

# Annual Report

## 2005-2006



**Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation**  
**Government of India**



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## Abbreviations

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

## Introduction

The Ministry of Urban Employment & 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. It also has a nodal responsibility for national housing policy. 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. The Constitutional 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act have further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. Although these are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally sponsored schemes.

The Ministry also plays a nodal role in addressing various issues of urban employment and poverty alleviation and housing sector 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.

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 (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992). In

addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone major change. The need for public private partnership is now widely appreciated. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it became imperative to draw up a coherent urbanization policy/strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

The launch of National Urban Renewal Mission with a proposed outlay of Rs.5500 crores was first announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget proposals of 28-02-2005. Jawahar 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.

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. Urbanisation is characterized by the most dramatic increase in the number of large cities. As per 2001 population census, 285.35 million people reside in urban areas. It constitutes 27.8% of the total population of the country. In post independence era while population of India has grown three times, the urban population has grown five times. At current rate of growth, urban population in India will reach a staggering total of 575 million persons 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 in housing have 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.

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.

In addition, the Ministry of UE&PA have formulated a new scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census except those cities which are covered under JNNURM. This scheme aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The components for assistance under the scheme will include all slum improvement/upgradation/relocation projects including upgradation/new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage. Allocation of funds among States will be on the basis of the States' urban slum population to total urban slum population in the country.

The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is headed by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent charge) for Ministry

of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Hon'ble Minister joined on 24.05.2004.

Smt. Chitra Chopra, IAS (Raj:1969) was Secretary in the Ministry of UEPA upto 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2006. Shri Ranjit Issar, IAS (Hy:1972) took the charge of Secretary, Ministry of UEPA on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2006. He is assisted by one Joint Secretary, Shri Pankaj Jain, IAS (J&K:1978). An additional post of Joint Secretary has been approved for creation for the newly created Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

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. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Finance, Hindi and Vigilance are common to both the Ministries.

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

National Buildings Organisation (NBO) is an attached office under the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. 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 current requirements under the National Housing Policy and various socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing and



A Cooperative Housing Complex at Assam

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.

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

The Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) is engaged mainly in the manufacture of pre-stressed cement concrete poles, railing sleepers, water storage tanks, vayutan (light weight auto cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions, etc.

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.

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 Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation as part of the Government's efforts to encourage cooperative housing society in the country.

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

## Administration and Organisation

**K**umari Selja, Minister of State (I/C), looks after the affairs of this Ministry. She is assisted by Secretary, UEPA and one 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 this Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices and the Public Sector Undertakings is indicated in Appendix IV.

### I. 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 Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants. There is one Demand for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation i.e. Demand No. 103- Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

Demand wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimate 2005-06 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and Budget Estimates 2006-07 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) are as under: -

Demand No. & Name	B.E. 2005-06			R.E. 2005-06			B.E. 2006-07		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>Demand No. 103 – Ministry of Urban Employment &amp; Poverty Alleviation</b>									
(a) Revenue	500.00	6.42	506.42	400.00	3.39	403.39	421.67	4.39	426.06
(b) Capital	—	5.61	5.61	—	5.61	5.61	—	5.61	5.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>512.03</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>409.00</b>	<b>421.67</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>431.67</b>



A Cooperative Housing Project at Jallandhar (Punjab)



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 Deputy Controllers of Accounts, two Controllers of Accounts, Pay and Accounts Officers and supporting staff assists him. In addition, all work pertaining to Budget Section including Annual Plan and Quarterly Performance Review of Plan Schemes is being processed through CCA.

## II. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Ministry has made all efforts to promote the use of Hindi in its official work during the period under review. Apart from various incentive schemes in operation, various programmes such as Hindi workshops, Hindi week/Fortnight have been organized in the Ministry and attached/subordinate offices, PSUs and Statutory/Autonomous Bodies under its control to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in the Official work. 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 Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. The offices under control of the Ministry are also having adequate translation arrangements.

A Joint Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been constituted under chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development for Ministries of Urban Development, and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to render advice for spread of use of Hindi in both of the Ministries. Minister of State (IC) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation and Minister of State for Urban Development are Vice Chairpersons of the Samiti. The first meeting

of the Samiti was held on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2006 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development.

In addition to a Joint Hindi Salahakar Samiti another Committee known as Joint Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is working under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD & Admn.) to review the status of use of Hindi in both of 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 in almost all the items of the programme except that of correspondence in Hindi. The percentage of correspondence in Hindi by various offices of the Ministry is regularly monitored.

### Hindi training

Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to the non-Hindi knowing employees in a phased manner and typists and stenographers are also being sent for Hindi typing/stenography training in a phased manner.

### Creating enabling atmosphere for encouraging use of Hindi

In order to create an enabling atmosphere to encourage the use of Hindi, various steps such as cash awards, making available popular Hindi literature to the employees, provision of bilingual facilities in computers etc. have been taken.

Hindi fortnight was organized jointly by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development in the month of September 2005 and various competitions were

organized during the period. The amount of cash awards for winners of the competitions has been increased to attract more participants. A number of officials participated in these competitions.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected Hindustan Prefab Ltd., Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation and HUDCO offices located at Aizwal and Jaipur to take stock of use of Official Language therein.

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

### III. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. During 2005 Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation answered 265 (20 Starred and 245 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Housing, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, VAMBAY, Slum Development, Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) 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 2005 :-

- I. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (2004-2005)
- II. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (2004-2005)
- III. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (2003-2004 and 2004-2005)
- IV. National Cooperative Housing Federation (2004-2005)

V. Lakshadweep Building Development Board (2003-2004)

VI. Hindustan Prefab Limited (2003-2004 and 2004-2005)

### IV. 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 2005-2006, 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, Badminton, Basketball, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Music & Dance and Short Play, Shooting Ball, Table-Tennis, Volley Ball and Weight Lifting & Best Physique organised by the CCSCSB. Further, teams representing the Ministry are also expected to perform well in future sports events. A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments/ Championships.

The Departmental Canteen of this Ministry of Urban Development continued to function efficiently, catering to the requirements of the officers and staff of the Ministry.

### V. J.C.M.

Activities of the J.C.M. continued to be performed satisfactorily.

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

In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment 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 with the following composition:

1. Ms. S. Aparna, Director (DD)	Head
2. Smt. Lalita Das, Under Secretary	Member
3. Smt. S.P. Munjal, Under Secretary	Member
4. Sh. Mehar Singh, Under Secretary	Member
5. Representative from YWCA	Member

This Committee represents the M/o- UEPA as well.

All Organizations/Offices under the administrative control of this Ministry have also been asked to form similar Complaints Committees.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development have drafted a comprehensive legislation on preventive and punitive measures to be taken for curbing the harassment of women at workplace . That Ministry had organized a national workshop to seek comments/suggestions on the draft Bill. This workshop was attended by one member of the Complaints Committee and comments of this Ministry were given on the draft legislation with a view to making the same more specific and effective.

In so far as the Ministries of UD/UEPA are concerned, it is reported that no specific complaint of sexual harassment was received by the Committee during the year under report. However, some general suggestions for making working environment safe for women were made to the Committee and two general complaints of creating disorder by some male employees (not named) were suitably addressed.

## VII. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2005-2006

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation functions under the charge of the Additional Secretary 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 Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and its Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc.

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.

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.

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 case an officer is on deputation to these Bodies from Central Government, action is taken by this Ministry.

**VIII. INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL FOR INCLUSION IN ANNUAL REPORT.**

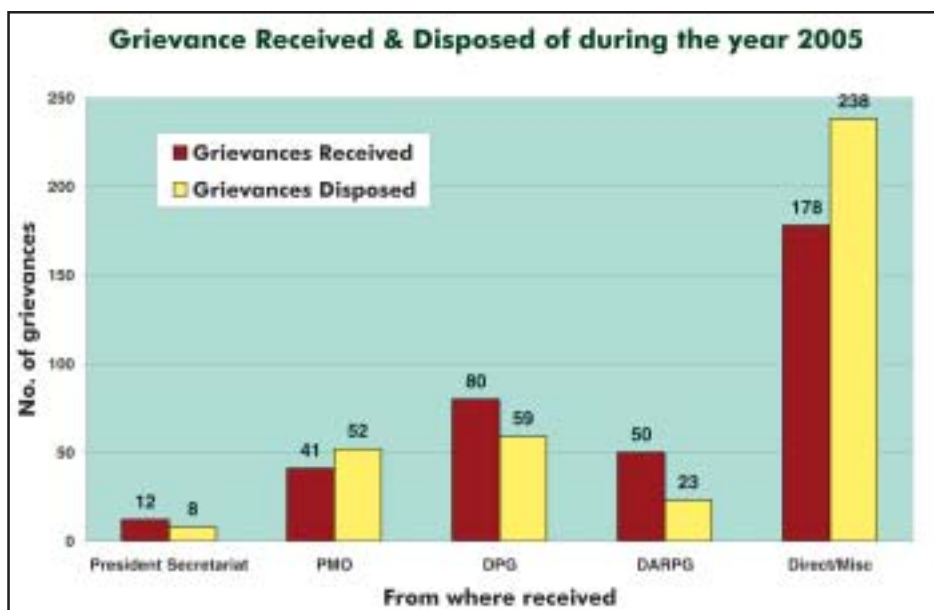
PG Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to delivering responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions directly under the charge of Deputy Secretary (Public Grievance) and under the supervision of Joint Secretary (UD), who is also the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

Grievances are received from various sources. During last one year (1-1-05 to 31-12-05) grievances received and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :-

Grievances normally arise due to interaction by people with Government agencies at various level and feedback of their actual redressal 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 with issue of a reasoned and speaking reply by the concerned organization.

Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2005 is as under:-

No. of grievances pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01/01/2005	: 456
No. of grievances Received till 31/12/2005	: 361
No. of grievances disposed of	: 380
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2005	: 431



To ensure truly effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances sincere efforts are being made to install an improved and customized version of 'Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring Software' (**PGRAMS**). The matter of

interlinking various offices of the Ministry for on-line receipt and transmission of information relating to the redressal of grievances has been taken up by the NIC.



A view of Cooperative Housing Complex in Delhi



A Cooperative Housing Project at Manali (Himachal Pradesh)

## Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

**W**ith 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, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, 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 is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States.

### COVERAGE

- (i) The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- (ii) The programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.

### TARGET GROUPS

This programme targets the urban poor, as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time by the Planning Commission.

### SALIENT FEATURES OF SJSRY

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components, namely-

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

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

The salient features of this component are: -

- (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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 household, viz., widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.



Bamboo Craft Training - Distt.Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhatisgarh

- 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.
- (vi) There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, this scheme is not applicable to the persons educated beyond the IXth standard.
- (vii) 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 and Skill Development

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. Training and Infrastructure Support

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):

Salient features under 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.
- Where the group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment venture, 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 upto 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.

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

Salient features of 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 utilising 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 applies to the urban local bodies having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
- (iv) The material labour ratio for 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.

## INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURE COMPONENTS

### Salient features under IEC & CS components: -

- (i) With a view to play an effective role in coordination and in organising training, monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of information etc. the component of IEC has been evolved under SJSRY. It seeks to provide a coordinated and uniform level of training across the country for training of trainers, elected representatives, functionaries of Urban Local Bodies and field functionaries like Project Officers, Community Organisers etc. through National Training Institutes and selected State Training/Field Training Institutes.
- (ii) All the State Governments have taken action to set up community structures, create Community Development Societies (CDSs) and form Thrift & Credit Society etc., in all the urban towns under their charge, all over the country.

### Allocation of funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana(SJSRY)

The funds amounting to Rs. 559.20 Crore (Both Central and State share included) remaining unspent in respect of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) with various States/Uts as on 30.11.1997 were the opening balance for incurring expenditure under the new schemes. In addition, Central funds of Rs. 921.04 Crore as detailed below have also been released to the States/Uts for the implementation of SJSRY from 1.12.1997 to 31.12.2005.

Year	Rs. in Crore
1997-98	Rs. 98.63
1998-99	Rs. 158.47
1999-2000	Rs. 118.77
2000-2001	Rs. 85.13
2001-2002	Rs. 38.31
2002-2003	Rs. 100.92
2003-2004	Rs. 100.74
2004-2005	Rs. 122.00
2005-2006(upto 31.12.2005)	Rs. 98.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 921.04</b>

### Physical & Financial Achievements under USEP & DWCUA Component

Based on the reports received from the States/UTs, the Physical and Financial Achievements under USEP & DWCUA Components of SJSRY are as under:

### Financial Achievements (As reported upto 31.12.2005)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i). Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to beneficiaries for setting up micro enterprises under USEP	Rs.26936.73
(ii). Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to DWCUA Groups for setting up joint employment units.	Rs. 8522.24
(iii). Amount of assistance given to Thrift & Credit Societies as revolving Fund.	Rs.9756.62
(iv). Amount spent on Training & Infrastructure.	Rs. 14763.28

### Physical Achievements (As reported upto 31.12.2005)

(i). Number of beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro-enterprises.	630025
(ii). Number of DWCUA Groups formed	43137
(iii). Number of women beneficiaries assisted (under DWCUA Groups) to set up joint self-employment ventures.	160157



(iv). Number of persons trained/undergoing training for skill-upgradation	802467
(v). Number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed.	151437

### Targets:

Under USEP, annual target of 80000 self-employment under USEP/DWCUA (Sub.) sub component has been fixed during the Tenth Plan. Similarly, 1,00,000 persons are to be given skill development training annually under USEP (Training) sub-component.

### Physical & Financial Achievements under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Based on the reports received from the States/UTs, the Physical and Financial Achievements under UWEP Component of SJSRY are as under:

(i). Expenditure reported under UWEP	Rs.43233.04 Lakhs
(ii) Number of mandays of work generated from the completed/ongoing works under UWEP.	566.09 Lakhs

### Targets:

No target has been fixed and this matter has been left to be decided by the State Governments/UTs

### Monitoring of the Scheme

The scheme is being monitored at the Central level through Quarterly Progress Reports, Review Meetings with State Officers and field visits by the Officers of this Ministry.

### EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

For alleviating the urban poverty the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally sponsored programme

called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) through all the State/Union Territory Governments.

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), special attention will be 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 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 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
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Where the DWCUA groups sets itself as a Thrift and Credit Society in addition to its other entrepreneurial activity, the group/Thrift and Credit Society is also entitled to a lump sum 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 who 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 I.T.Is, Poly-Technics, Shrimik Vidyapeeths, Engineering Colleges, Building Centres existing within the States and other suitable training institutions run by Government, private or voluntary organizations.

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



Wood Carving Training - District Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhatisgarh



RCU's Training Programme in Mauli Jagar



Daree-Tatpatti Weaving - District Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhatisgarh

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, and as reported upto 31.12.2005, a total of 3,35,609 women have been assisted to set up self-employment ventures (1,75,452 under USEP subsidy subcomponent and 1,60,157 under DWCUA subsidy subcomponent). Also a total of 3,37,375 women have been given skill training.



**Marwahi Kosa Handicraft Training - Distt. Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhatisgarh**



**Making of Sweet Boxes - Distt. Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhatisgarh**

## Major events during the year 2005-06

### I. National Conference on "Urban Poverty Alleviation"

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation organized a two days National Conference on "Urban Poverty Alleviation" in collaboration with Government of Jammu & Kashmir on 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> June 2005 in Srinagar. Housing & Urban Development Ministers from 10 States/UTs and Secretaries/senior officers from 25 States/UTs, eminent resource persons from prominent National level NGOs/organizations such as Janaagraha, SEWA, SPARC, Sulabh, Sadhan, EDI and Kudumbashree, working in the field of Urban Poverty Alleviation attended the Conference. Senior officials/academicians from RBI, SIDBI, NABARD, RCUES-Mumbai, RCUES-Hyderabad, NIUA, UNDP, HUDCO, NBCC also attended. Some of the major resolutions taken in the National conference on Urban Poverty Alleviation were as under:

- Call for more sustained efforts and innovative approaches for poverty alleviation with greater involvement of self-help groups, community based organizations and urban local bodies.
- Need to improve the living conditions of the Urban Poor, who are significantly contributing to the economy, which, in turn, is likely to enhance the productivity and growth of the cities.
- Need to have a uniform system of surveying the BPL population at State level, based on various indicators of deprivations faced by them.
- Need to tackle the issues/deprivations relating to the urban poor, like inadequate housing, insecurity of land tenure, lack of essential services like water and sanitation, absence of social security and vulnerability to disease, crime, violence, environmental

hazards, holistically since improvement in incomes may not necessarily lead to poverty alleviation.

- Need to take the urban poverty alleviation programmes on a mission mode as part of the proposed National Urban Renewal Mission but after consultation with the States.
- Need to have a fresh look at the design, implementation and monitoring mechanism of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana by taking a cue from the success stories of various alternative models implemented by the State Governments, NGOs and community based organizations.
- Need for creation of a dedicated fund at the city level by levying a cess on the affluent population to supplement the available resources for the implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.
- Need to strengthen the micro credit mechanism so as to improve the access of urban poor to formal credit.
- Appreciation of the convergence approach of the Kudumbashree scheme of the Government of Kerala.
- While taking note of the declining trend of urban poverty, both in absolute and percentage terms, the conference noted that there are wide inter and intra regional differences for which sufficient flexibility need to be therein the scheme guidelines.

