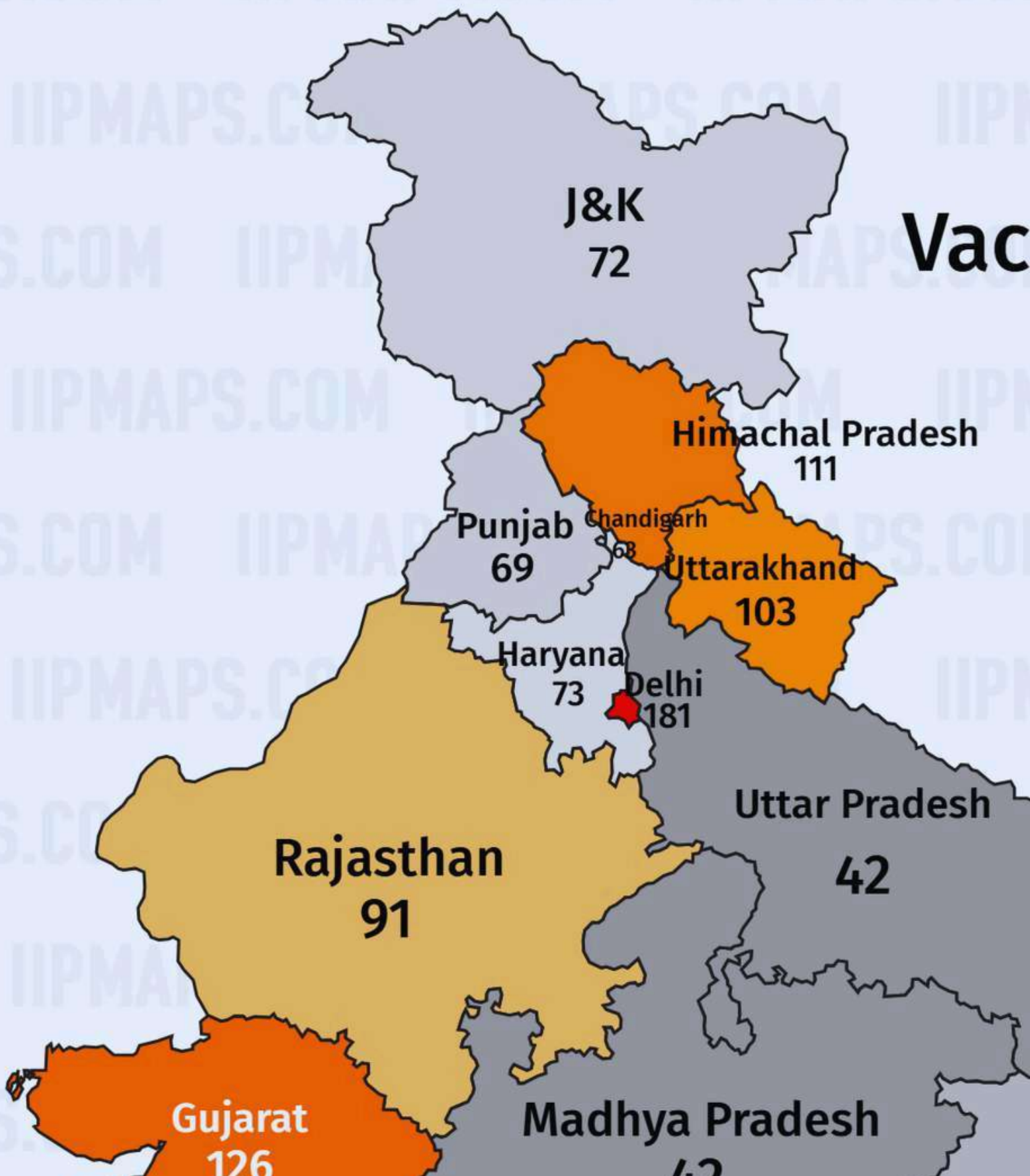
MAPPING THE HOUSELESSNESS IN INDIAN



RURAL HOUSE STATE WISE

The map 1 reveals rural
people across Indian states.

Western and central states
Gujarat (139), and Madhya
rates of rural homelessness



Map 2 reveals vacant houses in Indian states.

- Rajasthan (rural houselessness) high rural houselessness with number of vacant houses (174).
- Goa (rural houselessness) rural houselessness with number of vacant houses (174).
- Gujarat (rural houselessness) considerable rural houselessness with number of vacant houses (174).

PMAY'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING RURAL HOUSELESSNESS AND VACANCY

Rural houselessness and vacancy
with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
its Beneficiary-Led Construction
Rental Housing (ARH) verticals

Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC)

- Financial assistance for individuals
- Targeted support is needed for states
like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

Affordable Rental Housing (ARH)

The Challenge of Outdata

However, effectively gauging the impact of PMAY and strategic housing interventions on disparities in rural housing is significantly challenged by the lack of recent census data. The last national census was conducted in 2011, and in these figures, it is challenging to extrapolate the current scale and prevalence of houselessness across India. To better understand how PMAY

POL RECOMMEN

Repurpose Vacant Houses: States with high levels of vacant housing, such as Goa (174 vacant houses) and Odisha (154 vacant houses), should implement policies to repurpose vacant houses for low-income populations in need. This could include converting vacant houses into rental properties at affordable rates, or providing subsidies for the redistribution of unused housing stock to low-income households.

Affordable Housing Schemes: States with high levels of rural houselessness, such as Rajasthan (158 rural houseless households) and Odisha (158 rural houseless households), should prioritize affordable housing in rural areas. This should include providing basic amenities like water, electricity, and sanitation, and ensuring that the homes are livable and attractive to rural populations.

CONCL

The analysis of rural h
reveals significant disp
with some regions fa
homelessness and oth
housing shortages despi