

# Annual Report 2007-2008



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
Government of India



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## Abbreviations

BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council
BSUP	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
DWCUA	Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas
DPG	Directorate of Public Grievance
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievance
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
IHSDP	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LCS	Low Cost Sanitation
NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
NBO	National Buildings Organisation
NCHF	National Cooperative Housing Federation
NSDP	National Slum Development Programme
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
ULB	Urban Local Body
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

## Introduction

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, review of the implementation of the plan scheme, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for adopting general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban employment and urban poverty alleviation. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, the matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments, and Government of India plays coordinating and monitoring role and supports various programmes and schemes.

2. The Ministry also plays a nodal role in addressing various issues of housing, urban employment and poverty alleviation by formulating policies, providing legislative guidance and through sectoral programmes. The National Policy issues are decided by this Ministry which allocates resources to the State Governments through various Centrally sponsored schemes. In addition, this Ministry is also supporting various external assistance programmes for housing, urban employment and poverty alleviation in the country as a whole.

3. At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 24.7 million housing units and more than 99% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) segments. Further, urban areas in our country are characterized by severe constraints of basic services like potable water, drainage system, sewerage network, sanitary facilities, electricity, roads and effective solid waste disposal.

4. In order to mitigate the housing shortage alongwith deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry has announced the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. This Policy focuses on *Affordable Housing for All* with special emphasis on economically weaker sections of the society such as SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households and the disabled. The Policy seeks to emphasize public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector employee welfare housing sector, the industrial cum labour housing sector playing important role.

5. The Central Government seeks to play the role of an 'enabler' and 'facilitator' under the aegis of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy.

6. Recently, urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act, 1992). In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it became imperative to draw up a strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

7. In this regard, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 with an objective to provide focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 63 cities with emphasis on urban poor, slum improvement, community toilets/baths, etc. The Mission proposes reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) towards citizens.

8. The need for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM arose because urbanisation in India is considered as an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. As per 2001 population census, 285.35 million (27.8% of the total population) people reside in urban areas. At current rate of growth, urban population in India is expected to reach a total of 575 million by 2030 AD. As per 2001 estimates, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million. The ever increasing number of slum dwellers causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. The supply of land for housing has failed to keep pace with increase in urban population resulting in large number of households without access to basic services, poor housing and proliferation of slums and widespread poverty.

9. The core objective of the Mission (JNNURM) is to achieve planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years (with 5 yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies of meeting fund requirements of every identified city. It calls upon States/Cities to undertake fiscal, financial and institutional changes that are required to create shelter and basic civic amenities for the urban poor.

10. The Ministry is achieving higher levels of attainment in the implementation of the aforementioned Mission. Under the Scheme of Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of the Mission, the Government of India has sanctioned more than 10 lakh housing units with supplementary basic services. Under BSUP and IHSDP Scheme, *more than 200 and 300 respectively Detailed Project Reports have been approved involving a Central share of Rs. 8761.03 crores and Rs. 2847.64 crores respectively.*

11. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is headed by Kumari Selja, Minister of

State (Independent charge) for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. She is assisted by Dr. H. S. Anand, Secretary in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, a Mission Director, in the rank of Joint Secretary [Dr. P.K. Mohanty] and a Joint Secretary [S.K. Singh]. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries viz, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No. CD-160/2004 dated 27.5.2004. Ministry was renamed as Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification No. 1/22/1/2006-Cab.vol-II (I), dated 2.6.2006. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Finance, Hindi and Vigilance are common to both the Ministries.

12. Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has one attached office, two Public Sector Undertakings and three Autonomous Bodies.

13. National Buildings Organisation (NBO) is an attached office under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA). It was established in 1954 under the then Ministry of Works and Housing with the following objectives:-

- (a) collect, document, disseminate the information on the latest advances in housing,
- (b) develop housing/buildings statistics and conduct studies relating to socio-economic, financial and investment aspects of housing.

NBO was restructured in 1992 and having regard to the requirements under the prevailing Housing Policy and various socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing and building activities and also to ensure that the plan/schemes of Ministry are properly monitored. National Buildings Organisation was again restructured in the year 2005.



14. The Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government company in April, 1970 with a view to provide loans and technical support to States and City level agencies and other eligible organization for various types of housing activities and infrastructure development.

15. The Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) is another Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry.

16. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) undertakes the task of extension, dissemination and application of innovative technologies and low-cost building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It also encourages development of appropriate standards for the new materials and their adoption in the

schedule and specifications for the public housing and construction agencies.

17. The National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF) of India set up in 1969 is a national level organization (registered society) spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in India and is supported by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as part of the Government's efforts to encourage cooperative housing society in the country.

18. The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) has been set up as a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for construction of houses for Central Government employees.

\*\*\*\*\*

## I. Administration and Organisation

Kumari Selja, Minister of State (Independent Charge), looks after the affairs of this Ministry. She is assisted by Secretary, H&UPA, Joint Secretary and a Mission Director (in the rank of Joint Secretary). The distribution of work in the Ministry may kindly be seen at Appendix I.

The subjects allocated to this Ministry are indicated in Appendix II. The names of various Attached / Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and other offices under this Ministry are at Appendix III. The group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry may be seen at Appendix IV.

## II. BUDGET

Budget Section is responsible for the preparation of Demands for Grants and Performance Budget of the Ministry, printing and laying of these documents on the Tables of both the Houses of the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends works relating to Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit Paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the overall control of the Chief Controller of Accounts and Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser.

The allocation of Plan & Non-Plan funds pertaining to Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants. There is one Demand for Grants pertaining to Ministry of

Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation i.e. Demand No. 56 - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Demand wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimate 2007-08 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and Budget Estimates 2008-09 for Non-Plan are as under: -

(Rs in crore)						
B.E. 2007-08				R.E. 2007-08		
Demand No. & Name	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>Demand No.55 - Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>						
(a) Revenue	500.00	4.14	504.14	500.00	4.14	504.14
(b) Capital	0.00	5.61	5.61	0.00	5.61	5.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>509.75</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>509.75</b>
<b>Demand No.56 - Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>						
				B.E. 2008-09		
Demand No. & Name	Plan		Non-Plan	Total		
1.	2.		3.	4.		
(a) Revenue	850.00		5.00	855.00		
(b) Capital	0.00		1.50	1.50		
<b>Total</b>	<b>850.00</b>		<b>6.50</b>	<b>856.50</b>		

The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) looks after the accounting, internal audit and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its attached and subordinate offices. CCA formulates the revenue receipts, interest receipts/recoveries and loans and capital receipts. A team consisting of two controllers of Accounts, two Deputy controllers of Accounts, Pay and Accounts Officers and supporting staff assists him.

## III. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. In addition to various

incentive schemes for promotion of use of Hindi in official work, Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas September, 2007 (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) was observed jointly in both of the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development, and to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various competitive events were successfully organised during the month. Hindi Workshop for officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above was organised apart from Hindi workshops for Under Secretaries, Section Officers and Assistants, working in both of the Ministries.

Ministry shares the services of Official Language Division with Ministry of Urban Development. Hence, the Hindi Division caters to the entire translation needs of both of the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development. The offices under control of the Ministry are having adequate translation arrangements.

Necessary follow up action was taken on the suggestions given in the second meeting of Joint Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 9.2.2007 under the chairmanship of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In addition to a Joint Hindi Salahkar Samiti, another Committee known as Joint Official Language Implementation Committee (JOLIC) is working under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (UD&Admn.)/Special Secretary(UD), Ministry of Urban Development to review the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in both the Ministries. Regular meetings of this Committee are held. The meetings of the OLICs of the organizations under the Ministry are also held at regular intervals and representatives of this Ministry take part in these meetings to review the use of Official Language Hindi.

During the year under review the performance of

the Ministry and its offices in implementing the Annual Programme of use of Hindi in their official work has been satisfactory.

Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to the non-Hindi knowing employees and Hindi typing/ Hindi stenography trainings to the typists/stenos in a phased manner.

One day Official Language Regional Seminar with the main theme of " Our Language - Our Country " was jointly organised by M/o Urban Development, and M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on 14th February, 2008 at Shruthi Auditorium, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore . The Seminar aimed at further cementing and developing the already existing age old and strong inter-relations between Hindi and other Modern Indian Languages apart from promotion of Hindi as Official Language of the Union of India. The Seminar was attended by more than 300 delegates from all over the southern region in addition to representatives of the Delhi based several offices under both of the Ministries, ADG, Southern Region, CPWD; DDG, DG(W), CPWD; New Delhi; Chief Engineer(SZ-3), Bangalore; GM and Zonal Head, Zonal Office of NBCC, Bangalore, Regional Chief, Regional HUDCO Office, Bangalore etc.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected various offices under the control of the Ministry to take stock of use of Official Language therein.

Various offices of the Ministry were visited by the officers of the Official Language Division under Inspection-cum-Contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy.

#### IV. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. During 2007 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 220 (26 Starred and 194 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Housing, Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, VAMBAY, Slum Development etc.

Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the Year indicated against each of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of Lok/Rajya Sabha during the year 2007:-

- I. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) (2006-07)
- II. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) (2006-07)
- III. National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF) (2006-07)
- IV. Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) (2005-06)
- V. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) (2003-2004 and 2006-07)
- VI. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) (2005-06).

#### **V. COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE**

In pursuance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendation of the National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee to look into the matters of sexual harassment of women at work place has been formed in the Ministry of Urban Development with the following composition:

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Smt. Sujata Chaturvedi,<br>Director (DD) | Head   |
| 2. | Ms. Radha Rani,<br>Under Secretary       | Member |

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| 3. | Smt. Gulveena Badhan,<br>Asstt. Director            | Member |
| 4. | Sh. Mehar Singh,<br>Deputy Secretary                | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Lalita Sen Joshua<br>(Representative from YWCA) | Member |

This Committee represents the M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as well.

In so far as the Ministries of Urban Development/ Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are concerned, it is reported that no specific complaint of sexual harassment was received by the Committee during the year under report.

#### **VI. WELFARE**

Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Eight Recreation Clubs are functioning for the purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in the various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

During the year 2007-2008, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships / Competitions in Athletics, Carroms, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Music & Dance and Short Play, Power lifting, Table-Tennis, Volley Ball and Weight Lifting & Best Physique organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. In the Inter-Ministry Weight Lifting & Best Physique Championship, 2007-08, the team of the Ministry won 1<sup>st</sup> position in the Best Physique and runners-up in the Weight Lifting Championship and also won 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the Inter Ministry Power lifting Championship, 2007-08. A number of players

who participated in the Inter-Ministry Weight Lifting & Physique and Power lifting Championships, 2007-08 in their individual capacity have also won the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions. In addition, this Ministry's participants won first, second and third positions in the Western Music, Folk Music and Western Dance respectively in the Music & Dance Short Play Competitions. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours, in future sports events also.

The Departmental Canteen of this Ministry is under renovation at present. As soon as the renovation work is complete the Canteen will function full fledged in an efficient manner, catering to the requirements of the officers and staff of the Ministry.

#### **VII. J.C.M.**

Follow-up activities by JCM continued to be performed satisfactorily. Efforts are being made to revive the Departmental Council of the Ministry.

#### **VIII. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2007-2008**

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation functions under the charge of Mission Director (JNNURM) who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer. The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Director, three Under Secretaries (Vig.) and Vigilance Officer of Attached Office of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings and the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and its Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc.

2. Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action.

Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas under this Ministry. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

3. In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the misconduct of officers either for taking departmental action against them or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

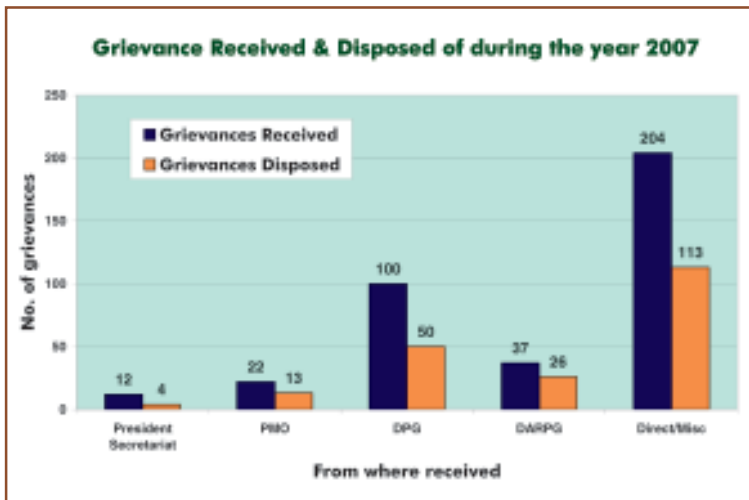
4. In respect of Public Sector Undertakings, this Ministry processes cases against Board-level officers only. The Autonomous Bodies initiate action against their officers themselves. However, in the case of an officer who is on deputation to these Bodies from Central Government, action is taken by this Ministry.

#### **IX. INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL**

Public Grievance (PG) Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to deliver responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions directly under the charge of Deputy Secretary (Public Grievance) and under the supervision of Joint Secretary (UD), who is also the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, their attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under them.

2. Grievances are received from various sources. During last one year (1-1-07 to 31-12-07) grievances received and disposed of along with the

sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :-



3. Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizen and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to their respective fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action in a time bound manner. Depending upon the seriousness of issues raised in the grievance petitions, they are followed by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of issue of a reasoned and speaking reply by the concerned organization.

4. Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2007 is as under:-

No. of grievances pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01/01/2007	: 502
No. of grievances Received till 31/12/2007	: 375
No. of grievances disposed of	: 206
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2007	: 671

5. The Ministry is endeavoring to ensure truly effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances.

II. Public grievance officers of the ministry and various organisations under it as on 31/12/2007.

**Name of Organisation**

Ministry (Secretariat)

**Public Grievance Officer, Telephone Nos and email addresses**

Joint Secretary (UD) is the Director of Grievances in the Ministry.

Room No. 140, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

Tel No. 23062309

E-mail : js\_uae@nb.nic.in

Website : www.urbanindia.nic.in

Shri P. K. Kailasa Babu, Deputy Secretary (PG)

Room No. 313, 'C' Wing,

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi

Tel No. 23061425

**X. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN**

Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix – V.

**XI. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Ministry watches implementation of Government orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the organisations under its control

to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of reservations made for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Statistics regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings (viz. HUDCO and HPL) are given in Appendix VI – VII.

## **XII. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS**

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit objections as on March, 2007 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix-VIII.



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was elected as the Chairperson of the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (ComHabitat) during the 21st Governing Council meeting of UN-Habitat at Nairobi, Kenya held from 16-20 April, 2007.





## SCHEMES & ORGANISATIONS

### I. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 01.12.1997 after subsuming the earlier three urban poverty alleviation schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP).

SJSRY Scheme is being implemented through State/UT Governments and it is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States.

SJSRY consists of two major components, namely-

- (i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

#### 1.1 THE URBAN SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP):

This component of SJSRY has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures. This sub-scheme has been titled as "The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)".
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational

and entrepreneurial skills.

#### PROGRAMME COVERAGE:

- The programme is applicable to all towns/cities in India.
- The programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.
- This programme targets the urban poor - those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time by the Planning Commission.
- Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, annual targets for assisting the urban poor for setting up individual/group micro-enterprises and providing skill training to the urban poor are being fixed (Central level as well as State-wise) under the Scheme in commensurate with the budget allocation.
- Special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time.
- The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme should not be less than 30%. All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed households viz., widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.
- SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in local population.
- A provision of 3% should be reserved for the disabled.
- Under the Prime Minister's New 15-Point

Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets regarding assistance for micro-enterprises and skill training under SJSRY have to be earmarked for the minority communities.

- There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, to avoid an overlap with the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), for self employment component, this scheme is not applicable to the persons educated beyond the IXth standard.
- A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries is prescribed. Non-economic parameters are also applied to the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria for the purpose of prioritization within the BPL.

#### **A. SETTING UP MICRO-ENTERPRISES (INDIVIDUAL)**

##### **Eligibility**

- Annual family income of less than Rs. 11850/- at the 1991-92 prices.
- Must be residing in the town for at least three years.
- Should not be a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/Cooperative Bank

##### **Project Details**

Maximum unit cost	= Rs. 50,000/-
Subsidy	= 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-
Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiaries	= 5% of the project cost

#### **B. SKILL TRAINING**

Training cost per person	= Rs. 2000/-
Training period	= Two to Six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours
Tool Kit worth	= Rs. 600/-

#### **C. DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN URBAN AREAS (DWCUA):**

- DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures.
- The group may consist of at least 10 women.
- The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less.

#### **D. THRIFT & CREDIT SOCIETY (T & CS)**

Where a DWCUA group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment ventures, it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000 maximum per member. The fund is meant for purposes like purchases of raw materials and marketing, infrastructure support, one time expense on child care activity, expenses up to Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The revolving fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

#### **E. INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT**

Special assistance may be provided for setting up of community seva kendras, which could be used for multifarious activities such as work places/marketing centres etc. for beneficiaries under this programme.

#### **1.2 THE URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP):**

- (i) This component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically

- useful public assets.
- (ii) Under this component, there are no restrictions on educational qualifications.
  - (iii) This programme is implemented only in the urban local bodies having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
  - (iv) The material labour ratio for construction works under this component is to be maintained at 60:40.
  - (v) The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, has to be paid to beneficiaries under this component.

### 1.3 ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITY STRUCTURES (CS) :

The successful implementation of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari

Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanisms for local development. Towards this end, community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. Financial assistance is provided to these community structures for effective implementation of the programme and also for their social activities of community empowerment.

### 1.4 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

With a view to providing support for coordinated implementation of scheme, organization of training programmes, facilitate monitoring, evaluation, communication and dissemination of information etc. the component of IEC has been evolved under SJSRY. This component seeks to provide a structured

mechanism for capacity building for urban poverty alleviation across the country involving training of trainers, capacity building of elected representatives, functionaries of State Government Departments/ Agencies, Urban Local Bodies including field functionaries like Project Officers, Community Organizers and Civil Society Organisations /Self-Help Groups etc. through National Training Institutes and selected State Training/Field Training Institutes.

### 1.5 FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (FOR COUNTRY AS A WHOLE)

<b>FINANCIAL PROGRESS</b>											
(Rs. in cores)											
<b>Central Funds released to the States / UTs under SJSRY</b>											
1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-08 as on 29.2.08	TOTAL
<b>98.63</b>	<b>158.47</b>	<b>118.77</b>	<b>85.13</b>	<b>38.31</b>	<b>100.92</b>	<b>100.74</b>	<b>122.01</b>	<b>155.88</b>	<b>248.68</b>	<b>328.46</b>	<b>1556.00</b>

It is pertinent from the above that, since its inception, total Central funds released under SJSRY upto 2007-08 (as on 29.2.2008) are Rs. 1556.00 Crore. After adding to it the unspent balance (Central Share) of Rs. 251.73 Crore, available from old UPA programmes of NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP, the total amount becomes Rs. 1807.73 Crore.

During the current financial year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 344.00 Crore has been allocated for the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the Ministry's Budget. Out of this Rs. 328.46 Crore have been released to various States, as on 29.2.2008 for the implementation of the scheme.

### PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Physical cumulative progress under different components of SJSRY, as reported in the Quarterly

Progress Reports from the States/UTs, received upto 29.2.2008, is as under: -

of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. Under USEP (Individual loan & subsidy), out of the

**1. URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)**

(a) Number of people assisted to set up individual micro enterprises	- 839622
(b) Number of women assisted to set up micro enterprises (DWCUA Group enterprises).	- 270322
(c) Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro-enterprises (a) + (b)	- 1109944
(d) Number of people given skill development training	- 1230177
(e) Number of DWCUA Groups formed	- 70582
(f) Number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	- 280014

**2. URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)**

Number of man-days of work generated 673.63 lakhs

**3. ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITY STRUCTURES (CS)**

Number of beneficiaries covered under Community Structures 359.41 lakhs

total 839622 beneficiaries, 22105 belong to disabled category, which is about 2.6% of the total beneficiaries assisted under the programme.

With regard to Budget allocation for the disabled, it may be mentioned that there is no separate earmarking of budget for the disabled categories under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The allocation under the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a pool of funds meant for

The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is proposed to be comprehensively restructured during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Accordingly, an evaluation study was conducted. Based on the study findings, the concept Note on the "Revamped SJSRY" was prepared and the same has been approved by the Planning Commission in principle. The revised Guidelines of SJSRY are proposed to be structured around micro-business centers supporting self-employment ventures and would also seek to develop close linkage with the market. The process for revision of Guidelines of the Scheme is in progress for seeking approval of the competent authority.

**1.6 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA**

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), a special provision

utilisation under its various components viz. Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), Assistance to Community Structures, IEC activities, Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) etc.

Under the USEP (Individual loan & Subsidy) component of SJSRY, total cumulative subsidy provided to disabled urban poor is Rs. 1091.60 Lakhs benefiting 22105 urban poor. Thus average per capita expenditure incurred is about Rs. 4938/-.

**1.7 SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA**

For alleviating urban poverty in the country the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in all the State/Union Territory Governments.

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. The SJSRY guidelines stipulate that the percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population. A special provision of 3% shall be reserved for the disabled under this programme. However, in order to extend a special incentive to urban poor women living below poverty line, there is a special sub-component called Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) within the USEP. Under DWCUA, groups of urban poor women are given assistance to take up economic activities suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income it is intended to empower the urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a facilitating atmosphere for undertaking self-employment. The subsidy is borne by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The salient features of setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:-

Maximum unit cost	= Rs.50,000/-
Subsidy	= 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.7500/-. DWCUA Groups consisting of at least 10 urban poor women is eligible for subsidy of Rs.1,25,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less.
Margin money to be Contributed by the beneficiaries	= 5% of the project cost

Where a DWCUA groups sets itself as a Thrift and Credit Society in addition to its other entrepreneurial activities, the group/Thrift and Credit Society is also entitled to a lumpsum grant of Rs.25,000/- as revolving fund at the maximum rate of Rs. 1,000/-

per member. This revolving fund is meant for purchase of raw materials and marketing; infrastructure support for income generation and other group activities; one time expense on child care activity; incentive subsidy to be paid on behalf of the T&CS member towards health/life/accident/any other insurance scheme for herself, subject to saving at least Rs.500 in a fixed deposit for 12 months with the T&CS; etc.

Beneficiaries under the USEP are given training in a variety of services in manufacture and trades as well as in local skills and local crafts trades suited to their aptitude and local conditions so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. The salient features of training are as follows:-

Training cost per Person	= Rs. 2000/-
Training period	= Two to Six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours.
Tool kit worth	= Rs. 600/-

Selection of the trades and the institutions which can impart the requisite training is to be done by the State Nodal Agency/Urban Local Bodies in the State. The training institutions may include ITIs, Polytechnics, Shramik Vidyapeeths, Engineering Colleges, Building Centres existing within the States and other suitable training institutions run by Government, private or voluntary organisations.