## **II. National Seminar on Urban Poverty Alleviation RCUES,Hyderabad**

The Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad organized a two days National Seminar on "Urban Poverty Alleviation" during 25-26<sup>th</sup> July,2005. This seminar was sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

## **III. Visit of delegation of South African Parliamentary Committee**

A South African Delegation from Parliamentary Committee on Social and Community Development visited the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation on 28.09.2005 at 11.00 AM. In the absence of Secretary (UEPA), Joint Secretary (Housing) received the Delegation on behalf of Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. Officers from the Ministry, HUDCO, NBO and BMTPC were also present on this occasion. A PowerPoint presentation was made by the JS(H) before the delegation about the Schemes/activities of the Ministry. The discussions were focused on the subjects of housing, employment generation, informal settlements and low cost housing for the poor. The Chairperson of the delegation invited Officers from the Ministry/HUDCO to visit South Africa in order to have a greater collaboration between the two countries.

## **IV. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors**

A one day National Workshop on street vendors for effective implemetation of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> October,2005 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by senior officials of the State Governments including Commissioners of some of the selected cities under the JNNURM, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders from varius Central Government Ministries/ Departments. Based on the various suggestions received and viewpoints put forward by participants, States/UTs have been requested to take a follow-up-action on the following action points,inter alia, which were formulated and announced at the end of the workshop:-

- A State Level Steering and Monitoring Committee in each State be set up to



Products at display during Rajyotsav - Durg by District Urban Development Agency, Durg, Chhattisgarh

oversee the implementation of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors.

- Training & Capacity Building be undertaken for State Nodal Officers, who shall be appointed immediately, if not already done.
- Sensitization may be undertaken of Police & Municipal Authorities.
- Land space be earmarked in the Master Plan and Zoning Plans for Street Vendors to ensure legitimate cover to hawking.
- Registration of Street Vendors be streamlined in terms of the policy.
- Social Security (Medical, Insurance, etc.) and access to credit be ensured by the State Governments in favour of Urban Street Vendors.
- State may formulate a State Policy in line with the National Policy
- Amendment of I.P.C. /Police Act/ Municipal Act may not be necessary if States pass a Street Vendors Act in tune with the National Policy.

## V. Workshop on Sustainable Poverty Alleviation through Micro-Enterprise

A three-day workshop on 'National Conference on Sustainable Poverty Alleviation through Micro-Enterprise Development' was held between October 24 and October 26 at Thiruvananthapuram, organized by the Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Gujarat in association with the Kudumbashree project, Kerala, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi under the Gol – UNDP project 'National Strategy for Urban Poor'. Officers from the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, UNDP, NIUA, State Governments and Representatives from academia and civil society attended this workshop. The synergy between various departments, adopted by the Kudumbashree was highly appreciated and there was a consensus that the Kudumbashree Model of Urban Poverty Alleviation could be considered for replication in other parts of the country also with or without appropriate modification with reference to local State conditions.

## Projects/Schemes for the Development of North Eastern States, including Sikkim Under 10% Lump-Sum Provision for this Purpose

Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation had organized 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 Scheme being implemented by this 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. *It may be recalled that a decision was taken by the Government of India that 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/ Departments will 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 Urban Employment & 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 Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation* under the 10% lump sum provision of the Budget of the Ministry, 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 North Eastern Regions and Sikkim, were Rs.62.50 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 44.17 crore was released. The balance funds of Rs.18.33 crore were placed with the Non-lapsable pool maintained by the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER). The total allocated funds could not be utilized because of the non-receipt of project proposals, complete in all respect, from the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

During the year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.62.50 crores 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 only. 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. Out of this Rs. 51.00 crore, *only Rs. 103.67 lakhs was released for a new project in Manipur*, and the rest of the amount was second instalment 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 Crores was released to BMTPC, NBCC and HPL for various new and ongoing projects during the year 2004-05. Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head was utilised under the SJSRY Scheme for the NER States.

During the current financial year of 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores have been provided in the budget for the projects /schemes in the NER including Sikkim. Rs. 45.06 Crores has been released to executing agencies e.g.NBCC, State Governments of Manipur and Assam for various new and ongoing projects.

### Projects approved and sanctioned during 2005-06 under 10% lumpsum provision for the development of NER States including Sikkim

Name of the State	Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	File No.	Project Cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Fund released (Rs.in lakhs)	Executing Agency
<b>New Projects</b>						
<b>Manipur</b>	1	Upgradation of urban slum at Langthabal Kunja Awang Leiki(ward No.-8) Lilong N.P.	K-11019/14/2005-UPA I	180.34	64.92	Manipur State
	2	Upgradation of slums in Thoubal Athokapam ( Part of ward No. 5,6,7of Thoubal Municipality	K-11019/13/2005-UPA I	272.39	98.06	Manipur State
	3	Upgradation of slum at Lamdeng ( Ward No.-3,4,5 and 6 of Lamshang N.P.	K-11019/15/2005-UPA I	283.16	101.94	Manipur State
	4	Development of urban infrastructure at sugnu town	K-11019/12/2005-UPA I	556.67	200.40	Manipur State
<b>Tripura</b>	5	Rehabilitation of evicted hawkers at Belonia Nagar Panchayat	K-11019/29/2004-UPA I	550.37	220.15	NBCC
	6	Rehabilitation of evicted hawkers at Khowai Nagar Panchayat	K-11019/20/2005-UPA I	1262.38	504.95	NBCC
	7	Rehabilitation of evicted hawkers at Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	K-11019/19/2005-UPA I	913.71	365.48	NBCC

<b>Mizoram</b>	8	Construction of Mini Sports Complex in slum pocket at Chite Mizoram	K-11019/18/2005-UPA I	1005.85	402.34	NBCC
	9	Construction of Boys and girls Hostel for DOEACC at AIZAWL, Mizoram	K-11019/21/2005-UPA I	1247.76	499.1	NBCC
<b>Assam</b>	10	Construction of Rehabilitation Centre for Hawkers and Vendors, at Diphu, Assam	K-11019/18/2004-UPA I	679.54	244.63	Assam State
	11	Rehabilitation centre for hawkers and vendors at Dhemaji	K-11019/23/2005-UPA I	492.31	221.54	Assam State
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>7444.48</b>	<b>2923.51</b>	
<b>Ongoing Projects</b>						
<b>Sikkim</b>	1	Development of slum rehabilitation centre at Lower Lingding in East Sikkim Phase-II	K-11019/12/2003-MIS/UPA-I	316.50	158.25	NBCC
	2	Sanitation project for urban areas in Sikkim- phase-II	K-11019/12/2003-MIS/UPA-I	260.75	130.38	NBCC
<b>Assam</b>	3	Construction of four storied RCC Building for EWS Category at Borsojoi ( Plot-12435 sqm), Assam	K-11019/16/2004-UPA I	2123.04	849.22	NBCC
<b>Tripura</b>	4	Construction of Shopping Complex at Ranir Bazar, Agartala, Tripura	K-11019/06/2003-MIS/UPA-I	537.22	214.89	NBCC
<b>Mizoram</b>	5	Construction of Shopping Centre at Kolasib, Mizoram	K-11019/05/2004-UPA I	575.00	230.00	NBCC
<b>SubTotal</b>					<b>1582.74</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4506.25</b>	



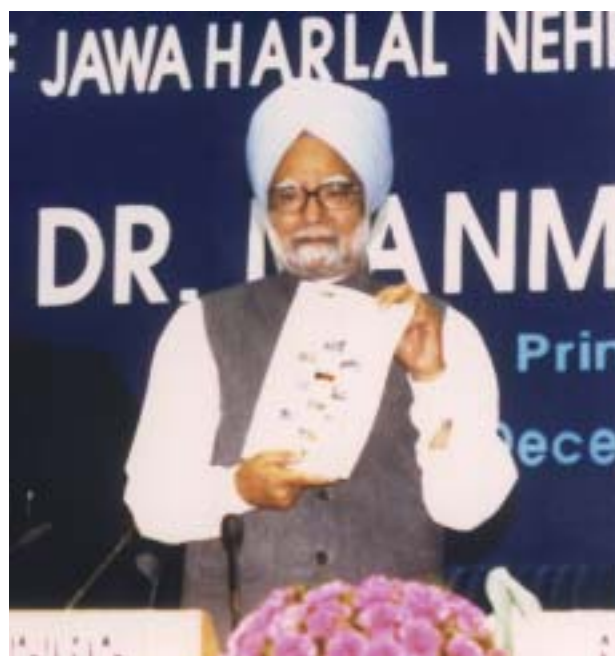
## Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of 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 therein. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach is essential. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched a Mission named Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Infrastructure and Governance. The JNNURM will be implemented in select 63 cities (**Annexure-I**). The duration of the Mission is for 7 years beginning from the year 2005-06.

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

The Sub-Mission **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)** implemented by Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation (UEPA) is launched with the following objectives:-

- Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the urban poor;
- Security of tenure at affordable price, improved housing, water supply, sanitation;
- Convergence of services in fields of education, health and social security
- As far as possible providing housing near the place of occupation of the urban poor
- Effective linkage between asset creation and asset management to ensure efficiency
- Scaling up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- Ensuring adequate investment of funds to



fulfill deficiencies in the basic services to the urban poor.

### Funding

The Central fund 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 the 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.

## INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT (IHSDP)

For other cities/towns two schemes, namely, Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns have also been launched along with JNNURM on 3.12.2005. The existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) are subsumed in the IHSDP.

The IHSDP implemented by Ministry of UEPA has been launched with the objective 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.

## Funding

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 fund 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.

## ANNEXURE-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)</b>	<b>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)</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

Sl.No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
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)</b>	<b>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.

## URBAN REFORMS

Urban reforms 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 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.

## Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

The then Hon'ble Prime Minister announced on Independence Day, 2001, from the ramparts of the Red Fort, a new Centrally sponsored scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) with a view to ameliorating the

by the State Nodal Agency and the share of the State Government is deposited in that account.

Details of Allocation and Releases of funds are as under: -

(as on 31.12.2005)

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	GOI subsidy released (Rs. in Lakhs)	GOI subsidy refunded (Rs. in Lakhs)	Net Releases (3-4) (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of DUs targeted for construction/ upgradation	No. of TSs targeted for construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	6900.00	7356.000	488.650	6867.350	25219	4212
2002-03	25685.01	21835.030	2505.745	19329.285	105444	21398
2003-04	23850.00	23854.600	20.000	23834.600	108276	3170
2004-05	28058.00	26941.161	0.000	26941.161	112143	35086
2005-06	24900.00	9643.310	0.000	9643.310	60335	381
<b>Total</b>	<b>109393.01</b>	<b>89630.101</b>	<b>3014.395</b>	<b>86615.706</b>	<b>411478</b>	<b>64247</b>

conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the scheme. This scheme was formally launched by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister himself on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2001, at Hyderabad. This is the first scheme of its kind meant exclusively for slum dwellers with a Government of India subsidy of 50 per cent, the balance 50 per cent is to be arranged by the State Government with ceiling costs prescribed both for dwelling units/community toilets. The State's share may consist of funds from any source in the form of subsidy or loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) or any other agency. The guidelines of the scheme provides for submission of proposals by the nodal agencies of State Governments to HUDCO who, in turn, process and forward them to this Ministry with their recommendations. The funds are released by this Ministry only after a VAMBAY account is opened

VAMBAY and the discontinued National Slum Development Programme(NSDP) have been subsumed in a new scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme(IHSDP). This scheme was launched along with Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005, IHSDP aims at having an integrated approach to ameliorate the condition of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.

The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 Census except cities/towns covered under JNNURM.

IHSDP is funded in the ratio of 80:20 basis between Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatals. For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and the States will be in the ratio of 90:10.

VAMBAY will continue till IHSDP is implemented in Full Force.

## National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was inaugurated and launched by the Prime Minister in August, 1996 at Kanpur in (U.P.). Under National Slum Development Programme, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was being released to the States/UTs for the development of urban slums. The objective of this programme was upgradation of urban slums by providing physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc. Besides, the funds under NSDP could be used for provision of community infrastructure and social amenities like pre school education, non formal education adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc. The programme also had a component of shelter upgradation or construction of new houses.

Under the programme, funds in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) were allocated by the Planning Commission annually on the basis of slum population of the State/UT. While the Ministry of Finance released the funds to the States under this Programme, the Ministry of Home Affairs released the funds to Union



Slum Upgradation - Shopping Stalls at Iroisemba, Imphal, Manipur

Territories. The States released the funds to the Implementing Agencies as per their requirements. The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation had been nominated as the Nodal Ministry to monitor the progress of the programme in respect of States.

During the years 1996-97 to 2004-2005, a total amount of Rs. 3089.62 crores was released to the States and UTs under this programme as indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crores.)
1	1996-97	250.01
2.	1997-98	290.99
3.	1998-99	351.63
4.	1999-2000	384.96
5	2000-2001	247.34
6	2001-2002	282.40
7	2002-2003	333.44
8	2003-2004	335.08
9	2004-2005	613.77
<b>Total</b>		<b>3089.62</b>

As reported by the States/UTs, since the inception of the programme and upto **31-12-2005** out of the total funds of Rs. 3089.62 crore released by the Central Government, an amount of Rs. 2294.02 crore has been spent and about 4.58 crores of slum dwellers have benefited from this programme.

NSDP has been discontinued during 2005-06. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), by combining NSDP and VAMBAY a component of the National Urban Renewal Mission launched on 3-12-2005, would be much wider and comprehensive to undertake slum development in holistic manner in non-mission towns.

## Bilateral Assistance for Slum Improvement Projects

### DFID-UK ASSISTED PROJECTS

The Department for International Development (DFID) of the Government of UK is supporting two Slum Improvement Projects in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. These projects entail not only development of physical infrastructure and provision of civic amenities but also community development and provision of social, economic and education inputs which assist in raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of slum areas. The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation monitors the progress of these slum improvement projects. Besides, Urban Poverty Group of the British High Commission also monitors them regularly on behalf of DFID.

Brief details of both the two projects are as under:-

#### 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 and developing existing poverty alleviation schemes in three programme areas viz. economic, environmental and social. The project will introduce a number of carefully selected innovations in each of the three programme areas to meet identified gaps and opportunities. There are following three components in the project:-

- (a) Municipal Reform
- (b) Environmental Infrastructure
- (c) Working with civil society.

##### Cost of the Project:-

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 745.39 crore. The budget comprises 71% financial aid and 29% technical assistance.

##### Duration of the Project:-

The project period is from June, 1999 to 31.3.2008..

##### Coverage:-

The project covers 42 Class-I towns namely Vizianagaram, Gajuwaka, Eluru, Bhimavaram, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Machilipatnam, Guduwada, Guntur, Tenali, Nellore, Ongole, Hindupur, Anantapur, Guntakal, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Chittoor, Tirupati, Kurnool, Nandyal, Adoni, Nizamabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, Ramagundam, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Malkajgiri, Kukatpally, L.B. Nagar, Qutubullapur, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Kapra, Rajendranagar, Uppakalan, Serilingampally, Alwal, Srikakulam, Tadepallygudem and Yemniganur.

#### 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 Areas(KMA). The project will support 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 will support 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:-

The estimated cost of the project is £102,000,000

##### Duration of the project:-

Project duration is from 14.1.2004 to 31.3.2011.



## Twenty Point Programme - 1986

The 20-Point Programme envisages the nation's commitment to eradicate poverty, reduce income disparity, socio-economic inequalities and also to provide basic amenities, including housing, for improving the quality of life of the poor and other weaker sections of the society.

The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is the nodal Ministry to monitor the following points:-

- 14(d) - Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Housing
- 14(e) - Low Income Group (LIG) Housing and
- 15 - Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)

The Ministry in consultation with the States/Union Territories fixes the physical targets in respect of the points mentioned above and monitors the progress made by them. The States/Union Territories are required to furnish progress reports on Monthly/Half/Yearly and Annual basis to this Ministry. The physical monitoring is done by obtaining periodical reports from them. Besides this, two evaluatory items namely 'use of low cost building material' under Point 14 and 'restricting growth of urban slums' under Point 15 are also monitored.

Based on the information received from various States/Union Territories, it has been observed that the level of performance varies in matters of physical achievements. The low level of performance in housing sectors can be attributed to inadequate Budget provision, land acquisition problem, difficulty in providing services, inadequate access to institutional finance, shortage of building materials/resources, rising cost of construction, etc.

The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation does not provide the funds for the above mentioned schemes under the Twenty Point programme.

### 14(d)- Economically Weaker Section(EWS) Housing

Investments for EWS housing are made by the State Governments and UT Administrations through provision made under their Plans. This is supplemented by loans from Institutional finance. Refinance is also available from the National Housing Bank to States, HUDCO, Cooperatives and other Organizations involved in the construction of EWS Housing.

During the year 2005-06, 61981 dwelling have been constructed upto November, 2005 against the annual targets of 43416 dwelling units(Annexure-I).

### 14(e)-Low Income Group(LIG) Housing

This scheme is long term in nature and is being executed by the State Governments/Union Territories through Housing Boards and Housing Departments. The Budget provisions are made under the States/UTs Plans and are supplemented by institutional finance.

During the year 2005-06, 8657 dwelling have been constructed upto November, 2005 against the annual targets of 24358 dwelling units(Annexure-II).

### Point No. 15- Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)

The objective of the scheme is to ensure environmental improvement of urban slums by extending basic infrastructure in the peripheral

dwelling units. Under this scheme, State Governments and Union Territories promote environmental improvement by providing the following basic amenities.

- Water Supply
- Sewer-open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of stagnant waste water

- storm water drains
- community baths and latrines
- widening and paving of existing pathways
- street lighting
- other community facilities to slum dwellers.

During the year 2005-06, 1146248 persons have been covered upto November, 2005 against the annual targets of 1521748 persons(Annexure-III).

