

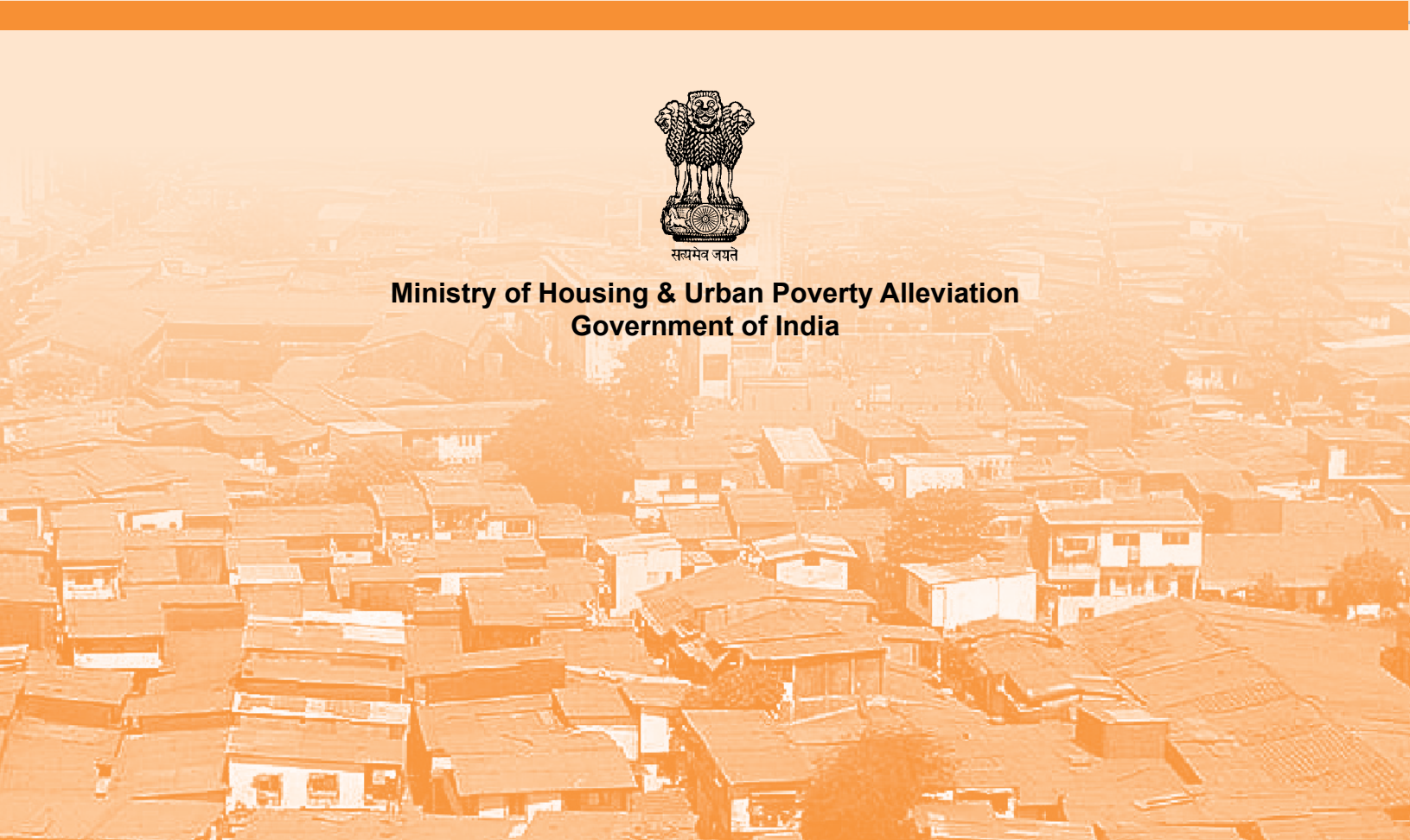


Annual Report 2014-2015



सत्यमेव जयते

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



Annual Report

2014-2015



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Abbreviations

BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council
BSUP	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
CPGRAMS	Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
DFID	Department for International Development
DWCUA	Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas
DPG	Directorate of Public Grievance
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
HSMI	Human Settlement Management Institute
HSUI	Housing Start up Index
HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
IHSDP	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
ISHUP	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor
ILCS	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme
IHC	India Habitat Centre
ITPI	Institute of Town Planners, India
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LIG	Lower Income Group
MIS	Management Information System
MIG	Middle Income Group
NUHHP 2007	National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007
NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
NBO	National Buildings Organisation
NCHFI	National Cooperative of Housing Federation of India
NSDP	National Slum Development Programme
NHB	National Housing Bank
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
P-Budgeting	Pro-poor Budgeting
P-Plan	Pro-poor Plan
P-Accounting	Pro-poor Accounting
PoA	Plan of Action
PSG	Policy Study Groups
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
ULB	Urban Local Body
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
TPIM	Third Party Inspection and Monitoring
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1. Introduction

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, administering of Plan schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for incentivizing adoption of general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban poverty alleviation and slum improvement. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitutional 74th Amendment Act has further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. Although these are essentially State subjects yet the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Subjects allocated to MoHUPA include formulation of housing policy and programmes, implementation of specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation and policy, planning and monitoring of matters related to human settlements and urban development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Schemes.

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. The Ministry was renamed as Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Cabinet Sec-

retariat Notification No. 1/22/1/2006-Cab. vol-II (I), dated 2.6.2006. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Official Language and Finance is common to both the Ministries.

The Government's vision and policy towards housing and urban poverty alleviation has evolved in keeping with the imperatives of the challenges ahead. The emphasis of the 12th Plan on inclusive and faster economic growth has led to a greater urgency for municipal reforms and effectiveness of the third tier of governance, greater emphasis on community participation and the implementation of the flagship programme of JNNURM with 40% of its budget devoted to slum redevelopment and rehabilitation.

At the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 18.78 million units. An estimated 96% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) segments. Further, urban areas in our country especially those inhabited by the poor are characterized by severe constraints of basic services like potable water, drainage system, sewerage network, sanitary facilities, electricity, roads and effective solid waste disposal.

In order to mitigate the housing shortage along with deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry had announced the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. This Policy focuses on affordable housing for all with special emphasis on economically weaker sections of the society such as SC, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households

and the differently abled. The Policy seeks public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial-cum-labour housing sector playing an important role in increasing the affordable housing stock in the country. The Central Government seeks to play the role of an 'enabler' and 'facilitator' under the aegis of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy.

The urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market-based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone a 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 strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 to implement reform-driven, planned development of cities in a Mission mode with focus on upgradation of urban infrastructure, creation of housing stock and provision of basic services to the urban poor, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The Mission comprises four components of which two, viz., the Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) are implemented in 65 select cities. The other two components, namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

are implemented in other cities/towns. MoHUPA is implementing BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. The other two components, viz. UIG and UIDSSMT are implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (UD).

Duration of the Mission was for 7 years from 03.12.2005 to 31.3.2012, which was earlier extended for 2 years upto 31.03.2014. For the BSUP & IHSDP Components, the period has further been extended upto 31.03.2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved launch of Implementation Phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), to be implemented in Mission mode during 2013-2022. The preparatory phase of RAY was launched in June 2011 which came to an end in June 2013. RAY envisages "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter.

MoHUPA had drafted the Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with all stakeholders to establish a uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transactions (buying or selling), and to provide an adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal. The Union Cabinet approved the Bill on 04th June, 2013. The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 14th August, 2013 and then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development for their examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee laid its report in both Houses of Parliament in February, 2014. Now this Ministry is in the process of analysing the recommendations made by Standing Committee.

The Ministry launched ‘National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)’ in the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM focuses on organizing urban poor in self-help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also

address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.