Central fund for implementation of SJSRY is released to the State Government/State Nodal Agencies who in turn disburse the money to the District Urban Development Agencies/ Urban Local Bodies. The delivery of inputs under SJSRY is through the medium of urban local bodies and the community structures such as Community Development Societies. The State/Union Territories have been given the full freedom to fix physical and financial targets under the SJSRY. Since 1.12.1997, a total of 5,16,372 women have been assisted to set up self-employment ventures (2,46,050 under USEP subsidy sub-component and 2,70,322 under DWCUA subsidy sub-component) as on 29.02.2008. Also a total of 5,36,922 women have been given skill training.

## 2. Revision of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors – 2004

2.1 Street Vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. They provide an essential service to consumers; they create their own self-employment and at the same time contribute to the economic growth of the city but they remain insecure and poor. Despite this they have not yet been recognized as part of the system and not included in the town plans and the municipal policies. Therefore, they remain insecure leading to increase in poverty and unemployment. Law and order problems also increase leading to inequalities and disharmony in the cities.

2.2 To discuss the problems/ issues relating to street vendors in detail, a National Workshop on Street Vendors was organized by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation in collaboration with Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) in New Delhi on 29-30 May, 2001. The Workshop recommended for the setting up of a Task Force comprising members of the Government of India, State Governments, Municipal Bodies, Street Vendors' Unions and experts to look into the various matters of the street vendors and suggest guidelines for the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies for the regulation of street vending in an orderly manner.

2.3 Accordingly, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of MOS (UDPA). The first meeting of the Task Force was held on 10th September 2001 at New Delhi. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the meeting, all Chief Secretaries/ Administrators in the Country were requested to identify a nodal officer for street vendors and forward the State Government's comments/ suggestions on the issue of formulating

of the National Policy on Street Vendors.

2.4 The Second Meeting of the Task Force was held on 19th February, 2002 at Ahmedabad under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. Based on the recommendations of the Second Task Force Meeting, a Drafting Committee, under the Chairmanship of Chairman-Cum-Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was constituted to draft the national policy on street vendors. The Draft National Policy prepared by the Drafting Committee was discussed by the Task Force in their 3rd Meeting held on 30.9.2002.

2.5 Draft National Policy on Street Vendors was circulated to all States/UTs, concerned Ministries/ Departments and other stakeholders soliciting their comments. On the basis of the inputs received from the States etc., final draft policy was prepared and approved by the Cabinet on 20.1.2004. The State Governments were requested for suitable and appropriate adoption in overall interest of Urban Street Vendors, with or without any change, to suit local conditions and also respecting any court decisions which may impinge on the issue.

2.6 A one day National Workshop on street vendors for effective implementation of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was organized on 19th October, 2005 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with a view to remove the hurdles come in the way of implementation of the policy. Based on the various suggestions received and viewpoints put forward by participants, States/UTs were requested to take a follow-up- action on the action points, which were formulated and announced at the end of the workshop and asked to furnish the action taken/ status through regular reports to take a comprehensive look at the actual implementation of the National Policy on Street Vendors by the various States/UTs.

2.7 On instance of the PMO, the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) has submitted their report & recommendation on the national policy suggesting some changes in the mechanism of the implementation of the policy. The report and recommendations of NCEUS was forwarded to the State/UT Govt. and some NGOs for their comments/views on the recommendation.

2.8 In order to take a comprehensive view on the report & recommendation of NCEUS, one day National Seminar on Urban Street Vendors held in New Delhi on 12.7.2006. The action points emerged from the deliberation were sent to all the State/UTs for follow up action.

2.9 On the basis of the deliberation of the Seminar and view points received from various stake holders on the report & recommendation of NCEUS, the existing policy is being revised to make it more suitable and implementable.

2.10 This Ministry proposes to frame draft model legislation on Urban Street Vendors to serve as a guideline for State/UT Governments on the basis of which they may enact the state legislation to protect the interests of the street vendors.

### **3. Projects/Schemes for the Development of North Eastern States, including Sikkim under 10% Lump-Sum Provision Earmarked for this Purpose**

The then Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation had organized a conference of Ministers of Local Self Governments/Urban Development/Housing of North Eastern States and Sikkim at Gangtok on 19-20 May, 2001. The main objective of the conference was to review the progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Ministry in these States and to evolve appropriate strategies for the special development needs of the eight States. As a follow up action of the conference, a Task Force was constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for considering project proposals from the State Governments of North Eastern Region and Sikkim to be funded out of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Fund meant for these States. A decision was taken by the Government of India that 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/Departments would be spent on the projects/schemes of development for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. Funds under this provision are non-lapsable and unspent balances under this provision in a financial year are pooled up in the non-lapsable central fund meant for these States, and are governed by the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is concerned with the project proposals for the North

Eastern States in the following identified areas:

- i) Housing projects (predominantly for the urban poor)
- ii) Poverty alleviation projects
- iii) Slum improvement/upgradation projects

Accordingly, the project proposals are invited from the State Governments of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim, and considered in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation under the 10% lump sum provision of the Ministry's budget, placed separately for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

During the year 2001-02, there was a budget provision of Rs.38 crore (Rs.19 crore under capital head and Rs.19 crore under Revenue Head). As the demand of funds for the NER projects was to be met mainly from the Capital Head only, at the RE stage, the Capital Head was increased by the Ministry of Finance to Rs. 33 crore and entire amount of Rs.33 crore was released during the year 2001-02. During the year 2002-2003, the total funds allocated for the benefits of the projects in Northern Eastern Regions and Sikkim, were Rs.62.50 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 44.17 crore was released during 2002-2003. The balance funds of Rs.18.33 crore was placed with the Non-lapsable pool maintained by the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER). During the year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.62.50 crore was provided in the budget for the benefit of the projects in North Eastern Regions and Sikkim (Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head and Rs.61.50 crores under Capital Head). In the second Batch of Supplementary Demands for the Grants 2003-04, Rs. 10.50 crore was diverted from the Rs. 61.50 crores, to SJSRY for the utilization in NER States. So the total allocation at the RE stage, under Capital Head, became Rs. 51.00 crores. The amount of Rs.1 crore available under Revenue Head was utilised under VAMBAY Scheme for the North Eastern Region and

Sikkim. Under Capital Head, total amount of Rs. 51.00 crore was released to NBCC in 2003-2004. Out of this Rs. 51.00 crore, Rs. 103.67 lakhs were released for a new project in Manipur; the rest of the amount was released as second installment for the projects sanctioned to NBCC in earlier years.

During the financial year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.83.00 crores was provided in the Annual Plan, for the benefit of the projects in North Eastern Regions and Sikkim (Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head and Rs.82.00 crores under Capital Head). Rs. 82.00 Crore was released during the year 2004-05 to BMTPC, NBCC and HPL for various new and ongoing projects. During the financial year of 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore was provided in the budget for the projects / schemes in the NER including Sikkim. At the RE stage, since total Plan budget of the Ministry was reduced to Rs. 400 crore, the allocation under 10% lumpsum provision was also reduced to Rs. 40 crore. However, by then, the Ministry has already utilized Rs. 45.06 crore during 2005-2006. During the financial year 2006-2007, an allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore was made for this scheme, which was entirely utilized for new/ongoing projects.

During the current financial year 2007-08, an allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for this scheme for ongoing projects and as on 29.02.2008. Rs.46.15 crore has already been released to executing agencies for various ongoing projects.



## 4. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

### 4.1 JAWHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system in the world. They contribute over 50% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach is essential. Accordingly, the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP). These Sub-Missions are being implemented in 63 identified cities of national importance (Annexure-I). Provision of infrastructure development in other cities and town are addressed by Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme is designed to address the needs of shelter and basic amenities in the non-Mission cities and towns. The duration of the Mission is for 7 years beginning from the year 2005-06.

### 4.2 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)

The salient features of BSUP are as follows:

- The Sub-Mission is to be implemented in 63 identified cities over 2005-2012.
- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant.
- 50% percent of the project cost in respect of cities having a population of one million or more to be borne by the Central Government.
- 90% of the project cost to be borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.
- 80% of the project cost to be borne by the Central Government for projects from the remaining cities/towns.
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses; for SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution.
- Access to Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to implementation of reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance.
- Cities to prepare City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports so as to seek Additional Central Assistance.
- Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee to consider approval of projects and project financing pattern.

#### 4.2.1 BSUP: Admissible Components

- i. Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- ii. Projects involving development/improvement/

- iii. Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- iv. Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- v. Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers / urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- vi. Construction and improvements of drains/ storm water drains.
- vii. Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- viii. Street lighting.
- ix. Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- x. Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- xi. Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor

#### 4.2.2 Funding Pattern

The Central share will be released as Additional Central Assistance (in the form of grant). The financing of the projects will be as under:

Category of cities	Grant Central Share	State/ULB/ Parastatal share, including Beneficiary contribution
Cities with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir	90%	10%
Other Cities	80%	20%

A City Development Plan is required before a city can access Mission funds. The State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals are required to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement the identified reforms (Annexure-II). Signing of this tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

#### 4.2.3 BSUP: Physical & Financial Progress (As on 19.03.2008)

251 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from 61 Mission Cities have so far been approved with total project cost of Rs. 17421.11 Crore (with Central Share of Rs. 8761.03 Crore) covering 7,87,111 Dwelling Units. The Central Share committed constitutes 64.18% of the 7-year allocation under the Mission indicated by the Planning Commission for 2005-12. Against the approved Central Share installments committed, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2127.74 Crore has been released (as first installment and some cases second) by the Ministry of Finance.

Rs. 1501 Crore was initially allocated for the year 2007-08 under BSUP. In view of the heavy demand from small and medium towns, a sum of Rs.300 Crore has been transferred to the IHSDP budget head. It is expected that the Ministry would be able to utilize the entire budget allocated under BSUP and IHSDP by the end of the year.

#### 4.3 INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT (IHSDP)

For cities/towns not covered under BSUP, Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP) has also been launched on 3.12.2005. The ongoing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Scheme (NSDP) have been subsumed in the IHSDP. The key objectives of IHSDP is to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling urban

environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The salient features of IHSDP are:

- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant.
- 80% percent of the project cost borne by the Central Government, in general.
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in special category States, including North-Eastern region.
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses; for SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/ Parastatals agreeing to implementation of reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance.
- Cities/towns to prepare Detailed Project Reports in order to seek Central Assistance.

#### 4.3.1 IHSDP: Admissible Components

- i) Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- ii) Provision of community toilets.
- iii) Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- iv) Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- v) Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings.
- vi) Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health

care including immunization, etc.

- vii) Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- viii) Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- ix) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- x) Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

#### 4.3.2 Funding Pattern

The sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatals. For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and States will be in the ratio of 90:10. The Central share will be released as Additional Central Assistance (grant). As in the case of BSUP, signing of a tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central Assistance.

#### 4.3.3 IHSDP: Physical & Financial Progress (As on 19.03.2008)

Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), 416 Detailed Project Reports from 24 States have so far been approved with a total project cost of Rs. 3969.91 Crore with a Central Share commitment of Rs. 2847.64 Crore covering 2,57,609 Dwelling Units and basic civic amenities. Against the approved 1st Installment of Rs. 1418.45 Crore, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1259.65 Crore has been released by Ministry of Finance.

Rs. 490 Crore was initially allocated for IHSDP for the year 2007-08. In view of the heavy demand from small and medium towns, a budget of Rs.300 Crore has been transferred from BSUP to IHSDP. It is expected that the Ministry would utilize the entire budget allocated under BSUP and IHSDP during the year.

#### 4.4 SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER BSUP AND IHSDP (AS ON 19.03.2008)

Governments and Urban Local Bodies draw a time-bound action plan and implement the 7-Point Charter, namely provision of

	BSUP	IHSDP
No. of States/UTs covered	30	24
No. of Cities /ULBs covered	61	391
No. of Projects approved	274	416
Total Project Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)	17421.11	3969.91
Total Central Share approved (Rs. in crore)	8761.03	2847.64
Total Dwelling units approved	7,87,111	2,57,609
1 <sup>st</sup> Installment approved (Rs. in crore)	2190.69	1418.45
2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> Installment approved (Rs. in crore)	172.93	-
ACA released (Rs. in crore)	2127.74	1259.65

- Security of tenure at affordable prices;
- Improved housing;
- Water supply;
- Sanitation;
- Education;
- Health; and
- Social security.

Education, health and social security are to be provided through convergence of existing universal services of the Government.

#### 4.5 BENEFICIARIES UNDER BSUP AND IHSDP

The targeted beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP are slum dwellers/urban poor. While a minimum 12% beneficiary contribution is stipulated under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), in the case of SC/ST/OBC and other weaker sections, it is 10%.

#### 4.6 SPECIAL FEATURE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SLUMS

Under BSUP and IHSDP both emphasis is given for integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor. Accordingly, the approved projects include physical amenities and related infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, storm water drain, roads, multi-purpose community centres, parks etc. Both BSUP and IHSDP envisage that the State

#### 4.7 KEY REFORMS

The Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) contemplate the following key reforms in areas of pro-poor governance:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter, i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security within the Mission period as per agreed timelines.
- Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross-subsidization.

These reforms are to be undertaken in conjunction with other reforms aimed at creating an enabling

framework of good urban governance for sustainable development of cities and towns.

issues and create a conducive framework for sustained urban poverty reduction.

#### 4.8 SOME KEY INITIATIVES UNDER BSUP & IHSDP

- Considering the lack of capabilities in many States / ULBs with regard to preparation of Detailed Project Reports, workshop and hand-holding programmes organized by the Ministry covering all the states and several cities; were trained.
- National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation implemented involving several resource centres/training institutions to organize training for officials and non-officials on various aspects of urban poverty and effective implementation of programmes.
- A National Network of Resource Centres comprising of reputed institutions is set up for promoting action research, documentation, knowledge management, exchange of best practices and capacity building for urban poverty alleviation
- For meeting the requirement of capacity building/research/data base building activities like preparation of State/City urban poverty/slum profiles, State/city strategy/action plan for poverty alleviation, etc., in connection with effective implementation of BSUP and IHSDP, the Ministry of HUPA has released the first installment of Rs 2.91 crore to various States/UTs.
- "Visioning Slum-free Cities" and "Slum-free Urban India" Campaign, including campaign for security of land tenure for urban poor was launched by MOS (I/C), HUPA at Tirupati on 30th May, 2007; the campaign has been carried out in several cities and will be an ongoing exercise.
- National Strategy for the Urban Poor project implemented with the support of UNDP to enhance the understanding on urban poverty

#### 4.9 STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The Ministry is focusing is on effective implementation of the projects and reforms by State Governments / Urban Local Bodies in addition to approval of DPRs following BSUP and IHSDP guidelines:

- Emphasis is accorded on good quality Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared by the States. Special attention is being given on those states which are yet to send DPRs. Two additional agencies, viz Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi and Roorkee have been empanelled for appraisal of project reports, in addition to HUDCO & BMTPC.
- It has been decided that a team of three experts be placed at the State Level Nodal Agency (in Programme Management Unit) to deal with BSUP and IHSDP projects and reforms. These experts include
  - Project Specialist in the field of Housing and Slum Development;
  - Specialist in Social Development and
  - Specialist in Community Mobilization and MIS.

These experts will closely work with other experts who will focus on the infrastructure side, supported by MoUD.

- Three experts will be placed at Urban Local Body (ULB) Level (in the Programme Implementation Unit/Agency). These experts include
  - Project Coordinator for Housing & Slum Development;
  - Social Development Officer
  - Livelihood Development Specialist
 Again, these experts will closely work with the other experts who focus on infrastructure side, supported by MoUD.

- A framework for Third Party Inspection & Monitoring is being set up to monitor quality and physical & financial progress of the projects under BSUP & IHSDP. The agencies will be empanelled by the Mission Directorate under Ministry of HUPA. The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) will appoint TPIM agency to perform the task of monitoring the progress of projects under BSUP & IHSDP.
- Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has been identified as a single point nodal agency for monitoring implementation of BSUP & IHSDP projects and supporting the Ministry in analysis of progress reports and suggesting action to be taken to improve implementation effectiveness during the Mission period.
- Implementation of projects and reforms under JNNURM calls for development of a national information system and knowledge base with focus on urban poverty for the purpose of planning, policy making, project formulation, implementation, monitoring and review, especially in the areas of slum development, provision of basic services to the poor, and affordable housing. Accordingly, a national system of data and MIS relating to housing, urban poverty, slums and construction along with networking of State Departments of Planning and Statistics, Municipal Administration and Urban Development has been launched through the scheme of Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA). The Ministry of HUPA has already put on its website ([www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)) status of projects received under both BSUP and IHSDP. The

Ministry is setting up a web enabled Management Information System (MIS) for JNNURM Project Tracking and Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System. The information will be put on the website. The website will, thus, have information on:

- Project Monitoring
- Third Party Monitoring;
- Reform Monitoring and
- Poverty Monitoring,

#### **4.10 FACILITATING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

- A Community Development Network (CDN) aiming at participation of poor through a network of Community Development Societies, Self-help Groups (SHG) and other civil society organizations for poverty reduction and livelihood development is also being set up. The network will play a role towards building up of Vision of JNNURM through participatory techniques.
- A Community Participation Fund (CPF) has been envisaged to engage the community in the process of JNNURM with the objective to encourage innovation at local level. Members of CDN, including community level organizations and resource institutions working for the urban poor, can access CPF following the Toolkit guidelines. They can also access the sources of funds available for CDN under various schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation including 5% funds meant for IEC under BUSP & IHSDP.

**TABLE-I**

**LIST OF IDENTIFIED CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (UAs)  
UNDER SUB-MISSION ON BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)**

Sl.No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
<b>a) Mega Cities/UAs</b>			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
<b>b) Million-plus Cities/UAs</b>			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
<b>c) Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population</b>			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28

12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

All State Capitals and Capitals of two Union Territories with Legislatures are proposed to be covered.

The National Steering Group may add or delete cities/towns under category-C other than State capitals. However, the total number of category-C cities under JNNURM will be kept at a reasonable level.

## ANNEXURE-II

### JNNURM – URBAN REFORMS

Urban reforms under JNNURM may include:

#### **MANDATORY REFORMS :**

##### **Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)**

- i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes a major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within the Mission period.
- iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within the Mission period. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- v) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.



### State Level Reforms

- i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- ii) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within the Mission period.
- iii) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- iv) Assigning or associating elected ULBs into “city planning function” over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

### OPTIONAL REFORMS

- i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- vii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- xii) Structural reforms
- xiii) Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

**Note:** States/ULBs will be required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs need to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up should be included in the detailed project reports.

## 5. On-Going Slum Improvement Projects being Implemented with Assistance from Department For International Development (DFID) of the Government of United Kingdom

### 5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (APUSP)

Objectives: This project is intended to bring about more effective urban poverty reduction through the convergence of poverty alleviation schemes in three programme areas, namely economic, environmental and social. The project has introduced a number of carefully selected innovations in each of the three programme areas to address identified gaps and opportunities. The project aims at ensuring greater impact on the poor by focusing on:-

- better complementary within and between the programme areas
- more effective management of resources
- improving and adapting forms of service provision that promote accountability and responsiveness;
- better access to the range of government schemes through the involvement of community based organizations in service planning, delivery, and monitoring.

Project Components: The project has three components as follows::

C1 Component - Municipal Reforms : Revenue improvement, Institutional Development, Capacity Building.

C2 Component - Environmental infrastructure: Water supply, Drainage, Roads and Footpaths, Solid

Waste Management, Street lighting.

C3 Component - Working with Civil Society: Health, Education, Livelihoods, Vulnerable groups, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Capacity building

Duration of the Project: The project period is from June, 1999 to 31.3.2008.

Cost of the Project: Under this project, DFID committed to provide Rs.745.39 crore. The budget comprises 71% financial aid and 29% technical assistance.

Coverage: 42 class I cities of Andhra Pradesh

### 5.2 KOLKATA URBAN SERVICE FOR THE POOR PROGRAMME (KUSP)

Objectives: The KUSP programme aims at: improving urban planning and governance, access to basic services for the poor and promoting economic growth in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA). The project supports the provision of infrastructure in slums, fill critical infrastructure gaps at the town level and in some cases also support infrastructure that serve two or more municipalities. In addition, the project is aimed at supporting process of economic visioning and planning involving the formal and informal business sectors and also capacity building of municipalities and state level agencies.

Cost of the Project: Under this project, DFID has committed to provide £102 million

Duration of the project: Project duration is from 14.1.2004 to 31.3.2011.

### **5.3 MADHYA PRADESH URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (MPUSP)**

Objectives: The Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor Programme (MPUSP), seeking DFID assistance of £41 million, is focused on 4 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. MPUSP programme aims at enhancing capacity and strengthening institutional systems of the state to deliver sustainable access to quality services for the urban poor. This will support the overall goal of sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth in Madhya Pradesh (MP).

Duration of the Project: The project period is from 1.9.2006 to 31.12.2011.

Cost of the Project : Under this project, DFID has committed to provide £41 million.

Coverage : Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior

The MoU of this project was signed on 13.11.2006.

### **5.4 BIHAR URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (BUSP)**

Government of Bihar has sent a proposal for seeking DFID assistance of £55 million. The project proposal includes 14 class I cities in order to provide affordable and sustainable access to basic services by poor people and to stimulate growth and opportunities for livelihoods in these areas. The proposal is under consideration of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance.

## **6. Twenty Point Programme - 2006**

The Twenty Point Programme -1986 has been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 and has been operationalised w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975. The Programme was first revised in 1982 and again in 1986. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India.

The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). It renews the nation's commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

The Twenty Point Programme – 2006 consists of 20 points and 66 monitorable items. The Ministry in consultation with the States/UTs fixes the physical targets in respect of the points mentioned below and monitors the progress made by them. The States/UTs are required to furnish Progress Report to this Ministry. The performance is rated on the basis of norms set by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – 90% and above as very good – 80% to 90% good and less than 80%

- poor. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is the nodal Ministry for the following three points:-

**(I) GARIBI HATAO (POVERTY ERADICATION) – SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (URBAN AREAS)**

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. To deal with urban poverty “Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana” has been identified.

Physical Progress (Cumulative) under USEP Component of this point may be seen at Annexure ‘A’.

**(II) SUBKE LIYE AAWAS (HOUSING FOR ALL) – EWS/LIG HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS**

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. The Point Subke Liya Aawas has the item - EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas. To deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, the items “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included.

The targets and achievements for the year 2007-08 under this point may be seen at Annexure ‘B’

**(iii) BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS) – Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter**

**viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.**

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation, Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of moderanization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers the Point titled Basti Sudhar will monitor number of Urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.

The targets and achievements for this point may be seen at Annexure ‘C’.