## ANNEXURE-I

### TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT OF POINT NO.14(D) EWS HOUSING OF 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2003-04

		<b>Targets 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement (upto Nov. 05)</b>	<b>% of Achievement</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	14774	46480	314.61
2	Assam	462	38	8.23
3	Bihar	198	14	7.07
4	Chhatisgarh	2000	2777	138.85
5	Gujrat	500	856	171.20
6	Haryana	1000	0	0.00
7	J&K	532	296	55.64
8	Karnatka	5000	5942	118.84
9	Kerala	4657	784	16.83
10	Maharashtra	653	102	15.62
11	Manipur	180	0	0.00
12	Mizoram	120	0	0.00
13	Orissa	269	90	33.46
14	Pondicherry	140	0	0.00
15	Punjab	2850	0	0.00
16	Rajasthan	1500	551	36.73
17	Sikkim	9	0	0.00
18	Tamilnadu	5000	2098	41.96
19	Tripura	530	0	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	3000	1953	65.10
22	West Bengal	39	0	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	3	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43416</b>	<b>61981</b>	<b>142.76</b>

## ANNEXURE-II

**TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT OF POINT NO.14(E) LIG HOUSING OF 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2005-06**

		<b>Targets 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement (upto Nov. 05)</b>	<b>% of Achievement</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	10612	3576	33.70
2	Assam	12	0	0.00
3	Bihar	79	0	0.00
4	Chhatisgarh	1000	735	73.50
5	Gujrat	150	0	0.00
6	Haryana	332	0	0.00
7	Kerala	1547	1424	92.05
8	Maharashtra	2690	390	14.50
9	Manipur	187	0	0.00
10	Mizoram	160	0	0.00
11	Orissa	16	0	0.00
12	Pondicherry	120	0	0.00
13	Punjab	1800	0	0.00
14	Rajasthan	100	30	30.00
15	Tamilnadu	4064	2064	50.79
16	Uttar Pradesh	530	438	82.64
17	West Bengal	959	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24358</b>	<b>8657</b>	<b>35.54</b>

## ANNEXURE-III

**TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT OF POINT NO.15 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVMENT OF URBAN SLUMS FOR THE YEAR 2005-06**

		<b>Targets 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement (upto Nov. 05)</b>	<b>% of Achievement</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	337550	413252	122.43
2	Bihar	67498	22423	33.22
3	Chattisgarh	20000	36422	182.11
4	Delhi	112500	33983	30.21
5	Haryana	37500	12743	33.98
6	Himachal Pradesh	2500	1160	46.40
7	Jammu & Kashmir	10000	0	0.00
8	Jharkhand	75000	40000	53.33
9	Karnataka	39250	51750	131.85
10	Kerala	5434	4882	89.84
11	Maharashtra	650000	435842	67.05
12	Manipur	2577	0	0.00
13	Meghalaya	5625	552	9.81
14	Mizoram	3500	3500	100.00
15	Nagaland	5000	0	0.00
15	Orissa	2769	1464	52.87
16	Pondicherry	8000	7088	88.60
17	Sikkim	4500	0	0.00
18	Tripura	16100	10514	65.30
19	Uttranchal	104311	54977	52.70
20	West Bengal	12040	15587	129.46
21	A&N Island	88	109	123.86
22	Daman & Diu	6	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1521748</b>	<b>1146248</b>	<b>75.32</b>

## Revision of National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998

**A** National Housing & Habitat Policy (NHHP) was evolved in 1988, taking into account the development on National and International scene on Shelter and related issues at that time. The Policy document outlining the strategy under the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan was endorsed by Parliament in 1994. The long-term goal of the NHHP was to eradicate houselessness, to improve the housing conditions of the inadequately housed and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. It recognised that the magnitude of the housing stock need the involvement of various agencies including Government at different levels, the Cooperative Sector, the community and the private sector. The Policy envisaged a major shift in Government's role to act more as a facilitator than as a provider. The Policy provided for review and modification in the light of changing scenario in the housing sector as and when needed.

After a thorough review, the National Housing & Habitat Policy, 1998 was formulated to address the issues of sustainable development, infrastructure development and for strong public private partnerships for shelter delivery; and was approved and laid before Parliament on 29.7.98. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of two million dwelling units each year in pursuance of National Agenda for Governance. It also seeks to ensure that housing along with supporting services is treated as a priority sector at par with infrastructure.

The housing sector has witnessed several changes since the formulation of National Housing & Habitat Policy (NHHP) 1998, which has necessitated to review and revise the Policy. In this regard, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation on 27.1.2005 representing members from Planning

Commission, Ministry of Finance & Others Ministries/Departments/State Governments and Financial and other institutions dealing with housing sectors. The terms of reference of the Task Force were: -

- (i) to review the existing Housing & Habitat Policy, suggest changes and draft a new Policy,
- (ii) to review the existing schemes, policies, guidelines, laws, bye-laws and rules & regulations at the Central/State levels in the housing and habitat sector and suggest revision of these in the light of the proposed revised Housing Policy; and
- (iii) to recommend the broad parameters on the lines of which the model laws, bye-laws, rules & regulations of the Central/State level may be drafted to boost the housing activities and to remove legal impediments in achieving goals of the proposed policy.

The Task Force further constituted 5 Sub-committees to examine in detail various issues such as legal & regulatory, financial, technological etc. involved while implementing the Housing Policy and make their recommendations to the Task Force. On the basis of the reports of the sub-committees, the Task Force submitted a draft Policy to the Ministry. This draft Policy has further been discussed in a National Consultation convened under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State (Independent Charge) of this Ministry with representatives from State Govt. and Central Ministries, Task Force Members, NGOs & other stakeholders etc. on 5.10.2005 at New Delhi.

A draft of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy has been prepared to address these issues. A draft note for the Cabinet has been circulated to the concerned Ministry/Departments eliciting their views in the matter. Final note shall be submitted after receiving comments from these Ministries/Departments.

## Two Million Housing Programme (2 MHP)

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 2MHP since its inception [1998-1999] till 2005-2006 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)	URBAN		RURAL		
		No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned [Rs. in crore]	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	No. of Dwelling Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
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	86378	480.83	600000	30	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>3200000</b>	<b>2991263</b>	<b>8396.84</b>	<b>4800000</b>	<b>4174325</b>	<b>5794.01</b>

\*as on 30.12.2005

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

YEAR	ANNUAL TARGET (DUs)	HFIs		Public Sector Bank		Total	
		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]
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	92854	6930.3	41747	1707.05	134601	8637.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1600000</b>	<b>1603285</b>	<b>60122.05</b>	<b>1436930</b>	<b>44676.56</b>	<b>3040215</b>	<b>104798.61</b>

\* as on 31.8.2005

### 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
2001-2001	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	71280	1782.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>700000</b>	<b>652409</b>	<b>9815.54</b>

*\*as on 31.3.2005*



Slum Development, Phase-I, Gangtok, Sikkim



Slum Development Centre, Gangtok, Sikkim



Slum Development, Phase-I, Gangtok, Sikkim

The primary responsibility for fulfillment of the targets in physical terms rests with the State Governments/implementing agencies, 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 implementation of various housing schemes.

# National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents

## Background

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to scavengers for their training and rehabilitation in alternate dignified occupations. As a consequence of Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement on Independence Day, 2002 regarding total abolition of manual scavenging by 2007, it was decided to converge the Schemes of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation and NSLRS handled by two different Ministries. Accordingly the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents (NSLRS) was transferred to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (now Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation).

## Salient features

The salient features of the NSLRS are as follows:-

- (i) **Survey** – Time bound programme for identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trade through a survey.
- (ii) **Training** – For the “**Training Component**” of the scheme 100% Central Assistance is admissible and provided as per TRYSEM norms. The TRYSEM norms provide for stipend upto Rs. 500/- per trainee per month. The training institutions can also receive honorarium for training (training fees) upto Rs. 300/- per trainee per month. Likewise one time tool-kit allowance upto Rs. 2000/- per trainee is also permissible. There is also a provision for Honorarium upto Rs. 100/- per trainee per month.

- (iii) **Rehabilitation** – So far as the “**Rehabilitation Component**” of the scheme is concerned, the project cost per scavenger as per the scheme has to be upto Rs. 50,000/-. The scheme provides for subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- per project for a scavenger or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less. The subsidy part is 100% Centrally Assisted. The extent of Margin Money Loan (MML), which the SCDC is required to provide to a scavenger, is 15% of the project cost. Of the MML, 49% is provided to SCDC as Central Share and the rest 51% of MML is contributed by the SCDC from its own resources. The remaining part of the project cost is to be arranged through loan from Banks/ NSKFDC. The scheme, thus, financially assists scavengers to shift on to alternative and dignified occupations, for which viable projects can be taken up under the scheme.

## Eligibility

- (i) The Corporation should adopt a cluster approach in the training and rehabilitation programme. All Safai Karamcharis eligible for the benefits under the Scheme in a basti should be rehabilitated together.
- (ii) At the time of selection of beneficiaries for training and rehabilitation, the SCDCs would intimate the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council/Local Body and the Collector regarding the colonies serviced by the Scavengers who are to be given training and financial assistance to ensure simultaneous action on conversion of dry latrines serviced by the Scavengers and their rehabilitation.

(iii) The Scheme would cover Scavengers in the urban areas, semi-urban areas, rural areas and any other town or area including Cantonment Boards, Colonies set up by public sector undertakings, etc. where manual scavenging prevails.

### Pattern of Assistance

Under the Scheme, assistance is provided for training in the institutes run by the Government, local bodies and NGOs. The training is given for a maximum duration of 6 months. Stipend @ Rs.200/- to Rs. 500/- is provided depending upon the training institute. Cost of raw materials, allowance for tool kit, etc. are covered under the scheme. Apart from assistance for training, the scavengers are assisted for taking up alternate projects costing upto Rs 50,000/-. This is funded through 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-, 15% of the project cost as margin money loan which is shared between the central and State Governments in the ratio of 49:51, and the rest is provided as loan. The entire subsidy is provided by Government of India as 100% grant. This margin money is provided by the State Schedule Caste Development Corporation at a concessional rate of interest of 4%. Banks provide the loan component under their priority sector lending. The NSKFDC is also now providing loans.

### Methodology of Implementation

The Scheme is implemented by the State

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) and where such Corporations have not been set up, the scheme is implemented by the State Governments.

### Physical and financial achievements

Rs 747.11 crore have been released for assisting 1, 72,681 scavengers for training and 4, 43,925 for rehabilitation upto 2004-05. The Physical and financial performance of the scheme since 1997-98 is mentioned below:-

Year	B.E.	R.E.	Released	(Rs. In Crores)	
				Beneficiaries Trained	Rehabilitated
1997-98	120.00	90.00	90.00	15453	32683
1998-99	90.00	20.00	5.90	7981	37423
1999-2000	70.00	70.00	70.00	7213	27370
2000-01	67.50	60.92	60.92	5000	24911
2001-02	74.00	74.00	9.20	14885	24004
2002-03	80.00	80.00	40.95	6266	12559
2003-04	40.00	40.00	21.41	2649	16171
2004-05	20.00	20.00	13.56	**	**

\*\* Information from States/UTs to be received.

No funds allocated for the financial year 2005-06.



Training on Textile Painting under Self Employment Training Programme by Gandhi Gram Community Development Society, Dehradun



## Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

### Commencement of the Scheme

The Centrally sponsored scheme for Urban Low Cost Sanitation initiated in 1981 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and later implemented through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. From 1989-90, it came to be operated through the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. Since 2003-04 the scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

- **Outlay for 2005-2006** = Rs.30.00 crores
- **10<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay**= Rs.200 crores, Releases so far under 10<sup>th</sup> Plan = 29.60 crores

### Salient Features of the Scheme

- Demand driven scheme and hence no state allocation/ targets are fixed.
- The scheme envisages conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit sanitary latrines and liberation of scavengers through total elimination of manual scavenging.

- The scheme has been taken up on a 'whole town basis' and is 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.

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

### Achievement of the Scheme (As on 31.12.2005)

Total Central Assistance released	: Rs. 309.39 crores
Total constructions/ conversions completed	: 20.97 lakhs
Total constructions/ conversions in progress	: 1.46 lakhs
No. of Towns declared Scavengers free	: 586



Conversion of Dry Latrine in to flush Latrine in U.P. Distt., Moradabad - Agency SUDA, Dehradun

## Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)

**H**UDCO, 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 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 145 Lakhs 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



Social Infrastructure Scheme for Ladies Hostel Building in Engineering College, Orissa

with HUDCO motto of "Profitability with Social Justice" envisages about 95% 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 Two Million Housing Programme launched during 1998-99 Housing Programme by assisting 71.65 Lakhs housing units within a short span of 7 years and nine months.

HUDCO continued its emphasis on the disaster mitigation front. Continuing on its course of extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. HUDCO floated a special loan scheme for the repairs, retrofitting and reconstruction of new houses for the economically weaker sections at a highly subsidized interest rate of 7.5% for the Tsunami affected areas.

Cumulatively till 31.12.2005, HUDCO has been able to contribute over 41 Lakhs houses in disaster affected regions with project cost of over Rs.4102 Crores and HUDCO's financial assistance of Rs.2210 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 1200 projects (Excludes sanitation schemes) with a total project cost of Rs.110761 Crores and HUDCO financial assistance of Rs.39930 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 77 Building Centres in rural areas across the country.

The future belongs to those who dare to dream, who foresee the possibilities and perceive the hurdles before they become obvious. 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.

## **HUDCO OPERATION DURING 2005-2006**

HUDCO during the nine months of the current year i.e. 2005-06 from April-December 2005 has achieved sanctions of Rs.4596 Crores providing assistance for construction of a 86408 Lakhs dwelling units, over 960 sanitation units, and 62 urban infrastructure projects throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.1833 Crores.

Cumulatively till December 2005, HUDCO has sanctioned 15480 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.154501 Crores (Excludes

HUDCO Niwas) with loan component of 66639 Crores. An amount of Rs.51404 Crores has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 145 Lakhs residential units, about 59 Lakhs sanitation units and in undertaking 1200 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas, in over 1783 towns and thousands of villages.

During the year 2005-2006, the MoU target of Rs.12600 Crores for sanction for housing and infrastructure projects, and Rs.6,300 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 excel to reach over Rs.12,600 Crores in Sanctions and Rs.6,300 Crores in releases during the current year.

## **HOUSING FOR ALL**

During the year 2005-2006 HUDCO has sanctioned loans of Rs.635 Crores for housing programme in the nine months of the year i.e. upto Dec. 2005. These schemes will provide 86408 residential units, 552 non residential buildings and 960 sanitation units. Out of total residential units sanctioned by HUDCO 95% are for the EWS and LIG families. Included in above is loan sanctions of Rs0.09 crores for construction of 30 dwelling units in rural areas.

## **NIGHT SHELTER SCHEME FOR URBAN SHELTERLESS**

### **Status of Night Shelter for Urban Shelter-less**

The Centrally sponsored 'Raen Baseras or Community Night Shelter Scheme' was introduced in 1988-1989 to provide Night Shelter and Pay & Use toilets facilities to all urban shelter less. The scheme was revised as 'Scheme for Shelter & Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas' in August 1992. However, with the

launching of the VAMBAY scheme, the Night Shelter scheme has been modified again and as per revised guidelines effective from 21.10.2002, the scheme was limited to construction of composite Night Shelters with community toilet and baths for urban shelter less only. The other component of community pay & use toilet/ baths for the homeless /floating population, was merged with VAMBAY as per VAMBAY guidelines. Now as per the decision taken by Planning Commission, the scheme has been discontinued as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has been transferred to State Sector from the year 2005 – 2006.

## **Cumulative Status**

94 schemes in 15 States/UTs have been sanctioned, with project cost of Rs.8244.58 Lakhs, loan amount of Rs.1786.27 Lakhs and Govt. of India subsidy of Rs.2786.13 Lakhs. The above schemes envisage 17,559 beds, 16435 WCs, 2680 baths and 2372 urinals. Out of above, loan of Rs.1340.38 Lakhs and subsidy of Rs.1975.83 Lakhs has been drawn by the agencies.

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

VAMBAY, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in the year 2001-02 with a purpose to ameliorating the condition of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the urban slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilet under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), a component of VAMBAY.

## **Cumulative Status**

Under the scheme, as on 31.12.2005, against

total allocation of Rs.1093.93 crores, Govt. of India subsidy Rs.866.16 crores has been released covering construction/upgradation of 411577 dwelling units and 64247 toilet seats. As per latest progress reports, 234669 dwelling units are completed and 60133 dwelling units are under progress and 39944 toilet seats are completed and 10116 toilet seats are under progress.

### Status for the current year 2005-2006

The current year's allocation of Govt. of India subsidy under VAMBAY is Rs.249.00 crores. Against the same, Govt. of India subsidy of Rs.96.43 crores has already been disbursed covering 60335 dwelling units and 381 toilet seats.

### 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. The HUDCO Niwas has emerged as the fastest growing retail lending window in our country.

During the current financial year 2005-06 (till 31.12.2005), a loan assistance of Rs.39.36 Crores has been sanctioned for 1170 beneficiaries and Rs.38.80 Crores has also been released.