Government has now expressed its commitment that by the time the nation completes 75 years of its independence, every family will have a pucca house with access to water connection, toilet facilities and 24x7 electricity supply. Accordingly, new Mission on Housing has been approved subject to fine tuning by an inter-Ministerial Committee.



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister (HUPA) and Shri Babul Supriyo, Minister of State (HUPA) at the Inauguration of HUDCO BHAWAN, Salt Lake, Kolkata on 14.02.2015

2. Administration and Organisation

ADMINISTRATION

The organisational chart of the Ministry is at Appendix I. Secretary (HUPA) is assisted by three Joint Secretaries, a JS&FA and an Economic Adviser. MoHUPA has under its administrative control, one attached office (NBO), two Public Sector Undertakings (HUDCO and HPL) and four Autonomous Bodies (BMTPC, CGEWHO, UII and NCHF). Details of activities of the abovementioned organizations find mention in the Annual Report in relevant chapters.

Dr. (Kumari) Girija Vyas was the Cabinet Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation upto 16.05.2014. Shri M Venkaiah Naidu assumed charge as Cabinet Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 16th May 2014. Shri Babul Supriyo assumed charge as Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 09.11.2014. Smt. Anita Agnihotri was Secretary (HUPA) upto 30.01.2015. She was succeeded by Dr. (Smt.) Nandita Chatterjee who assumed charge w.e.f. 01.02.2015.

The subjects allocated to this Ministry are given in Appendix II. Names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Un-

dertakings, Autonomous Bodies and other offices under the Ministry are given in Appendix III. Details of group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry, the PSUs and Autonomous Bodies are given in Appendix IV.

BUDGET

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

The allocation of Plan and Non Plan funds pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants, viz. Demand No.58.

The Demand-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 2014-15 (Plan) and (Non Plan) and Budget Estimates, 2015-16 are given in Table-1.

Table 1

(Rupees in crore)

		BE 2014-15			RE 2014-15			BE 2015-16		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
(a)	Revenue	6000	8.62	6008.62	3400	13.44	3413.44	5625.30	9.17	5634.47
(b)	Capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6000	8.62	6008.62	3400	13.44	3413.44	5625.30	9.17	5634.47

ACCOUNTS

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. The CCA formulates the revenue receipts, interest receipts/recoveries and loans and capital receipts. A team consisting of one Director, two Controller of Accounts, one Pay & Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer and supporting staff assists him.

OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit Objections as on December 2014 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix VIII. There is no pending audit para of C&AG reports as on 31.12.2014 (Appendix IX).

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. Ministry shares the services of its 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 Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of both the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) September, 2014 was observed jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in

official work. Various Hindi competitions and workshops were organised during the month.

There is a Joint Official Language Implementation Committee (JOLIC) under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Admn), Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in both of the Ministries. Regular meetings of this Committee were held.

The meetings of the OLICs of Subordinate/ Attached offices of Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation were also held at regular intervals and representatives of this Ministry took part in these meetings to review the use of Hindi in official work of the offices concerned.

Officials of the Official Language division visited the subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry under Inspection-cum-Contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy. The officials also visited the sections to review the use of Hindi in official work.

PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the period, 190 Questions were answered by the Ministry, which included 18 Starred Questions on various subjects dealt with by the Ministry.

The Annual Reports/audited Accounts/Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) of the following organisations were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha during 2014-15:

Name of Organization	Period
Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2014-15
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	2013-14
Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	2013-14
Hindustan Prefab Limited	2013-14
Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	2013-14

COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

A Complaints Committee has been constituted in pursuance of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and others vs State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997) and on the recommendation of the National Commission for Women to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The Committee is common to both the Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, with the following composition:

Smt. Jhanja Tripathy, JS & FA	Head
Shri Anand Mohan, Director	Member
Smt. Alka Selot Asthana, Director	Member
Ms. Radha Rani, Dy. Director, Dte. of Printing	Member Secretary
Smt. Rama Marwah, Dy. Director, Dte. of Estates	Member
Smt Lalita Sen Joshua, Representative from YWCA, New Delhi	Member

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.

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. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours in future sports events also.

RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Ministry of HUPA monitors implementation of Government orders regarding reservation of services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the organisations under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of reservations made for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Details regarding representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and Persons with Disabilities in the PSUs under the Ministry

are given in Appendix VI and Appendix VII, respectively.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2014-15

In the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Joint Secretary and MD (JNNURM & RAY) is the Chief Vigilance Officer (HUPA). The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Secretary/Director of the Ministry who also functions as the Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and its Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc.

Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action. Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time. 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 the case of an officer who is on deputation to any of these Bodies from Central Government, action is taken by this Ministry.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A Public Grievance Cell has been established in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 1.5.2012 for delivering responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Deputy Secretary (Coordination), designated as the Director of Grievances for the Ministry and its Attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies.

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

Grievances are received from various sources viz. DPG, DARPG, PMO, President's Secretariat, Dept of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, CPGRAMs, e-mail or by post. The overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/03/2014 in the Ministry is as under:

No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2013	102
No. of grievances received during the period	314
No. of grievances disposed of during the period	211
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2014	205

The Ministry is endeavouring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a Sevottam-compliant Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been created to redress and monitor the public grievances in the Ministry.

The details of Public Grievance Officers of the organisations in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are given in Table-2.

CITIZENS/CLIENTS CHARTER

The Citizen's/ Client's Charter of the Ministry, prepared after due consultation with the stakeholders is now available on the website of this Ministry, <http://mhupa.gov.in>.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Details relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry are given in Appendix V.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

In pursuance of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission recommendations on objective performance monitoring of Ministries, the Government of India now requires every department to prepare a Results-Framework Document (RFD). As a mandatory success indicator in the RFD, every Ministry/ Department has to pre-

pare strategy paper as a perspective five-year plan that sets out the confluence of thought of the Ministry on issues that fall under its business allocation. Accordingly Ministry of HUPA has uploaded its RFD for the year 2014 – 15 on the website www.mhupa.gov.in. The RFD of this Ministry for the year 2014-15 and also the corresponding provisional achievements are given at Appendix X.

NEW INITIATIVES

Conclave of Ministers and Workshop of Secretaries of States and Union Territories on Urban Governance and Housing for All: Opportunities and Challenges

MoHUPA and Ministry of Urban Development jointly organized a Conclave of Ministers and Workshop of Secretaries of States and Union Territories on July 2-3, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The theme of the Conclave was "Urban Governance and 'Housing for All': Opportunities and Challenges".

The Conclave laid the foundation for Government of India to partner with the State Governments and other key stakeholders to address the issues collectively. Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri. M Venkaiah Naidu, presided over the two day event.

On the first day a workshop was held with State Administrative Secretaries looking after Housing, Urban Development, Local Self-governments, Urban affairs etc. on key constraints faced in implementation of Government Schemes and suggestions for improvement of the same. On the second day, a conclave of Ministers of Housing/Urban Development/ Municipal Affairs of State Governments/Union Territories, aimed at soliciting views of the

Table-2: Details of Public Grievance Officers of the organisations in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Sl. No.	Name of Organiza-tions	Public Grievance Officers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Shri Ramesh Chand Deputy Secretary (Coordination)	Near Gate No. 7, Nirman Bhawan New Delhi Tele No. 23062273
2.	Housing & Urban Development Corpora-tion Ltd.	Shri Samir Mitra, General Manager (Projects)	HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Cen-tre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-02. Tel No. 24649610 – 23 (Extn. 1149) Website:– www.hudco.org
3.	Central Government Employees' Welfare Housing Organization	Shri A.K. Purswani, Dy. Director (Tech)	CGEWHO, 6th Floor, A-Wing, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi 110011. Tel No. 23352627 Website:– www.cgewho.nic.in
4.	National Building Organization	Shri Animesh Bharti, Director	NBO, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel No. 23061692 Website:– www.nbo.nic.in
5.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Shri Rajesh Goel, CMD	HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi 110014. Tel No. 43149800 Website:– www.hindprefab.com
6.	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	Shri A. K. Tiwari, Chief (Admn)	BMTPC, Core 5A, India Habitat Cen-tre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003. Tel No. 24638096 Website:– www.bmtpc.org
7.	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	Mr. N.S. Mehra , General Manager	NCHF, 6A/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 Tel No. 26491736/26490535 Website:– www.nchfindia.net



Conclave of Ministers and Workshop of Secretaries of States and Union Territories

State Governments for achieving the goal of “Housing For All by 2022”.