## ANNEXURE 'A'

**GARIBI HATAO (POVERTY ERADICATION): SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHRI  
ROZGAR YOJANA  
PHYSICAL PROGRESS (CUMULATIVE) UNDER USEP COMPONENT OF SJSRY  
UPDATED AS ON 8.2.2008**

S. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under USEP (Loan & Subsidy)				Women beneficiaries under DWCUA Groups			Number of beneficiaries under USEP (Skill Training)			
		SC	ST	Women	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Women	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16430	7668	32861	109536	8759	4087	58390	9839	4591	19678	65592
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	465	130	465	0	75	75	0	314	0	314
3.	Assam	1674	712	2511	8370	45	19	225	1793	762	0	8966
4.	Bihar	9246	673	8915	23269	9230	705	19720	1678	135	704	4891
5.	Chhatisgarh	3108	1226	2566	14225	224	154	1486	2780	1413	11349	17769
6.	Goa	57	4	136	480	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	9979	3338	16198	46235	66	4	246	12261	5073	35823	55872
8.	Haryana	6230	0	6376	21490	2381	0	5108	11430	0	26265	33368
9.	Himachal Pradesh	626	35	565	2062	153	12	416	1971	118	3699	4852
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	934	292	1519	11748	0	0	304	1817	546	0	19081
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	9429	2310	32985	41505	2604	710	15780	20513	5594	0	124326
13.	Kerala	1686	60	15627	21499	1185	11	19119	4559	713	35469	47476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19237	4574	24926	112781	3110	611	12232	34096	9690	107523	171815
15.	Maharashtra	19996	6387	23534	79073	20679	6364	64552	66449	23022	105695	228055
16.	Manipur	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	594	530	2190	4390
17.	Meghalaya	212	13810	917	1849	0	0	6	0	0	0	1692
18.	Mizoram	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	7518	0	7518
19.	Nagaland	30	50	30	1286	24	47	1995	90	614	11	814
20.	Orissa	6801	2081	11441	31948	5095	1387	14350	6370	2794	13182	28056
21.	Punjab	4156	0	2482	8566	118	0	220	8079	0	16441	16441
22.	Rajasthan	12410	1809	11149	57151	0	0	1143	10462	1013	25523	28036
23.	Sikkim	70	114	229	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9623	640	18520	40947	6163	524	31780	13078	1031	31753	55344
25.	Tripura	1296	764	1730	5191	500	200	1840	3930	2205	4916	16017
26.	Uttarakhand	155	7	153	706	6	1	30	15	0	0	154
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23422	1495	14902	162773	1904	90	10378	42092	946	35704	184959
28.	West Bengal	3453	222	10584	24290	310	50	3835	12750	1163	45917	67348
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	103	0	64	288	16	0	23	2454	1586	3689	4091
31.	D & N Haveli	0	43	18	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	437	24	298	1201	0	0	83	1078	15	2550	3200
34.	Pondicherry	796	0	1890	3451	0	0	4338	0	0	0	6603
	Total	161596	48964	243259	833245	62572	15051	267704	270178	71386	528081	1207040

Source: UPA Section, M/o HUPA

## ANNEXURE 'B'

**TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE POINT  
SUB KE LIYE AWAS IN URBAN AREAS (HOUSING FOR ALL) FOR THE ;YEAR  
2007-08  
EWS/LIG HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS  
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED (UNIT: NUMBER)**

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Target 2007-08	Achievement April,2007-Oct., 2007	Percent Achievement April, 2007-Oct, 2007
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3277	0	0
2.	Chhatisgarh	11500	1795	27
3.	Chandigarh	5449	0	0
4.	Delhi	26486	5050	33
5.	Gujarat	500	500	174
6.	Haryana	1340	42	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	252	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6474	507	13
9.	Maharashtra	52616	0	0
10.	Punjab	7500	0	0
11.	Rajasthan	2030	404	34
12.	Sikkim	4	0	0
13.	Tamilnadu	6000	1020	29
14.	Tripura	5400	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4700	1790	65
16.	West Bengal	348	224	110
17.	Lakshdeep	80	0	0
18.	Total	133956	11332	15

*Source: Progress Report for April-October, 2007 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*

## ANNEXURE 'C'

**BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)  
NUMBER OF POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED UNDER SEVEN POINT CHARTER  
POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED (UNIT: NUMBER)**

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Target 2007-08	Achievement April, 2007-Oct., 2007	Percent Achievement April, 2007-Oct.,
<b>2007</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79,320	94,37	204
2.	Assam	288	0	0
3.	Bihar	14200	2025	24
4.	Chhatisgarh	5000	0	0
5.	Gujarat	4000	2000	86
6.	Meghalaya	1125	262	40
7.	Sikkim	1000	0	0
8.	Tamil Nadu	8000	0	0
9.	Tripura	2380	7425	536
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6168	0	0
11.	Lakshadweep	20	0	0
	Total	121501	106082	150

*Source: Progress Report for April-October, 2007 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*

## 7. National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007

Shelter is one of the basic human needs just next to food and clothing. The need for a National Housing and Habitat Policy emerges from the growing requirements of Shelter and related infrastructure in the country. These requirements are growing due to the rapid pace of urbanization increased migration from rural to Urban centres in Search of livelihood, mis-match between demand and supply of sites & services and dwelling units at affordable cost and the inability of new and poor urban settlers to access formal land markets in urban areas due to the high cost and their lower income, leading to non-inclusive cities and towns and thus a non-sustainable situation. Hence, it had been decided to review National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998 and revise the same with the intention to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country and to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and

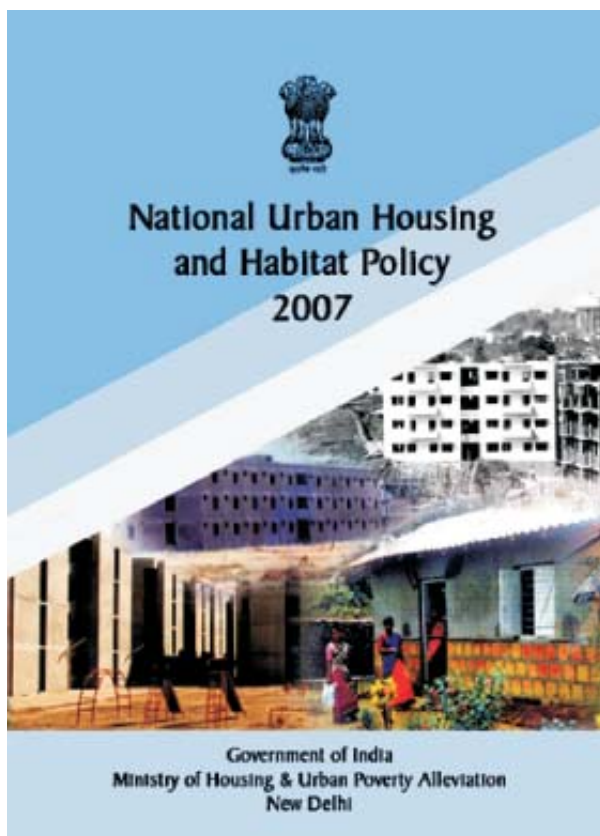
services at affordable prices to all sections in urban areas.

As per the recommendations of the Working Group on Housing for the 11th Plan, the total shortage of dwelling units at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period is 24.71 million. The total shortage during the Plan period (2007-2012) including the backlog it likely to be 26.53 million.

The new National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP-2007) has been finalized in consultation with all concerned and laid in the Parliament on 07.12.2007. The new Policy is specifically aimed to provide urban housing and other basic infrastructure particularly to economically weaker sections / the low income group and also other sections of the society at affordable cost.

The salient points of NUHHP are :-

- Focus of the Policy is on **Affordable Urban Housing for All** with special emphasis on the urban poor.
- Role of Housing and provision of basic services to the urban poor has been integrated into the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- Special emphasis has been laid on Scheduled Castes/ Tribes / Background Classes / Minorities, empowerment of Women within the ambit of the urban poor.
- The Policy focuses on a symbiotic development of rural and urban areas in line with the objectives of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act.
- Within the goal of “**Affordable Housing for All,**” emphasis has been laid on urban planning, increase supply of land, use of



spatial incentives like additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Transferable Development Rights, etc., increased flow of funds, healthy environment, effective solid waste management and use of renewal sources of energy.

- Encouraging Integrated townships and Special Economic Zones
- 10-15% of land in every new public/private housing projects or 20-25% FAR, whichever is greater to be reserved for EWS/LIG Housing through appropriate spatial incentives.
- Private Sector to be permitted land assembly within the purview of Master Plans. Action Plans for urban slum dwellers and special package for cooperative housing, labour housing and employees housing is to be prepared.
- States to be advised to develop 10 years perspective plan for housing of EWS/LIG.
- Policy gives primacy to provision of shelter to urban poor at their present location or near their work place.
- Approach will be In-situ slum rehabilitation. Relocation will be considered only in specific cases.
- Micro finance institutions to be promoted at state level to expedite flow of finances to urban poor.
- Model municipal laws to be prepared by the Central Government.
- Detailed city maps to be prepared based on GIS, aerial survey and ground verification.
- Use of proven cost effective technology and building materials to be encouraged.
- Development of mass rapid transit system at sub-regional level envisaged.
- Green cover for cities to be encouraged for balanced ecological development.
- All States to be encouraged to develop a "Habitat Infrastructure Action Plan" for all cities with a population of over one lakh.

## 7.1 ACTION PLAN ENVISAGED UNDER NUHHP, 2007

- Encouragement and support to be provided to State Governments by the Central Government for preparation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and Action Plan.
- State/UT Action plans to focus on accelerated flow of funds.
- State / UT level policy to provide road map to institutional, legal and financial incentives.
- State / UT plans to indicate concrete steps for encouraging a participatory approach.
- Periodic review of implementation of Policy and Action Plan at State level to be carried out.
- Preparation of 15-20 years perspective plans in the form of City Development Plans (CDPs) based on spatial planning at the city level.
- Setting up of High Level Monitoring Committee for periodic review and implementation of the Policy and for making amendments, modifications wherever considered necessary.



## 8. Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

Interest Subsidy scheme for Housing the Urban EWS/LIG. As per census 2001, 28% of the population in India lives in urban areas. As per estimates, between 35% and 40% of the population will live in urban areas by 2025. As per the working Group Report on urban housing for 11th Plan, nearly 32% of the population will be living in urban areas by 2012. The increased urbanization had led to pressure on the available land and infrastructure and has resulted in increased number of slums and squatter settlements, mainly due to the fact that the incoming / migrating rural to urban population and the urban EWS/LIG are hopelessly out priced in the urban land markets and the cost of land / construction is beyond affordability by the EWS/LIG sections.

New Scheme is proposed to provide an interest subsidy of 5% per annum only to commercial lenders for lending to the EWS (monthly family income ranging between Rs.3301-7300) and LIG (Rs. 3301/- to Rs. 7300/- per month) segments of the urban areas. Interest subsidy is expected to leverage market funds to flow into housing for poor. The proposed outlay for the 11th Plan (2007-2012) is Rs. 1100.00 crore, which is likely to benefit 4 lakh house-holds. An allocation of Rs.100.00 crore has been proposed under Annual Plan 2008-09. In the Budget for financial year 2007-08, a provision of Rs.30.00 crore has been made for this scheme.

The Planning Commission has accorded its "in-principle approval" to the scheme. However, clearance from the Project Appraisal & Management Division (PAMD) of Planning Commission is awaited. The EFC memo had earlier been circulated among concerned Ministries/ Departments and their comments have also been received. A proposal for convening Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)

Meeting will be referred to Department of expenditure for seeking convenience of Secretary (Expenditure) on receipt of clearance from PAMD Planning Commission. After clearance by EFC, the proposal will be placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

## 9. National Network of Nirman Kendras/ Nirmithi Kendras

The Government of India launched Building Centre Scheme in 1988. This was discontinued by the Planning Commission in 10th Plan. However HUDCO continued its efforts of strengthening the Building Centre Movement all over India by promoting building materials and technologies in the construction sector, which are environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing, yet cost-effective.

These Building Centres were conceived as 'agent of transfer' of appropriate construction technology from 'lab' to 'land'. These Centres were instrumental for capacity building and training in use of innovative cost effective technology of construction sector. In all 577 Building Centres were established, out of which 392 are functional which comes to 68 percent success rate.

The revival of the scheme will have the following potentials:

- (a) Sustaining the efforts of the past decades by making non-conventional construction technologies part of everyday construction.
- (b) Areas not reached by the programme can now be reached and become visible if reintroduced.
- (c) Increasing the usage of non-conventional cost effective new technologies so that it becomes useful to an extent that it is easily adopted by public in general in day to day construction.
- (d) Building Centres can play a useful role under JNNURUM scheme especially BSUP & IHSDP schemes for disseminating the new low cost

construction technologies to keep the cost per dwelling unit down and within manageable limits. This scheme is likely to play a crucial role in reducing costs and in translating the alternate approaches to the useful usage in the sector.

- (e) Assets build under JNNURM schemes especially housing, sanitation, water supply etc. are also to be maintained. Building Centres will train the manpower and especially women to maintain these assets and make them self-sustainable by reducing the maintenance costs. Grass root training delivery is to remain the greatest moot point in favour of Building Centres. The lot of women construction workers is to be improved and Building Centres work as primarily dedicated units to achieve this goal and probably single handedly.

A token budget allocation of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the year 2007-08. EFC Memo for the Scheme is likely to be circulated shortly to seek concurrence/comments of Planning Commission and related Ministries/Departments.

## 10. Two Million Housing Programme (2MHP) (as on 31.12.2007)

In accordance with the National Housing & Habitat Policy 1998 which focuses on Housing for All as a priority area, with particular stress on the needs of the Economically Weaker sections and Low Income Group categories, the Two Million Housing Programme was launched during 1998-99. This is a loan based scheme, which envisages facilitating construction of 20 lakh additional units every year (7lakh DUs-in Urban areas; 13 lakh DUs in Rural areas). HUDCO is to meet the target of 4 lakh dwelling units in Urban areas and 6 lakh dwelling units in Rural areas annually. The target of 2 lakh

dwelling units in Urban areas is to be met by Housing Finance Institutions [HFIs] recognized by the National Housing Bank & Public Sector Banks and the balance 1 lakh dwelling units in Urban areas by the Co-operative Sector.

The physical and financial progress of the 2 MHP since its inception [1998-1999] till 2005-06/2006-07 /2007-08 in Urban areas is as under. The progress made by HUDCO in the Rural areas under this programme is also as under:

### I. HUDCO (year-wise target, number of DUs & loan sanctioned)

YEAR	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned [Rs. in crore]	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
		URBAN			RURAL	
1998-99	400000	430399	1193.35	600000	634638	697.42
1999-00	400000	460218	1159.11	600000	654050	933.89
2000-01	400000	470881	578.87	600000	732131	643.33
2001-02	400000	401078	450.48	600000	333113	494.39
2002-03	400000	459969	2792.91	600000	413078	431.48
2003-04	400000	427455	685.77	600000	542428	590.91
2004-05	400000	254885	1055.52	600000	864857	2002.50
2005-06	400000	184597	749.28	600000	7600	48.00
2006-07	400000	60970	1500.32	600000	80000	140.00
2007-08*	400000	19406	686.82	600000		
Total	4000000	3169858	10852.43	6000000	4261895	5981.92

\*as on 31.12.2007

### II. HFIs and Public Sector Banks (year-wise target, number of DUs & loan sanctioned)

YEAR	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
		HFIs		Public Sector Bank		Total	
1998-99	200000	153932	5032.69	39739	1090.36	193671	6123.05
1999-00	200000	135035	3583.64	91460	2055.75	226495	5639.39
2000-01	200000	171496	4587.3	162240	4284.36	333736	8871.66
2001-02	200000	262991	7420.89	195624	5449.23	458615	12870.12
2002-03	200000	259772	7433.21	377319	11715.5	637091	19148.71
2003-04	200000	291955	11548.78	329376	10942.57	621331	22491.35
2004-05	200000	235250	13585.24	199425	7431.74	434675	21016.98
2005-06	200000	223038	18043.23	94039	4085.77	317077	22129.00
2006-07	200000	187267	18376.91	36439	1883.64	223706	20260.55
2007-08*	200000	87895	9347.90	8636	843.49	96531	10191.39
Total	2000000	2008631	98959.79	1534297	49782.41	3542928	148742.20

\*as on September, 2007

### III. Co-operative Sector (URBAN): (year-wise target, number of DUs & loan sanctioned)

Year	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1998-1999	100000	174944	1205.88
1999-2000	100000	88218	1240.86
2000-2001	100000	80899	1367.72
2001-2002	100000	73659	1392.90
2002-2003	100000	73461	1287.09
2003-2004	100000	89948	1538.93
2004-2005	100000	117004	1782.16
2005-2006	100000	69499	1580.44
2006-2007	100000	52121	1235.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>900000</b>	<b>819753</b>	<b>12631.46</b>

The primary responsibility for fulfillment of the targets in physical terms rests with the State Governments, while HUDCO and other agencies make the funds available in the form of loans. Hence the successful implementation of the scheme largely depends upon the cooperation of the agencies of the State Governments responsible for launching and

implementation of various housing schemes. Housing Cooperative societies and private sector will also be encouraged to participate in the housing activity in a big way provided a facilitating environment is created by the State Governments in the form of legal, administrative and fiscal reforms.

# 11. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

**11.1 Background of ILCS:** The “Integrated Low Cost Sanitation” Scheme basically aims at conversion of individual dry latrine into pour flush latrine thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age old, obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil.

**11.2** ILCS Scheme was initially started in 1980-81 through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Scheme was transferred in 1989-90 to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and from 2003-04 onwards to Ministry of UEPA/HUPA. The Scheme was implemented till 17th January, 2008 with the following components:

- i) The scheme envisaged conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit sanitary latrines and construction of new individual toilets where none exists.
- ii) The scheme was taken up on a ‘whole town coverage basis’ meaning thereby all sections of population of the town (HIG, MIG, LIG & EWS) are covered by the ILCS guidelines. Scheme was applicable to small and medium towns having a population not exceeding 5 lakhs as per 1981 Census.
- iii) The scheme was being operated through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by providing a mix of subsidy from the Central Government and loan from the HUDCO.
- iv) The Scheme was demand driven and hence no State allocation/ targets were fixed.

**11.3 Pattern of Assistance till 17.1.2008 was in the following manner:**

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/HIG	Nil	75%	25%

The Scheme was implemented through HUDCO which was providing loan and a mix of subsidy from the Central Government in a synchronised manner as per the above financial pattern and as per the unit cost of different categories of sanitary latrines (5 user unit Rs.4000/-, 10 user unit Rs.6000/- 15 user unit Rs.7000/- and no provision of Super structure).

11.4 Cumulative physical and financial progress\* of the scheme up to 31.12.2007 is as follows:

**(a) Financial Progress\***

- Cumulative subsidy Released : Rs.340.32 crores
- Total UCs Pending : Rs. 23.68 crores

**(b) Physical Progress\***

- Total no. of Dry Latrines yet to be converted : 6 lakhs
- No. of Dry Latrines Converted/ New Units Constructed : 2731676
- No. of scavengers liberated : 53733
- No. of towns declared scavengers free : 654

\*Source: HUDCO

11.5 The details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure incurred during 10<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan under ILCS are as under:-

Year	B.E	R.E	(Rs. In Crores)
			Actual Expenditure
2002-03	30.00	4.80	4.80
2003-04	30.00	4.80	4.80
2004-05	30.00	30.00	20.00
2005-06	30.00	5.00	2.00
2006-07	30.00	30.00	30.00

12.6 For the current year 2007-08, budget provision of Rs.40.00 crores has been made out of which Rs.39.99 crores has already been released to HUDCO for taking up the scheme in the States of Assam, U.P., Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir on a pro-rata basis.

12.7 Due to certain constraints/deficiencies in the present scheme, the scheme did not progress well. The major constraints were the following:

- (i) In the absence of subsidy for super-structure portion, the units were seldom completed and remained unutilized.
- (ii) In the congested areas, due to non-availability of sufficient space, the individual latrines could not be constructed with twin pits.
- (iii) Poor loan recovery from individuals. State Governments were reluctant to provide Government guarantee for securing HUDCO loan.
- (iv) The Scheme was confined to the urban areas of the country and that too for the towns with population of less than 5 lakhs.
- (v) Even the subsidy being provided to the EWS families was only 45% which was much on the lower side for the beneficiaries of the weaker section of the society which makes the scheme less demanding.

12.8 The scheme was also evaluated by

Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. and the critical findings of their report were also taken into account while revising the guidelines of the scheme. 12.9 To make the scheme more attractive and implementable the guidelines of the ILCS Scheme have been suitably revised with the approval of the Cabinet in its meeting held on 17.01.2008 and the revised guidelines have been circulated to all States/UTs and concerned Departments on 1st Feb. 2008.

12.10 The salient features of the revised guidelines are as follows:

- (i) The objective of the Scheme is to convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructures and appropriate variations to suit local conditions (area specific latrines) and construct new latrines where EWS Household have no latrines.
- (ii) The scheme is on 'All Town' coverage basis. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only.
- (iii) Targets will be fixed initially in the ratio of 75% for conversion of dry latrines with reference to 6 lacs dry latrines reported by the States so far and 25% for provision of pour flush latrines to beneficiaries having no latrines
- (iv) The scheme will be funded in the following manner:-  
Central Subsidy 75%, State Subsidy 15% and beneficiary share 10%.
- (v) The upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult / hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each two pit pour

- flush latrine. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only and does not entail a loan component. The scheme will be implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation directly.
- (vi) The States will select NGOs having adequate experience in this field who will be funded to a maximum extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Centre and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation.
- (vii) 1% of total central allocation will be retained by the Ministry every year, to be utilized for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC components.
- (viii) The project cost for converting 6 lakh dry latrines is Rs. 715.48 crores out of which central subsidy comes to around Rs.545.00 crores during the XIth Plan. The revised ILCS Scheme envisages conversion of all existing dry latrines within a period of three years (2007-2010).

## 12. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

HUDCO, since its inception in 1970, has made steady and significant strides in the field of housing and urban infrastructure financing, to emerge as the pioneer and the trend-setter. Catering to the needs of every section of the population, with a basket of delivery options both in housing and urban infrastructure development, HUDCO aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors. Having emerged as the market leader in its operational arena, HUDCO aims at consolidating its position and enhancing the performance by laying emphasis on its core competencies and exploring diversified avenues of service delivery.

The effective span of HUDCO's omnipresent techno-financial umbrella could be gauged by the fact that on an average, one in every 16 houses in the country has invariably availed HUDCO's assistance. This has earned the institution the rare distinction of being in the array of the largest facilitators of housing across the globe. In a bid to widen its coverage, HUDCO has fanned out and spread its wings far and wide, touching the daily lives of the people in every alternate town and city in India besides thousands of villages.

HUDCO is fast emerging as the only organisation of its kind for dealing with the unique needs of shelter and infrastructure development and still ensuring profitable results. HUDCO, during the three decades of its existence, has extended assistance for taking up over 141 Lacs dwelling units both in urban and rural areas. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the fraternity, of targeting the affluent middle and high income groups, HUDCO's assistance covers the housing needs of every class of the society, with special emphasis on the weaker sections and the deprived. The social mandate in line with HUDCO motto of "Profitability with Social

Justice" envisages about 92% of the total dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO are for the economically weaker section and the low income group. HUDCO has also contributed significantly to the Government's Housing Programme launched during 1998-99 by assisting 106.52 Lacs housing units within a short span of 9 years and nine months.

HUDCO continued its emphasis on the disaster mitigation front by extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. Cumulatively till 31.12.2007, HUDCO has been able to contribute over 41 Lacs houses in disaster affected regions with project cost of over Rs.4094.07 crores and HUDCO's financial assistance of Rs.2209.36 Crores. HUDCO has been advocating pre-disaster mitigation and risk reduction involving Prediction, Preparation, Prevention, Publicity and Protection, as against the prevalent post-disaster actions of Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Repairs, Renewals and Retrofitting.