### 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 1.4.2005 till 31.12.2005, HUDCO has sanctioned 62 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs.7006.97 Crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs.3961.28 Crores. During the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO proposes to achieve the MoU targets. Against the MOU target of Rs.4410 Crores for the current financial year HUDCO has already released the Rs.1286 Crores. The



Provision of Piped Water Supply to Rural Habitations in Tamil Nadu (Phase V – 32.70 lakh litre capacity Ground Level Water Storage Reservoir with booster station at Kunjandiyur in Salem District, Tamil Nadu)

balance amount will be released in the remaining three months. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:-

<i>(Rs. In Crores)</i>			
Sector	No. Project	Cost	Loan Amount
Water Supply	8	254.39	225.93
Sewerage/Drainage /Solid Waste Management	2	86.50	67.75
Transport & Roads/Bridges	6	992.03	878.14
Commercial	14	637.90	374.46
Social Infrastructure	19	501.97	330.66
Miscellaneous/Others	13	4534.18	2084.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7006.97</b>	<b>3961.28</b>

### 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 14 housing schemes with a project cost of Rs.156.92 Crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs.82.33 Crores. This would help in construction of 1505 dwelling units in the States of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland.

Beside above HUDCO has also sanctioned 14 Urban Infrastructure projects with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.39 Crores in the state of Assam and Nagaland.

### 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 sanctioned of which 392 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 31.12.2005), total grant of Rs.2216.10 Lakhs has been sanctioned for Urban Building Centre out of which Rs.1660.94 Lakhs have been released.

### 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 cumulative sanctions upto 31.12.2005 is of 116 Model Village/Basti with total grant of Rs.3895.63 Lakhs.



Model Basti at Krishnaiyanapalya, Bangalore by Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) & AVAS (NGO)

## NEW INITIATIVES

### A) Targeted Implementation of Community Toilets & Sanitation programme

HUDCO has recently 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/WC whichever is less, after the agency invest their share in the project.



**'Nirmala' – Pay and Use Toilet Complex, Bangalore, Karnataka by Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (Scheme No. 17739)**

### B) Construction of KIOSKS For Urban Poor

The scheme is to provide loan facility to urban poor living below the poverty line in any urban Centres. The scheme provides employment opportunities also to urban poors by providing construction loan facility to enable them to construct Kiosks, vending platforms for petty items, etc. The main emphasis of this scheme is to encourage disabled and female members of the urban poor families to run Kiosks so that income of the family can be supplemented. Loan upto a maximum of Rs. 34,000/- or 95% of the cost, whichever is lower, for each Kiosk can be availed from HUDCO.

## RESOURCE MOBILISATION INITIATIVES

In 2005-06, HUDCO has been able to mobilize an amount of Rs.2153.05 crores upto 31.12.2005. The resources were generated through a prudential mix of bank loans, bonds and public deposits (both short term & long term funds) 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.



**Primary Schools (PS3 & PS6) at Gedi Village, Rapar, Kutch, Gujarat constructed under MPLAD works.**

## DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

HUDCO has attained a high proficiency in its design and development efforts through which a large number of projects in the area of cost effective housing, environmental improvement, new town development, landscape and urban conservation including feasibility cum demand assessment studies have been undertaken. Some of the prestigious and on-going projects undertaken are as follows:-

1. New Town Development of Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh).
2. Jai Parkash Library and Development of Green near Birla Mandir, New Delhi for Ministry of Tourism.
3. Development of Khejrli Martyr Spot in Jodhpur for MOT.
4. Urban Design Study and Redevelopment Plan for AIIMS Campus, New Delhi.
5. Detailed Architectural Engineering Design for Residential and Hostel components of the AIIMS Campus, New Delhi.
6. Gujarat Rehabilitation Works – Construction of Community Assets Buildings under MPLAD Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.
7. Reconstruction of Dholavira Village in Gujarat.
8. Urban Design Study for Indian Himalayan Centre for Adventure and Eco Tourism at Gangtok, Sikkim.
9. Pilgrimage Centre at Solophok for Government of Sikkim.
10. Construction of Community Asset Buildings utilizing cost effective, energy efficient and environment friendly building materials and technology integrated Shopping Complex, Nursery cum Crech Primary School, Samaj Sadan and Polyclinic at Narela and Tikri Khurd.
11. Office Building for National Commission for Women at Jassola, New Delhi.
12. Indian Council for Cultural Relations Campus at Africa Avenue, New Delhi
13. Construction of five cottages at Vivekanand Kendra and Development of Beach Front, Sun Set Point, Thekkurichi at Kanayakumari for ITDC.
14. Construction of Bhalka Temple – Boundary Wall Landscaping, Parking, approach area development for ITDC.
15. Pilot Project for Construction and Reconstruction of facilities at Manikarnika Ghat for JICA.
16. Shopping cum Interpretation Centre at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra.
17. Detailed Project Report Study for Tourism Development in Assam & Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka for ITDC.
18. Office Complex of ASI at Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
19. Development Plan for Gaya.



**Rural Habitat Improvement Scheme (Swachha Grama Yojana) by Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd. (KLAC) (Scheme No.17281)**



## Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)

**H**SMI is operating as Research and 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 and Urban Development Sectors, including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Finance Institutions etc. HSMI is the nodal institute on behalf of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, to coordinate various training and documentation activities under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of (SJSRY).

HSMI, during the year 2005-2006 upto December, 2005 organised 24 training programmes and has imparted training to over 1252 professionals from various agencies involved in the Urban Development, Planning and Management issues and also Housing & Rural Development. Further HSMI proposes to organise 4 training programmes in the remaining period of the current financial year.

HSMI is conducting a long duration six week programme on Urban Infrastructure Planning and Management (9<sup>th</sup> February, 2006 to 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2006) likely to be attended by 22 (approx.) overseas Professionals & Administrators.

### DECENTRALIZED TRAINING

The Institute has a mandate to create HUDCO chair in all the States. HUDCO chair provides for building capacity of preferably, the State Training Institutes/ designated Training Institute to, in turn, carry out Capacity Building Activities in urban

sector. So far, HUDCO could create 22 HUDCO chairs in as many states. In five other States, the establishment of HUDCO chair is underway. Four remaining states are being pursued for early establishment of HUDCO chair.

Besides, there are three national level HUDCO Chairs at the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi and at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee.

### BEST PRACTICES

HSMI is working as Nodal point for the identification of good initiative in the improvement of sustainable living environment of behalf Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The HSMI has been playing a role of facilitator in promoting identification of documentation and replication of best practices. These cases are sent to UN (HABITAT) for the biannual award. During the year, we have so far identified 25 such cases for the nomination of DIABP-2006 Award. We are also in process of receiving some more cases for the submission to DIABP-2006 Award.

### VIGILANCE FUNCTIONS IN HUDCO

Besides investigation of complaints and administrative action thereon, steps for improving preventive vigilance was taken during the year. The main activity of the Corporation is financing of urban infrastructure. Project appraisal is, therefore, a key function. Vigilance Wing has been stressing the need for putting systems in place and preparation of Operating Manuals.

Vigilance Wing coordinated and rendered assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission in connection with a Public Interest Litigation filed against HUDCO in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Inspection of Regional offices at Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jammu and Hyderabad;

Retail Finance Units at Chennai, Hyderabad and Indore were also carried out by the officers of the Vigilance Wing during the year.

A major initiative for ISO Certification was taken at the instance of the Vigilance Wing.

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 7<sup>th</sup> November to 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2005 at Head Office and Regional Offices with focus on preventive vigilance.

### **ORGANIZATIONS 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 31.12.2005 is 1100,

out of which 580 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialisation, 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.

During the period 1997-2000, as the first step in achieving goals of decentralization HUDCO opened 5 more Zonal Offices Viz. East, West, North, North East and North West in addition to the existing South Zonal Office in Chennai with distinctly earmarking the role of business



Tellichery Hospital – Tellicherry Co-operative Hospital

development for these Zonal Offices. The process of decentralization was further advanced by bringing the concept of Local Head Office in lieu of Zonal Offices with much larger operational powers. During this period HUDCO, in addition to the Corporate Office in Delhi, had 3 Local Head Offices (i.e. at Bangalore, Delhi & Kolkata), 20 Regional Offices and 24 Development Offices (including HUDCO Niwas Offices) covering the entire country. Apart from that one Zonal Office at Guwahati catering to the needs of North Eastern states continues to function.

Owing to the high level performance shown by HUDCO, during the year 2002, HUDCO was accorded the Schedule 'A' status by the



**ILCS Unit under construction at Udham Singh Nagar Distt., Uttranchal in ILCS Scheme in 39 Towns Scheme No. 17597 – Agency SUDA, Dehradun**

Government of India. With the upgradation authorization has been received for the operation of the post of CMD and the Directors in higher scales. At present, in addition to the post of Chairman & Managing Director and two full time Functional Directors, HUDCO has 23 posts of Executive Directors (including 3 Sr. Executive Directors) to look after the operations in respect of various functional areas and also spatial LHO/Zone with the up-gradation to schedule 'A' Corporation.

The level in which the posts of the Head of the regions will be operated has been linked to the operational levels of the regions. During the year 2002, HUDCO Board of Directors have categorized the Regional Offices as 'A', 'B' and 'C', based on the operational yardsticks.

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 2005.

In the year 2005, the HUDCO Board of Directors reviewed the performance of Local Head Offices (i.e. Bangalore, Kolkata and Delhi) and decided to abolish these LHOs and to revive the erstwhile Regional Offices at Bangalore, Delhi and Kolkata.

Besides the operational Heads both in the Corporate Office and the Regions there are many other key-positions of Executive Directors which are specialized posts in areas like Resources Management, Internal Audit, Retail Finance, Law, HRD, Management Services, Training, Technology

and Works, Organizational Systems and Vigilance.

In response to the challenging business environment, the HR strategies of the Company are reoriented with a view to achieve balance between career growth of its employees and business imperatives. Towards this goal, the HR policies were put into implementation with a definite resolve to make the Company a competitive business entity. Training and development across all ranks continues to be an important component of the overall HR strategy. During the year 2005 (from 01.01.2005 to 31.12.2005) 709 employees of different cadres were nominated to staff development programmes in India and abroad.

As part of employee welfare measures, the Company sanctioned various advances such as House Building Advance, Festival Advance, Computer Advance, Welfare Advance and other advances to more than 277 employees during the period 01.01.2005 to 31.12.2005. The Corporation continued to follow the Government policy on reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. Out of the total strength, there are 194 SCs, 66 STs, 78 OBCs, 19 Physically Handicapped and 34 Ex-Servicemen.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO has been making all out 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. The corporation provides an enabling atmosphere where the employees involve voluntarily to learn and work in Official Language (Hindi) besides various schemes and programmes being implemented in the usage of the Official Language. Efforts are being made to get its employees trained in Hindi language and Hindi stenography/typing. HUDCO also encourages its employees to make progressive use of Hindi in their day-to-day official work and exhorts them to bring out their creative skills by contributing in HUDCO's quarterly house magazine. Recently the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected our Aizawl and Shillong Development offices and Jaipur and Raipur Regional offices and expressed its appreciation over the use of Hindi in these offices. In recognition of our efforts towards progressive use of Hindi in HUDCO, our Head Office and Regional Offices at Bhopal and Raipur were awarded by NARAKAS.

### Annexure-I

#### Important Audit Paras pertaining to HUDCO - Position as on 27.2.2006

Sl. No.	Report No.	Para No.	Subject	Concerned PSU/ Title of Para	Present Status
1	3 of 2005	22.1.1	Transaction Audit Observation	CAG Para "Irregular payment of Productivity linked incentive to the employees of HUDCO"	Reply from HUDCO has been received. Advice of the Department of Public Enterprises has been sought on same issue, and it is awaited.
2.	3 of 2005	22.1.2	Transaction Audit Observation	CAG Para "Avoidable extra expenditure of Rs. 4.84 cr on borrowings availed from LIC"	ATN has been prepared. Audit made some observations. Final reply is under preparation.
3.	3 of 2005	22.1.3	Transaction Audit Observation	C&AG Para "Imprudent decision of purchasing land"	Final ATN has been prepared. It is at present under Hindi translation.

## National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

**N**BO is an attached office working under the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (UEPA). It was established in 1954 under the then Ministry of Works and Housing with the objectives, inter-alia, to (a) collect, document and disseminate information on the latest advances in housing, (b) develop housing and building statistics and conduct studies relating to social, economic, financial and investment aspects of housing.

In the context of the long-term policy on transfer of cost effective aspects of houses, study of socio-economic aspects of housing issues, NBO was restructured in August, 1992. The major functions of the restructured NBO are as follows:-

- i) Study and survey of socio-economic aspects of housing.
- ii) Collection, collation, co-ordination and dissemination of building and housing statistics.
- iii) Organization and setting up of a Management Information System to monitor implementation of national Housing Policy.
- iv) Organization and co-ordination of activities relating to housing census and sample survey on housing conditions.
- v) Statistical and socio-economic functions connected with housing and urban development and proper up-deep of data through computer data bank.
- vi) Exchange and supply of publication in the form of technical pamphlets relating to housing and urban development activity.

The activities of restructured NBO are as follows:-

- i) Coordinated activities relating generation of primary data relating to housing by Government organization namely, the office of the Registrar General of India, National

Sample Survey Organisation and other concerned organization.

- ii) Collecting primary data on current housing and buildings construction activity in the urban areas in both public and private sectors under its 3-tier scheme of NBO.
- iii) Data on the Prices of Selected Building Materials and wages of Labour involved in construction activity from the state capitals and several other important cities in the country are collected on a quarterly basis under the 3-tier scheme of NBO.
- iv) Data on Building Cost Index relating to Low Income Group Houses constructed by the State Housing Boards or State Development Authorities etc. are also being collected and compiled in respect of selected centers. The State Govts. have been advised to shift the base year from 1980-81 = 100 to 1993-94 = 1000 for the calculation of buildings cost Index. The methodology and guidelines have also been provided to the concerned State Govts. Authorities in this regard by NBO for the sake of uniformity.

Since 1998, despite acute shortage of staff and other handicaps faced by NBO, the following publications have been brought out by NBO :-

- (a) Building Material Prices and Wages of Labour 1997:
- (b) Bilingual Manuscript of Handbook of Housing Statistics-2003
- (c) Metropolitan Housing Statistics-2002:
- (d) Sample Survey conducted by NBO in the slum Areas of NCT of Delhi.
- (e) Manuscript of the publication "Building Material prices and Wages of Labour 1988 & 1999".
- (f) Housing Statistics – An Overview 1999.
- (g) Training to States/ UT

At present whatever data is regularly collected in housing is being collected only by NBO in the Govt. of India. Regarding other agencies position is :

- NSSO, CSO – Once in five years on random sample basis.
- RGI – Once in ten years.
- NBO – On yearly basis, actual data and not on random sample basis.

The Government of India constituted on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2000 a full fledged National Statistical Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to examine critically the deficiencies of the present statistical system in terms of timeliness, reliability and adequacy. The Commission had observed that the adequacy, credibility and timeliness of the data generated by the statistical system are essential for the purpose of policy formulation and for monitoring the progress of various sectors of the economy. The Commission in its report released in August, 2001, recommended that NSSO, NBO and RGI should take steps to bridge the data gap on Housing Statistics through surveys and census. Accordingly Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on "Construction statistics was Constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Director General, National Accounts Division, CSO, with term of reference as -

- To review the current Status of construction Statistics identifying data gaps in relation with requirement of compilation of National income etc.
- To examine the conceptual issues, methodological problems and organization difficulties in collection of current building construction statistics;
- To review the viable system of regular collection and compilation of current buildings construction statistics including the review of the existing schedules and annexure.

The Advisory Committee will submit its report to Government by March, 2006.

The compilation of authentic and reliable official statistics on housing and related infrastructure is very important for the planners and policy makers in the field of housing, as plans and policies cannot be framed and executed in the absence of any authentic data. Also, the official statistics are crucial for evaluation of various plan schemes and policies of Government. The NBO has been discharging these functions and is resumed to fulfill these requirements as it collects, documents and disseminates the data on housing on regular basis.

Some of the major statistics relating to urban population, housing and housing shortages are given in the tables 1 to 6 appended herewith. The Tables shows that the share of urban population has increased from 10.8% in 1901 to 17.3% in 1951 and to 27.8% in 2001. The total number of urban agglomerations/towns have also increased from 1917 in 1901 to 3060 in 1951 and to 5161 in 2001. While only 5.84% of urban population was living in metropolitan cities in 1901, 37.87% of total urban population lives in metropolitan cities in 2001. The number of metropolitan cities have also grown from 1 in 1901 to 5 in 1951 and to 35 in 2001. The table 4 shows that the houseless population has shown a decline from 23.43 lakh in 1981 to 19.44 in 2001. NBO has also estimated the housing shortage for the year 2001 both for all India and States. As per the estimates in Table 5 & 6, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.7 million, out of which 14.1 million is in rural areas and 10.6 million is in urban areas. The maximum housing shortage in the urban areas is in the State of Tamil Nadu (1.54 million) followed by Maharashtra (1.37 million) and Uttar Pradesh (1.04 million).