The deliberations concluded with signing of Delhi Declaration, which incorporated the consensus on Housing and Urban Rejuvenation. The declaration signed on behalf of the participants of the 2 day event, outlines the commitment made by the Central and State Governments to achieve the target of Housing for All by 2022. It is annexed at Appendix XI.

International Conference on Gender and Urban Poverty

With a view to understanding gender issues with reference to urban poverty in different countries and drawing relevant lessons from such experiences, MoHUPA with support of the GoI-DFID Project-Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction-organised an international conference on “Gender and Urban Poverty” on February 16-17, 2015 at India International Centre, New Delhi.

The conference was inaugurated by Honourable Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu, who also delivered the key note address. The first day of the conference was planned as a series of discussions and debates on gender issues and evaluation of gender sensitivity and its effects on urban poverty alleviation approaches. Debates on the second day focused on issues of improving the framework of urban poverty alleviation in India to prioritise gender sensitivity in policy, governance and practice.

The proceedings were spread over six technical sessions having distinct themes viz., “dimensions of urban poverty - why a gender perspective is important”; “current urban poverty alleviation approaches – how far are they gender sensitive”; “gender, shelter & property rights”; “urban livelihoods - policy implications of changing participation ratio of women in the workforce”; “ensuring urban safety through gender sensitive approach”; and “access to basic urban services through gender perspective”.

Some of the leading international urban poverty and gender policy experts, representatives from different countries, namely, United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia and Kenya presented

their studies as well as sharing experiences of other countries. A number of leading practitioners and policy makers in India also shared their experiences in this forum.



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister (HUPA) and Dr. (Smt) Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary (HUPA) at the Inaugural Ceremony of International Conference on 'Gender And Urban Poverty', 16-17 February, 2015



International Conference on Gender and Urban Poverty

3. Schemes and Programmes

3.1 SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been re-structured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in Self-Help Groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken up under this Mission. The NULM has seven components:

Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID):

This component of the NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.

Capacity Building and Training (CB&T):

A multi-pronged approach is planned under NULM for continuous capacity building of SHGs and their federations/collectives, government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. NULM will also create national and state-level mission management units to support the implementation of programme for the poor.

Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P):

NULM will focus on providing assistance for

skill development / up-grading of the skills of urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.

Self-employment Programme (SEP):

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

Support to Urban Street Vendors:

This component will cover development of vendors market, credit enablement of vendors, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.

Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

Under this component, the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services will be supported.

Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP):

Under this component, the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP). The projects aim to create long-term and sustainable livelihood opportunities and may cover organisation of the urban poor,

formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. or a combination of these.

Central Fund Allocation under SJSRY/NULM

Year	Allocation (Rupees in crore)
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	587.96
2011-2012	800.50
2012-2013	838.00
2013-2014	950.00
2014-2015	1003.00

The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been consistently enhanced during the last few years so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty.

Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) / National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) are given in Table-3.

Table - 3
Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) / National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Sl.No.	ALL INDIA Cumulative details (since 1997-98 till 2014-15)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM since 1997-1998 (including opening balance)(Rs. in crore)	6136.72
2.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in crore)	5071.44
3.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in crore)	1065.28
4.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises	15,75,446
5.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	37,46,546
6.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises	6,75,429
7.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift & Credit Societies	11,13,469
<i>(As on 31-12-2014)</i>		

Physical targets & achievement under NULM during the year 2014-15 is as under:-

Sl.No.	Components	Achievement*
1.	Number of persons imparted skill training	49,809
2.	Placement of skill trained persons	10,958
3.	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual & group micro-enterprise	5,166
4.	Number of SHGs formed	11,011
	Number of SHGs for Revolving Fund	1,820
* As per the MPRs received for the month ending December, 2014 from the State Governments.		

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Under the Self Employment Programme (SEP) and Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) components of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) lay special focus on person belonging to SC & ST. It provides that the SC & ST must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town BPL population. A separate budget earmarking for SC & ST under SJSRY has been made from 2011-2012.

Financial and Physical achievements under SCSP and TSP are as under:-

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)				
Year	Financial (Rs. in crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	SEP	EST&P
2011-12	220.28	220.28	14,996	60,843
2012-13	227.03	215.91	18,420	79,553
2013-14	284.69	222.16	17,865	1,39,090

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)				
Year	Financial (Rs. in crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	SEP	EST&P
2011-12	23.50	23.50	3,281	15,382
2012-13	23.78	24.46	3,920	27,992
2013-14	29.44	22.99	4,177	27,955
2014-15	27.00	13.57*	100*	2,196*

As on 31-12-2014

* Only 2 States have submitted their MPR for the month of December, 2014

Special provision for the benefit of disabled persons under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Under the Self Employment Programme (SEP) and Employment Through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) components of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), a special provision of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. During 2014-15, under the Self Employment Programme (SEP), out of the, total of 5,166 beneficiaries, 43 belong to disabled category, which is about 0.83% of the total beneficiaries assisted. Under Employment Through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P), out of the total, 49,809 beneficiaries were provided skill training, 290 belong to disabled category, which is about 0.58%, as on 31-12-2014.

With regard to Budget allocation for the disabled, it may be mentioned that there is no separate earmarking of the budget for the disabled categories under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The allocation under the Scheme of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is a pool of funds meant for utilization under its various components viz. Social Mobilizations and Institution Development (SM&ID), Capacity Building and Training (CB&T), Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P), Self-employment Programme (SEP), Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV), Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP), Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities, Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) etc.

3.2 PROJECTS/SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN STATES, INCLUDING SIKKIM, UNDER 10% LUMP-SUM PROVISION EARMARKED FOR THIS PURPOSE

As per the extant decision of the Government of India, 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. The Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim has been operational in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) from the year 2001-2002. It is implemented as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Ministry of HUPA has revised Operational Guidelines for the scheme in 2011-12.

Stress has been laid for proper correlation between the population of the town and project cost to be approved with due regard to assessment of what is needed for the town and what capacity is available for implementation. The States are required to prepare town based projects on needs analysis and prioritization. Grant-in-Aid under the scheme is released for projects benefiting the urban poor and low income groups. Community market, Slum redevelopment, multipurpose resource centres, community sanitation works, etc. are some of the areas which are covered under the scheme.

To ensure equitable distribution of resources amongst North-Eastern States including Sikkim, factors such as existing inter-state and intra-state regional disparity, Human Development Indices (HDI) including per capita income, poverty level (BPL), density of infrastructure, population, area, terrain etc. besides performance of the States in implementing projects are taken into consideration during the allocation process.

The cost of the projects is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10. However, in case of projects to be executed by Central Governments agency, the sanctioning committee may provide enhanced level funding. The State will bear/waive Turnover Tax/ Work Contract Tax, or any such State level taxes where the projects are executed by a Central Agency. Central share is released in three equal installments, depending upon the physical and financial progress and fulfillment of the provisions of the GFR, 2005.