Adequate basic services and appropriate social amenities along with associated infrastructure has been an integral part of HUDCO agenda of sustainable habitat development. The urban infrastructure window of HUDCO, opened in 1989, has sanctioned a total of 1391 projects (excluding sanitation schemes) with a total project cost of Rs.184171 Crores and HUDCO financial assistance of Rs.47834 Crores, contributing to the improvement in the physical quality of life of the citizens at large in the urban areas.

With the cost of construction increasing year after year, housing is becoming beyond the reach of most sections of the society and the need for utilizing cost-



effective technologies has become imperative. HUDCO has been promoting the use of alternative building materials and appropriate technologies to ensure cost-effective, environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy saving and yet aesthetically pleasing and affordable housing. The question of transfer of technology at the grass root level is addressed by the support extended to the establishment of 577 Building Centres in urban areas and 78 Building Centres in rural areas across the country.

Anchored on the cornerstones of Growth, Innovation and Leadership and equipped to face the challenges of the new millennium, the company would be striving for the pinnacle of excellence in service delivery, towards making HUDCO a household brand name. HUDCO with diligent vision, proven strengths and prudential strategies would be banking on core competencies, quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism to tap the right opportunities in achieving prolific and vibrant growth in the years to come.

### 12.1 HUDCO'S OPERATION DURING 2007-08

HUDCO during the nine months of the current year i.e. 2007-08 from April-December 2007 has achieved sanctions of Rs.4514 Crores providing assistance for construction of a 0.19 Lacs dwelling units, over 184 sanitation units, and 82 urban infrastructure projects throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.2056 Crores.

Cumulatively till December 2007, HUDCO has sanctioned 15921 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.239854 Crores (excluding HUDCO Niwas) with loan component of Rs. 77223 Crores out of which an amount of Rs.58857 Crores has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 141.29 Lacs residential units, about 67.08 Lacs sanitation units and in

undertaking 1391 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas, in over 1841 towns and thousands of villages.

During the year 2007-08, the MoU target of Rs.12219 Crores for sanction for housing and infrastructure projects, and Rs.5000 Crores of releases as part of its normal operations as well as the Housing Programme launched during 1998-99 has been setup by HUDCO. All efforts are being made to reach over Rs.12219 Crores in Sanctions and Rs.5000 Crores in releases during the current year.

### 12.2 HOUSING FOR ALL

During the year 2007-08 HUDCO has sanctioned loans of Rs.1017 Crores (Including HUDCO Niwas) for housing programme in the nine months of the year i.e. upto Dec. 2007. These schemes will provide 19406 residential units, 258 non residential buildings and 184 sanitation units. Out of total residential units sanctioned by HUDCO 54% are for the EWS and LIG families.

### 12.3 HUDCO'S OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE (AS ON 31.12.2007)

During the current financial year, HUDCO has sanctioned 195 schemes with a total loan of Rs.4514 cr. out of which Rs.1017 cr. have been sanctioned towards Housing schemes (Incl. Retail Finance) and Rs.3497 cr. have been sanctioned towards various Urban Infrastructure schemes. Further an amount of Rs.2056 cr. has been disbursed which includes Rs.533 cr. towards housing schemes and Rs.1523 cr. towards Urban Infrastructure schemes.

It is expected that during the current year, HUDCO will achieve minimum sanctions to the tune of Rs.12219 cr. (Housing : 3666 cr., UI : 8553 cr.) & disbursement to the tune of Rs.5000 cr. (Housing :

1500 cr., UI : 3500 cr.).

#### **12.4 HUDCO'S CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSING PROGRAMME OF GOVT. OF INDIA LAUNCHED DURING 1998-99.**

Under the Housing Programme of Govt. of India which was started during 1998-1999, HUDCO had been entrusted for providing loan assistance for construction of 10 Lacs units annually (6 lacs units in rural areas and 4 lacs units in urban areas, out of the 13 lacs houses in rural areas and 7 lacs in urban areas envisaged under the programme). Against the same since 1998 to 2007-08 as on 31.12.2007, HUDCO has supported a total of 106.52 lacs units in both rural and urban areas.

#### **12.5 VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY)**

VAMBAY and NSDP schemes have been subsumed in the Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. Under VAMBAY, only ongoing VAMBAY schemes (including Schemes approved in-principle) will be considered for release of GOI subsidy, subject to the furnishing of 100% due Utilisation Certificates and achieving at least 50% physical/financial progress against past releases.

#### **12.6 CUMMULATIVE STATUS**

Under VAMBAY, till 31.12.2007, Govt. of India subsidy of Rs. 93908.42 lacs has been released for construction/upgradation of 459823 dwelling units and 65580 toilet seats. Out of the same, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Govt. of India subsidy of Rs. 12358.38 lacs has been released for construction of 65580 toilet seats.

As per progress reports, 370424 DUs are completed & 39303 DUs are under progress and 58152 WCs are completed & 3358 WCs are under progress.

#### **12.7 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR(BSUP) & INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

##### **12.7.1 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR(BSUP)**

###### **Background**

- The Basic Services to the Urban Poor was launched by the Prime Minister in December 2005 with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who are residing in dilapidated conditions in the identified 63 mission cities.
- The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban slum dwellers.

###### **Role of HUDCO**

- HUDCO is one of the appraising agencies for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received under BSUP.
- HUDCO is assisting the State Govts., implementing agencies in preparation of DPRs as per guidelines.
- HUDCO is organizing Training/Workshops at various places to familiarize the agencies with the programmes/ guidelines.
- HUDCO may also monitor the progress of the project and implementation of reform agenda.

##### **12.7.2 INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)**

###### **Background**

- The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme was launched by the Prime Minister in December 2005 with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the urban

slum dwellers who are residing in dilapidated conditions.

- The existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) are subsumed in the IHSDP, to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban slum dwellers.
- The programme covers all the towns except the 63 mission towns/cities covered under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM.

### Role of HUDCO

- HUDCO is appraising agency for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received under IHSDP, keeping in view the large quantum of projects and HUDCO's extensive network of Regional Offices.
- HUDCO is assisting the State Govts., implementing agency in preparation of DPRs as per guidelines.
- HUDCO is organizing Training/Workshops at various places to familiarize the agencies with the programmes/guidelines.
- HUDCO may also monitor the progress of the project and implementation of reform agenda

### 12.8 LOAN ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS THROUGH HUDCO NIWAS

In order to reach out to the beneficiaries directly, HUDCO launched its Individual Housing Loan Window-HUDCO NIWAS in March,1999. The scheme is extremely popular with its most competitive terms, value added services and user friendly options among the public at large.

During the current financial year 2007-08 (till 31.12.2007), a loan assistance of Rs.36.40

Crores has been sanctioned for 634 beneficiaries and Rs.31.35 Crores has been released.

### 12.9 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE : TOUCHING THE DAILY LIVES OF CITIZENS

As the market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO continued extending finance for a variety of projects. During the nine months of current financial year, from 1.4.2007 till 31.12.2007, HUDCO has sanctioned 82 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs.14834.72 Crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs.3497.09 Crores. During the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO proposes to achieve the MoU targets. Against the MOU target of Rs.3500 Crores for the current financial year HUDCO has already released the Rs.1523 Crores. The balance amount will be released in the remaining three months. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:-

(Rs. In Crores)			
Sector	No.	Project Cost	Loan Amount
Water Supply	3	82.35	27.59
Sewerage/Drainage/ Solid Waste Management	0	0	0
Transport & Roads/Bridges	6	1092.95	78.34
Area Development	1	19.61	17.50
Commercial & Others	50	13336.64	3148.49
Social Infrastructure	22	303.18	225.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14834.72</b>	<b>3497.09</b>

### 12.10 SPECIAL INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North-Eastern States through a special allocation of 10 percent of its annual allocations for North-Eastern States under its housing portfolio. During the nine months of the current financial year HUDCO has sanctioned 12 housing schemes with a project cost of Rs.51.58

Crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs.43.12 Crores. This would help in construction of 286 dwelling units in the States of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland (excluding Hudco Niwas).

Beside above HUDCO has also sanctioned 11 Urban Infrastructure projects with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.35.45 Crores in the state of Nagaland.

### **12.11 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES THROUGH BUILDING CENTRES**

HUDCO continued its efforts in strengthening the Building Centre Movement towards promoting environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing and yet cost effective and affordable building materials and technologies in the construction sector. 577 Building Centres were sanctioned out of which 387 Building Centres are doing good works in propagating the innovative building materials and technologies and others are in various stages of establishment. So far (till 31.12.2006), total grant of Rs.2216.10 Lacs has been sanctioned for Urban Building Centre out of which Rs.1678.44 Lacs has been released.

### **12.12 ESTABLISHMENT OF ADARSH GRAM/ADARSH BASTI**

HUDCO continued its programme for development of Model Villages(Adarsh Gram) and Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti)for providing integrated inputs of physical planning, architectural design, efficient utilization of land and appropriate technologies ensuring user participation, use of innovative/renewable sources of energy etc., with a convergence mode in all the States and Union Territories. HUDCO's cumulative sanctions upto 31.12.2007 is of 116 Model Village/Basti with total grant of Rs.3891.83 Lacs.

### **12.13 TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY TOILETS & SANITATION PROGRAMME**

HUDCO has formulated above scheme where community toilets can be proposed in busy market places, bus stands, Railway Stations, Schools, Institutes, Hospital, slums etc. The implementing agency can be any corporate sector NGO, CBO, Local Govt., State Govt. Institute etc. HUDCO will provide grant of 50% of total project cost or Rs. 20,000 per WC whichever is less, after the agency invest their share in the project. Upto December, 2007 HUDCO has sanctioned 26 schemes (including In principle) for Rs.945.80 lacs as HUDCO grant for the schemes.

### **12.14 RESOURCE MOBILISATION INITIATIVES**

In 2007-08, HUDCO has been able to mobilize an amount of Rs.2361.08 crores upto 31.12.2007. The resources were generated through a prudential mix of bank loans, bonds and public deposits (both short term & long term) so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. With upgradation of HUDCO to Mini-Ratna status in 2004, no further equity infusion is being received.

### **12.15 CONSULTANCY INITIATIVES**

In line with its techno-economic mandate, HUDCO continued to extend considerable technical and design guidance to the local bodies and the borrowing agencies at large. A distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy by utilizing its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of planning, designing and project appraisal.

In addition to the architectural consultancy, the fee based consultancy assistance has been expanded to cover preparation of Detailed Project Report for housing/slum development as well as infrastructure

development in various cities and towns, as well as appraisal of project reports for funding/approval by the Government for projects under the JNNURM programme. In addition, preparation of City Development Plans/Master Plans for various towns has also been given a special emphasis in the recent past. HUDCO has also recently initiated efforts to undertake assignments for Project Management Consultancy towards diversification of its sphere of fee-based consultancy activities. Another significant initiative taken by HUDCO, is the decentralization of its consultancy activities to the Regional Offices. With this initiative, many of Regional Offices such as Chennai, Jaipur, Patna and Kohima have started showing good potential for undertaking consultancy/fee based assignments at the regional level, along with their normal operational activities of loan sanctions and disbursements and appraisal and monitoring of housing and infrastructure projects financed by HUDCO.

At present, a large number of consultancy assignments are in hand both at the Corporate Office and at Regional Offices. Some of the major assignments are the Pilgrimage Center at Solophok for Sikkim Govt., development of various Bus Terminals and Utility Infrastructure Projects in Rajasthan, preparation of DPRs for BSUP projects in Bihar, preparation of CDPs for Bodh Gaya and Goa, preparation of Master Plans for 10 towns in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand etc.

### 13. Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)

HSMI is operating as Research & Training Division of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a core group of qualified and experienced professionals from various disciplines. HSMI continued its efforts to provide capacity building to the professionals engaged in the Housing & Urban Development Sectors including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Financial Institutions etc. HSMI is the nodal institute on behalf of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to coordinate various training and documentation activities under IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component of SJSRY.

During the current year (till 31.12.2007), HSMI activities covered a series of training research and related activities, the detail of which are briefly indicated as below:

#### (I) Training:

During the period 2007-08 (till 31.12.2007), HSMI has organized training programmes for agency professionals and had drawn participants from Urban Local Governments, other Urban Sector Agencies/Local Bodies and other Institutions. An International Training programme was organized at Mysore in collaboration with UN Habitat. Programmes for the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India includes seven SJSRY programmes for the professionals of Urban Local Bodies. HSMI in association with NAREDCO had organized three Training Programmes for the Real Estate Professionals upto 31.12.2007. The total training man days achieved as on 31.12.2007 through the programmes for the agency professionals is 2999.

HSMI had also organized in-house Training Programmes for HUDCO employees during the period covering areas like Consultancy Management, Project Appraisal, Project Management, Legal Issues in Financing of Housing & Infrastructure Projects, IT application, HR issues etc. The achievement of man days on training programmes as on 31.12.2007 is as below;

S. No.	Description of Targets	No. of Participants	Man days achieved
1.	Training to HUDCO Employees during 2007-08 (till 31.12.2007)	372	1304
2.	Training to Agency professionals during 2007-08 (till 31.12.2007)	368	2999

**(II) Research & Evaluation Activities:**

Following are the major research activities undertaken during the period:

- Professional support to Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India to prepare “National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy – 2007”, Country Profile for Local Governments, Background Notes and Papers on Gender Equality & Urban Safety, Observations and Comments on other related issues, draft Key Note Addresses, Talking Points and Speeches on various theme areas.
- Under National Strategy for Urban Poor (NSUP), HSMI is supporting Members of the National Core Group with funds available from National Strategy for Urban Poor.
- First draft of the “National Policy on Slum Free Cities : Framework for Development of Urban Low Income Settlements” has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India.

**(III) Other Activities:**

- Professional support to Ministry of Housing

& Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India on World Habitat Day activities (October, 2007)

- Organise Special Orientation Programme for Probationers of Indian Foreign Service-2006 batch (September, 2007)
- Publication of HUDCO Magazine “SHELTER” (3 Issues) Vol.10.1, Vol.10.2, and Vol.10.3 (1000 copies each).

**(IV) Networking Activities:**

HSMI carried out a series of professional networking with various National and International agencies to exchange experience and expertise on areas of urban governance, housing and related issues. These include participation of HSMI and HUDCO officers in the international level training programmes, seminars, workshops etc.

HSMI also carried out networking with various stakeholders within India, covering State level institutions under the networking of HUDCO Chair, NHB, RBI, NAREDCO and other HFIs.

**VIGILANCE FUNCTIONS IN HUDCO**

Besides investigation of complaints, several steps for improving preventive vigilance were initiated during the year. Corporate Vigilance Department suggested changes on the basis of DPE guidelines in the procedure for investment of short term surplus funds which have been incorporated in the revised guidelines. As part of leveraging technology through e-governance, at the instance of Corporate Vigilance Department, a training programme was organized on e-tendering, e-payment, payroll wherein 35 officers participated. The Company is now procuring goods and services largely by uploading its notices for tenders on HUDCO’s website.

Inspection of Regional Offices at Chandigarh, Jammu, Kohima, Bhopal, Mumbai, Lucknow and

Jaipur was carried out during the year and employees were detailed about preventive aspects of Vigilance. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 12<sup>th</sup> November to 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 at Head Office as well as at all the regional offices with focus on preventive vigilance. One handbook, covering various facets of vigilance activities for raising the level of awareness on vigilance matter was released during the week.

## **ORGANISATIONS NETWORK & HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

With the emerging new scenario and competitive environment, HUDCO's approach has been to increase professional inputs in shelter and infrastructure projects at all stages of the project cycle. To achieve this, HUDCO utilizes professional skills available in house as well as elsewhere in the country. The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.12.2007 is 1073, out of which 569 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, systems, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relation, documentation etc.

From being an organization that operated only from its Corporate Office in Delhi till 1983, with a view to ensure its speedy services to all regions, HUDCO has laid emphasis on decentralization of its activities. HUDCO has spread its wings to develop a closer and stronger rapport with the agencies in various States and to identify new ones in different regions.

HUDCO is making profit since its inception and based on the performance, the HUDCO Board of Directors in its 241<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 17.11.1997 had reviewed the various criteria required for seeking Mini-ratna status to HUDCO based on the guidelines issued by the Government on the subject

matter. Accordingly recommendations were forwarded to the Ministry for conferring Mini-Ratna status to HUDCO. HUDCO was granted Mini-Ratna status with respect to Financial and Operational Autonomy during the year 2004.

Besides the operational heads both in the Corporate Office and the Regions, there are key-positions of Sr. Executive Directors/ Executive Directors which are specialized posts in areas like Resources Management, Internal Audit, Retail Finance, Law, HRD, Management Services, Training, Technology & Works and Vigilance.

The ever-changing business environment calls for more responsive and innovative approaches to stay in the competitive market. HUDCO is reorienting its corporate strategies to achieve corporate goals.

With a view to enhance competitive capabilities of its human resources, 504 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2007-08 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007). As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 the total employee strength was 1073 comprising of 569 executives and 504 non executives. The total number of women employees as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 was 289. HUDCO also continued its efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women employees to ensure their best contribution.

The Corporation continued to follow the Government policies on reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs. Out of the total strength, there were 190 SCs, 64 STs, 84 OBCs, 20 physically handicapped and 31 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

With reference to Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pension order dated July 2001, HUDCO has adopted Citizen Charter where details of activities undertaken have been taken care of. The Citizen Charter has been put on HUDCO Website for publicity and awareness.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO has been making concerted efforts to implement the Official Language Policy of Government of India in all its offices and encouraging the employees at all levels to achieve the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Various Hindi workshops and meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held regularly at the corporate office as well as at all Regional Offices during the year. All the meetings at the corporate office were presided over by the Chairman of Official Language Implementation Committee, Head Office and at Regional Offices, by the respective Regional Chiefs. This year full Sept, 2007 was celebrated as Rajbhasha month at Corporate Office as well as in its Regional Offices, during which period, in addition to promote the use of Hindi in official work, various competitions were organized in HUDCO. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected our Head Office as well as Chandigarh, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata Regional Offices. In addition, in-house inspections of twenty three Ros/Dos were also undertaken.



## 14. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

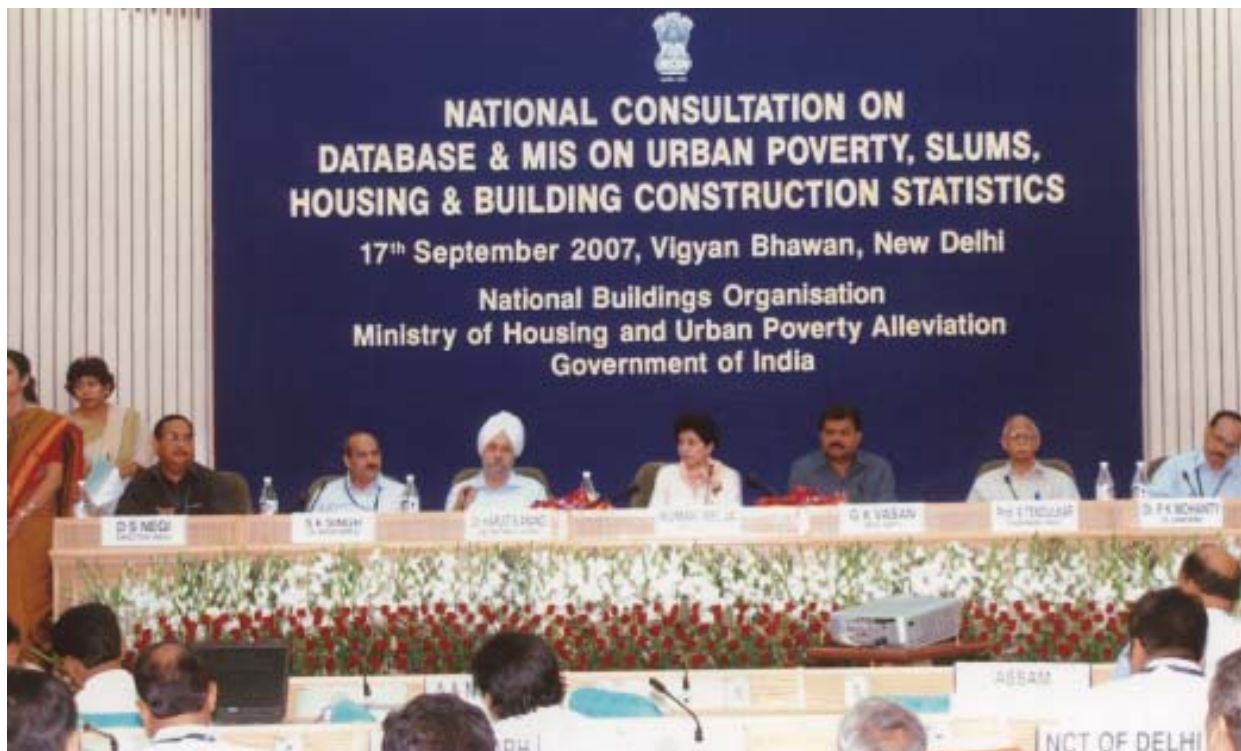
The National Buildings Organization (NBO), an attached office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has been functioning as an apex organization in the country for collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities. Having regard to the changing requirements under various socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing, construction, slum development, urban poverty alleviation and related activities, and also to ensure that the schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are supported with appropriate database, MIS and knowledge inputs, the National Building Organization was restructured in March 2006.

The restructuring has assumed special significance in the context of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. JNNURM is the single largest

initiative ever launched in the country to address the issues of urban infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor. The Mission will be implemented over a period of 7 years (2005-2012). The Government of India has committed Additional Central Assistance to States to the tune of Rs.50,000 Crore. The National Buildings Organisation is designated by MoHUPA as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and review of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM

The mandate of the restructured National Building Organization is envisaged to be follows:

- To act as a national resource centre and repository on urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related statistics,



National Consultation on Database & MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics organised by National Buildings Organisation

- networked with similar resource centres at State and Urban Local Body levels and internationally;
- To collect, collate, validate, analyse, disseminate and publish building construction, housing and other related statistics and statistical reports from time to time;
  - To bring out compendiums on urban poverty, slums, housing and building construction statistics and applied research publications analyzing statistical data gathered from various sources such as the Census, NSSO etc;
  - To create and manage a fully computerized data centre equipped with appropriate systems and e-governance tools to store, manage, retrieve and disseminated urban data as and when needed for policies and programmes;
  - To conduct regular short-term sample surveys/field studies in various pockets of the country to study the impacts of plan schemes being run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries and to gather primary data as needed;
  - To undertake socio-economic research relating to design, formulation, implementation, monitoring, review and impact evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and projects covering areas such as slum development/upgradation, affordable housing and basic services to the urban poor;
  - To develop a documentation centre relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction, and related urban statistics which can function as a repository of urban resources, including best practices and innovations;
  - To organize capacity building/training programmes for the officers and staff of Government of India, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies engaged in collection and

dissemination of urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction, and related urban statistics;

- To coordinate and collaborate with State Governments/Municipal Authorities/ Research & Training Institutions/Statistical Institute/ International Organisations as nodal agency catering to data and MIS needs of urban policy-makers, planners and researchers in areas relating to urban poverty, slums, housing etc;

The National Buildings Organisation has carried out the following major activities during the last 11 months (01/04/07 to 29/02/08)

#### **A. Implementation of Recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC):**

As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission to look into the various aspects of the construction sector, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Construction Statistics under the Chairmanship of Addl. Director General, CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was constituted with a view to review:

- i) The current status of construction statistics, identifying data gaps in relation with the requirements of National Accounts,
- ii) Conceptual issues, methodological problems and organizational difficulties in collection of current building construction statistics.
- iii) Viable system of regular collection and compilation of current building construction statistics including review of the existing schedules and annexure.