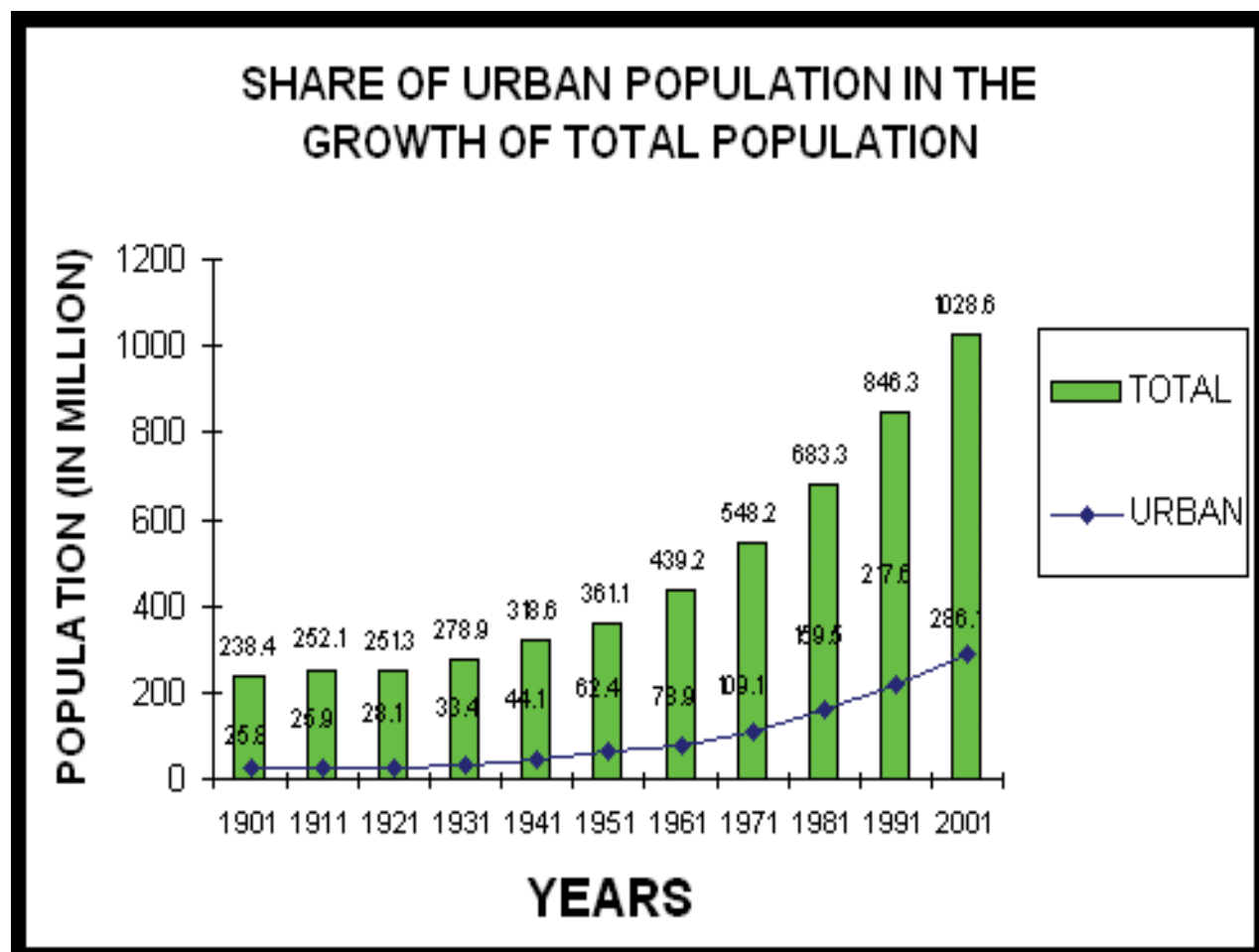
Table 1

## Growth of Population (1901-2001)

Year	(In Million)				
	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

@ 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

Size class by population

I – 100000 &amp; above,

II – 50000 – 99999,

III – 20000-49999

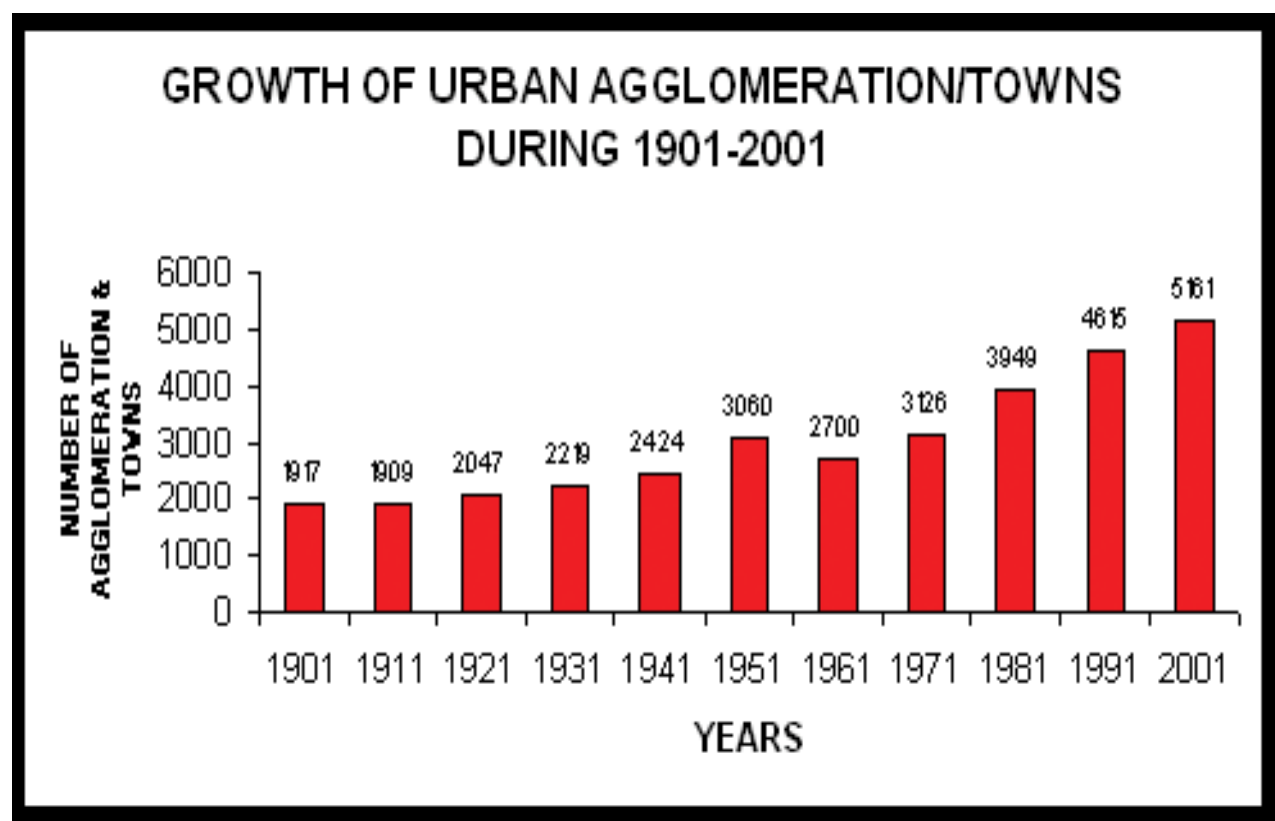
IV – 10000-19999

V – 5000-9999

VI – Less than 5000

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

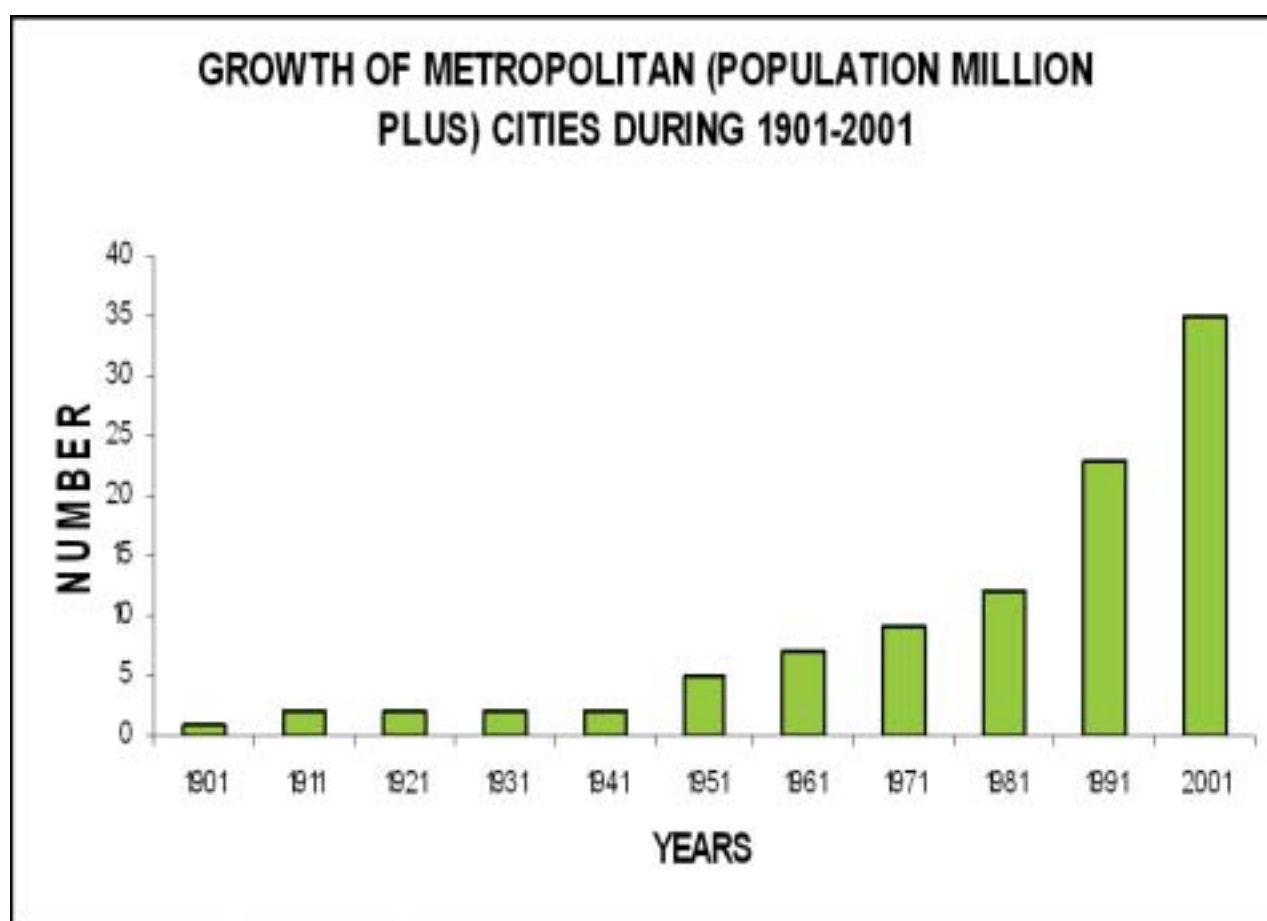
\*\* Excludes figures of Jammu &amp; Kashmir where census of 1991 was not conducted.





**Table 3****Number, Population and Percentage Share of Metropolitan Cities (Million Plus Population) in the Total Urban Population during 1901-2001**

Year	No. of Metropolitan Cities	Population (In million)	Share in Total Urban Population (%)
1901	1	1.51	5.84
1911	2	2.76	10.65
1921	2	3.13	11.14
1931	2	3.41	10.18
1941	2	5.31	12.23
1951	5	11.75	18.81
1961	7	18.10	22.93
1971	9	27.83	25.51
1981	12	42.12	26.41
1991	23	70.66	32.54
2001	35	108.34	37.87



**Table 4****Number of Houseless Households & Houseless Population**

(In lakh)

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

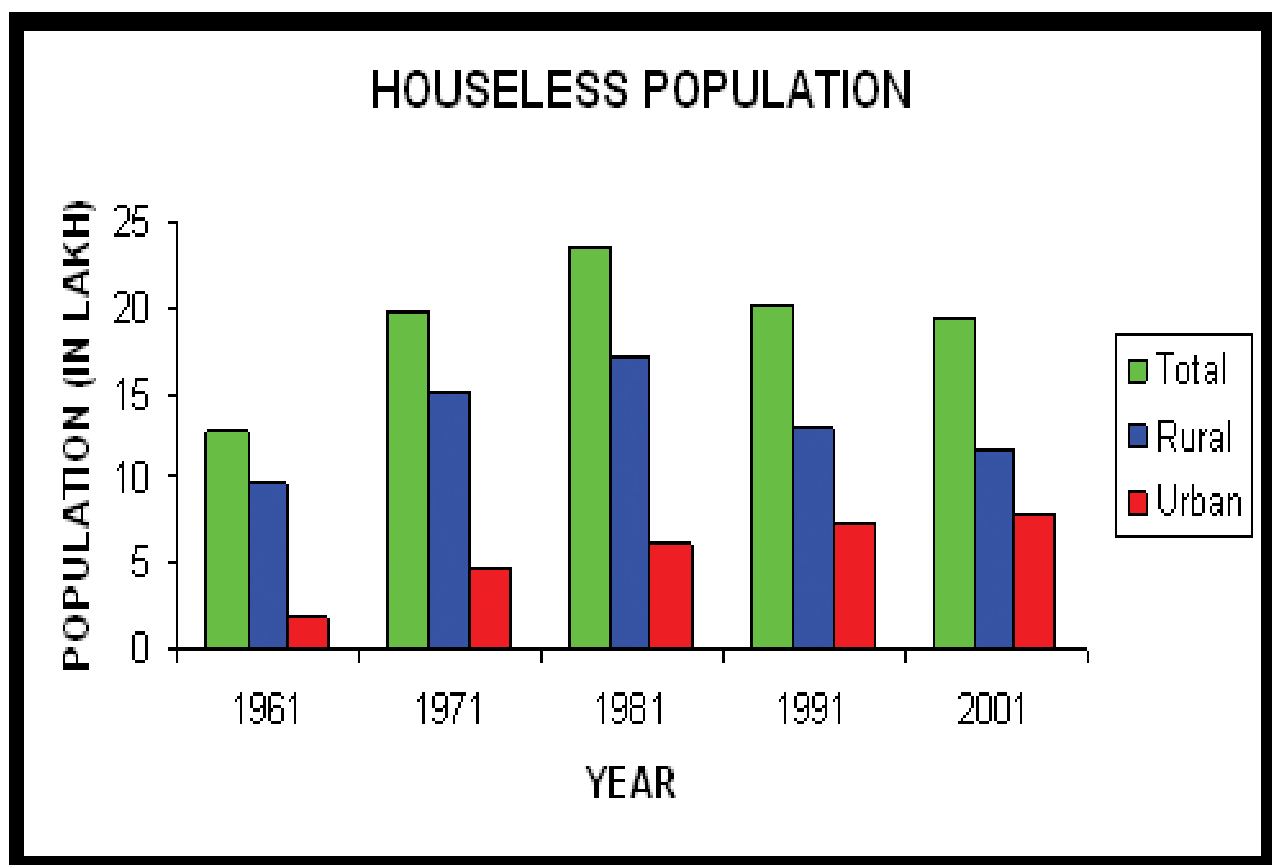


Table 5

## Housing Shortage during 1961-2001

	(In Million)				
Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Total	15.2	14.6	23.3	22.9	24.7
Rural	11.6	11.6	16.3	14.7	14.1
Urban	3.6	3.0	7.0	8.2	10.6

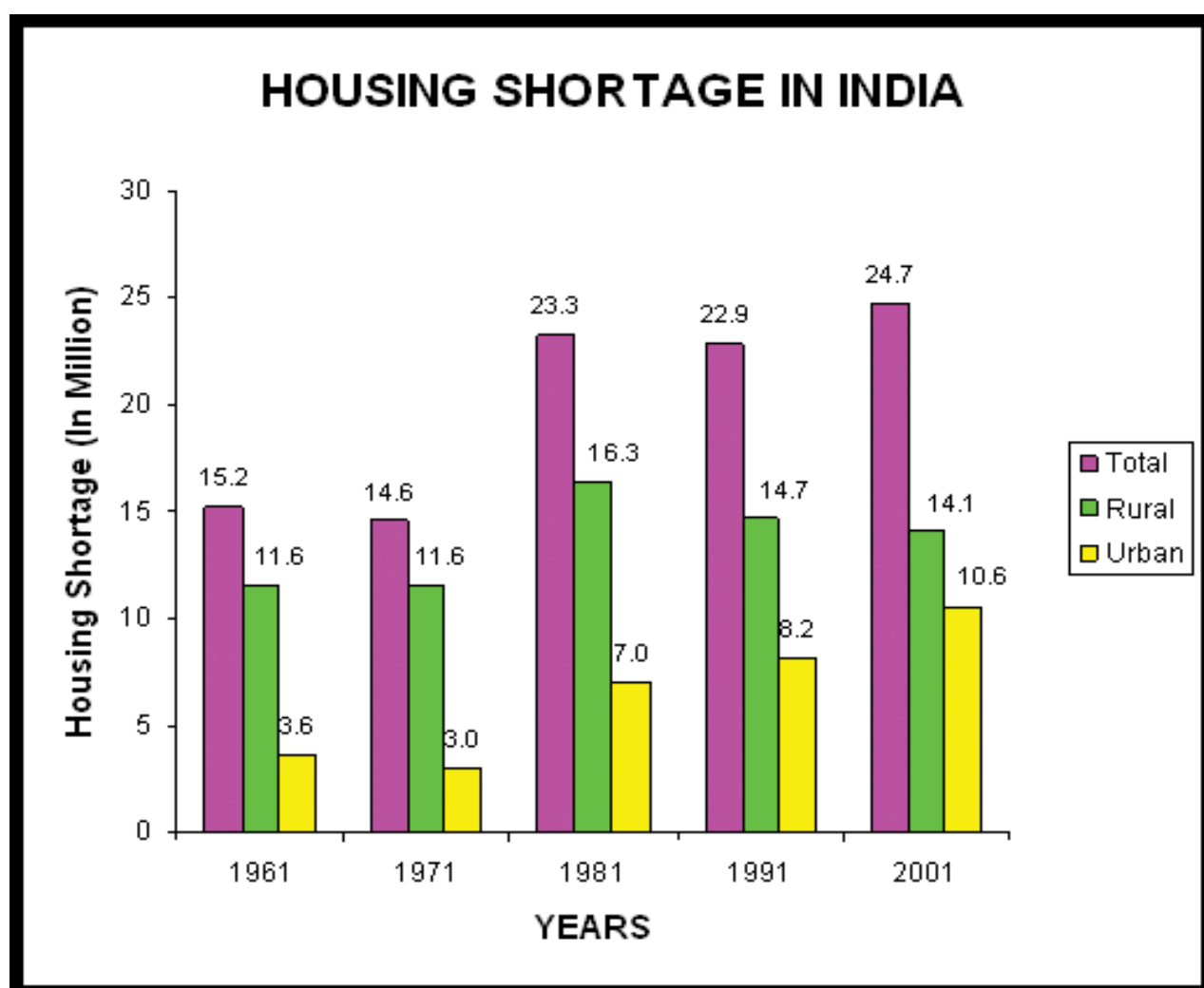


Table 6

## HOUSING SHORTAGE IN INDIA BY STATES - 2001

(In Million)

State/UT	Housing Shortage		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2.22	1.27	0.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.12	0.02
Assam	2.36	2.22	0.14
Bihar	4.30	3.95	0.35
Chattisgarh	0.10	0.02	0.08
Gujarat	1.69	0.70	0.99
Goa	0.04	0.02	0.02
Haryana	0.34	0.13	0.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.11	0.07
Jharkhand	0.15	0.04	0.11
Karnataka	1.14	0.48	0.66
Kerala	0.64	0.33	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	0.44	0.05	0.39
Maharashtra	2.10	0.73	1.37
Manipur	0.08	0.05	0.03
Meghalaya	0.17	0.15	0.02
Mizoram	0.05	0.04	0.01
Nagaland	0.09	0.09	0.00
Orissa	0.86	0.49	0.37
Punjab	0.30	0.09	0.21
Rajasthan	0.44	0.14	0.30
Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1.98	0.44	1.54
Tripura	0.21	0.18	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	2.12	1.08	1.04
Uttaranchal	0.13	0.05	0.08
West Bengal	1.73	1.09	0.64
A & N Islands	0.03	0.02	0.01
Chandigarh	0.02	0.00	0.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.55	0.02	0.53
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.04	0.01	0.03
All India	24.68	14.12	10.56

Note: These estimates have been arrived at by utilizing the data released by RGI on the basis of Census of India, 2001.