Apart from the monitoring of the scheme by the Secretary (HUPA) at regular intervals, a Monitoring Committee under chairmanship of Joint Secretary (JNNURM) monitors and reviews the scheme's progress periodically. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the projects is also undertaken through field inspections by officers of the Ministry.

Projects under 10% lump-sum provision for the NER including Sikkim	
Year	Funds released so far (Rs. in crore)
2001-2002	33.00
2002-2003	44.17
2003-2004	51.00
2004-2005	82.00
2005-2006	45.06
2006-2007	50.00
2007-2008	50.00
2008-2009	50.00
2009-2010	53.50
2010-2011	50.00
2011-2012	50.00
2012-2013	42.97
2013-2014	76.07
2014-2015*	30.92
TOTAL	708.69

(*up to 31-12-2014)

Total Project Sanctioned under the Scheme	115
Total completed projects	65
Ongoing projects	50

3.3 PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Action taken by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation:

I. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

15% of financial and physical targets under NULM are earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

During 2014-2015, as per the information received from the States/UTs, against the physical target of assisting 9,000 minority urban poor in setting up of individual/group micro enterprises, the achievement is 716 (7.95%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 75,000 minority urban poor, achievement is 6,553 (8.73%).

In financial category, against the target of Rs. 155.70 crore, no expenditure for minority urban poor has been reported from State/UTs during the financial year 2014-15.

II. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) / Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 15% of the Central allocation is to be earmarked for the Minority Communities. States/UTs were requested to give priority to the cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities (i.e. where minority population is 25% or more), while submitting Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the assistance under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued appropriate instructions

to States/UTs pertaining to Sub-Mission-II- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – that priority be accorded to towns and cities having substantial concentration of minority population with regard to utilization of funds by ensuring that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of such towns and cities include areas inhabited by minority communities in order to effectively implement the New 15-Point Programme for Minorities.

As on 31-12-2014, under BSUP, out of the total 481 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 22346.39 crore, 106 projects costing Rs. 5226.47 crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 23.39% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

As on 31-12-2014, under IHSDP, out of the total 1037 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 9382.42 crore, 144 projects costing Rs. 1823.86 crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 19.44% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

III. Rajiv Rinn Yojana

Guidelines of Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) and the Interest Subvention Scheme provides that in identifying beneficiaries, the ULB (or the local agency identified by the State) should, as far as possible, identify clusters in which land has been allotted and housing can be supported through this scheme within such clusters. The Preference under the Scheme (subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments) should be given to the following beneficiaries:

- Women;
- Scheduled Caste;
- Scheduled Tribe;
- Minorities and
- Persons with disabilities.

3.4 NATIONAL POLICY ON URBAN STREET VENDORS (2009) AND STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT 2014

National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2009)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had comprehensively revised the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors in the year 2009, taking into account the views of States/UTs and other stake holders. The revised National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 aims at fostering a congenial environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their activities without harassment from any quarter and provides mechanism of regulation of such activities to avoid congestion on sidewalks and to ensure free flow of traffic on roads. It aims at ensuring that urban street vendors find due recognition at national, state and local levels for their contribution and is conceived as part of the national initiative for alleviation of poverty in cities and towns.

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014 was passed by the Parliament on 20.02.2014. The Bill received the assent of the President on 4th March, 2014 and was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 5th March, 2014 as Act No. 7 of 2014. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section I of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (7 of 2014), the Central Government has appointed the 1st day of May, 2014 as date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force. The same has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II- Section 3 Subsection (ii) dated the 1st May, 2014 as No. 978.

The objective of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or thereto.

Salient Features of the Act:

The Provisions of the Bill are aimed at creating a conducive atmosphere where street vendors are able to carry out their business in a fair and transparent manner, without the fear of harassment and eviction.

The Act provides for constitution of a Town Vending Committee (TVC) in each Local Authority, which is the fulcrum of the Act, for implementing the provisions of the Act. It has been provided that 40% members of the TVC will be from amongst street vendors with due representation from SC, ST, OBC, minorities and persons with disabilities, of which one-third shall be women.

In order to ensure participatory decision making for aspects relating to street vending activities, the TVC will be involved in activities like determination of natural market, identification of vending zones, preparation of street vending plan, survey of street vendors etc.

To avoid arbitrariness of authorities, the Act provides for a survey of all existing street vendors, and subsequent survey at least once in every five years, and issue of certificate of vending to all the street vendors identified in the survey, with preference to SC, ST, OBC, women, persons with disabilities, minorities etc.

It has been provided that no street vendor will

be evicted until the survey has been completed and certificate of vending issued to the street vendors.

All existing street vendors, identified in the survey, will be accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to 2.5% of the population of the ward or zone or town or city.

Those street vendors who have been issued a certificate of vending/license etc. before the commencement of this Act, will be deemed to be a street vendor for that category and for the period for which he/ she has been issued such certificate of vending/license.

It has also been provided that in case a street vendor, to whom a certificate of vending has been issued, dies or suffers from any permanent disability, or is ill, one of his family member i.e. spouse or dependent child can vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending.

Thus the mechanism is to provide universal coverage, by protecting the street vendors from harassment and promoting their livelihoods.

Procedure for relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods has been specified and made street-vendor friendly. It is proposed to provide for recommendation of the TVC, as a necessary condition for relocation being carried out by the local authority.

Relocation of street vendors should be exercised as a last resort. Accordingly, a set of principles to be followed for 'relocation' is provided for in the second Schedule of the Act.

The Local Authority is required to make out a plan once in every 5 years, on the recommendation of TVC, to promote a supportive environment and adequate space for urban street vendors to carry out their vocation.

The thrust of the Act is on "natural markets", which has been defined under the Act. The entire planning exercise has to ensure that the provision of space or area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural markets. Thus, natural locations where there is a constant congregation of buyers and sellers will be protected under the Act.

There is a provision for establishment of an independent dispute redressal mechanism under the chairmanship of retired judicial officers to maintain impartiality towards grievance redressal of street vendors.

The Act provides for time period for release of seized goods, for both perishable and non-perishable goods. In case of non perishable goods, the local authority is required to release the goods within two working days and in case of perishable goods, the goods shall be released the same day, of the claim being made.

The Act also provides for promotional measures to be undertaken by the Government, towards availability of credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security, capacity building programmes, research, education and training programme etc. for street vendors.

The Act provides for protection of street vendors from harassment by police and other authorities and provides for an overriding clause to ensure they carry on their business without the fear of harassment by the authorities under any other law.

The Act specifically provides that the Rules under the Act have to be notified within one year of its commencement, and Scheme has to be notified within six months of its commencement by the States/UTs to prevent delay in implementation.

3.5 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 to implement reform-driven, planned development of cities in a Mission mode with focus on up-gradation of urban infrastructure, creation of housing stock and provision of basic services to the urban poor, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The Mission comprises four components of which two, viz., the Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) are implemented in 65 select cities. The other two components, namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are implemented in other cities/towns. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) is implementing BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. The other two components, viz. UIG and UIDSSMT are implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (UD).

Duration of the Mission was 7 years from 2005-06 to 31.3.2012, which was earlier extended

for 2 years upto 31.03.2014. For the BSUP & IHSDP Components, the period has further been extended upto 31.03.2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012.

Progress in respect of JNNURM (as on 31.12.2014)

Under BSUP 65 select cities in the country are covered and the remaining cities are covered under IHSDP. Under BSUP scheme, 481 projects in 32 Cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 22,346.38 crore for construction of 7,81,402 Dwelling Units (DUs). Under IHSDP scheme, 1037 projects in 887 cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 9,382.42 crore for construction of 4,45,149 Dwelling Units (DUs). Out of 12,26,551 houses, 8,71,818 houses have been constructed and 6,64,882 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries and 3,54,733 DUs are under progress. Central share of Rs. 17,752.21 crore has been disbursed to states. During the period April 2014 to December 2014, under BSUP & IHSDP, 71,397 DUs were completed. 2,23,996 DUs were dropped as they remained non-started during this period.