The TAC has submitted report to the Government of India in June 2006, which has accepted all the recommendations. NBO is pursuing actions on recommendations of the Committee to develop a system of collection of statistics on housing and construction of other buildings in urban areas of

the country.

### **B. Launch of a New Plan Scheme:**

A new plan scheme of NBO viz., “Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA)” was launched aiming at the development and maintenance of national a database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics. Its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, other Ministries and State Governments with an information base and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty, slums and housing. It seeks to specially support the effective implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission – Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The four pillars of “USHA” are: database including MIS & sample surveys; action research; impact assessment; and capacity building/training.

Under this Central Sector Scheme “Urban Statistics for HR and assessments (USHA)”, by 29.2.2008 NBO has released funds to 29 States/UTs amounting to Rs.4,69,63,400/- (Four crores sixty lakhs sixty three thousand four hundred only) for procurement of computers, printers, UPS, system software and other accessories to be used for collection and collation of building construction, housing, slums and poverty statistics, including sample survey data.

### **C. Launch of Software for Online Transmission of Data:**

National Buildings Organisation (NBO) has implemented a state-of-the-art decentralized web-based online system BRIKS – Building Related Information and Knowledge System. Using BRIKS the e-Unit in NBO will be up-linked to State

Governments – Departments/Bureaus of Economics & Statistics and Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Urban Development Authorities, Research and Training Institutions etc. This decentralized system will help overcome the constraints of data collection faced by NBO and will ensure timeliness of data, data completeness, data accessibility and data visibility to multiple stakeholders. BRIKS will allow NBO and all the users of the system to:

- (a) Adopt holistic approach for evolving developmental schemes
- (b) Continuous development of assessment schemes
- (c) Research
- (d) Training and capacity building

### **D. Conferences/ Meetings/Training/ Capacity Building Programmes:**

A National Consultation on “Database & MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics” was organized by National Buildings Organisation (NBO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 17th September, 2007, which was inaugurated by Kumari Selja, Minister of State (IC) for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister of State (IC) for Statistics & Programme Implementation was the chief guest and Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, Chairman, National Statistical Commission presided over the consultation.

The Conference drew a road map for building the proposed national database on urban poverty, slums, housing, and construction statistics to cater to the needs of various stakeholders at Central/State and Urban Local Body level as well as research and training institutions for online transmission of data on urban issues by developing partnerships between NBO and State Government and reputed resource centres.



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation releasing the publication brought out by NBO during the National Consultation on Database & MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics**

So far two Regional level and four State level training and capacity building programmes on collection of Housing and Building Construction Statistics have been conducted to train more than 1300 officers/officials of State DES/LSGD/State PSUs/other state construction agencies engaged in collection of housing statistics.

#### **E. National Network of Resource Centres:**

NBO has been identified as an integral part of the National Network of Resource Centres established by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to undertake action research, capacity building and change management programmes under the National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation launched in March, 2007. The operational and thematic areas entrusted to NBO for specialization are:

Operational areas: Data-base on slums, poverty,

housing & construction, Project appraisal under JNNURM.

Thematic areas: National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty & Slums, Data Centre and MIS Cell in MoHUPA, Project Management & Support Unit for JNNURM, Capacity building programmes in MIS/GIS/projects tracking system for JNNURM.

#### **14.1 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION AND ROLE OF NBO**

JNNURM comprises two broad segments, namely (i) the Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and (ii) the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) covering 63 identified mega, metro, capital and cities of heritage and historical importance. The other cities and towns in the country are covered under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and

Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP which cater to housing and basic amenities for the urban poor, especially slum dwellers.

The National Buildings Organisation is designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring, capacity building programmes and review of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

So far more than 60 Regional/State level training and capacity building programmes, workshops/ review meetings were organized, including 39 for this financial year, for effective implementation of JNNURM. NBO coordinated all these programmes.

The National Buildings Organisation has proposed to carry out the following activities in a time-bound manner:

A. Release of 5 annual publications by Socio Economic Research Unit of NBO namely (i) Compendium on Housing Statistics, (ii) Compendium on Urbanisation Statistics, (iii) Compendium on Urban Poverty Statistics, (iv) Compendium on Urban Slums Statistics (v) Urban Poverty & Slums- Compendium of Research/ Analytical Papers.

B. Operationalisation of Data Centre and a National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Slums and Housing providing knowledge resources including e-resources and developing a knowledge network with research, training and academic institutions (National Network of Resource Centres).

C. A state-of-the-art fully computerized, MIS on building construction, housing, urban poverty and slums backed by appropriate hardware and facilities for operating the MIS will be put in place.

This unit will operate closely with State Governments Departments/Bureaus of Planning & Statistics, Municipalities, and Development Authorities etc.

D. NBO will also be releasing annual statistical studies and analytical papers based on published statistics on the following subjects: Demography, Urbanization, Housing, Basic Amenities, Slums, Poverty, Informal Sector, Education, Health, Social Security, Municipalities, Contribution of Cities to GDP etc.

E. It is proposed to conduct training/capacity building programmes camps to impart training to the officials of State/LSGD/State PSU/other state construction agencies engaged in collection of housing statistics so as to institutionalize a data system.

14.2 Details of activities undertaken for implementation of Citizen Charter in National Buildings Organisation

- (i) The Citizen Charter is already uploaded on the website of NBO ([www.nbo.nic.in](http://www.nbo.nic.in))
- (ii) One officer of the rank of Deputy Director is notified as a Public Grievances Officer for public grievances.
- (iii) It is also proposed to print the Citizen Charter of the Organisation in all future publications of NBO.

### 14.3 FINANCIAL PROGRESS (AS ON 29.02.2008)

Under the Plan Scheme "USHA", a total of Rs.5,90,63,755 /- (Five Crores Ninety Lakhs Sixty Three Thousands Seven Hundred Fifty-Five only.) have been utilized out of the total allocation of Rs.7.60 Crore for the year 2007-2008(Plan).

Under the Non Plan Head, Rs.10,309,995/- (One Crore Three Lakhs Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety Five only) have been spent so far out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,25,00,000 / ( Rs. One Crore Twenty-Five Lakhs) for the year 2007-08.

Table 1

## Growth of Population (1901-2001)

(In Million)					
Year	Total	Rural	%age share	Urban	%age share
1901	238.4	212.6	89.2	25.8	10.8
1911	252.1	226.2	89.7	25.9	10.3
1921	251.3	223.2	88.8	28.1	11.2
1931	278.9	245.5	88.0	33.4	12.0
1941	318.6	274.5	86.2	44.1	13.9
1951	361.1	298.7	82.7	62.4	17.3
1961	439.2	360.3	82.0	78.9	18.0
1971	548.2	439.1	80.1	109.1	19.9
1981@	683.3	523.8	76.7	159.5	23.3
1991*	846.3	628.7	74.3	217.6	25.7
2001	1028.6	742.5	72.2	286.1	27.8

Source: Registrar General of India

@ Includes projected population of Assam where 1981 census was not conducted.

\* Includes projected population of J & K where 1991 census was not conducted.

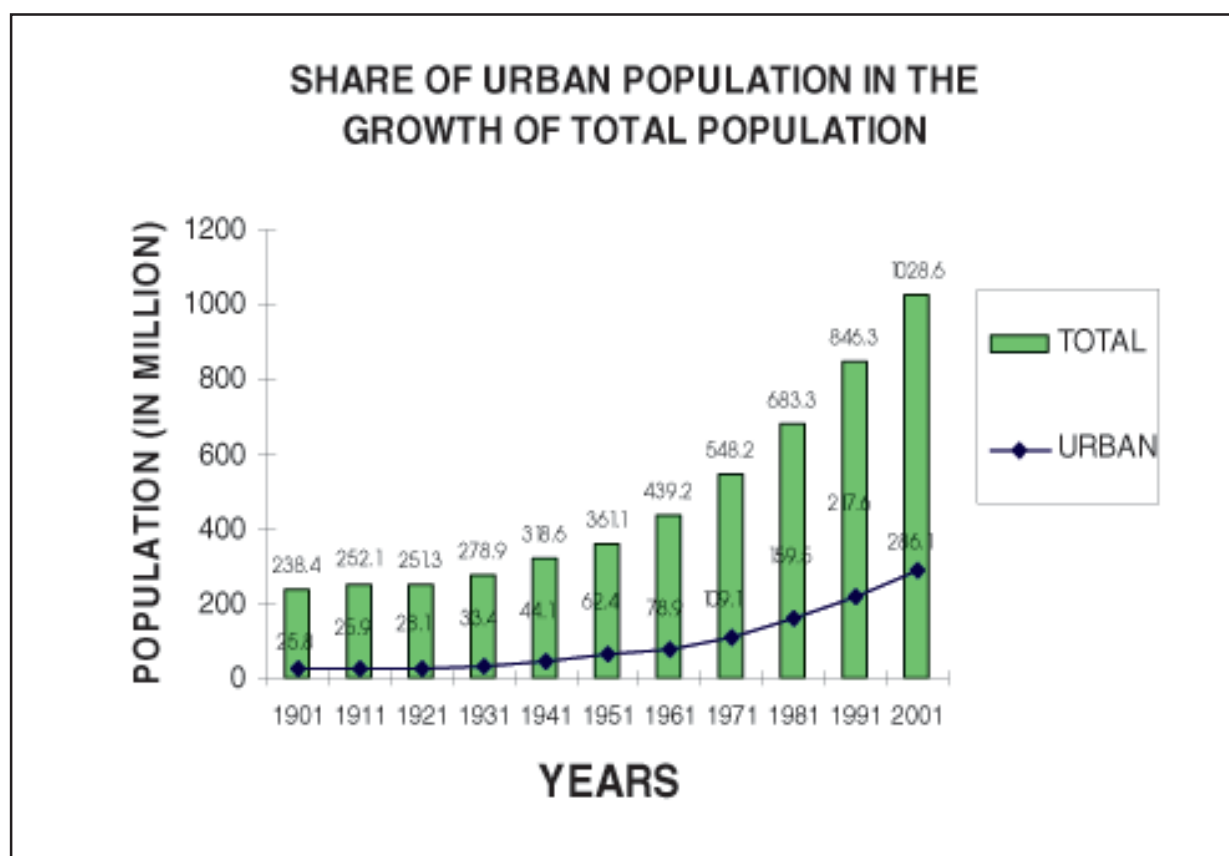


Table 2

**Growth of Urban Agglomerations & Towns by Size  
Class/Category during 1901-2001**

(In Numbers)

Year	Class/Category of Cities/Towns						
	All Classes	Class -I	Class -II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class -V	Class-VI
1901	1917	25	44	144	427	771	503
1911	1909	26	38	158	388	750	546
1921	2047	29	49	172	395	773	626
1931	2219	31	59	218	479	849	580
1941	2424	49	88	273	554	979	478
1951	3060	76	111	374	675	1195	629
1961	2700	107	139	518	820	848	268
1971	3126	151	219	652	988	820	296
1981*	3949	226	325	883	1247	920	348
1991**	4615	322	421	1161	1451	973	287
2001	5161	441	496	1388	1561	1041	234

Source: Registrar General of India

Size class by population

I – 100000 & above,  
IV – 10000-19999

II – 50000 – 99999,  
V – 5000-9999

III – 20000-49999  
VI – Less than 5000

\* Excludes figures for Assam where census of 1981 was not held.

\*\* Excludes figures of Jammu &amp; Kashmir where census of 1991 was not conducted.

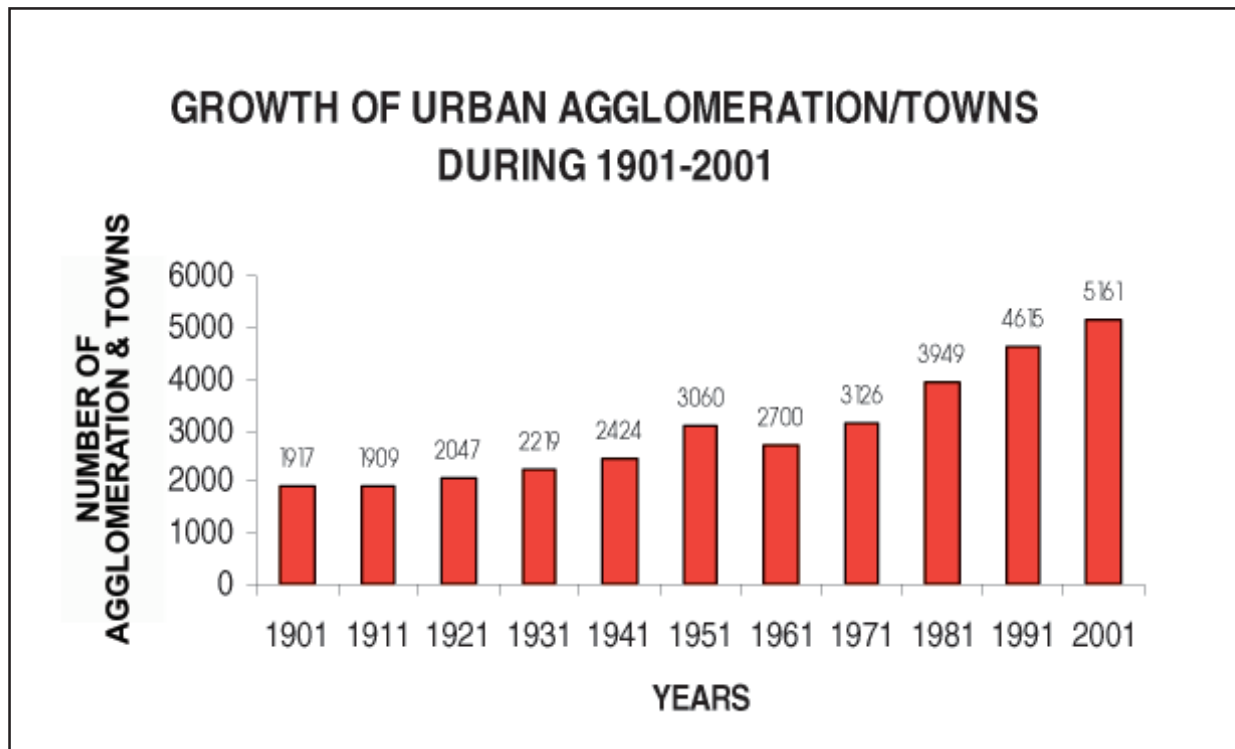


Table 3

## Number of Houseless Households &amp; Houseless Population

Year	Houseless Households			Houseless Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	...	...	...	12.65	9.70	1.95
1971	5.65	3.88	1.77	19.86	15.20	4.66
1981	6.16	4.13	2.03	23.43	17.24	6.19
1991	5.22	3.05	2.17	20.07	12.82	7.25
2001	4.48	2.60	1.88	19.44	11.65	7.89

(In lakh)

Source: Registrar General of India

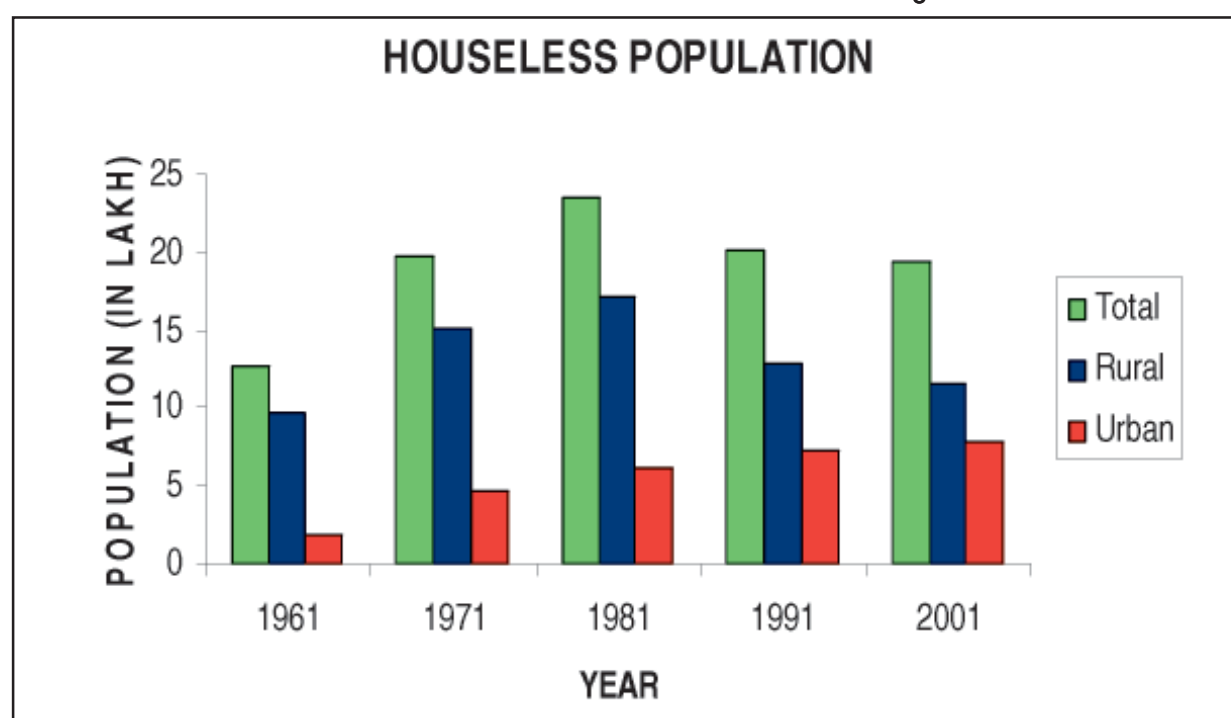


Table 4

HOUSING STOCK, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING SHORTAGE  
IN URBAN INDIA, 1991-2007

	1991	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2007
	(In Million)						
Pucca	29.8	40.07	42.13	44.28	46.55	41.17	47.49
Semi Pucca	6.2	6.64	6.72	6.80	6.83	8.08	9.16
Kutcha	3.2	3.35	3.37	3.40	3.42	2.74	2.18
Households	40.7	50.08	51.85	53.67	55.56	55.8	66.30
Housing shortage	8.23	7.57	7.36	7.18	6.93	10.56	24.71

Source: National Buildings Organisation



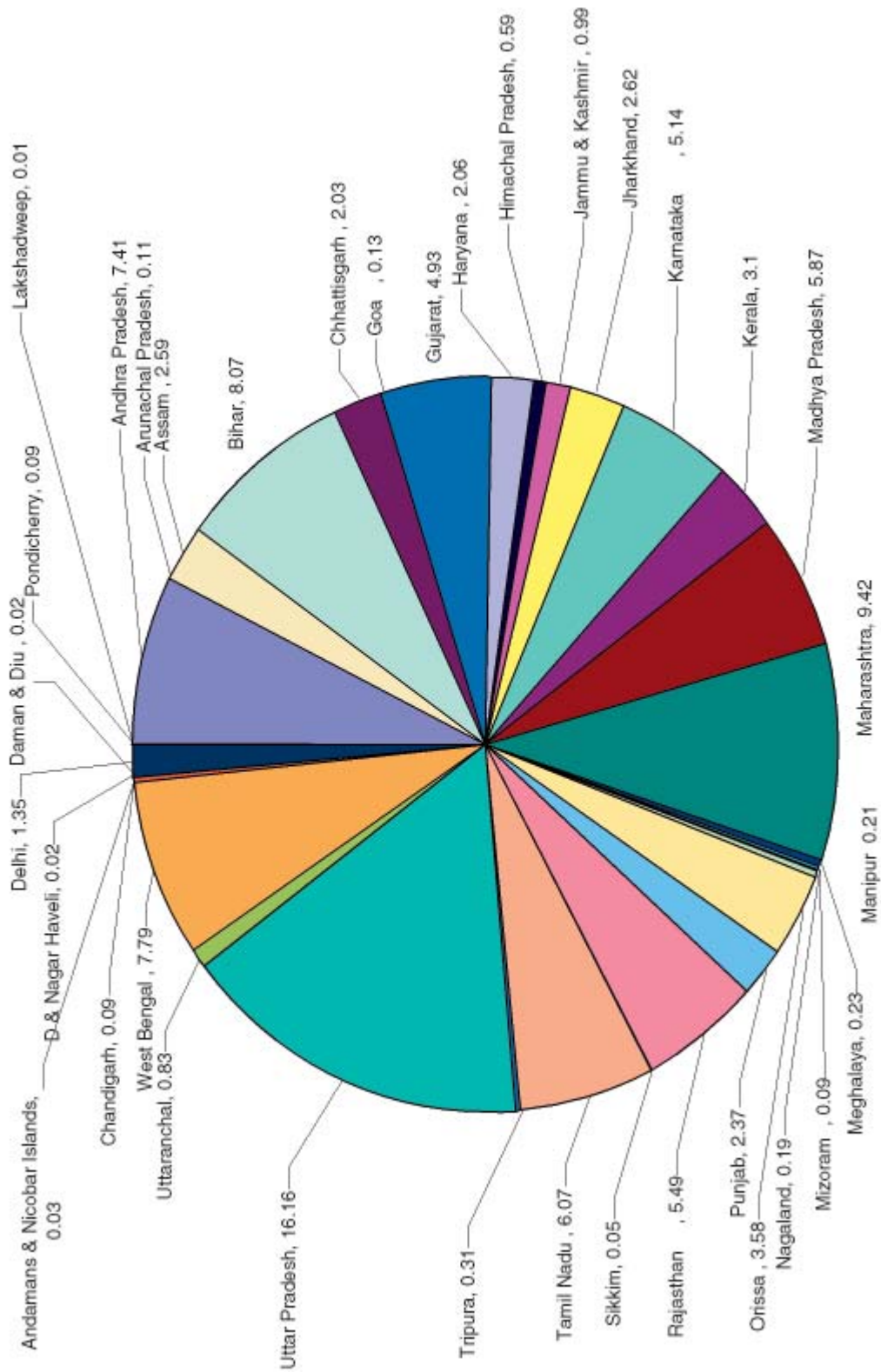
TABLE 5

**POPULATION TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES BY SEX  
AND PERCENTAGE  
SHARE OF POPULATION IN TOTAL POPULATION - 2001**