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

- i) The Citizen Charter is already on 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. The Citizen Charter has been circulated and public is invited to raised points and suggestions under the charter.
- iii) The Citizen Charter of Organisation has been posted on internet and circulated. The

proposal to print the Citizen Charter of the Organisation in all future publications of NBO.

NBO has no plan-scheme for the financial year 2005-06 and budget allocation had been done only for the expenditure in the Non-plan.

New Plan Schemes for the year 2006-07 was prepared & approved by Planning Commission & provision of Rs. 2 crore is kept in the financial year 2006-07.



**New Market Complex Champai, Mizoram**



**Housing for Urban Poor at Borsojai, Assam**



**Front View - Block Nos.A9 to A5 Safai Karamcharis, Shillong, Meghalaya**



**Housing for Safai Karamcharis, Guwahati, Assam**

## Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)

**B**uilding Materials and 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 endeavor 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. Off late the Council has also embarked upon the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies by way of implementation of the housing projects under the VAMBAY Scheme. The activities of the Council is 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 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 services 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.

### Major initiatives and activities undertaken in 2005-2006 (upto December, 2005)

#### Disaster Management

1. In order to update the Vulnerability Atlas of India, Earthquake hazard maps, Wind & Cyclone hazard map of India and flood hazard map collected from Central Water Commission have been digitized. Additionally, seismo-tectonic details collected from GSI, earthquake epicenters of magnitude 5 & above collected from India Metrological Department (IMD) have also been digitized. These maps & other details are presently being verified by members of the Peer group for finalization. Six meetings of the Peer Group have been held so far apart from various meetings of working groups. Risk Tables for all the districts as per 2001 census data have been prepared. Draft Atlas is being prepared for the consideration of the Peer Group.
2. 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 are being organized by BMTPC in different States. Workshop has been held in the following States. Officials from respective State Govt. Deptts. attended the workshops with aim to initiate modification of their respective byelaws to bring them in line with the recommendation contained in the Model Byelaws:
- Raipur, Chhattishgarh - April 20, 2005,
  - Patna, Bihar - May 31, 2005.
  - Guwahati, Assam - July 1, 2005
  - Lucknow, UP - July 15, 2005
  - Agartala, Tripura - July 30, 2005
  - Shimla, HP - Sep. 22, 2005
  - Shillong - Nov. 11-12, 2005
3. The Council provided technical support to National Task Force for a special study of Lakshadweep Island to assess vulnerability to various hazards and suggest mitigation/prevention measures. The Report has been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
  4. The Council is providing technical assistance to Govt. of Tamil Nadu for construction of 20 units each using steel structures with Coir Composite Panel, Coir Composite Door/Window Shutters, MCR etc., in Tsunami affected areas of Chennai and Cuddalore. BMTPC called for "Expression of Interest" (EOIs) from various agencies in the field of coir based building products for awarding the work for construction of temporary shelters for Tsunami victims in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. EOIs received are being evaluated.
  5. Representative of BRGM, France (Delhi office) approached BMTPC regarding project proposal for Micro-Zonation of Kangra Area, Himachal Pradesh under Indo-French Working Group on Urban Development. The observations on the above proposal have been submitted to



**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 organized by BMTPC in various States**

BRGM for further action.

6. BMTPC was a part of Central Team to assess the damage to housing caused by earthquake that struck on 8th October 2005. BMTPC deputed an expert to J&K to assess the damage caused to Government Hospital in Kupwara during recent earthquake with an intention to retrofit it subsequently. BMTPC was also involved with IIT Roorkee for training of engineers in Jammu & Kashmir.
7. The Council is preparing posters, pamphlets for safer construction in earthquake-affected areas of J&K in local language.

### Human Settlements and Building Design

8. The Council has geared up the activities for construction of Model Demonstration units under VAMBAY in the following States:
  - i. Rajasthan (Bhilwara) : 100 units
  - ii. Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur) : 100 units
  - iii. Maharashtra (Nagpur) : 70 units
  - iv. Karnataka (Koddalu) : 70 units
  - v. Uttaranchal (Dehradun) : 100 units
  - vi. Tamil Nadu (Trichy) : 100 units

**Bilaspur:** Pile Foundation work is in progress. Precast components to be used in superstructure are being produced at site simultaneously.

**Nagpur:** Pile Foundation work has started on site. Production unit for manufacture of precast building components to be used for construction is being set up at site.

**Dehradun:** MoU has been signed with Uttarakhand Building Centre for commencement of construction at Dehradun, Uttaranchal. Productions of walling components have started and construction of dwelling units is expected to start shortly.

The progress is being monitored by the

Project Management Committee for VAMBAY, which comprises representatives of Ministry of UE&PA and BMTPC.

9. Three Demonstration structures with Bamboo Based Technologies in Tripura have been completed. Structure of one Bamboo based Type – II House in Tripura has been completed. Walling and flooring are in progress. The construction of another bamboo structure of Picnic Hut in Tripura is in progress.
10. The Council has completed construction of 9 structures out of 10 structures in Mizoram using Bamboo Based technologies. The work on construction of tenth structures i.e. School Building has been started and will be completed by March 2006.



Construction of Demonstration Large House using bamboo based technologies at Aizawl, Mizoram by BMTPC



Construction of Demonstration Small House using bamboo based technologies at Sairang, Aizawl, Mizoram by BMTPC



11. IFFCO Foundation, New Delhi has approached the Council for providing technical assistance for construction of 100 dwelling units using cost-effective construction technologies for EWS in Punjab. Four alternate designs have been submitted to IFFCO Foundation for consideration.
12. The Council is providing technical back up support for construction of 3164 housing units using cost effective environment friendly technologies such as flyash bricks, prefabricated components for industrial workers at Bawana, New Delhi under Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC).  
delegation, along with BMTPC officials visited the Industrial Workers Housing Construction site at Bawana. The whole housing construction is being undertaken here using large scale innovative materials & construction techniques. They were also taken to Demonstration-cum-Production Centre promoted by BMTPC at Eco-vision Industries, Greater Noida.

The delegation took keen interest in the machines promoted by BMTPC and was interested in setting up a demonstration Centre in their own country. Delegation also gave letter of indent indicating the requirements of all 30 machines developed/promoted by BMTPC.

### Network for Technology Transfer

13. A delegation representing a construction agency from Maldives visited BMTPC's regional Office & promotion cell, Bangalore to study various cost effective building materials & technologies that could be adopted in Tsunami Rehabilitation at Maldives.
14. With the initiatives of Indian Embassy in Venezuela, BMTPC's machines kept in Caracas, Venezuela have been handed over to Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana (CVG), Puerto Ordaz, one public sector enterprise of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for establishment of a Technology Demonstration Centre. UNIDO has also given its concurrence for establishing this Centre under ongoing UNIDO - Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation project.
15. Representatives from 'Artisans Cooperative Union Society of Sajana' Sudan visited BMTPC during June 7-12, 2005. The
16. On the invitation from Standards and Quality Control Authority (SQCA), Ministry of works & Housing Settlement, Royal Govt. of Bhutan, the officers of Council visited Bhutan for feasibility study of establishment of Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre in Bhutan. A complete feasibility report was prepared and sent to SQCA, Royal Govt. of Bhutan. The same has been approved by the concerned Ministry of Bhutan. A draft MoU was also sent to SQCA for operationalising the project, which has also been approved by SQCA. Further action to establish the Centre is being taken.
17. BMTPC participated in Construction Expo - 2005 organised by Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Royal Govt. of Bhutan from 29th September to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2005 at Thimpu, Bhutan. The Expo was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bhutan, who showed very keen interest in BMTPC's pavilion and desired increased interaction between concerned department/Ministries of Bhutan and BMTPC, for transfer



**Mr. Lyonpo Sangay Ngedup, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Royal Govt. of Bhutan at the BMTPC Display during the Construction Expo 2005, Thimphu, Bhutan**

of cost effective technologies. He showed special interest in application of bamboo in housing.

On this occasion, the Council organized a One Day Workshop "Technology Options for Cost Effective and Earthquake Resistant Construction in Housing" in collaboration with SOCA. Five presentations covering cost effective materials/technologies, earthquake resistant construction, vulnerability of houses to natural hazards, performance evaluation of materials and retrofitting of buildings for safety against earthquakes were presented. It was chaired by Secretary, Works & Human Settlements, Royal Govt. of Bhutan and attended by more than 100 engineers from different parts of Bhutan.

18. BMTPC officials had discussions with the representative of Feroz Gandhi Institute of Technology, Rai Barellie for Establishment of Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre in Rai Barellie, UP. The officials of above institute visited BMTPC's Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre at Greater Noida to see the performance of machines and set up of the Centre. The site for establishment of the Technology Demonstration-cum-Training Centre at Rai Barelli, has been finalized in consultation with the Principal of Feroz Gandhi Polytechnic.
19. BMTPC officials visited Chandigarh for identification of site for the establishment of Technology Demonstration cum Production Centre in cooperation with

- Shivalik Development Board, Panchkula, Govt. of Haryana. During the visit, 4 different sites were seen out of which the site at Sarak Pur, Rai Pur Rani Block has been identified as the possible location for the establishment of the proposed Centre. The site for the establishment of the Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre in Panchkula, finalized in consultation with ADC, Panchkula.
20. A comprehensive reply to the list of points for Parliament Standing Committee meeting on Rural Development held on 14th September 2005 was sent. It was followed by oral evidence by ED, BMTPC alongwith other officials before the Committee.
  21. Ms. Arminda Cardozo, Project Manager, CVG International, Government of Venezuela visited BMTPC to discuss the various modalities for establishment of Technology Demonstration Centre at Puerto Ordaz with help of BMTPC machines. There were detailed discussions held with Dr. Cardozo for operationalization of machines at Puerto Ordaz. Based on the discussions a formal letter has been written to President, CVG outlining the various options for resolution of the issues involved in the operationalization of machines. Her visit was organized to housing project in Bawana being constructed with technical support from BMTPC & BMTPC's Demonstration cum Production Centre at Greater Noida to see the functioning of our machines & production of cost-effective & environment friendly building components.
  22. Discussions were held with Earthquake Engineering Department, IIT-Roorkee where it was decided in principle to start a Certificate Course jointly with Earthquake Engineering Department, IIT-Roorkee related to Earthquake Resistant construction for practicing engineers. The details are being worked out. Similarly, a Certificate Course on Construction Management is being initiated with Centre for Environmental Planning & Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad.
- ### Technology Development
23. A consultancy project on Mix Design of Pavement blocks & Fly Ash bricks of different characteristic strengths as taken up by BMTPC has been completed for the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA).
  24. For establishment of Flyash Processing Unit in the premises of Badarpur Thermal Power Station at Badarpur for increased utilization of flyash, a project proposal was also submitted to Department of Science & Technology.
- ### Green Technologies
25. Setting up Bamboo Mat Production Centres in the States of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya (2 Nos. in each State).
    - Land required for these Centres have been identified with the assistance of the respective State Govts.
    - Indigenous machines have been identified for the Centres based on the feedback received from the machine manufacturers.
    - Design and cost estimate of the shed have been finalized.
    - Local NGO's have been finalized in consultation with State Govt. to run the Centre in effective manner.
    - Possession of 5 sites (2 in Mizoram, 2 in Tripura and 1 in Meghalaya) have been taken.

For setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centre in Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya, tripartite agreements between BMTPC, CBTC and respective local partners for running of Centre have been signed. The work of construction of shed at four locations has been initiated. Tender Documents for procurement of equipment for Bamboo Mat Production Centres have been finalized and machinery for these Centres are likely to be installed shortly.

26. The Council is constantly following up with Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), MHA for sanctioning fund for construction of Green houses at Posts of ITBP. Proposal of which was earlier sent on the request of MHA.

### Standardization and Product Evaluation

27. The Council is running a Third Party Assessment Scheme namely Performance



Construction of Demonstration Library Building using bamboo based technologies at Kolasib, Mizoram by BMTPC



Construction of Demonstration Picnic Hut using bamboo based technologies at Aizawl, Mizoram by BMTPC



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation at BMTPC Display during India International Trade Fair, New Delhi

Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) for providing Performance Appraisal Certificate to manufacturers/suppliers/installers of a product which includes building materials, products, components, elements, systems etc after due process of assessment Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme. During the period of reporting, following companies/manufacturers have applied and shown their interest for procuring the Performance Appraisal Certificate under the Scheme. The names of the firms and the product for which the processing of certification is at different stages are:

Name of Firm	Name of Product
1. Development Alternatives	Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Technology
2. Reliance Industries	RECRON 3S Fibre to be used in concrete and mortar
3. Neptune Equipments	Flyash Brick making plants
4. AB Composites Pvt. Ltd.	Jute polymer roofing sheet

28. Apart from PACS, the Council is providing technical inputs to various Sectional Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards, for formulation of Indian Standards on various subjects related to Civil Engineering such as Cement and Concrete; Flooring, wall furnishing and roofing materials; Earthquake engineering; Housing, prefabricated construction, Hill area development, National Building Code, etc.

### Promotion of Cost Effective Building Materials & Technologies

29. BMTPC organized Faculty Orientation programme on Alternate Building Materials & Technologies during 20-21st May, 2005

at Centre for Sustainable Technologies, IISC, Bangalore. The topic of deliberation covered Alternate materials, walling & roofing system, structural masonry, quality control etc. It was recommended to prepare course material, Draft Book, Question bank & model question papers etc. related to Alternate Building Materials & Technologies and induction of this programme in September/October session of this academic year of concerned department of the Institute.

30. BMTPC participated in Srishti 2005 a state level Techno Fair from 12 – 15 May, 2005 organised at BVB College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli, Karnataka. About 3000 students from 150 engineering colleges throughout the State of Karnataka participated in the Techno Fair exhibition.

31. Tsunami affected areas of Chennai & Cuddalore districts were visited on June 22-23, 2005 on the invitation of officer on special duty (Relief & Rehabilitation), TN Govt. & held detailed discussions with officials & NGOs working there. OSD (Relief & Rehabilitation), TN Govt. requested Secretary (UEPA), Govt. of India regarding technical assistance of BMTPC for construction of houses and related infrastructure in affected areas.

32. Provisional Performance Appraisal Certificate has been issued after detailed evaluation to M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. for their product "Recron 3S; Polyester Fibre to be mixed in concrete/mortar to enhance its properties".