BSUP Project for Perumbakkam Phase-I, Chennai, Tamil Nadu



'Asiana II, a Housing Scheme for the poor of Shimla Town', Dhalli-2, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh



BSUP Scheme at Thiruvananthapuram, Phase-III under JNNURM in Kerala



Rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers of Dal and Nigeen lake in Srinagar, J&K under BSUP



BSUP (Ph-III) scheme at Harinagar, Vadodra Municipal Corporation, Gujarat



Construction of 432 multi-stories tenements at Karaikovilpathu, Karaikal, Puducherry



BSUP scheme for Rugrigarha, Ranchi, Jharkhand



Housing for Urban Poor in Dimapur, Nagaland under BSUP, JNNURM

3.6 RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved launch of Implementation Phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), to be implemented in Mission mode during 2013-2022. The preparatory phase of RAY was launched in June 2011 which came to an end on June 2013.

For the 12th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has allocated Rs.35,810 crore for Central Assistance to State Plan under the Ministry [including for RAY].

Progress in respect of Rajiv Awas Yojana (as on 31st Dec 2014)

- 228 Cities have been included in RAY so far
- 25 States have signed MoA: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Telengana, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh
- 70 SFCPoAs have been submitted to the Ministry of which 47 have been accepted so far. 110 Cities are at various stages of preparing SFCPoAs.
- A total of 233 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 8661.78 crore involving Central Share Rs. 4807.64 crore for construction/upgradation of 1,64,806 DUs have been approved and Rs. 1758.80 crore has been released.

A total of 67 DPRs with a total project cost of Rs. 2189.72 crore involving Central Share of Rs.1297.27 crore for construction/up- grada-

tion of 43,894 DUs have been approved during June 2014-Dec 2014. Rs.336.90 crore has been released as 1st installment.

Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme:

The Government has also approved the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as part of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 03.9.2013 to increase affordable housing stock, as part of the preventive strategy. Central support is provided at the rate of Rs. 75,000 per Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Dwelling Units (DUs) of size of 21 to 40 sqm. in affordable housing projects taken up under various kinds of partnerships including private partnership. A project size of minimum 250 dwelling units is eligible for funding under the scheme. The DUs in the project can be a mix of EWS/LIG-A/LIG-B/Higher Categories/ Commercial of which at least 60 percent of the FAR/ FSI is used for dwelling units of carpet area of not more than 60 sq.m.

Progress in respect of AHP (as on 31.12.2014)

- Under AHP Scheme, a total of 21 projects of 3 States (Karnataka, Gujarat & Rajasthan) for construction of 24141 DUs have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme. The 1st installment of Rs.44.19 crore has been released.

During 2014-15 total 10 projects of Gujarat have been sanctioned for construction of 17373 DUs and 1st installment of Rs. 41.11 crore has been released under Affordable Housing.

Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF):

With a view to improve access to loans for EWS/LIG persons Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) with a proposed corpus of Rs. 1000 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan has also been created under RAY to guarantee the lending agencies for loans upto Rs. 8 lakh (earlier Rs.

5 lakh) without any third party guarantee or collateral security. 54 Banks and HFCs have signed MoU with CRGF Trust. The Trust has issued the guarantee cover for 537 housing loan accounts of 7 Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for loan amount of Rs. 12.96 crore provided to EWS/LIG households.

3.7 PROPOSED HOUSING FOR ALL MISSION

The proposed National Mission envisages Government interventions for different segments of urban poor as follows:

- In situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as resource through private partnership wherever possible.
- Promotion of Housing through interest subvention.
- Promotion of Affordable Housing in Partnership.
- Promotion of housing for urban poor by assisting beneficiary led construction.

Components: Urban poor would be addressed through the different strategies mentioned above to ensure Housing for All:

- Slum Dwellers
- Urban Poor not living in slums

The Mission will cover all cities and towns. However, prioritization will be made by the States as per their resource mobilization capacities.

Implementation Strategy: Each city will need to prepare a Plan of Action for “Housing for All” and submitted to GoI after approval at State level for the purpose of analysis and budgeting. States would also prepare detailed project reports to address the need of different target groups.

Housing Shortage proposed to be addressed under New Mission: As per Census 2011, a total of 13.65 million slum households have been reported in 4041 statutory towns up from 10.2 million households in 2001 recording a decadal growth of about 34%. At the same decadal rate, the slum households are projected to go upto 18 million. 2 million non-slum urban poor households are expected to be covered under the Mission. Hence, total housing shortage envisaged to be addressed through the new mission is 20 million.

3.8 SUPPORT TO NATIONAL POLICIES FOR URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION (SNPUPR)

SNPUPR is a joint initiative of MoHUPA and U.K. Govt which strives to achieve the goal of sustained reduction in urban poverty and the purpose of national programmes are implemented more effectively to benefit the urban poor through four related Outputs which are:

- **Output 1:** Institutional co-ordination for effective implementation of national policies and programmes between MoHUPA, Line Ministries, Planning Commission, States and ULBs.
- **Output 2:** Setting up a Policy and Programme Support Unit (PPSU) in MoHUPA for developing and disseminat-

ing policy on urban poverty reduction and pro-poor governance, learning from International and State experiences.

- **Output 3:** A Network of Resource Centres assists MoHUPA and the states in developing pro-poor urban policies and programme implementation.
- **Output 4:** Capacities of State and city/town governments are strengthened to effectively implement pro-poor reforms and programmes.

The project cost of DFID is 14.5 million Pounds Sterling and the duration of the Project is from July 2010 to June 2015.

3.9 NATIONAL URBAN HOUSING & HABITAT POLICY (NUHHP): 2007

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 along with various actionable points under it have been widely circulated among the various Central Ministries, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Business Chambers, Associations of Real Estate Developers and other Stakeholders to achieve the objective of 'Affordable Housing for All'.

As per the NUHHP, 2007, role of the Central Government is to encourage and support the States to prepare a State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) and a State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan. This Ministry provides guidelines to encourage States in preparation of their State Urban Housing and Habitat Policies. Till date, the following States have prepared their own State Housing Policy:

- (i) Rajasthan

- (ii) Maharashtra
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) Kerala
- (v) Odisha
- (vi) Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) Punjab
- (viii) Karnataka

The following States are in the process of formulation their respective State Housing Policies:

- (i) Haryana
- (ii) Himachal Pradesh
- (iii) Goa
- (iv) Jharkhand

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is supporting the following States in preparation of their State Housing Policies:

- (i) Assam
- (ii) West Bengal
- (iii) Sikkim
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh
- (v) Telangana

This Ministry has decided to revise the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP) to reflect the changes in the recent past and taking forward the agenda of Government of India on “Housing for All” by 2022. The revised NUHHP will incorporate various policy sub-components as different chapters to reflect the current direction of the Government of India. These may include shelters, skill

development, rental/social housing, affordable housing etc.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been receiving requests from State Governments to provide technical and financial assistance for Preparation of State Housing and Habitat Policy. In order to address the requests of States / UTs, workshops have been organised by this Ministry. The Ministry has decided to support the willing States in preparation of SUHHPs or updating their existing ones. In their regard, consultants have been appointed to support States to formulate their State Housing Policies.

3.10 INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

Government of India had implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme called ‘Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)’ on a pilot basis during the 11th Plan Period. The objective of the scheme was to create an enabling and a supportive environment for expanding credit flow to the housing sector and increasing the home ownership in the country under the important policy agenda “Affordable Housing for All” envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. The Scheme had a less than optimal performance due to lukewarm responses from Banks / HFCs.