India/State/UTs	Total Population		% share in Total Population	
	Persons	Males		Females
1	2	3	4	5
India	1028610328	532156772	496453556	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	76210007	38527413	37682594	7.41
Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	579941	518027	0.11
Assam	26655528	13777037	12878491	2.59
Bihar	82998509	43243795	39754714	8.07
Chhattisgarh	20833803	10474218	10359585	2.03
Goa	1347668	687248	660420	0.13
Gujarat	50671017	26385577	24285440	4.93
Haryana	21144564	11363953	9780611	2.06
Himachal Pradesh	6077900	3087940	2989960	0.59
Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	5360926	4782774	0.99
Jharkhand	26945829	13885037	13060792	2.62
Karnataka	52850562	26898918	25951644	5.14
Kerala	31841374	15468614	16372760	3.10
Madhya Pradesh	60348023	31443652	28904371	5.87
Maharashtra	96878627	50400596	46478031	9.42
Manipur	2166788	1095634	1071154	0.21
Meghalaya	2318822	1176087	1142735	0.23
Mizoram	888573	459109	429464	0.09
Nagaland	1990036	1047141	942895	0.19
Orissa	36804660	18660570	18144090	3.58
Punjab	24358999	12985045	11373954	2.37
Rajasthan	56507188	29420011	27087177	5.49
Sikkim	540851	288484	252367	0.05
Tamil Nadu	62405679	31400909	31004770	6.07
Tripura	3199203	1642225	1556978	0.31
Uttar Pradesh	166197921	87565369	78632552	16.16
Uttaranchal	8489349	4325924	4163425	0.83
West Bengal	80176197	41465985	38710212	7.79
Andamans & Nicobar Islands	356152	192972	163180	0.03
Chandigarh	900635	506938	393697	0.09
D & Nagar Haveli	220490	121666	98824	0.02
Daman & Diu	158204	92512	65692	0.02
Delhi	13850507	7607234	6243273	1.35
Lakshadweep	60650	31131	29519	0.01
Pondicherry	974345	486961	487384	0.09

Source: Registrar General of India

**Percentage of population to total population - 2001**



Source: Registrar General of India

Table 6

## Urban Housing Shortage in India by States

*(in million)*

State	2001 Urban	2007 Urban
Andhra Pradesh	0.95	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02
Assam	0.14	0.31
Bihar	0.35	0.59
Chhatisgarh	0.08	0.36
Goa	0.02	0.07
Gujarat	0.99	1.66
Haryana	0.21	0.52
Himacal Pradesh	0.01	0.06
Jammu Kashmir	0.07	0.18
Jharkhand	0.11	0.47
Karnataka	0.66	1.63
Kerala	0.31	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	0.39	1.29
Maharastra	1.37	3.72
Manipur	0.03	0.05
Meghalaya	0.02	0.04
Mizoram	0.01	0.04
Nagaland	0.00	0.03
Orissa	0.37	0.50
Punjab	0.21	0.69
Rajasthan	0.30	1.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.54	2.82
Tripura	0.03	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	1.04	2.38
Uttaranchal	0.08	0.18
West Bengal	0.64	2.04
A& N Islands	0.01	0.01
Chandigarh	0.02	0.08
D & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.01
Delhi	0.53	1.13
Lakshawdeep	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.03	0.06
All India	10.56	24.71

Source : National Buildings Organisation

Table -7

## Poverty Lines at National Level (Rs. Per capita per month)

Year	Rural Nominal	Urban Nominal	Price Rise in consumption basket(Rural)	Price Rise in consumption basket (Urban)
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	49.63	56.76	100.0	100.0
1977-78	56.84	70.33	114.5	123.9
1983	89.50	115.65	180.3	203.8
1987-88	115.20	162.16	232.1	285.7
1993-94	205.84	281.35	414.7	495.7
2004-05	356.3	538.6	717.9	717.9

Source: - Planning Commission of India

The poverty line at all India level is based on URP- consumption

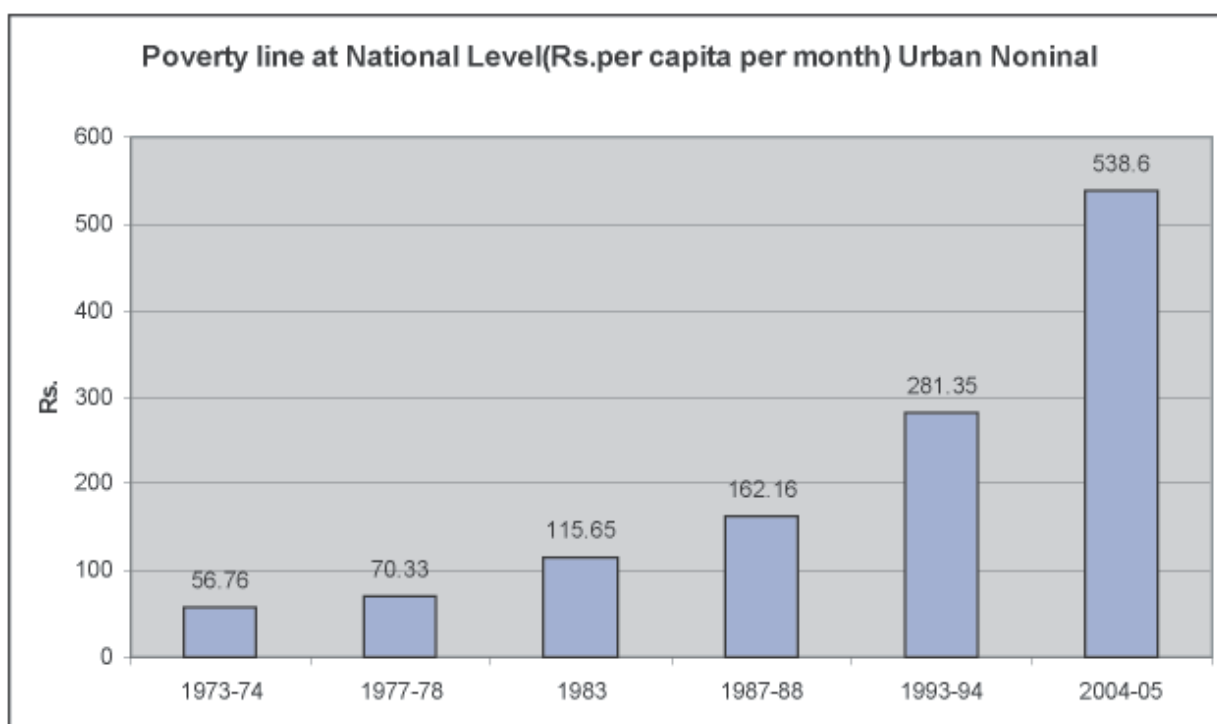
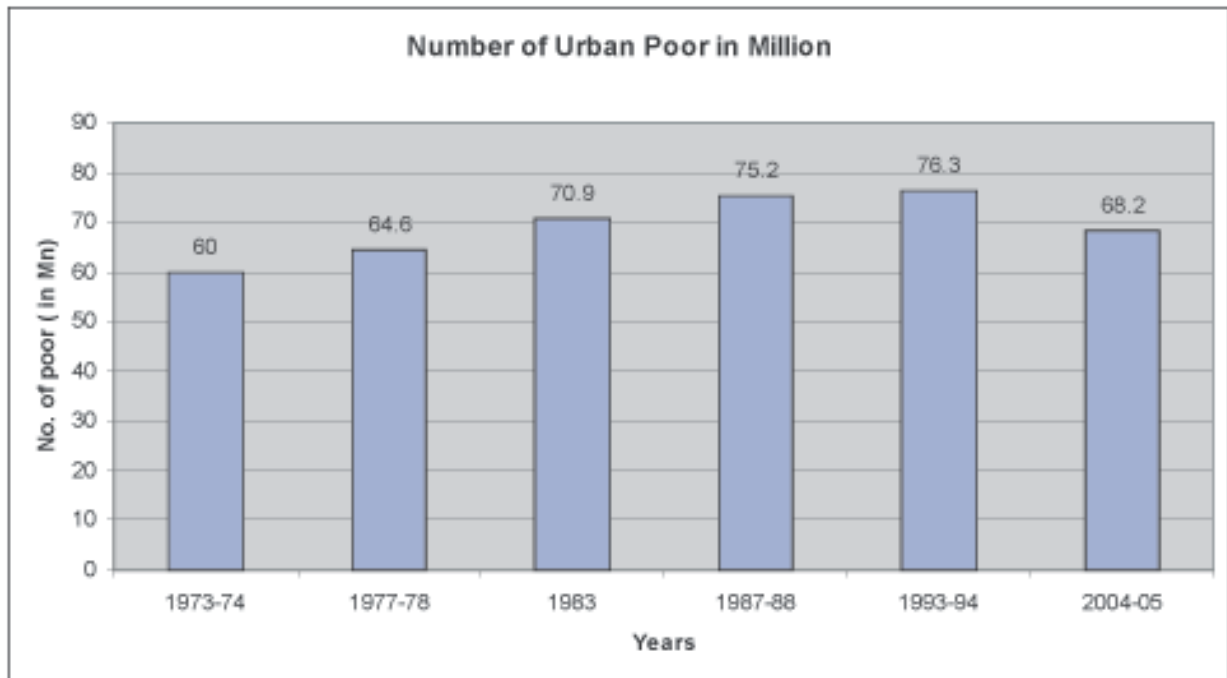


Table -8

## Poverty Ratio (Head Count Ratio)

Year	Poverty ratio (%)			No. of poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
2004-05	21.8	21.7	21.8	170.3	68.2	238.5

Source: - Planning Commission of India



## 15. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

### 15.1 BACKGROUND

Hindustan Prefab Limited (A Govt. of India Enterprise) is functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, since 1955. The Company has its Registered Office and Factory situated at Jangpura, New Delhi 110014.

### 15.2 MANAGEMENT

HPL is managed by the following Board of Directors:

- Sh. Jaiveer Srivastava, Chairman & Managing Director full time Official Director of HPL.
- Sh. S.K Singh, IAS [Joint Secretary (Housing)], Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Part Time Official Director of HPL.
- Dr. R.K Vats, IAS (Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor), Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation), Part time Official Director of HPL.

### 15.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company has on its pay rolls 338 regular, 25 contract and 32 compassionate employees as on 31.12.2007. Full Time CMD took over the company w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2006.

### 15.4 BUSINESS SEGMENT

Prior to September 2004, HPL had areas of operations in two segments namely:

1. Manufacturing and supply of Prefab Components like P C Electric Poles, P C Railway sleepers, RCC Housing components & Vayutan – aerated cement concrete blocks.
2. Project Management Services.

When the production process in the factory ceased to function, HPL has been concentrating on Project Management Services.

### 15.5 PROJECTS

HPL has entered into project management services by involving partial/fully pre-fabrication technology for:

- Various Construction Projects (Residential, Commercial, Subways etc. of various government departments).
- Construction of affordable Mass Housing
- Institutional Buildings
- Infrastructure Projects & Interiors
- Real Estate
- Bridges

### 15.6 CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS ON 31-12-2007

Particulars	(Rs. In Crores)
Authorized Capital	10.00
Paid-up capital	6.97
Outstanding Central Govt. Loan	48.62
Interest liability on outstanding Central Govt. Loan	71.26

### 15.7 PERFORMANCE UPTO 31-12-07

Turnover	(Rs. In Lacs)
Factory Turnover	0.31
Project Turnover	2243.00
	2243.31

During the year under review, the Management concentrated on enhancing order book position and after securing sufficient orders, it is now busy in completing the preliminary works on various Projects.

## 15.8 ORDER BOOK POSITION

The net value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2007

	(Rs. In Crores)
Factory	Nil
Project works	1065.00

## 15.9 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The fabric of Corporate Governance in the Company is woven keeping in mind transparency and commitments to its clients, employees & Govt. and also to provide quality, fairness and excellence in the areas of operations. To provide affordable housing to the poor all over the country is the constant endeavour of the company since inception. HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and will also review its procedures/ systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing economic environment in the country.

## 15.10 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During the year under review, the company witnessed a cordial atmosphere prevailing in the industrial relations.

## 15.11 WELFARE

Uniforms are provided to the class-IV employees, security personnel and drivers. Canteen facilities are provided to all employees at subsidized rates.

## 15.12 VIGILANCE

Security arrangements have been tightened in and around the factory areas. Effective steps were taken for preventive vigilance, detective surveillance and punitive action. Surprise checks were conducted by the officiating Chief Vigilance Officer. Sh. D. S. Mishra, Dy. Manager (Corporate) has been looking after vigilance work of HPL.

## 15.13 WELFARE OF SC/STS :

SC/ST Cell was set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer and is headed by Sh M.K Gupta, Asst. Manager (P&A). This cell continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government norms. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives. Backlog in promotions has been filled up for the posts where eligible candidates are available. During the year following Welfare activities pertaining to SC/ST were undertaken.

Activities relating to Tribal sub-plan and special component plan for SC/ST are a subject of State Govt. However Scheme of special interest-free advance to the employees belonging to SC/ST and weaker sections of society continued in the company. A total amount of Rs 9.22 lacs was advanced to SC/ST communities during 01.04.2007 to 31.12.2007 as below:-

Types of Advances	No. of (SC/ST) employees	Amount paid Rs/Lacs
Annual Salary Advance	77	5.22
SC/ST Advance	45	3.12
Festival Advance	51	0.77
Cycle Advance	7	0.11
		9.22

## 15.14 ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION FOR ENVIRONMENT

HPL took the following steps for the abatement of environmental pollution in the Company.

- It has developed well maintained park in and around the office
- The premises are also surrounded by well grown up trees and greenery which helps in controlling the pollution to the large extent.
- The factory and office premises are always kept clean and tidy by engaging cleaning agencies on day to day basis.



Kumari Shelja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for HUPA inaugurating Low Cost Housing Project (Constructed by HPL) for Safai Karamcharis at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), along with CMD, HPL & Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, Arunachal Pradesh.

### 15.15 USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period, three meetings were held on 25-05-2007, 29-09-2007 and 31-12-2007, which were attended by all HOD's. Hindi weeks were observed in the month of June & Dec 2007 and a Hindi month was observed in the month of September 2007.

### 15.16 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The company is observing Anti terrorism day, Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year. All the employees took pledge on the respective days.

### 15.17 ISO CERTIFICATION

Company is now ISO-9001 Certified and keeping

the documents/records as per the requirement of ISO. Audit has been done for the renewal of certification for the year 2007 and this certificate was got revalidated up to 14-12-08 for the following:

- Designing and production of all Precast Concrete Components;
- Planning, Designing & Construction of Civil Engineering Projects;
- Testing of various Civil Engineering raw materials and products;
- Design of concrete Mixes.

Surveillance Audit along with awareness programme was conducted by the Auditors of ISO certifying Authority NQAQSR Certification Private Ltd, M-64 Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi. HPL has been found to comply fully with the requirements of ISO-9001-2000.



### 15.18 DETAILS OF DELHI POLICE, NORTH –EAST PROJECTS & OTHER ACTIVITIES OF HPL

Delhi Police have entrusted Construction Projects in Delhi at Seven locations i.e. Rajinder Nagar, Kamla Market, Todapur, Mandir Marg, Rohini Sector 3 & Sector 22 & Mahipalpur costing approximately valuing Rs.100 Crores for the construction and modernization of Police Stations, Residential facilities etc. and EPFO works for construction of Regional Offices at Vellore (TN) Ranchi, Bhopal, Mumbai and Goa.

HPL has been awarded the construction of cost effective houses for Safai Karamchari's in Arunachal Pradesh by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The work involves Civil Construction including electrical, sanitary and plumbing works and site development consisting of drainage, roads

etc. at sites located in Itanagar, Passighat, Tawang, Nirjuli, Roing, and Deporizho. The value of these projects is approximately Rs 1 600 lacs. The works at Itanagar has been completed and work at other places is in full swing.

Projects under Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have already been awarded to HPL in the States of Chattisgarh, Bihar, Meghalaya & Mizoram and the value of the work is approximately Rs.800 Crore.

Projects under National Rural Health Mission have been awarded in the state of Kerala for a value of approximately Rs.100 Crore. Tsunami project for Rs. 25 Crore have also been awarded in the state of Kerala in the Health Sector.

Company is also trying to develop more business in and around NCR of Delhi.



Type III and Type IV Residential Accommodation for Delhi Police by HPL

## 16. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was established in 1990-91 to bridge the gap between laboratory development and field application of innovative building materials and technologies. BMTPC in its endeavour to promote the use of innovative and environment-friendly building materials and construction technologies has initiated series of activities for the accomplishment of multi-faceted objects, enshrined in the mandate of the Council.

Over the years, the Council has focused on the promotion and development of the innovative, cost-effective, environment-friendly and energy-efficient building materials and technologies. However, of late with the active support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Council has also undertaken a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY) {now subsumed under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of JNNURM}. In its technology development, promotion and dissemination efforts, the Council developed technologies for use of bamboo in housing and building construction and constructing demonstration structure in the North Eastern Region including setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centres. For strengthening techno-legal regime for safety against natural hazards, the Council, based on the Model Byelaws prepared with Council's support, is also assisting the State Governments in modifying their Building Bye-laws for safety against natural hazards.

The Council is actively involved in the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It has been designated as one of the Appraisal Agencies for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports received under BSUP and IHSDP

from identified Mission Cities under JNNURM. The Council has also been assigned the task of monitoring these projects.

The activities of the Council are structured in such a manner that it not only focuses on the various operational areas of the Council but also leads to the tangible results with societal benefits. In view of the changing scenario in the housing sector, the Council in recent years has reoriented its approach towards promotion and marketing of technologies through intensive evaluation, dissemination and demonstration of cost effective building materials and construction techniques. The role of the Council in the light of this new strategy is reflected in the following objectives:

1. To promote development, production, standardisation and large-scale field application of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies in housing and building sector.
2. To promote manufacturing of new waste-based building materials and components through technical support, facilitating fiscal concessions and encouraging entrepreneurs to set up production units in different urban and rural regions.
3. To develop and promote methodologies and technologies for natural disaster mitigation, vulnerability & risk reduction and retrofitting/reconstruction of buildings and disaster resistant planning of human settlements.
4. To provide support to professionals, construction agencies and entrepreneurs in selection, evaluation, upscaling, design engineering, skill-upgradation, and marketing for technology transfer from lab to land in the area of building materials and construction.

## 16.1 MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2007-2008 (UPTO DECEMBER, 2007)

### 16.1(a) Disaster Mitigation, Management and Preparedness

1. The Council undertook the project of retrofitting of MCD school buildings in Delhi so that the awareness could be generated among the people as well as various government agencies about the need and techniques of retrofitting. In the series of seismic strengthening and retrofitting of MCD School buildings in Delhi, retrofitting of following 4 more MCD School Buildings were carried out successfully during the year:

- Rana Pratap Bagh (Civil Lines Zone),
- Ramesh Nagar, No. 1, Girls (West Zone),
- Ahata Thakur Dass, Girls (Karol Bagh Zone)
- Ram Nagar Bhawan (Sadar Paharganj Zone)

The retrofitting work was done based on Indian Standard "IS 13935:1993 Repair and Seismic Strengthening of Buildings – Guidelines", under the overall guidance of Dr. A.S. Arya, National Seismic Advisor.

2. During the course of retrofitting work in MCD schools, Training Programme for Field Engineers of MCD was also organized on "Retrofitting of masonry Buildings - Theory & Practice, in association with Municipal Corporation of Delhi on August, 18, 2007, at Town Hall, MCD, Delhi. The Training Programme was chaired by the Additional Commissioner, MCD and Dr. A.S. Arya, National Seismic Advisor gave the Keynote Address. The Training Programme was attended by about 250 MCD Engineers of all levels. Presentations were made by the experts on theoretical and practical aspects of assessment and Retrofitting of Masonry Buildings for improving Earthquake Resistance and Vulnerability Atlas of India.

3. The Vulnerability Atlas of India brought out

by the Council, was recognized as "GOOD PRACTICE" amongst the cases received for Best Practices by the UN-HABITAT under Dubai International Awards for the year 2006. The Council is preparing State/UT-wise Vulnerability Atlases upto Taluka level on the basis of the revised digitized Atlas of India. Taluka-wise risk tables are under preparation. Survey of India has been approached to provide digitized boundary data for making hazard maps.

The Council is also preparing the CD version of the Vulnerability Atlas of India in PDF format.

4. In the series of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) sponsored one day Technical Workshops on Model Amendments in Town and Country Planning Act, Zoning Regulation, Development & Control Regulation and Building Regulation for safety against natural hazards, BMTPC during the year organized two more workshops in:

- a. Chandigarh , June 7, 2007
- b. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, June 13, 2007

Officials from various state Govt. departments including engineers and architects attended these workshops. Some of the State Governments have initiated actions to modify their respective bye-laws on the basis of specific modifications suggested. The Council has so far organized one day technical workshops in 17 States and UT's.

5. A presentation on revised Vulnerability Atlas of India was made before the Vice Chairman and other Members of National Disaster Management Authority. It was subsequently also presented during two days National Workshop on "Science and Technology in Disaster Management, Earthquake Landslide and Tsunami" organized by NDMA. Two sets of panels on 4 Hazard Maps have been given on request to NDMA for display in their office. On NDMA's request, BMTPC prepared Proforma for collection of data for vulnerability and risk assessment for their consideration.

6. More than 1000 Booklets on retrofitting techniques to be adopted in Jammu & Kashmir in English and Urdu languages have been circulated in villages and remote areas of Uri and Tangdhar for wider dissemination of such techniques amongst the masses.

7. The Council organized a Crash Training Programme on "Retrofitting of Buildings and their Foundation-Slope System in Earthquake and Landslide Prone Areas" jointly with Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Vellore from 8-10 October, 2007. Prof. N.V.C Menon, Hon'ble Member, NDMA, GOI inaugurated the three day Training Programme. 35 professionals and M.Tech. students participated in the programme.

8. Training Programme on Retrofitting of Buildings and their Foundation-Slope Systems in Earthquake and Landslide was also organized in New Delhi jointly with VIT Vellore from 28-30 November, 2007.

9. The Council provided technical inputs to the National Disaster Management Authority in preparation of Guidelines for Tsunami Mitigation.

10. In the series of Short Term Training Courses with IIT Roorkee, a Training Programme was organized on "Codal Practices on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction" from December 6-8, 2007 at New Delhi.

11. The Council has initiated a project for preparation of Geo-Technical Guidelines for Disaster Resistant Structures. The proposals were invited from IIT Roorkee, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur and VIT Vellore. The proposals received from them are under processing. These guidelines will be useful in planning and designing of the housing/ infrastructure projects.

12. The Council brought out a brochure titled "Disaster Prevention and Mitigation – Major Initiatives by BMTPC" for information dissemination.

### **16.1(b) Human Settlements and Building Design**

1. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had assigned BMTPC the task of construction of demonstration houses using cost effective technologies within the ceiling limit prescribed under VAMBAY. The salient features and status of the projects are as under:

#### **Nagpur (Maharashtra)**

The duly completed 70 demonstration houses have been handed over to the Nagpur Improvement Trust, the nodal agency of the State Government. The Demonstration Housing Project at Nagpur, Maharashtra comprises of 70 dwelling units having Ground +1 structure with built up area of each unit as 181 sqft. and future expandable area of 88sqft. The project consists of 10 blocks, each block having 7 dwelling units. There are 4 dwelling units on ground floor and 3 dwelling units on first floor. USP of the project is that all the occupants on the first floor will also get future expandable area in the form of open terrace. The cost of model unit is Rs.275 per sq.ft.