33. The Council organised a State Level Painting Competition in MCD Schools on the theme saving environment, cleanliness, conservation of water and general



Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for UEPA releasing the BMTPC's Newsletter on the occasion of World Habitat Day, 2005



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for UEPA awarding the prizes and certificates to the winners of State Level Painting Competition organised in MCD Schools by BMTPC on the occasion of World Habitat Day, 2005

- awareness for celebrating the World Habitat Day - 2005. 24 MCD schools recommended by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, participated in the competition. The Council received a large number of paintings prepared by school children of MCD Schools. The best paintings were awarded cash prize and certificates during the celebration of World Habitat Day on 3rd October 2005.
34. On the occasion of World Habitat Day celebrated on 3rd October, 2005, the Council brought out the following: -
- Building Materials News highlighting issues related to the theme, "Millennium Development Goals and the City", of World Habitat Day
  - A poster titled "Helping in Building Healthy Habitat" highlighting Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of UE&PA.
  - CD titled "Strengthening the Technological Base of Building Materials Industry" which includes BMTPC's Publications in detail.
35. An International Expert Group Meeting on "Appropriate Technologies for Sustainable Buildings in Developing Countries" was organized in cooperation with UNIDO's Centres International Centre for Science & High Technology (ICS), Trieste, Italy and International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology (ICAMT), India at Bangalore during 07-09 November



Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for UEPA releasing the Poster titled "Helping in Building Healthy Habitat" highlighting Schemes/Programmes of MoUE&PA on the occasion of World Habitat Day on 3rd October, 2005



**Smt. Chitra Chopra, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation during the International Expert Group Meeting on Appropriate Technologies for Sustainable Buildings in Developing Countries organised by BMTPC in collaboration with UNIDO's Centres ICS-Trieste and ICAMT-Bangalore from November 7-9, 2005 at Bangalore**

2005. The event was attended by seven International participants from six countries namely; Italy, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and 30 national participants from all over the country as well as 10 local participants from Bangalore. The International Expert Group Meeting was inaugurated by Principal Secretary (Housing), Govt. of India on 07 November, 2005 and Special Technical Session on 08 November, 2005 was chaired by Secretary (UEPA), Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. The event was fully funded by ICS-UNIDO with BMTPC playing the role of nodal coordinating and implementing agency for organizing this event including identifying and inviting resource persons, participants and technical support. The International Expert Group

Meeting culminated in form of a series of action points, which are being compiled in the form of "Bangalore Resolution".

36. BMTPC participated in Hudco-Buildtech & Techmart pavilions of India International Trade Fair (IITF) during 14-27 November, 2005. BMTPC stalls in Buildtech and Techmart attracted large number of professional, VIPs, foreign delegation and general public which evinced interest in the various innovative building materials and technologies being promoted by the Council. Large number of foreign delegations from Panamma, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Dubai, Venezuela, etc., visited BMTPC stalls. The Council is in receipt of valuable business leads which are being pursued.





**International Expert Group Meeting on Appropriate Technologies for Sustainable Buildings in Developing Countries organised by BMTPC from November 7-9, 2005 at Bangalore**



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation at the live demonstration of machines during India International Trade Fair, New Delhi**

37. BMTPC organized Training Programme on "Earthquake Resistant Buildings – Planning, Design & Construction Aspect" during November 24-26, 2005. Thirty two participants from different organizations attended this training programme from far off places like Upper Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Udhampur, Karnataka, Mumbai, etc. At the Valedictory Session, the Certificates of participation were delivered to the participants by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India. The topics covered included Design and Construction of various types of buildings, Retrofitting of Buildings and Basic concepts of earthquake and seismology.
38. World Bank's two member team visited BMTPC to seek it's opinion about quality, suitability for application and environment friendliness of three products/technologies namely Fly Ash Lime Gypsum (FAL-G) Bricks, Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) Technology & Gypcrete panels for their eligibility for Carbon Credit under Clean Development Project (CDM). The world banks team appreciated BMTPC's role as facilitator of clean technologies.
39. A Delegation for Dubai Economic Development Authority (DED), Govt. visited BMTPC to discuss modalities for any tie-up between them & BMTPC for. They advised that BMTPC may participate in their exhibitions where newly developed products and technologies could be displayed.
40. BMTPC participated in 'State Level Bamboo Consultative Meet' organized by NABARD on 25th November 2005, and gave a presentation on bamboo-based activities taken up by the council. During the meeting Regional Office also arranged a Stall.
41. Council's website has attracted 1,09,000 hits during the month of November 2005 and modalities are being worked out to encash these responses.
42. A paper titled "Beneficiation of Fly Ash by Processing" was contributed by Chief (BM) and DO (BM-PE) in International Congress on "Fly Ash Utilization" at New Delhi held during 4-7 December, 2005 organized by Fly Ash Utilization Programme, TIFAC, DST. The Executive Director, BMTPC chaired the Technical Session on Use of Fly Ash in Building Components.

43. BMTPC officers attended following meetings of Technical Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards:

- i. Fifth Meeting of Building Sectional Committee, "Clay Products for Buildings", CED 30
- ii. Sectional Committee on "Wood Products and other Lignocellulosic Products", CED 20
- iii. Sixth Meeting of "Planning, Housing and Prefabricated construction Sectional Committee", CED 51

A Working Group has been formed comprising four organizations including BMTPC to review/revise all applicable standards covered under "CED 30: CLAY PRODUCTS FOR BUILDINGS" in the light of recent MoEF notification regarding mandatory use of Fly Ash in Bricks/Blocks/ Tiles (within 100 kms of Thermal Power Plants) in a phased manner.

44. A presentation, during the workshop on "Establishment of Roaster for Training Institutions" under the World Bank Assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, was made on 19 December 2005 in Chennai. BMTPC is being included as

Faculty for all their forthcoming training programmes.

45. BMTPC officials attended the meeting of the Environmental Clearance Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India for environmental clearance to the new construction projects and industrial Estates held on 26 -27 December, 2005 at Bangalore.

**FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE PROPOSED TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING NEXT THREE MONTHS PERIOD (JANUARY - MARCH 2006)**

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

1. Construction of houses under VAMBAY Scheme at Nagpur, Bilaspur, Dehradun, Bangalore, Trichy and Bhilwara.
2. Procurement of machines for establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centres in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura
3. Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Production Centre in Tripura
4. Construction of bamboo structures  
- Completion of remaining 5 buildings



**Smt. Chitra Chopra, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation at the Training Programme on Earthquake Resistant Buildings organised by BMTPC from 24-26 November, 2005 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.**

- in Tripura.
- Completion of remaining school building in Mizoram.
5. Establishment of Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre:
    - Feroz Gandhi Polytechnic Rai Barellie, UP
    - Shivalik Development Board, Panchkula, Govt. of Haryana
  6. Draft Report of the Peer Group on revision of Vulnerability Atlas of India based on Census 2001.
  7. Organisation of 2 workshops on Model Building Bye-laws.
  8. Preparation and printing of publication of Standards & Specifications and Posters for earthquake affected areas of J&K.
  9. Processing of applications for awarding the certificates under Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS).
  10. Organisation of Training Programmes:
    - i. Concrete Mix – Design & Quality Control to be held during 18-20 January, 2006
    - ii. Water Proofing and Damp Proofing – Materials & Techniques for Buildings & Structures to be held during 01-03 February 2006.
- Initiation of the following projects:
1. Setting up Permanent Exhibitions at Schools of Architecture and Engineering Colleges
  2. Development of Building Components from Granite Industries waste
  3. Construction of Double Storey structure for demonstration of bamboo based technologies
  4. Development of Light Weight Foaming Concrete interlocking block masonry
  5. Compilation of analysis of rates for cost effective and alternate technologies
  6. Performance Evaluation of the Projects completed using cost effective innovative building materials & components in NCR.



Technical back up support by BMTPC for construction of 3164 housing units for Industrial Workers at Bawana, New Delhi being constructed by Delhi sate Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC).



Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for UEPA releasing the CD titled "Strengthening the Technological Base of Building Materials Industry" which includes BMTPC's Publications in detail on the occasion of World Habitat Day, 2005

## Annexure

### Important Audit Paras pertaining to BMTPC

#### i. Heavy unutilized balance

The unspent provision during 2004-05 was Rs.10.84 crores and the same was carried forwarded to 2005-06 without the approval of Ministry.

#### ii. Review of Annual Accounts

On review of Annual Accounts, it has been observed that following points should be incorporated in annual accounts as per the Government provisions for non profit organizations.

- a. Provision of Liability towards gratuity payable on death/retirement of employees needs to be accrued on accrual basis and provided upto the year end.
- b. Provision for liability towards accumulated leave encashment of employees needs to be accrued on accrual basis provided upto the year end.
- c. Depreciation is to be shown/provided in the accounts.
- d. Council has to prepare the accounts on the basis of accrual and not on cash basis.

#### iii. Blockade of Funds

An amount of Rs.7.62 crores remained unutilized at the end of financial year 2004-05 due to time taken by the respective State Governments for allotment of suitable sites for construction of demonstration houses and non-availability of local partners by BMTPC. Thus the projects could not be implemented, though the funds were made available by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to the Council.

## National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF)

**T**he National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a national level organization 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 in the country.

The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April 2005 to December 2005 are placed below:

### PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. NCHF continued its efforts to promote Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organizations do not exist. The Uttaranchal State Cooperative Marketing Federation (UCMF) has been designated to perform the function of ACHF in the State. The UCMF has applied for membership to NCHF.
2. 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.
3. NCHF have taken up the matter with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) for reduction in the interest rate on its loans to ACHFs, increasing the quantum of annual loan assistance, raising borrowing limit of ACHFs, etc. The LIC has made an allocation of Rs.170 crores as loans to ACHFs for the year 2005-06 and also increased the rebate from 0.5% to 1.0% for prompt repayment of interest and principal in respect of past loans.
4. NCHF have requested National Housing Bank (NHB) to waive the prepayment charges from ACHFs in case of refund of loans raised at higher interest rates, and to grant refinance without insisting on Government guarantee/registration of indenture of floating charge as well as to waive additional interest of 0.50% charged while granting loans on the basis of floating charge. The NHB has decided not to charge differential interest on its refinance to ACHFs on the basis of Government guarantee. As of now the prime rate of NHB refinance to ACHFs is 7.50% for the 5 years slab and 7.75% for more than 5 years to 10 years slab. However, actual rate applicable to a particular ACHF will depend on internal credit rating assigned to it.
5. NCHF have requested Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to reschedule the scheme-wise repayment of loans raised by J&K Housecorp.
6. NCHF have requested National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to utilize the vast network and infrastructure available with housing cooperatives and consider refinancing rural housing through ACHFs.
7. A Memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India requesting therein to exempt housing cooperatives from payment of service tax imposed vide notification dated 7.6.2005.
8. The State Governments were requested to adopt the Model Cooperative Housing Societies Law drafted by NCHF and approved by the Government of India.

9. Suggestions aimed at reducing housing cost of members of housing cooperatives like exemption from payment of income tax, service tax and reduction in interest rate were sent to the Ministry of UE&PA for consideration while finalizing fiscal concessions in the Annual Budget for 2006-07.
10. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies of various States as well as ACHFs were requested to advise all the primary housing cooperatives awaiting land allotment in their respective States to reserve at least 25% of land for EWS in their cooperative housing projects. The Registrars were also requested to make provision for Structural Audit in the bye-laws of housing cooperatives.
- During the period from April to December 2005, NCHF organised the following training programmes for the personnel of ACHFs, housing cooperatives and others concerned: -
- (i) An Orientation Training Programme on 30th April, 2005 at Chandigarh, which was attended by 222 participants.
  - (ii) A Workshop-cum-Training Programme on 'General Insurance and Disaster Management' on 1-2nd September 2005 at Roorkee which was attended by 175 participants.
  - (iii) A Training Programme on 'Excellence in Accounts & Management' from 25-29th September 2005 at Panaji, Goa, which was attended by 29 participants.



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation inaugurating the Symposium on Income Tax & Cooperatives on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2005 at New Delhi by lighting the lamp.

## CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

During the period under report, NCHF organized the following Conferences/Seminars:-

- (1) Conference of Chief Executives of ACHFs: The NCHF organized the 24th Conference of Chief Executives of ACHFs on 2nd September 2005 at Roorkee.
- (2) 52nd All India Cooperative Week: The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3rd week of November. During the year 2005-06, the 52nd All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November 2005. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was 'Strengthening Cooperative Enterprises for Economic Resurgence'.
- (3) Symposium on Income Tax and Cooperatives: During the 52nd All India Cooperative Week, NCHF organized a Symposium on 'Income Tax and Cooperatives' on 16th November 2005 at New Delhi to celebrate the 'Cooperative Housing and Environment Day'.

In addition to organization of above events, NCHF also extended its cooperation to Delhi State Cooperative Union in organizing a Workshop on Salient Features of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 2003 on 18th May, 2005 at New Delhi. NCHF also collaborated with the Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies, Mayur Vihar, Delhi for organizing a Seminar on Delhi Cooperative Societies Act on 17th July, 2005.

## PUBLICATIONS

During the period from April to December 2005, 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, 2005 all the issues of NCHF Bulletin were brought out which included special issues in October on World



**Shri B.L. Joshi, Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi** delivering the inaugural address at the 14<sup>th</sup> National Congress of Housing Cooperatives held on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2006 at New Delhi.



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation** inaugurating the Orientation Training Programme for the personnel of Apex Cooperative Housing Federations of Chandigarh, Haryana, H.P, J&K and Punjab at Chandigarh on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 by lighting the lamp.

Habitat Day and in November, 2005 on Cooperative Week Celebrations.

- (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 the cooperative housing sector: One issue of 'Sahakari Awas' was brought out during the period under report.
- (iii) Housing Voice: This monthly news letter was launched in June, 2005. All the issues of Housing Voice from June to December 2005 were brought out in time.
- (iv) Technical Circular: Technical Circular regarding policy decisions of Government organizations and Financial Institutions was brought out.
- (v) Study Report: The Report of the Study on 'Role of Cooperative Housing in Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation' was brought out.
- (vi) Guidelines: Guidelines to Housing Cooperatives on Safety Against Earthquakes were brought out with the technical support of BMTPC.
- (vii) English-Hindi Dictionary: A Dictionary (English-Hindi) containing words related to cooperative housing was brought out.
- (viii) Handouts: A handout on 'Awast Sahakartia Ke Maadhyam Se' (in Hindi) and another one on 'National Development through Housing Cooperatives' (in English) was brought out.
- (ix) Annual Report: The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2004-05 was prepared and published in Hindi and English.

## 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 relating to cooperative housing were published in the NCHF Bulletin regularly.
- (ii) Hindi Pakhwada was observed in NCHF Secretariat during September 2005.
- (iii) A special Hindi patrika 'Sahakari Awas' was published.
- (iv) A Dictionary English-Hindi containing words relating to cooperative housing was brought out.

## STUDY VISIT TO NCHF SECRETARIAT

The following made study visits to NCHF Secretariat during the period under reference;

- (1) Trainees and faculty from Dr. V.V.Patil Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune on 23rd August 2005.



**Shri Nav Prabhat, Hon'ble Minister for Forest, Environment & Urban Development, Government of Uttaranchal inaugurating the Workshop-cum-Training Programme on General Insurance & Disaster Management on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2005 at Roorkee by lighting the lamp.**



- (2) Students of M.A. (Cooperation) and faculty from Tranquebar Bishop Manikam Lutheran College, Porayar, Tamil Nadu on 8th September 2005.
- (3) Participants of DCBM in the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM), Pune on 13th December 2005.

The Chairman/Managing Director of NCHF briefed the above trainees about the activities and achievements of NCHF and the Indian Cooperative Housing Movement. A Video Film on 'Housing for All-Cooperative Housing in India' was shown to the trainees and suitable literature was also supplied to them.

### Multi-purpose Cooperatives for Slum Dwellers

NCHF has initiated a national dialogue for

organizing multi-purpose cooperatives for slum dwellers to improve their living conditions. In this process, a concept paper on 'Cooperative Housing for Urban Poor – A Strategy for Slum Improvement and Poverty Alleviation' has been circulated to State Governments. A National Seminar on Cooperative Housing for Slum Dwellers organized by NCHF also made valuable recommendations.

The Hon'ble Chief Ministers of all States were requested to facilitate setting up of Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor as suggested in the concept paper and recommended by the above Seminar and also to constitute State level Monitoring and Coordination Committee to oversee the formation of these cooperatives.

The Government of Delhi has constituted a State level Monitoring and Coordination Committee headed by the Chairman, NCHF to oversee the



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation releasing the Special Issue of NCHF Bulletin (November, 2005) at the Symposium on Income Tax & cooperatives held on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2005 at New Delhi.

formation of multi-purpose cooperative societies for the economic and social development of slum dwellers and economically weaker sections in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Managing Director, NCHF is also a member of the said Committee. A number of meetings of the Committee has been held in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Urban Development Minister and the Chief Secretary of Delhi. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has drafted the Model bye-laws of multi-purpose cooperative societies keeping in view the provisions of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 2003.

### **Task Force on Cooperative Housing**

At the instance of NCHF, Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has constituted a 'Task Force on Cooperative Housing' headed by the Chairman, NCHF to identify the bottlenecks coming in the way of smooth and efficient functioning of housing cooperatives and suggest ways to solve them.

The Task Force consisting of 11 members has representatives of the Government of India, State Governments, Central financing agencies like LIC and NHB, Apex Federations and the Managing

Director NCHF as Member Secretary. The Task Force has three meetings and interacted with various experts. After giving due consideration to the comments and suggestions received from various quarters, the Report of the Task Force on Cooperative Housing was finalized during the period under reference.

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

1. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between NCHF and Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Chandigarh to launch a "Diploma Course in Housing Cooperative Management (Correspondence)".
2. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also signed between NCHF and the National Cooperative Federation of Nepal for the promotion of cooperative education and training.
3. Faculty support was provided by NCHF Secretariat to cooperative and other colleges with regard to lectures/talks on cooperative housing.
4. NCHF distributed a kit containing special issue of NCHF Bulletin, VCD of film on



**A Low Cost Cooperative Housing Project at Adikaratty (Tamil Nadu)**

'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India', and Hand-outs on Cooperative Housing at a function organized by the Ministry of UE&PA to celebrate World Habitat Day on 3rd October, 2005 at New Delhi.

brought out regularly. Similarly, the next issue of Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' will be published.