Independent Evaluation of Past performances

Reasons for slow off-take during the pilot phase were:

- Limited bank response due to issues associated with lending to the informal sectors e.g. high risk perception of beneficiary; cumbersome banking procedures

calling for mortgageable titles to land, approved plans, authenticated income certificates, stringent know your customer’ norms etc.

- Applicability: The scheme does not cover expansion/alteration and it covers only new constructions which has hindered the off take of the scheme.
- Loan size of Rs.1 lakh ceiling was insufficient for construction/purchase.
- Demand oriented nature of the scheme instead of being target oriented has prevented to push the scheme.
- Low targets could not draw sufficient interest among key players including banks, State governments and beneficiaries.

Based on earlier experiences, an interest subvention scheme with wider scope and coverage, is being devised by the Government as a subcomponent to the “Housing for All by 2022” mission.

3.11 OTHER INITIATIVES

UHF Refinance Scheme

As part of the pre-budget recommendations and other communications to the Ministry of Finance, this Ministry has been demanding an earmarking of at least 3% of the Priority Sector Lending in housing for loans up to Rs. 5 lakhs exclusively for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and the Low Income Group (LIG) categories as even though deployment of gross bank credit into housing has gone up, this has not channelized enough credit for the EWS/LIG segments. If balance of the undisbursed funds under the PSL may be deposited into 'Urban Housing Fund' created for this purpose and maintained by NHB, it would boost the credit off take.

Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on February 28, 2013 had announced the creation of Urban Housing Fund (UHF) with an initial corpus of Rs. 2,000 crore on lines of Rural Housing Fund through the National Housing Bank for refinancing lending institutions for extending loans for housing. The corpus would be created out of unutilized PSL under housing and would be available with NHB to provide cheaper refinance for housing loans as per the Urban Housing Fund Refinance Scheme.

In this regard, the Urban Housing Fund Refinancing Scheme was created with a corpus of Rs 2000 crore in the year 2013-14.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The Government of India has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route in construction and development sector. The FDI covers development of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development related projects. As per the

Department for Industrial Promotion and Policy, the Construction and Development Sector secured investments to the tune of Rs.112,82 Cr (US\$ 24,013 million) cumulatively from April 2000 to December 2014 which is 10% of the FDI inflow of equity.

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)

External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) has been allowed for affordable housing projects from 2012. This has enabled lower interest cost for developers and ensured better capital availability for developers of low-cost housing. ECB has been extended for Slum Rehabilitation Projects from 2013-14 onwards. Borrowings to the tune of US \$ 1764 Million have been channelled in the past 2 years.

Study on Impact of Investment in the Housing Sector on GDP and Employment in the India Economy

In view of the importance of both housing and construction sectors as critical sectors from the viewpoint of employment and income, a study to understand the impact of investment in housing and construction on both employment and income has been carried out by the Ministry. The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) was awarded the Study. The study has broadly attempted to update an earlier study conducted by IIM-A faculty in the year 2000. The study which was carried out based on the input-output framework, was submitted to the Ministry on February 25, 2014.

India, Brazil and South Africa, Working Group on Human Settlements

IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa) is a tri-

lateral agreement between India, Brazil and South Africa to promote South-South Cooperation and exchange on several mutually agreed areas of interest. At the Fourth Meeting of the Trilateral Commission of the IBSA Dialogue Forum held in Delhi in July 2007, Human Settlement Development was identified as an area of cooperation for IBSA partners.

A Working Group on Human Settlement (WGHS) was established and subsequently a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the area of human settlement development was signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit held in October 2008. The MoU serves as the formal platform for trilateral engagement amongst the three countries and intends for the following:

- Development of common conceptualization and approach between parties in the areas of human settlements development.
- Collaboration in defining fundamentals of housing and human settlements development for a shared understanding.
- Enhance existing cooperation and multilateral cooperation through video conferences, workshops, regional conferences etc.
- Promotion of cooperation in training and skills development, exchange of scientific knowledge, dissemination of cost effective building materials, development of policy framework.

The initial WGHS meetings allowed the three countries' officials to become aware of the housing policies adopted by each country, with highlights to the convergence around the slum upgrading and expanding the network of urban infrastructure and services in cities.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allevi-

ation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India has nominated the Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi, Research & Training Wing of HUDCO, as the anchor institute for providing support to the Ministry in carrying out various activities under IBSA Human Settlement by providing professional inputs.

Biennial meetings of the Joint Working Group and thematic workshops and seminars are held regularly. Key activities held thus far:

1. IBSA Workshop held in Pretoria, South Africa, 11-13 October, 2011.
2. Thematic Exchanges: Organised through video conferences
3. IBSA Meet at Naples, September 5, 2012 during World Urban Forum-VI.
4. IBSA HS-JWG meeting at New Delhi, 11-13 May, 2013
5. IBSA Seminar at Sao Paolo, March 12-15, 2014

UN HABITAT Activities and Events

This Ministry represented Government of India in the 24th General Council and presented a draft resolution on Draft resolution on "inclusive and sustainable urban planning and elaboration of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning" jointly with Government of France owing to similarities in objectives of the respective country resolutions.

Further, this Ministry organized the World Habitat Day on October 09, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is actively involved in the ongoing dialogue on the Post 2015 Development Agenda

and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A draft goal along with two targets have been prepared by this Ministry and shared with the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Environment and Forests (coordinating/nodal Ministry). In this regard, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in its 68th session has adopted 17 goals and 169 targets for the proposed Development Agenda post-2015 (Millennium Development Goals, MDGs) titled 'Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs'. The UN has stated that, these goals and targets will be the main basis for integrating SDGs into post 2015 Development Agenda, while recognizing other inputs will also be considered in the inter-governmental negotiation process. This Ministry is participating in these meetings and dialogues with regard to the negotiations underway on the Proposal of Open Working Group on SDGs especially on the three goals relevant to this Ministry viz. Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all and Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD)

India in association with UN-HABITAT had taken the initiative to organize the first Asia Pacific Ministers' Conference on Housing and Urban Development in December, 2006. This led to the creation of the 'Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development' (APMCHUD) with its objectives enshrined in the 'Delhi Declaration' adopted unanimously by the countries participating in the conference from the Asia Pacific Region. The primary purpose of this inter-governmental body is to promote sustainable housing and urban development in the Asia Pacific region

through collaborative initiatives.

The APMCHUD comprises two Organisations: The Bureau and the Secretariat. The APMCHUD's Ministerial conference is a biennial event. The Conference elects a Bureau which governs the functioning of the body and the implementation of the decisions of the Conferences. The Bureau meets regularly, approximately twice in a year. The Bureau is supported by a Secretariat which is established at New Delhi.

India being the host for the first Conference in 2006 was the first Chair of the Bureau of APMCHUD.

The second APMCHUD Conference was held in May 2008 at Tehran, where after the chairmanship of APMCHUD was held by the Islamic Republic of Iran, till June 2010.

In its 3rd APMCHUD Conference at Solo, Indonesia on 22-24 June, 2010, the Republic of Indonesia took over the chair of APMCHUD.

The 4th APMCHUD Conference held on 10-12 December, 2012 at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The 5th APMCHUD Conference was held on 3-5th November, 2014 at Seoul, Republic of Korea, which adopted Seoul Declaration and Implementation Plan. The main action points on part of India is to strengthen the APMCHUD secretariat and host 6th APMCHUD Conference in 2016 at New Delhi as per the following clause of the "Seoul Declaration".

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was the Chair of the APMCHUD upto 2014. Now South Korea is the present chair of APMCHUD.