The project is a live example of field level application of cost effective building materials. Some of these are:

- i) Under-reamed piles for foundation
- ii) Solid/Hollow blocks using flyash/gypsum for Masonry
- iii) Filler slab for floor/roof
- iv) Precast RCC door frames
- v) Door shutters from wood substitutes
- vi) RCC lintel and tie beams at ground level for earthquake resistance

#### **Dehradun (Uttarakhand)**

The construction of 100 houses has been completed in all respect at three locations. Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of HUPA visited the demonstration houses and interacted with the beneficiaries. The houses constructed at each



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY constructed by BMTPC at Nagpur, Maharashtra.**

location are 28 units, 38 units and 34 units. This project is special in a way that these demonstration houses were constructed for lepers who were living in dilapidated kuccha houses at the same location. The area of each DU is 181 sq.ft. and the cost per sq.ft. is Rs.250/-. Cost effective technologies which have been used in this project are as under:

- i) Precast RCC planks and joists for roofing.
- ii) Solid concrete blocks for walling
- iii) RCC door frames
- iv) Precast elements like Chajjas, shelves etc.



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY constructed by BMTPC at Dehradun, Uttarakhand.**

#### **Kudalu (Karnataka)**

There are 70 Dwelling Units having Ground+2 structure. Finishing work of all 70 dwelling units is nearing completion. The area of each DU is 201 sq.ft. and the cost per sq.ft. is Rs.298/-. Cost effective technologies which are being used in this project are:

- i) RR masonry in foundation and plinth
- ii) Solid concrete block masonry using flyash bricks in superstructure
- iii) Precast R.C. planks and joist system for ground and first floor slab



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY being constructed by BMTPC at Kudalu, Karnataka**



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY being constructed by BMTPC at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh**

iv) RCC door frames

**Bilaspur (Chattisgarh)**

In Bilaspur, 100 houses are being constructed for slum dwellers. The masonry work of 1<sup>st</sup> floor level in all 8 blocks consisting of total 100 dwelling units is nearing completion. By selecting this design, open expandable space has been provided to occupants on First Floor. The area of each DU is 181 sqft. and the cost per sq.ft. is Rs.222/-. Technologies and building components used in this project are:

- i) Flyash Bricks for walling
- ii) Precast RCC Beam and curved planks for roofing.
- iii) Ferrocement Stair Case
- iv) RCC Door Frames
- v) Precast RCC chajjas etc.

**Trichi (Tamilnadu)**

There are 100 dwelling units of single storey designed in cluster approach. Finishing work of the 100 houses is nearing completion. The area of each



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY being constructed by BMTPC at Trichi, Tamil Nadu**



**On-site production of Flyash Blocks during the construction of Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY at Trichi, Tamil Nadu**

DU is 172 sqft. and the cost per sq.ft. is Rs.232/- . Cost effective technologies which have been used in this project are:

- i) RR masonry in foundation and plinth
- ii) Concrete block masonry using Flyash bricks in superstructure
- iii) Filler slabs
- iv) RCC door frames

2. The Council has initiated a project for construction of demonstration houses in Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh using cost effective technologies. The State Government has been approached for identification of land. The land has been identified for Rai Bareilly and Amethi (UP). The drawings and estimates have been prepared for commencement of construction work. Regarding the other two locations in Haryana and West Bengal, respective State Governments have been requested for early identification of suitable land.

3. The Council has revised the book on "Standards and Specifications on Cost Effective Building Materials and Technologies". This also includes analysis of rates for these technologies.

4. In view of the specific thrust of the Ministry of HUPA on integrating the community facilities such as community centres, schools, etc. with the overall livelihood issues, the Council prepared design layouts for Integrated Informal Markets on cost and time sharing basis. These have also been submitted to the Ministry for consideration.

## **16.2 Activities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission**

1. 33 Detailed Project Reports from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Bihar, Sikkim, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand and Gujarat were appraised by the Council. The project cost appraised by BMTPC was worth Rs. 2215 Crores. These were considered by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and approved in various meetings. In addition, the Council also appraised two DPRs received under IHSDP of JNNURM from the State of Uttarakhand worth Rs. 5.85 Crores.

2. Mission Directorate, JNNURM, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has designated

BMTPC for monitoring of BSUP & IHSDP projects including physical and financial progress, implementation of reforms and capacity building programmes. The Council has signed the Memorandum of Agreement with the Mission Directorate, JNNURM and is also embarking upon multifaceted initiatives to re-orient itself, to ensure an effective output as a Monitoring Agency.

3. As desired by Mission Directorate, JNNURM, BMTPC prepared the revised DPR Formats & Guidelines and submitted the same for consideration. The revision of the format was felt necessary in the light of experience gained with implementation of scheme and various CSMC decisions.

4. In Bihar, a presentation was made on the preparation of DPRs under BSUP projects of JNNURM and also discussions were held with the Chief Secretary of the State. Besides presenting the overall activities of the Council in the field of innovative housing technologies, it was agreed that BMTPC will be putting up an exhibition on innovative housing technologies and would conduct a one day seminar on this topic.

5. In line with the thrust areas of the Ministry to generate JNNURM projects from the States who have not sent BSUP projects, visited Chandigarh and had detailed discussions with the Govt. of Punjab for BSUP projects in the mission cities of Ludhiana and Amritsar. Various intricacies involved in the preparation of DPRs were deliberated in detail with Chief Town Planner, Govt. of Punjab, Chief Engineer JNNURM Cell and other senior officers of the LSG department of the Govt. of Punjab.

6. Assisted in preparation of DPR of Kanpur under BSUP, JNNURM. Site visits were also made by the BMTPC in Ludhiana and Surat in connection with JNNURM projects. Also visited Chandigarh alongwith Secretary (HUPA) on 24-25<sup>th</sup> September 2007 to discuss the preparation and submission

of BSUP and IHSDP projects under JNNURM with the Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.

7. The Council, with the support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, organized a one day Workshop in Haridwar (U.P.) on 18.8.2007 on various aspects of DPRs under BSUP of JNNURM. The objective of the workshop was to fine-tune the appraisal process with special attention on preparation of check lists and methodologies of appraisal for technical aspects like sewerage lines and their connectivity, water supply & drainage issues, solid waste management, housing and their structural requirements. The workshop was attended by about 26 participants from IIT Roorkee, Central Building Research Institute Roorkee, Central Road Research Institute Delhi, NEERI, Sulabh International, HUDCO, NBCC etc.

8. The Council has actively taken part in the capacity building programmes organized by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for the capacity building of the municipal functionaries in preparation of DPRs for the BSUP and IHSDP projects. Presentations were made at following programmes:

- 7-8 May, 2007 at Amritsar
- 18-19 June, 2007 at Shimla
- 13-14 July, 2007 at Patna
- 3-4 August, 2007 at Guwahati
- 8 August, 2007 at Pune
- 17-18 August, 2007 at Haridwar
- 10-11 Sept., 2007 at Lucknow.
- 1-2 November, 2007 at Dehradun.

9. Ten numbers of suggestive/model housing unit Plans and Designs in the form of cluster layout plan were prepared for dissemination by the Ministry of HUPA to the various urban local bodies all over the country.

### **16.3 Network for Technology Transfer**

1. BMTPC in cooperation with ICAMT-UNIDO





**International Workshop on “Emerging Trends in the Cost Effective Housing Technologies”, organised by BMTPC from 23-25<sup>th</sup> May 2007, at Bangalore, Karnataka.**

organized a three day International Workshop on “Emerging Trends in the Cost Effective Housing Technologies”, from 23-25<sup>th</sup> May 2007, at Bangalore, Karnataka. 61 delegates from India, China, U.K, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal attended this event. The delegates comprised of policy-makers, professionals, experts, scientists, entrepreneurs, etc. in the field of Housing and Building Technologies. National level participants included delegates from various States & Union Territory Housing Boards, State Slum Clearance Boards, DSIIDC Delhi, Municipal Corporations, CSIR Labs, Cane & Bamboo Training Centre, Guwahati, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corpn. Karnataka, A.P.I.I.D.C. Hyderabad etc. In the Workshop technical papers were presented by experts on new & green technologies, composites, experiences of Nirmithi Kendras etc. Country presentations were given by representatives of Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. The Workshop was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister of Housing, Govt. of Karnataka. Secretary, Ministry of HUPA, GOI delivered the Keynote Address.

2. Draft Guidelines were prepared after discussion with the representatives of HUDCO, HSML and M/s Seeds for revival of the Building Centre Scheme under the guidance of the committee constituted by Ministry of HUPA with members from HUDCO and BMTPC. The guidelines are under consideration of the Ministry.
3. ED, BMTPC attended the 21<sup>st</sup> session of Governing Council of UN-HABITAT at Nairobi, Kenya as a member of delegation led by our Hon’ble MOS, HUPA held during 16-20<sup>th</sup> April, 2007.
4. A 3-member delegation from Mozambique visited BMTPC on 2.4.2007 to have discussion on the Technical Cooperation in the field of Low Cost Housing. A detailed presentation on the multi-faceted activities of BMTPC was made before the visiting delegation.
5. Detailed discussions were held with the Nepalese Delegation on April 30, 2007 for Technical Cooperation in the field of low cost



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation delivering the inaugural address during the "Roundtable Meeting on Innovations in Building Technologies" organized by BMTPC on 21 August 2007 at New Delhi**

housing, organized by NCHF.

6. Mr. Kassu Yilala, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Works and Urban Development, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia visited the Council. A visit to the housing projects for industrial workers in Delhi was also organized on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007. The Hon'ble Minister showed keen interest in the Indian low cost housing technologies.

7. A "Round Table Meeting on Innovations in Building Technologies" was organized by the Council on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2007 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The objective of this meeting was to know about the work being done by various R&D institutions in the area of innovative building materials and technologies and to work out Action Plan for BMTPC for transfer of potential technologies from lab to field. The meeting was inaugurated by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI. The Keynote Address was delivered by Dr. H.S. Anand, Secretary (HUPA) and

Shri S.K. Singh, Jt. Secretary (H) also addressed the august gathering. The meeting was attended by representatives of 24 institutions comprising of R&D institutions, private sector organizations etc,. The day long meeting covered various aspects of innovations in building materials sector.

8. Detailed presentation on the initiatives of the BMTPC in the field of innovative and cost effective technologies was made in the International Conference organized on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2007 by UNIDO Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation in New Delhi. The Conference was attended by 30 high level administrators, professionals and policy-makers from various countries of African continent.

9. BMTPC with the support of ICAMT-UNIDO jointly organised two days International Technology Workshop on "Innovations in Cost-Effective Construction Technologies" with specific focus on appropriate and affordable housing technologies

on 27-28<sup>th</sup> December 2007 at Patna (Bihar). The Workshop was inaugurated by the Jt. Secretary (H), MoHUPA. This workshop focused on the various cost-effective, environment friendly and alternative building materials and housing technologies. The two days programme was attended by more than 100 delegates and was addressed by eminent national and international experts, technologists and product manufacturers. About 10 Agencies exhibited various alternative building products & housing technologies which provided a perfect opportunity to the participants, users, technocrats, architects, policy-makers on the latest innovations in cost-effective construction technologies. Representatives from Bhutan and Canada also participated in the International Workshop.

10. The Council is undertaking a project for setting up of a Community Bamboo Mat Weaving Facility at Wayandu, a backward and tribal district in the State of Kerala, with Kerala State Bamboo

Corporation, a Govt. of Kerala Undertaking. The land and infrastructure has been provided by the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation and order for procurement of machines have been placed with the manufacturer.

11. The Council has completed the study on Estimate of the Demand for important construction materials for the period 2003-2013 with the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC).

12. The Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India has requested BMTPC to prepare a Feasibility Report for manufacture of machine made bricks in Kenya. A proposal indicating the cost for preparation of detailed feasibility report has been sent and the same is under consideration of MEA.

13. Secretary (HUPA) and ED, BMTPC visited UNIDO Vienna to review & discuss the progress of



Shri S.K.Singh, Joint Secretary (Housing), MoHUPA, addressing the gathering during the International Technology Workshop on "Innovations in Cost-Effective Construction Technologies" with specific focus on appropriate and affordable housing technologies organised by BMTPC on 27-28<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2007 at Patna, Bihar.

on-going projects between UNIDO & Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India under the MoU signed on "Investment & Technology Promotion & Transfer for Manufacturing of Materials for Low Cost Housing in Asian, African and Latin American regions".

#### **16.4 Activities in the North Eastern Region - Green Technologies**

1. The Council has earlier completed establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centres at Kowaijung (Tripura), Sairang (Mizoram). During the year, the Council has established one more Centre at Bualpui (Mizoram) and the Centre at Sohkarongtluh, Meghalaya is in advanced stage of establishment. The Council has also initiated a process for establishment of 4 more Bamboo Mat Production Centres in Assam (2 nos.), Tripura (1 no.) and Meghalaya (1 no.) in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

2. The Council earlier completed construction

of 6 structures using bamboo based technologies in Tripura and handed over to the Tripura Government. During the year, the Council has completed construction of 3 more structures in Agartala, Ambasa and Kaila Shahar, Tripura.

3. The Council is constructing two demonstration structures using bamboo based technologies in Kohima, Nagaland through Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency, Government of Nagaland. The work upto plinth level has been completed in both the buildings.

4. The Council has initiated a project for establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centre in Arunachal Pradesh. State Government has already identified the site.

5. A Technology Demonstration cum Production Centre in Agartala is in advanced stages of establishment. The working shed for the same has already been completed.



**Bamboo Mat Production Centre established by BMTPC at Sairang, Mizoram.**

### 16.5 Standardization and Product Evaluation

1. The draft Performance Appraisal Certificate (PAC) for Riya Doors of Riya Enterprises, Gandhidham (Gujarat) based on lab and field tests was circulated to all TAC members and other Technical organizations for their suggestions/additions. Applications Forms for PACS Certification from more SMEs are pouring in.

2. Preliminary application received from M/s V3 Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore for doors. Samples of heat proof terrace tiles of M/s Ishan Industries have been sent for laboratory test. Similarly, the samples of M/s Sintex Industries for nine products have been sent for independent testing. Detailed application of M/s Rightvision (India) Pvt. Ltd. under PACS for HDPE Cover Blocks is under preparation.

3. BMTPC participated in the eleventh meeting of Building Lime and Gypsum Product, Sectional Committee, CED 4 of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) held on April 17, 2007 and 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of Cement & Concrete Sectional Committee held on 11-12<sup>th</sup> December 2007.

### 16.6 Technology Development

1. The Council partnering with Andhra Pradesh Technology Development and Promotion Centre has developed granite slurry blended floor tiles and paver blocks from granite industry waste. The products have been developed after conducting field experiments by substituting sand with granite slurry. The samples of granite slurry based tiles & blocks have been tested with encouraging results. Presently entrepreneurs are being identified for transfer of technology.



BMTPC developed a Technology for construction of two storey bamboo housing system at IPIRTI Bangalore.

2. The project on development of technology for construction of two storey bamboo housing system has been completed. A demonstration house has been constructed at the campus of IPIRTI Bangalore. At each stage of house construction various elements were tested and models of such elements were made before the actual construction was carried out.

3. The project on Design and Development of pre-fabricated modular housing system using bamboo and bamboo based composites has been completed. A model design of pre-fab double walled bamboo composite house attached bath and kitchen having size 20' x 24' x 8' was developed. This system will enable application of bamboo composite building materials in pre-fabricated houses. These types of houses can be constructed quite quickly for immediate and long term rehabilitation for post disaster relief.

4. The technology for production of Bamboo Mat Ridge Cap using bamboo has been developed at IPIRTI Bangalore. Dies to be fixed to a Hydraulic hot press of has been developed. With the success of development of ridge cap at laboratory level, further work on upscaling of the process for commercialization has been initiated.

### **16.7 Promotion of Cost Effective Building Materials & Technologies**

1. A three day Training Programme from 22<sup>nd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007 for 30 construction workers on Innovative Techniques was organized jointly by BMTPC and Awas Vikas Ltd. Jaipur. The Training Programme was inaugurated by Jt. Secretary (Housing). Theoretical and practical training sessions were organized for production of various walling, roofing and flooring building components.

2. World Habitat Day 2007 was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. On this occasion, an exhibition was organized in which BMTPC, HUDCO and NBO displayed their activities. The Council also brought

out a newsletter on the theme of the World Habitat Day 2007 i.e. "A safe city is a just city". The newsletter was released by Secretary, HUPA on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2007 during the function.

Like previous years, the Council organized a painting competition on the theme "Non-Violence" for Special Children. This painting competition was held in different schools of NCR, for three categories of children viz. Mentally, Visually and Hearing Challenged. Around 250 children from 13 special schools participated in the Painting Competition. The prizes were awarded by the Chief Guest, Secretary, HUPA to the winners during the function.

3. The Council jointly with Nirman Vikas Anushandhan Sansthan, Raipur organized a One Month Training Programme for Capacity Building of 30 masons from rural areas near Raipur, Chhatisgarh from 23<sup>rd</sup> March to 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2007.

4. The Council jointly with Uttarakhand Building Centre organized a 7-days training programme for construction workforce at Srinagar, Garhwal from 12-18 August, 2007 wherein 20 masons were imparted training on use of low cost housing technologies.

5. A 3-member delegation from Higher Polytechnic Institute of Manica, Mozambique visited BMTPC for exploring the possibilities of mutual cooperation in the area of low cost housing, disaster preparedness and capacity building.

6. Participation in Exhibitions/Seminars/Workshops/Technical Meetings:

- Exhibition held at Narayangarh, Distt. Ambala, Haryana from 28<sup>th</sup> July to 1st August 2007.
- 11<sup>th</sup> National Expo held from 7<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> September 2007 at Kolkata. The Expo was organized by Central Calcutta Science & Technology Organization for Youth.
- Enviro International from 10-11 October,

- 
- 2007 in New Delhi.
  - Constru India 2007 from 12-14 October, 2007 in Mumbai.
  - 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention & National Seminar on “Integrated Developments of Towns as New Growth Centres” organized by Indian Building Congress during 17-19 May, 2007 at New Delhi
  - National Conference on “Tsunami Risk Management” organized by National Disaster Management Authority, on May 18, 2007 at Delhi.
  - Technical Committee meeting of Indian Building Congress held on April 10, 2007 for screening of the Technical Papers for the forthcoming seminar on “Development of Integrated Cities”.
  - National Steering Committee of the National Bamboo Mission on behalf of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
  - National Conference on “Affordable Housing of All” on 2.6.2007 at Mumbai.
  - Training Programme for the officers of Indian Statistical Service at IIPA on the “Vulnerability & Risk Assessment of Housing”.
  - Meeting on “Earthquake Awareness & Preparedness” organized by National Disaster Management Authority.
  - Hindi Karyashala on 29.6.2007 for its officers & staff members & invited Director – OL and Dy Director-OL of the Ministry to address the gathering. Issues like increasing the use of Hindi were deliberated in detail.
  - Workshop on “Intellectual Property Right related issues and WTO” organized by Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad during July 30<sup>th</sup> – August 3, 2007.
  - Monitoring Committee of the Fly Ash Mission in DST to review the progress of ongoing research projects funded by the Fly Ash Utilisation Programme.
  - National workshop on “Quality Control in Construction through Precision Equipments -2007” (QCCPE- 2007) on October 24, 2007 at IIT Roorkee. A small exhibition also was organized at the venue.
  - Conference on “Development of Housing, Urban Sector through New Materials & Technology” at Pragati Maidan New Delhi from 17-18<sup>th</sup> October 2007, organized by Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi. Also presentation on emerging technologies in the building materials sector was made in one of the session.
  - ASSOCHAM Environment Summit, 2007 on “Waste to Wealth through Innovative Technologies” on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2007, New Delhi.
  - “World Toilet Summit” from 31<sup>st</sup> October – 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2007.
  - Exhibition during 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at New Delhi, 7-8 November, 2007
  - Exhibition at Techmart 2007 during IITF 2007.
7. Technical articles, lectures and Presentation of Papers in Seminars/Workshops by BMTPC officers:
- “Green Building Technologies for Sustainable Habitat” published in the Times Journal of Construction and Design, March 2007 and April, 2007.
  - “Prefabricated Construction – The Present Status and Future Needs”, published in BuildoTech, May, 2007
  - Detailed Presentation on “Fast track Technologies for Construction of Houses for urban slums” on the occasion of Engineers Day celebrated by Engineers Welfare Council, New Delhi on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2007.
  - Lecture on “Vulnerability Atlas of India/States” during short term course on “Earthquake Risk Management” under NPCBEERM for Engineers organized by IIT, Roorkee, on May 15, 2007 at IIT, Roorkee.
  - Presentation on the emerging materials & technologies in the National Conference on

“Development of Housing, Urban Sector through New Materials & Technology” at Pragati Maidan New Delhi from 17-18<sup>th</sup> October 2007.

- Lecture on “Strengthening the Technological Base of Housing and Human Settlement Sector” in National Seminar on Advances in Building Management System, organized by Institute of Technology, Nirma University, Ahmedabad on 19-20<sup>th</sup> October 2007.
- Guest lecture during Integrated Entrepreneurship Development Programme in the area of Alternative Low Cost Building Materials at Bhopal, 29<sup>th</sup> December 2007 at Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Bhopal.

### **16.8 ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING JAN.2008 TO MARCH 2008**

BMTPC is focussed on the following activities which are in various degrees of progress:

1. Development of Comprehensive Guidelines for Green Habitat
2. Development of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports on Innovative Building Material Technologies
3. Development of technology for recycling of construction and demolition waste
4. Setting up of Pilot Plant for manufacture of Tiles from Granite Industry Waste
5. Commercialization of technology for recycling of plastic waste
6. Development of medium level manufacturing facilities for production of cement bonded particle boards using agro-waste
7. Technology Forum for identification and adoption of new technologies
8. Training Programmes for Construction Workforce such as Master Masons, Carpenters, Supervisors in Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh
9. Establishing demand driven Technology Demonstration cum Production Centres (4

nos.)

10. Establishment of Permanent Display Centres in five Engineering Colleges
11. Preparation of Corporate Film on BMTPC
12. Construction of Demonstration Houses using innovative, green and disaster resistant technologies at four places in different regions including Construction of Integrated Informal Markets for Street Vendors at 2 locations
13. Demonstration of Flat Roofing Solutions and capacity building in Madhya Pradesh
14. Conference on Best Practices adopted by State Housing Agencies
15. Preparation of State/UT-wise Vulnerability Atlases of India upto Taluka level (17 States/UTs)
16. Revision of Landslide Hazard Zonation Atlas of India
17. Construction of demonstration houses using bamboo based composite technologies in NE Region
18. Establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centres in Arunachal Pradesh



## 17. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF)

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a national level organisation of the entire cooperative housing sector in the country. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate the activities of housing cooperatives across the country.