## FUTURE PROGRAMMES

The details of important activities planned from January to March 2006 are given below: -

- (1) The 14th National Congress of Housing Cooperatives will be organized on 28th January 2006 at New Delhi. A Souvenir will also be brought out to mark the occasion.
- (2) To organize a Management Development Programme for the personnel of ACHFs and housing cooperatives from 2-6th March 2006.
- (3) The monthly publication called 'NCHF Bulletin' as well as 'Housing Voice' will be

- (4) The Report of the 'Task Force on Cooperative Housing' will be printed.

- (5) NCHF Pamphlet will be published.

The model application form for membership of such societies has also been devised. The Delhi Government has approved a scheme for relocation of slum dwellers by forming multi-purpose cooperatives under which one room tenement of 25 sq. meters with attached toilet and kitchen in four-storeyed buildings will be allotted to each slum family. A State level Monitoring Committee has also been set-up under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner, Government of Delhi in which the Managing Director, NCHF is taken as a member. The Committee will monitor the finalization of model bye-laws and applicable forms, supply of information about eligible applicants, educational awareness and training.



**A Housing Colony at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ajmer Road, Jaipur constructed by the Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation**

## Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

**H**industan Prefab Limited is functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation a Government of India Enterprise since 1955. The Company has its registered office and Factory at Jangpura, New Delhi 110014

### MANAGEMENT

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. It had 392 regular, 19 contract and 28 employees appointed on compassionate grounds employees on its rolls as on 31.12.2005. Company introduced Voluntary Retirement Scheme and has rolled back the age of retirement to 58 years.

### OPERATIONAL AREAS

- a) Construction works.
- b) Manufactures at Jangpura factory the following :-
  - i) Prestressed Cement Concrete Rly Sleepers.
  - ii) Rly Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
  - iii) Prestressed cement concrete electric poles.
  - iv) Light weight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.
- c) Technical Services:
 

Testing of concrete cubes/bricks and other building materials at its modern laboratory.
- d) Maintenance of Buildings.
- e) Construction works.

Company undertakes maintenance of Residential and Office Buildings.

The Company's authorized and paid-up capital stands at Rs. 10 Crores and Rs. 6.97 Crores respectively. The loan liability to the government is Rs.43.59 Crores excluding interest of Rs. 54.75 Crores thereon as on 31.12.2005.

### PERFORMANCE DURING 2004-05 UPTO 31.12.2005

Turnover	(Rs. In Lacs)
a) Factory turnover	19.31
b) Construction works	580.85
	600.16

Due to lack of Working Capital the turnover was affected adversely.

### ORDER BOOK POSITION:

The net value of orders to be executed as on 01.01.2006.

	(Rs. In Crores)
a) Factory turnover	5.81
b) Construction works	116.16
	121.97

Details of construction works in hand is as under:

	(Rs.in lakhs)
i) EPFO, Wazirpur	32.97
ii) EPFO Faridabad	0.35
iii) EPFO, Dehradun	163.80
iv) Delhi Police works	9794.75
v) SCOPE Minar	17.15
vi) IPGCL,Rajghat	13.06
vii) HAL Lucknow	19.13
viii) ONGCL	10.00
ix) North East	1573.81
	<b>11616.02</b>

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

A cordial atmosphere prevails on the industrial relations scene.

### FAMILY WELFARE:

Number of persons who adopted small family norms during the preceding year was 07. Employees were benefited by way of cash incentive, one additional increment and special casual leave.

**VIGILANCE:**

Security arrangements have been tightened. Effective steps were taken for preventive vigilance detective surveillance and punitive action. Surprise checks; were conducted by the Chief Vigilance Officer.

**WELFARE OF SC/STs :****a) Activities of the special cell set-up under the control of Liaison Officer.**

SC/ST Cell set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government's directives. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives. Backlog vacancies have been cleared for the posts where eligible candidates are available..

**b) Inspection of roster conducted by the Liaison Officer.**

Rosters were inspected from time to time and in the case of direct recruitment, the 40 point roster on old system of reservation of points was closed from the date the Govt. issued instructions regarding reservation @ 27% for OBCs from September, 1993. No direct recruitment in general category was undertaken during this period due to ban imposed by the Govt. 200 point New roster has been adopted.

**c) 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. A total amount of Rs 4.74 lacs was advanced to 79 employees of these communities during 01.04.2005 to 31.12.2005.****ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION FOR ENVIRONMENT:**

HPL is manufacturing PRC sleepers used by Rlys in track renewal programmes in place of wooden sleepers. Thus forests are saved from cutting of trees.

**USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:**

- During the year 2005, company observed Hindi Week twice from 1.06.2005 to 7.06.2005 and from 1.12.05 to 7.12.2005.
- Company has purchased Hindi Books for HPL Library amounting to Rs.29,775/- during the current financial year upto 31.12.2005.
- Official Language Implementation Committee met 4 times during the year i.e. on 12.03.2005, 25.06.2005, 24.09.2005 and 31.12.2005
- Half yearly review was made in June 2005 and Dec 2005.

Official Language inspection party from Home Ministry - inspected the company on 27.4.2005. Ministry of UE & PA conducted inspection for Hindi Implementation on 24.09.2005.

Company also celebrated Hindi fortnight during the period 15.01.2005 to 31.01.2005 and from 01.09.2005 to 15.09.2005.

**NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

The company is observing Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year.

**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 2006.

## Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)

As per the 'Memorandum of Association' & 'Rules & Regulations' of the Society, at the macro level, functioning of the CGEWHO is regulated on a 3-tier basis, as under:

- i) General Body – Presided over by the Secretary, M/o Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.
- ii) Governing Council - Presided over by Secretary, M/o Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.
- iii) Executive Committee - Chaired by Jt Secretary (H), M/o Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

Members of the above bodies have been drawn from various Ministries, including from the JCM and HUDCO. However, at the micro level, day-to-day affairs of the Organization are managed

by a full-time Chief Executive Officer.

Though having been created during 1990, CGEWHO actually commenced announcing its housing schemes w.e.f. 1994. During the intervening period i.e.1991 to 1993, a mega scale 'Demand Survey' was conducted on all-India basis, inviting Central Government employees to express their interest in availing housing facilities through CGEWHO. This demand survey was responded by over 1,00,000 Central Govt employees from all over the country and the data collected was collated, analysed and put up to the Governing Council of CGEWHO for its information and further guidance in the matter. Based upon the response patterns, the Governing Council decided to prioritise various cities in the country for taking up its housing projects in future. CGEWHO's residential complexes have been and are being built on plots of land ranging from 2 to



40 acres. Multiple types of dwelling units are built, with or without lift facility, to meet the requirements of potential buyers matching with their financial capabilities. Accommodation in these varying types of dwelling units may range from 1 BR, DD Unit (550 sq ft) to 4 BR, DD Unit/ Duplex (>1500 sq ft). Irrespective of the size of residential complex, called 'Kendriya Vihars', these are self-sufficient and complete in themselves in so far as that these complexes are well secured with proper internal roads and pathways, arboricultural development in line with the local ethos, and above all, provisions of an appropriately sized Community Hall and Shopping Centre. The residents of these residential complexes, named as 'beneficiaries' of the respective scheme, hail from different

strata of the Society. With the advent of time, and need for expanding the horizon of CGEWHO's activities, employees of the State Governments/ PSUs have also being brought under its ambit.

Till date, 18 projects comprising 9600 DUs have already been completed and schemes have been announced and construction is under progress at Panchkula (Ph II), Hyderabad (Ph II) and NOIDA (Ph V).

While housing schemes for Lucknow, Chennai (Ph II) and Hyderabad (Ph III) are currently operative, housing schemes for Bangalore (Ph II) and Gurgaon (Ph III)/ Greater NOIDA may be announced during 2006.



## Projects Under Progress

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Particulars	Hyderabad (Ph-II)	Panchkula (Ph-II)	Noida (Ph-V)	Chennai (Ph-II)*	Hyderabad (Ph-III)*	Gurgaon (Ph-III)*	AIMT (Ph-II)
Land area(acres)	3	5	11	8	6.5	11	15
Scheme announcement	Aug 01	April 02	July 03	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	-
Commencement of construction	Jun 03	Jan 04	Dec 04	Jan 06	Jan 06	Mar 06	Oct 05
Likely date of completion	Nov 05	Mar 06	Nov 06	Jan 08	Jan 08	Mar 08	Nov06
Physical Progress(%)	97	77	35	-	-	-	-
Financial Progress(%)	97	84	60	-	-	-	-
No. of DUs constructed	178	240	576	300	300	600	-
Average announced cost/Sq. Ft.(Rs)	700	850	1120	-	-	-	-
(a)Construction	590	550	680	-	-	-	-
(b)Land	110	300	440	-	-	-	-
Total cost of project (Rs. in crores)	14.5	22	90	40	40	60	11
Sale Status	FS	FS	FS	-	-	-	-

FS : Fully Sold, \* New Projects under Progress. Details are tentative & subject to approval by local Statutory authorities.

SUBJECT	I Quarter (Apr-Jun)		II Quarter (Jul-Sept)		III Quarter (Oct-Dec)		IV Quarter (Jan-Mar)	
	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement
NOIDA (Ph IV)	To complete the project and to commence handing over of the DUs to the beneficiaries.	✓	Same as I Quarter.	✓	i) Same as II Quarter. ii) To initiate the process of amalgamation of NOIDA (Ph IV) beneficiaries with the Society of NOIDA (Ph III) beneficiaries, as per the Rules.		Presuming that majority of the beneficiaries would have taken physical possession of their respective DUs, to commence the process of execution of sub-lease deed.	
Hyderabad (Ph II)	Accelerate progress to reach the stage of completion.	✓	Conduct draw for allotment of specific floors/ flats.  Completion of project and commencement of handing over.	delayed due to unprecedented rains	Handing over continues.  Formation of AOA.		Handing over of the common areas to AOA.  Commence execution of sub-sale/ lease deeds with beneficiaries.	
Panchkula (Ph II)	Progress construction.	✓	Progress construction.	✓	Progress construction. Conduct draw for allotment of specific floors/flats.		Completion of project and commencement of handing over.	
NOIDA (Ph V)	Progress construction.	✓	Progress construction.	✓	Progress construction.		Progress construction.	



SUBJECT	I Quarter (Apr-Jun)		II Quarter (Jul-Sept)		III Quarter (Oct-Dec)		IV Quarter (Jan-Mar)	
	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement
AIMT, GNOWDA (Ph-II)	Progress award of work to CGEWHO by AWES.	✓	Selection of Construction Agency.	✓	Commence the construction.		Progress the construction.	
Chennai (Ph II)	Issue of LOI.	✓	Approval of Plans.	In progress	Commence Construction.		Progress construction.	
	Conduct Search for land.	✓	Announce Scheme.	Awaited approval of plan				
	Transfer of land.	✓						
Gurgaon (Ph III)	Change of agricultural land to Residential Zone & inclusion in Master Plan.	Gurgaon Master Plan under revision.	Approval of Plans.		Progress construction.		Progress construction.	
	Transfer of Land.		Announce Scheme. Commencement of construction.					
Hyderabad (Ph III)	Shortlist lands offered.	✓	Selection of Construction agency.	✓	Transfer of Land.		Commencement of construction.	
	Issue & receive Tenders on turnkey basis.	✓	Issue of LOI.	✓	Approval of Plans.			
			Conduct Search for land.	✓	Announce Scheme.			



SUBJECT	I Quarter (Apr-Jun)		II Quarter (Jul-Sept)		III Quarter (Oct-Dec)		IV Quarter (Jan-Mar)	
	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement	Action to be taken	Achievement
Lucknow	Select Construction Agency.	Handing over land delayed by LDA.	Announce Scheme. Commencement of construction.	✓	Progress construction.		Progress construction.	
Bangalore (Ph II)	Shortlist lands offered.	✓	Selection of Construction agency	Bangalore Master Plan under revision.	Transfer of Land. Approval of Plans.		Commencement of construction.	
	Issue & receive Tenders on turnkey basis.	✓	Issue of LOI. Conduct Search for land.		Announce Scheme.			
Mohali	Resolve pending issues with PUDA. Take possession of Land.		Appoint Architects. Initiate Tendering process.		Select Contracting Agency. Announce Scheme.		Commencement of construction.	
Kolkata (Ph II)	Complete Search of Land. Transfer of land.	Land search failed. Project dropped.	Approval of Plans. Announce Scheme.	Fresh Land sought from WHIDCO.	Commencement of construction.		Progress construction.	
Bhubneshwar			Shortlist lands offered.	✓	Issue & receive Tenders on turnkey basis.		Selection of Construction agency. Issue of LOI Conduct search for land	

## Projects Under Planning (To commence in 2005-06)

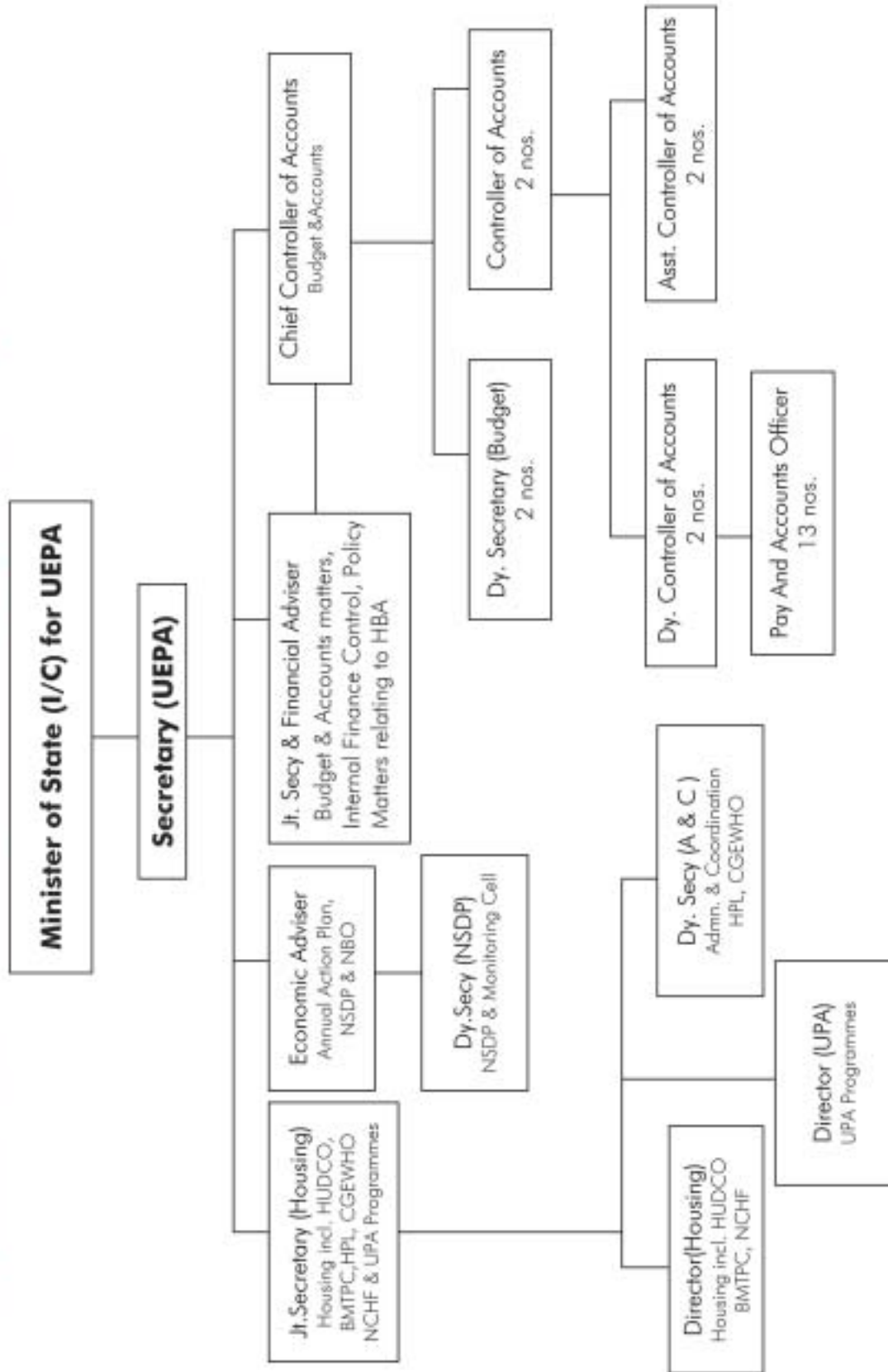
S.No.	Stations	Land (acres)	No. of DUs planned
1.	KOLKATA PH I	5.0	300 (Turnkey)
2.	LUCKNOW	4.5	130
3.	PUNE (Ph II)	5.0	192
4.	BANGALORE PH II	5.0	300 (Turnkey)
5.	MOHALI	5.0	300
TOTAL			1222

- Works may also be undertaken at Delhi, Dehradun, Bhubaneswar and Coimbatore subject to availability of land/demand.
- Allocation of MAP works still awaited from M/o Defence.

# APPENDICES



**Organisation Chart of Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation**



### **SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND 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 Corporation 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 Co operation and technical assistance in this field.
4. National Co operative 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 AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS & STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

#### **Attached Office**

- I. National Buildings Organization

#### **Public Sector Undertakings**

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

#### **Statutory & Autonomous Bodies**

1. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
2. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
3. National Co operative Housing Federation of India

**STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH 31ST DECEMBER, 2005**

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Work charged	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Secretariat of the Ministry	11	34	28	08	-	81
2.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	18	15	91	28	287	439
3.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	513	67	372	148	-	1100