As per the decision of APMCHUD in the Delhi

Declaration, an Interim Secretariat was to be hosted by Govt. of India. Accordingly, HUDCO was identified to host the Interim Secretariat, and the same was hosted in HUDCO premises at India Habitat Centre. Further during the Third Conference of APMCHUD held at Solo, Indonesia, the APMCHUD formally approved the establishment of 'Permanent Secretariat' in Delhi. The Conference also approved the structure of the Permanent Secretariat. The Bureau has approved a proposal for monetary contributions by the member countries to support the activities of APMCHUD and the Permanent Secretariat. This Ministry is mooting a cabinet note for the same.

Legislation on Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013

The 'Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, on 14th of August 2013, after approval by the Union Cabinet on 4th June 2013. It provides for a uniform regulatory environment, which would protect consumer interests, help speedy adjudication of disputes and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament on 23rd September 2013. Standing Committee has laid its report in the Rajya Sabha on 13th February 2014 and in the Lok Sabha on 17th February 2014.

Based on recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament and suggestions received from stakeholders, the Ministry moved Note for Cabinet with proposed Official Amendments to the Bill for approval of Union Cabinet. However, the Union Cabinet after considering the matter on 17th December 2014 has deferred the proposed official amendments to the Bill. Now this Ministry is in the process of moving the Note for Cabinet with proposed official amendments with suitable changes.

Objectives of the Bill:

The Bill aims at restoring confidence of the general public in the real estate sector, by instituting transparency and accountability in real estate / housing transactions. Currently, the real estate and housing sector is largely unregulated and opaque, with consumers often unable to procure complete information, or enforce accountability against builders and developers in the absence of effective regulation. This will enable the sector to access capital and financial markets essential for its long term growth. The Bill is expected to ensure greater accountability towards consumers, and to significantly reduce frauds and delays.

The Bill is also expected to promote regulated and orderly growth through efficiency, professionalism and standardization. It seeks to ensure consumer protection, without adding another stage in the procedure for sanctions.

3.12 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

The Twenty Point Programme -1986 has been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006) has been operationalised w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

Introduction

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975. The Programme was first revised in 1982 and again in 1986. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. The Twenty Point Programme – 2006 consists of 20 points and 66 monitorable items. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). It renews the nation's commitment of eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities. The Ministry in consultation with the States/UTs fixes the physical targets in respect of the points mentioned below and monitors the progress made by them. The States/UTs are required to furnish Progress Report to this Ministry. The performance is rated on the basis of norms set by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – 90% and above as very good – 80% to 90% good and less than 80% - poor.

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

1. Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication) -Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) under Twenty Point Programme-2006

Eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. To deal with urban poverty the “Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana” has been identified. The Physical Targets/ Achievements under various components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) are given in Table-4.

2. Sub Ke Liye Awas (Housing for All) — EWS/LIG Houses In Urban Areas

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. The point, “Subke Liye Aawas” has the item – EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas. To deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, the items “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included. The targets and achievements for the year 2014-15 under this point is given in Table-5.

3. Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic

development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/ areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the

needs of slum dwellers the Point titled Basti Sudhar will monitor number of Urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security. The targets and achievements for this point for BSUP and IHSDP – components of JNNURM are given in Table-6.

Table-4: Physical Targets/Achievements during 2014-15 under 20-Point Programme Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Provisional data as on 31.12.2014)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	
		Target	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	2255	171
2	Arunachal Pradesh	290	20
3	Assam	2175	0
4	Bihar	1828	0
5	Chhattisgarh	891	45
6	Goa	37	0
7	Gujarat	4424	0
8	Haryana	1445	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	101	316
10	Jammu & Kashmir	587	0
11	Jharkhand	1334	0
12	Karnataka	3838	24
13	Kerala	751	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	3161	150
15	Maharashtra	9232	0
16	Manipur	412	0
17	Meghalaya	323	3
18	Mizoram	529	0
19	Nagaland	386	310
20	Odisha	934	80
21	Punjab	1556	0
22	Rajasthan	2643	0
23	Sikkim	112	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4342	4133
25	Telangana	2303	0

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	
		Target	Achievement
26	Tripura	511	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	6392	85
28	Uttarakhand	390	0
29	West Bengal	4238	0
30	A & N Islands	22	0
31	Chandigarh	218	0
32	D & N Haveli	20	0
33	Daman & Diu	14	0
34	Delhi	2166	0
35	Puducherry	138	0
	Grand Total	60000	5337

Table-5: Targets and achievements for the year 2014-15 under Sub Ke Liye Awas (Housing for All) — EWS/LIG Houses In Urban Areas

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2014-15)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15	
1	Andaman and Nicobar						
2	Andhra Pradesh	6297	416	5242	355	11539	771
3	Arunachal Pradesh	631		124	176	755	176
4	Assam	1298		1514	566	2813	566
5	Bihar	34	48	16180	281	16213	329
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3492				3492	
7	Chattisgarh	6202	188	5183	1,758	11385	1946
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			68		68	
9	Daman & DIU						
10	Delhi (NCT)	28358	8,080			28358	8080
11	Goa						
12	Gujarat	10111	3,748	7333	1,352	17444	5100
13	Haryana			1031	512	1031	512
14	Himanchal Pradesh	96		1116	361	1212	361
15	Jammu & Kashmir	4235	269	1831	457	6066	726
16	Jharkhand	1335	353	3123	727	4458	1080

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2014-15)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15	
17	Karnataka	3127	1,140	380	540	3507	1680
18	Kerala	4649	573	2888	1,386	7536	1959
19	Lakshadweep						
20	Madhya Pradesh	7004	4,210	4365	1,065	11369	5275
21	Maharashtra	21415	5,673	29098	6,172	50513	11845
22	Manipur	331	300	218	177	549	477
23	Meghalaya	332		569		901	
24	Mizoram	331	230	55	63	386	293
25	Nagaland	918	1,224	1419	466	2337	1690
26	Odisha	225	59	2960	611	3186	670
27	Puducherry (UT)	631	240	101		732	240
28	Punjab	1628	552	1131	105	2759	657
29	Rajasthan	4093		16978	4,794	21071	4794
30	Sikkim	142	164			142	164
31	Tamil Nadu	30685	16,323	4311	1,560	34996	17883
32	Telangana	9069	321	1499	96	10568	417
33	Tripura			125	78	125	78
34	Uttar Pradesh	8526	3,242	12316	1,248	20842	4490
35	Uttarakhand	308	154	1313	329	1621	483
36	West Bengal	18219	9,592	3807	1,633	22026	11225
Grand Total		173721	57099	126279	26868	300000	83967

Table-6: The Targets and Achievements for Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums) for BSUP and IHSDP– components of JNNURM

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for no. of urban poor families assisted under 7-Point Charter (2014-15)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15	
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3428	624	2632	533	6060	1157
3	Arunachal Pradesh	328	0	64	264	392	264

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for no. of urban poor families assisted under 7-Point Charter (2014-15)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15		For the year 2014-15	
4	Assam	674	0	328	849	1312	849
5	Bihar	18	72	8368	422	8386	494
6	Chandigarh (UT)	1814	0	0	0	1814	0
7	Chattisgarh	2923	282	2155	2637	5078	2919
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	29	0	29	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	11774	12120	0	0	11774	12120
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	5382	5622	4377	2028	9760	7650
13	Haryana	0	0	442	768	442	768
14	Himachal Pradesh	64	0	460	542	524	542
15	Jammu & Kashmir	298	404	524	686	822	1089
16	Jharkhand	693	530	1617	1091	2310	1620
17	Karnataka	1344	1710	128	810	1472	2520
18	Kerala	1277	860	880	2079	2157	2939
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4080	6315	2318	1598	6398	7913
21	Maharashtra	8598	8510	8162	9258	16760	17768
22	Manipur	117	450	86	266	203	716
23	Meghalaya	173	0	295	0	468	0
24	Mizoram	132	345	22	95	153	440
25	Nagaland	38	1836	591	699	629	2535
26	Odisha	111	89	1325	917	1436	1005
27	Puducherry (UT)	257	360	53	0	310	360
28	Punjab	881	828	562	158	1443	986
29	Rajasthan	2126	0	8646	7191	10772	7191
30	Sikkim	48	246	0	0	48	246
31	Tamil Nadu	13411	24485	1898	2340	15309	26825
32	Telangana	4710	482	743	144	5454	626
33	Tripura	0	0	63	117	63	117
34	Uttar Pradesh	3663	4863	6209	1872	9871	6735
35	Uttarakhand	142	231	797	494	939	725
36	West Bengal	7832	14388	1581	2450	9413	16838
Grand Total		76335	85649	55665	40302	132000	125951