The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April to December, 2007 are placed below:

### 17.1 PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. In order to promote Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organisations do not exist, NCHF requested the concerned State Governments to do the needful. The cooperators of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were also requested to take initiatives to organise an ACHF in the Union Territory.
2. The Government of India has fixed a target for construction of one lakh housing units to the cooperative sector under the Two Million Housing Programme. NCHF approached the major funding institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO to increase the flow of funds to ACHFs so as to achieve above targets. NCHF monitored and reviewed the progress made by cooperatives under the said programme and also collected the data and supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation at regular intervals.
3. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested for reduction in the interest rate on its loans to ACHFs, increasing the annual loan allocation, raising borrowing limit of ACHFs, etc. The LIC has made an allocation of Rs.129 crore as loans to ACHFs for the year 2007-08.
4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to approve one time settlement of out-standing dues of ACHFs having genuine problems.
5. The State Governments were requested to adopt the Model Cooperative Housing Societies Law drafted by NCHF and approved by the Government of India. Relevant extracts from the Cooperative Societies Acts of Delhi, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh regarding Separate Chapter/ Special Provisions for the cooperative housing societies were also sent to Punjab Housefed and Orissa Housecorp. The Model Law was also sent to the Registrar of Cooperatives, Government of Karnataka as well as the ACHFs of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry for facilitating necessary action in the matter.
6. A Memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana requesting him to contribute Share Capital to the Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation to strengthen their financial base and also advise Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank to provide loan facilities to the above Federation.
7. Managing Director, NCHF has been nominated as a member of the Committee constituted by the Government of India to review the Status of Housing Finance extended by Banks and HFCs. He attended the meeting of the above committee held on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 at New Delhi and submitted a detailed paper on 'Financial Aspects of Housing Cooperatives'.
8. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies of various States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard.

9. The Managing Director, NCHF had several meetings with the Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation; Financial Commissioner and Secretary Cooperation, Government of Punjab; and the Managing Director, Punjab State Federation of Cooperative House Building Societies about strengthening of housing cooperatives in Punjab, undertaking a Pilot Demonstration Project for low-income families, setting-up of Building Centre and formation of multi-purpose cooperatives. The Senior Officers also met Executive Director and other Officers of Buildings Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 at New Delhi.

10. The Managing Director, NCHF also met the Financial Commissioner and Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Haryana on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 and had detailed discussion about strengthening of housing cooperatives in the State of Haryana. The Financial Commissioner assured all possible support to housing cooperatives in the State of Haryana.

11. The Chief Secretaries of all States were requested to send their feed-back to NCHF Secretariat on the usefulness of the study on 'Role of Cooperative Housing in Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation'.

12. NCHF Secretariat has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (SULABH) to provide low-cost hygienic sanitation facilities and other related services to housing cooperatives and their members at concessional rates. The MoU was signed on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 at New Delhi.

13. The Chairman and the Managing Director of NCHF participated in various Seminars/Conferences/Meetings convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative Organisations and concerned agencies dealing in housing.

14. NCHF Secretariat contributed a number of articles and papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various conferences, journals and institutions.

## 17.2 EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

NCHF has been making arrangements for the training of cooperators, directors, employees and office-bearers of ACHFs and their affiliated primary housing cooperatives on technical and other aspects of cooperative housing like organization and management, finance, cost-effective building materials and technology, legal issues, accounts keeping, general insurance etc.

During the period from April to December, 2007, NCHF organised the following training programmes for the personnel of ACHFs, housing cooperatives and others concerned:

- (i) An Orientation Training Programme from 24-27<sup>th</sup> April, 2007 at Mussoorie, which was attended by 39 participants.
  - (ii) A Management Development Programme from 10-13<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 at Manali, which was attended by 24 participants.
  - (iii) A Management Development Programme from 18-21<sup>st</sup> September, 2007 at Puducherry, which was attended by 22 participants. The programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry.
  - (iv) A Management Development Programme from 3-6<sup>th</sup> December, 2007 at Panaji, Goa, which was attended by 23 participants.
- NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities.

### 17.3 CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars/Symposia etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and Housing Cooperatives. Such forums are organised to review the progress and discussing various problems faced by housing cooperatives to suggest measures for their smooth functioning. During the period under report, NCHF organized the following:

**(1) Conference of Chairmen and Chief Executives of ACHFs:** The NCHF organized the 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen and Chief Executives of ACHFs on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2007 at Panaji – Goa. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Ravi S.Naik, Hon'ble Minister for Home and Cooperation, Government of Goa. Shri B.S.Manhas, Vice Chairman, NCHF and Chairman, J & K Cooperative Housing Corporation presided over the Conference which reviewed the progress of ACHFs and housing cooperatives and discussed difficulties faced by them. In all, over 50 participants attended the inaugural function of the Conference.

**(2) 54<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week:** The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3<sup>rd</sup> week of November. During the year 2007-08, the 54<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20<sup>th</sup> November, 2007. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was 'Popularising Cooperative Model of Development for Inclusive Growth'.

**(3) Symposium on Legal Aspects of Housing Cooperatives:** During the 54<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week, NCHF organized a Symposium on 'Legal Aspects of Housing Cooperatives' on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 at New Delhi to celebrate the 'Cooperative Housing and Better Living Day'. Shri R.N.Bhardwaj, Advocate, Delhi High Court delivered the theme lecture and Shri U.K.Worah, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi presided over the Symposium. It was attended by

about 40 participants.

**(4) National Seminar on Right to Information and Cooperatives:** A National Seminar on 'Right to Information and Cooperatives' was organised at Chandigarh on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2007. The inaugural address of Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation was read by Shri S.K.Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HUPA. Smt.Rita Sinha, Secretary, Central Information Commission made the theme presentation. The Seminar was attended by about 150 delegates from Government of India, State Governments, Apex Housing Federations, National/State Cooperative Organisations and Primary Housing Cooperatives.

**(5) Regional Workshop on Housing Cooperatives for Southern States:** The NCHF in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation organised a Regional Workshop on Housing Cooperatives for Southern States on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 at Chennai. Shri R.Sellamuthu, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the Workshop which was presided over by Shri S.T.Somashekar, Vice Chairman, NCHF and President, Karnataka State Cooperative Housing Federation. The Workshop reviewed the progress and discussed the problems being faced by Apex Federations and primary housing cooperatives in Southern States. It was attended by 17 participants.

**(6) Regional Workshop on Housing Cooperatives for Eastern States:** A Regional Workshop on Housing Cooperatives for Eastern States was organised by NCHF on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2007 at Patna in collaboration with Bihar State Housing Cooperative Federation and DNS Regional Institute of Cooperative Management. Shri Ramji Das Rishidev, Hon'ble Minister of State for Cooperation, Government of Bihar inaugurated the Workshop and Shri V.K.Mishra, Ex-M.P, Director NCHF and Chairman, Bihar State Housing

Cooperative Federation presided over the same. The Workshop reviewed the progress and discussed the problems being faced by Apex Federations and primary housing cooperatives in Eastern States. It was attended by 28 participants.

**(7) Symposium on New Cooperative Legislation and Housing Cooperatives:** The NCHF and Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation (DCHFC) in collaboration with Delhi State Cooperative Union (DSCU) and Federation of Rohini Cooperative Group Housing Societies organised a Symposium on 'New Cooperative Legislation and Housing Cooperatives' on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 at Rohini, Delhi. Shri V.V.Bhat, Principal Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Delhi inaugurated the Symposium which was presided over by Shri R.N.Bhardwaj, Vice Chairman, Delhi State Cooperative Union. Shri U.K.Worah, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Delhi was the Guest of Honour. The Symposium was attended by about 150 delegates.

**(8) Hindi Workshop:** A Hindi Workshop was organized by NCHF on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2007 at New Delhi to promote use of Rajbhasha in official work. The Workshop was presided over by Deputy Director (Rajbhasha) in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In addition to organisation of above events, NCHF also extended its cooperation to Delhi State Cooperative Union and Rohini Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in organizing a Workshop-cum-Training Programme for the office bearers of housing cooperatives in Rohini area of Delhi on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2007.

## 17.4 PUBLICATIONS

In line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new techniques of

building of housing units, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives, NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. During the period from April to December, 2007, NCHF brought out the following publications:

**(i) NCHF Bulletin:** This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and contains other useful information pertaining to housing cooperatives including legal column and latest developments in the field of construction technology. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period from April to December, 2007 all issues of NCHF Bulletin were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (October, 2007) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November, 2007).

**(ii) Special Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas':** This half yearly special Hindi Patrika called 'Sahakari Awas' is being published for promoting use of Rajbhasha Hindi in cooperative housing sector. One issue of 'Sahakari Awas' was brought out during the period under report.

**(iii) Housing Voice:** This monthly news letter contains latest information on the development of cooperative housing and related fields. All the issues of Housing Voice from April to December, 2007 were brought out in time.

**(iv) Book on 'Organisation and Management of Housing Cooperatives' in Hindi:** The Book 'Organisation and Management of Housing Cooperatives' authored by Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF was got translated in Hindi and finalized for printing. This publication provides up-to-date information about the organisation of housing cooperatives, planning and execution of projects, raising of funds, rules and regulations, management aspects etc. It also

provides a conceptual base to cooperators and practical knowledge towards better organisation, management and finance pertaining to housing cooperatives. The Book also covers the activities of housing cooperatives in other countries.

(v) **Annual Report:** The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2006-07 was prepared and published in Hindi and English.

(vi) **Proceedings Report:** The Report of the Proceedings of the National Seminar on 'Right to Information and Cooperatives' was prepared.

### 17.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF RAJBHASHA (HINDI) IN NCHF OFFICE

In connection with the implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi), NCHF took the following steps:

- (i) Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly. Hindi news items were also published in 'Housing Voice'.
- (ii) The month of September, 2007 was observed as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member Federations.
- (iii) Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2007.
- (iv) A special Hindi patrika 'Sahakari Awas' was published.
- (v) A Hindi Workshop was organized during September, 2007.
- (vi) A book on 'Organisation and Management of Housing Cooperatives' was got translated in Hindi.

### 17.6 STUDY VISIT TO NCHF SECRETARIAT

The following trainees and foreign delegations made study visit to NCHF Secretariat during the period under reference.

- (1) A 8 member delegation from Sahayata Cooperative Society Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal) under the leadership of Mr.Narad Mani Poudyal, Chairman visited from 30<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2007. NCHF is providing all necessary help to them in setting-up a cooperative building centre and other support for efficiently running the housing cooperatives. Study visit to nearby housing cooperatives was also organised besides lecture by faculty from BMTPC.
- (2) A 12 member delegation from the Cooperative Movement of Kenya headed by Mr.Kizito Omolo, Trainer, Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (KUSCCO) visited on 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2007.
- (3) A group of 10 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Management from Cooperative Training College, Indore visited on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2007 as part of their observation study tour.
- (4) A group of 8 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Management from Dr.V.V.Patil Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune visited on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2007 as part of their observation study tour.
- (5) A group of 34 trainees of Diploma Course in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education, New Delhi visited on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2007.
- (6) A 10 member high level delegation from

National Cooperative Council of Poland (NCCP) visited on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2007. The delegation was headed by Mr. Alfred Domagalski, Board President, NCCP. The other members of the delegation were the office bearers/member of NCCP, National Auditing Union of Workers' Cooperatives and National Auditing Union of Housing Cooperatives.

The above trainees/foreign delegations were briefed about the activities and achievements of NCHF and functioning of housing cooperatives in the country. A Video Film on 'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India' was shown to the trainees/foreign delegations and suitable literature was also supplied to them.

Besides the above study visits, Ms. Diane Diacon, Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation of United Kingdom, an independent research organisation that promotes sustainable development and innovation in housing through collaborative research and knowledge transfer, also visited NCHF Secretariat and the corporate office of Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2007 to study the functioning of housing cooperatives. NCHF also arranged her visit to some cooperative group housing societies in Delhi on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2007.

### **17.7 MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVES FOR SLUM DWELLERS**

In the process of initiating a national dialogue for organizing Multi-Purpose Cooperatives for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor to improve their living conditions, NCHF has developed a concept paper on 'Cooperative Housing for Urban Poor – A Strategy for Slum Improvement and Poverty Alleviation'. This concept paper has been circulated to State Governments with a request to facilitate setting up of such Cooperatives as suggested in the said paper and also to constitute State level

Monitoring and Coordination Committee to oversee the formation of these cooperatives.

The Government of Delhi has already constituted such a State level Monitoring and Coordination Committee headed by the Chairman, NCHF. The Managing Director, NCHF is also a member of the said Committee. The Delhi Government has registered four separate group housing societies for slum dwellers.

During the period under reference, the concept paper was sent to the Government of Rajasthan for facilitating setting-up of multi purpose cooperatives. The Managing Director of NCHF also met the Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation as well as the Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Punjab to discuss the matter regarding formation of Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies for Urban Poor.

### **17.8 MISCELLANEOUS**

1. Faculty support was provided by NCHF Secretariat to cooperative institutions with regard to lectures/talks on cooperative housing.
2. NCHF distributed a kit containing special issue of NCHF Bulletin, VCD of film on 'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India' and hand-outs on Cooperative Housing at a function organised by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to celebrate World Habitat Day on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2007 at New Delhi.
3. Shri B.S.Manhas, Vice Chairman, NCHF and Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF participated in a 'Symposium on Cooperatives for Foundation of People's Socio-economic Development' from 1-3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2007 in Kathmandu, Nepal. This was organised by the National Cooperative

Federation of Nepal during Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Cooperative Movement in the Himalayan Kingdom. The Managing Director, NCHF contributed a paper on 'Cooperative Housing' and also made a presentation on 'Strengthening of Housing Cooperatives in Nepal'.

## **17.9 FUTURE PROGRAMMES**

The details of important activities planned from January to March, 2008 are given below:

- (1) To organize a Technical Training Programme for the personnel of ACHFs and housing cooperatives and a Regional Workshop on Housing Cooperatives for Northern States.
- (2) The monthly publications 'NCHF Bulletin' as well as 'Housing Voice' will be brought out regularly. The next issue of Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' will be published.
- (3) Book on 'Organisation and Management of Housing Cooperatives' will be published in Hindi.
- (4) A video film on housing cooperatives will be produced.
- (5) Guidelines for Efficient Management of Housing Cooperatives, Hindi-English Dictionary, Hand-outs and Pamphlet will be brought out.
- (6) Booklet on Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives and Report of the Study on Scope of Rental Housing through Cooperatives will be drafted.

## 18. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)

**18.1** The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) is an autonomous body specially constituted for construction of houses for Central government employees on all India basis. CGEWHO is 17 years old but has been constructing effectively for 13 years (w.e.f. 1994).

### 18.2 AIMS & OBJECT

As per 'Memorandum of Association', the aims and objects for which the Society has been established are as under:

(a) To undertake social welfare schemes on 'no profit-no loss' basis for the Central Government employees serving and / or retired, for spouses of the Central Govt employees, and employees in service of this Society and to spouses in case of deceased employees, by inter-alia promoting the construction of houses and providing all possible help and required inputs for housing to achieve this object.

(b) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

### 18.3 PROJECTS

So far the Organisation has built 10594 dwelling units in various parts of the country. CGEWHO has at present, to its credit, on-going housing schemes at Lucknow (130), Chennai (ph II) (572), Hyderabad (Ph III) (380), Mohali (Ph I) (586), Bhubaneswar (Ph I) (256), Pune (Ph II) (148), Meerut (Ph I) (90), Jaipur (Ph II) (572) and Gurgaon (ph III) (900) with 3634 dwelling units under various stages of construction and planning. Twenty one of the CGEWHO's projects at Chennai (Ph I) (98), Kolkata (Ph-I) (576), Sec 51, NOIDA (Ph-I & II) (1200), Kharghar, Navi Mumbai (1230), Sec 56, Gurgaon (Ph-I & II) (1940), Chandigarh (305), Bangalore (Ph I) (603), Hyderabad (Ph I) (344), Kochi (43), Pune (Ph I) (159), Sec 82, NOIDA (Ph III, IV & V) (2276), Ahmedabad (310), Jaipur (184), Hyderabad (Ph-II) (178) and Panchkula (Ph II) (240) have been completed.

### PEROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS

Particulars	Lucknow (Ph II)	Chennai (Ph II)	Hyderabad (Ph III)	Gurgaon (Ph III)	Pune (Ph II)	Mohali (Ph II)	Bhubneswar (Ph II)	Meerut (Ph I)	Jaipur (Ph I)
Likely date of completion	Apr,08	Dec,09	Sept,09	—	Dec,08	Dec,09	Dec,09	Mar,10	Mar,10
Physical progress( % )	80	5	10	—	70	5	—	—	—
Financial Progress( % )	75	40	40	20	65	30	20	20	3

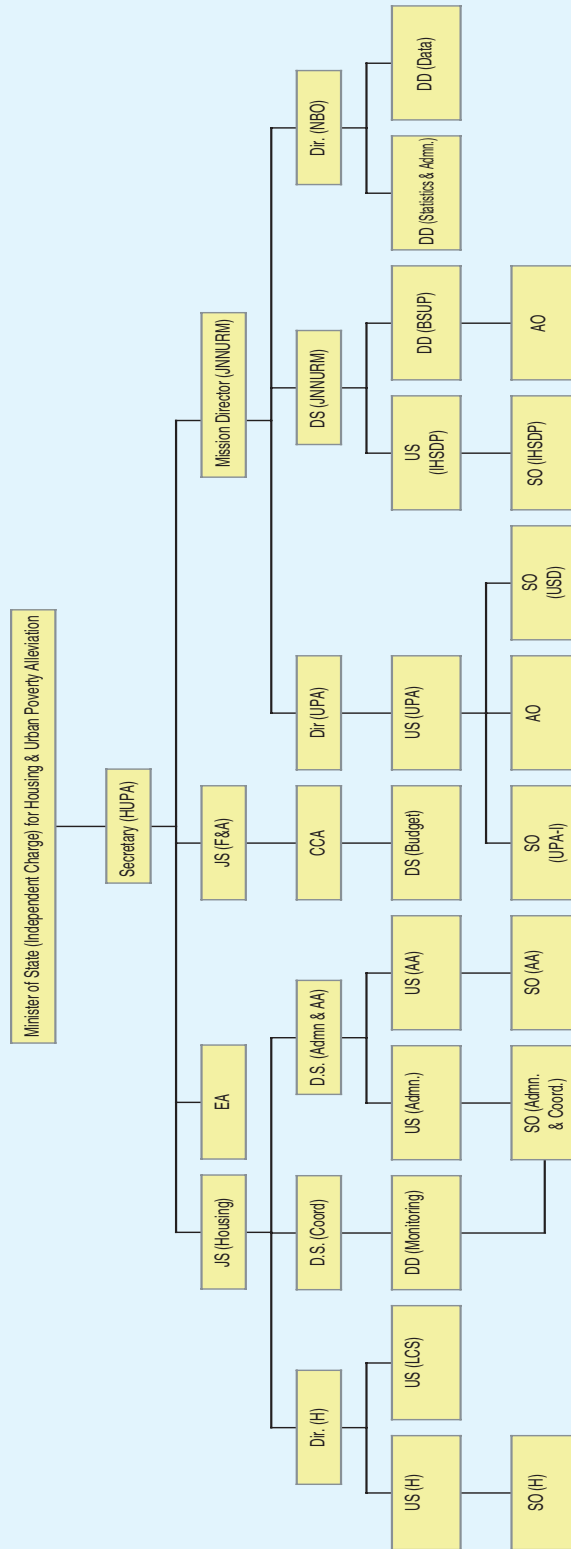


# APPENDICES



# APPENDIX - I

Organisational Chart of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation



1. HUPA -Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, 2. JNNURM-Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, 3. NBO -National Buildings Organisation, 4. BSUP -Basic Services to the Urban Poor, 5. IHSDP - Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme, 6. FA -Finance Adviser, 7. H - Housing, 8. CCA -Chief Controller of Accounts, 9. DS -Deputy Secretary, 10. UPA -Urban Poverty Alleviation, 11. Admn -Administration, 12. ILCS -Integrated Low Cost Sanitation, 13. S.S.- Social Service

## APPENDIX - II

### SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.
2. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Schemes, International Cooperation and technical assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time.
6. All matters relating to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to Urban Infrastructure.

## **APPENDIX - III**

### **ATTACHED & SUBORDINATE OFFICES, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

#### **Attached Office**

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

#### **Public Sector Undertakings**

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

#### **Autonomous Bodies**

1. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
2. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)
3. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF)

## APPENDIX - IV

### STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2006

S.N.	Name of office	Group-A Gazetted	Group-B Gazetted	Group-B Non.Gazetted	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>A. SECRETARIAT (INCLUDING ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES)</b>								
1	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	17	13	18	21	09	-	78
2	National Buildings Organization	06	04	04	07	15	-	36
<b>B. PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS</b>								
1	HUDCO	516	-	53	360	144	-	1073
2	HPL*	12	-	11	226	44	52	345
<b>C. AUTONOMOUS BODIES</b>								
1	BMTPC	20	04	01	11	09	-	45
2	CGEWHO	08	-	03	21	06	-	38
3	NCHF	02	-	05	02	04	01	14

\* HPL is a PSU and thus Group A & B posts are not considered as Gazetted posts.

## APPENDIX - V

### POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2007 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Group	Number of Vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
A	-	-	-
B	-	-	-
C	8*	-	-
D	3*	-	-

\* Backlog as notified in returns.

**APPENDIX - VI**

(Ref: Administration &amp; Organisation, para XI)

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULE TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY, 2008, IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS (VIZ. HUDCO AND HPL)**

Group / Class	Permanent / Temporary	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Caste	% of total employees	Scheduled Tribe	% of total employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A	Permanent						
	(i) other than lowest rung of class I	516	65	12.60%	20	3.88%	
	ii) Lowest rung of class I						
	Total	516	65	12.60%	20	3.88%	
	Temporary						
	(i) other than lowest rung of class I						
	ii) Lowest rung of class I						
	Total						
Group – B (Class-II)	Permanent :	53	19	35.85%	2	3.77%	
	Temporary :						
Group – C (Class-III)	Permanent :	360	62	17.22%	24	6.67%	
	Temporary :						
Group – D (Class-IV) (Excluding sweepers)	Permanent :	144	44	30.56%	18	12.50%	
	Temporary :						
Group – D (Class-IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent :						
	Temporary :						

Note : (1) This statement relates to person and not to posts.

(2) Persons on deputation included in the establishment of the borrowing offices and not in permanent office.

(3) Persons Permanent in one grade but officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades are shown in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included.

## APPENDIX - VII

(Ref: Administration &amp; Organisation, para XI)

**NUMBER OF RESERVED VACANCIES FILLED BY MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2007 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING VIZ. HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. AND HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED**

Class of Posts	Total No. of Vacancies	No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of SC candidates appointed			Schedul ed Castes			Schedul ed Tribes			Remarks
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Noti- fied	Filled	Out of Col.2	Out of Col.3										
Other than lowest rung of class I	1	1												
Lowest rung of class I	10	10	1	1										
Class II														
Class III	2													
Class IV (excluding sweepers)														
Class IV (sweepers)														
<b>( Posts filled by Direct Recruitment )</b>														
Other than lowest rung of class I	78	3	3											
Lowest rung of class I	9	5	5											
Class II	80	13	13											
Class III														
Class IV (excluding sweepers)														
Class IV (sweepers)	3	1	1											

\* 2 Appointments are on Deputation

Note: In respect of HPL there is ban on Direct Recruitment since May, 1993 and on Promotion since 2000. Therefore 'Nil' information may be treated in respect of HPL.



## APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/ AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/2007 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/ SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

S. No.	Office/ Departments	Inspection Reports	Audit Objections/ Paras (No.)
1.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	5	53
2.	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	2	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>