4. Attached Office

4.1 NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

Introduction

The National Buildings Organization (NBO) is the apex organization for collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities in the country. With a view to ensure that the schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are supported with appropriate database, MIS and knowledge inputs, the National Buildings Organization was restructured in March 2006 and given this responsibility. NBO has also been designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal and sanction of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JN-NURM) and the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

The National Buildings Organization in its restructured form is committed to:

- Act as a National Resource Centre and repository on urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related statistics, networked with similar resource centers at State and Urban Local Body levels and internationally;
- Collect, collate, validate, analyze, disseminate and publish building construction, housing and other related statistics and statistical reports from time to time;
- Bring out compendiums on urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction statistics and applied research publications analyzing statistical data gathered from various sources such as the Census, NSSO etc;
- Create and manage a fully computerized data centre equipped with appropriate systems and e-governance tools to store, manage, retrieve and disseminate urban data required for policies and programmes;
- Conduct regular short-term sample surveys/field studies in various pockets of the country to study the impact of plan schemes being run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries as well as to gather primary data on these Schemes;
- Undertake socio-economic research relating to design, formulation, implementation, monitoring, review and impact evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and projects covering areas such as slum development/up gradation, affordable housing and basic services to the urban poor;
- Develop a documentation Centre relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related urban statistics which can function as a repository of urban resources, including best practices and innovations;
- Organize capacity building/training programmes for officers and staff of Government of India, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies engaged in collection and dissemination of urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction, and related urban statistics; and
- Coordinate and collaborate with State Governments/Municipal Authorities/Research & Training Institutions/Sta-

tistical Institute/ International Organizations and act as the nodal agency catering to data and MIS needs of urban policy-makers, planners and researchers in areas relating to urban poverty, slums, housing etc.

Plan Scheme of NBO: Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA)

A Scheme for slum, slum households and livelihood profiles survey was initiated under the USHA Scheme by the National Building Organization (NBO) in the year 2008-09 for effective and meaningful implementation of programmes and policies on slum development administered by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. An amount of Rs. 41.10 crore was released between 2008-09 and 2011-12 under USHA Scheme for slum survey in 988 cities/ towns having a population of more than 40 thousand throughout the country. Out of 988 identified towns/cities, survey work has been completed for 630 cities. The concerned State Governments have informed that survey work for another 207 cities has been initiated during the current financial year while tendering process for selection of agency to conduct the survey has been completed in case of 54 cities. In case of Maharashtra, funds were released for undertaking survey of 97 cities. On the request of Government of Maharashtra, this fund has been allowed to be used for the preparatory work of Rajiv Aawas Yojna (RAY).

From 2013-14, NBO has been implementing the scheme of Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA) for development and maintenance of urbanization, slums, urban poverty and housing related statistics as a capacity building measure under RAY.

Under RAY, this Scheme aims at development

and maintenance of national database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics. Its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries with an information base and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty, slums and housing.

The four pillars of “USHA” are: building database including MIS & sample surveys; action research; impact assessment; and capacity building/training. The scheme has the following components:

- (i) Data Centre and MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing, Building Construction and related Urbanization Statistics;
- (ii) Providing grants to State Governments / UT Administrations for collection of construction and urbanization-related statistics;
- (iii) Knowledge Centre/National Resource Centre for Urban Poverty and Slums;
- (iv) Sample Surveys in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction with the help of States/UTs Directorates of Economics & Statistics and Municipal Administration & Urban Development, utilizing the service of existing staff or staff engaged on contractual/outsourcing basis by the respective State/UT Directorates/ Departments;
- (v) Socio-Economic Research Studies in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction impacts with the help of leading socio-economic research institutes/organizations specializing in action research; and
- (vi) Capacity Building & Training in areas of

Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics.

Activities carried by the NBO under USHA from 1st April 2014 to 31st December 2014:

Housing Start-up Index (HSUI)

HSUI is internationally considered to be one of the leading economic indicators. It captures the movement of the economy and reflects the phase of the business cycle-boom or recession. Taking into account the importance of HSUI for Indian economy, NBO, in collaboration with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is currently engaged in development and operationalizing HSUI in the country.

As per the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) constituted by RBI under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, the Pilot Housing Start-up Index for 27 cities across India was released on 3rd February, 2014.

Further, to strengthen the data base and proper representation of States across the country, it has been decided to collect Building Permits Data for the development of Housing Start-up Index (HSUI) from more than 50 cities.

Slum Index

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty (MoHUPA) has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to look into various aspects of data, coverage etc., of slum census and suggest methodology for developing the slum index at City/State/All India level. The development of Index aims at understanding the tangible impact of various Governments schemes, the growth trend in slums and associated indicators. The Committee has submitted its interim report and the final report is awaited.

Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011

The Central Government decided to conduct Combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) of the national population in the year 2011. The combined SECC was launched in June 2011 and is being administered by Mo Rural Development. The census has been carried out by respective State Government/ UT Administrations. M/o HUPA is concerned with relevant SECC data regarding population s in urban areas which will make available authentic information regarding the socio-economic condition. It will also enable caste wise population enumeration and ranking of household based on their socio-economic status.

Technical Group (TG-12) on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage

A Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage was constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Dean of School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru National University to estimate the urban housing shortage in the country at the beginning of 12th five year Plan (2012-17). The report of the Technical Group has been accepted by the Government. As per the Group's Report, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12th Plan period i.e. as of 2012 is 18.78 million.

e-Tools for Data Compilation

NBO has developed e-applications namely HSUI MIS and Slum Survey MIS for online transmission of data and generation of reports. The fund requirements for hosting and maintenance of these e-applications are being met from 'USHA' Scheme.

Online Building Related Information & Knowledge System (BRIKS)

A Building Related Information & Knowledge system (BRIKS) to collect, collates, compile and generate reports on building-related statistics has been operationalized. A state-of-the-art fully computerized, MIS on building construction, housing, urban poverty and slums backed by appropriate hardware and facilities for operating the MIS has been put in place. This unit operates closely with State Governments Departments/Bureaus of Planning & Statistics, Municipalities, and Development Authorities etc.

Data Centre and a National Resource Centre

A state-of-the-art data centre and National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Slums and Housing providing knowledge resources including e-resources has been developed and operationalized.

Statistical Compendiums & Studies

In addition to the lack of construction and housing statistics, there has been a vacuum with regard to data on slums, urban poverty, livelihoods etc. at State/city levels. The increased emphasis of the Government on the implementation of programmes and policies meant for urban poverty alleviation and slum development has led to a realization that the database for undertaking such huge programmes is highly inadequate. Any meaningful development and implementation of Plans and schemes would require a strong data base and MIS on slums, basic amenities and various indicators of urban poverty. In view of this, the Data Centre/MIS Cell in NBO is developing and maintaining data base on slums, urban poverty and housing. NBO has been engaged in

the preparation of statistical compendiums and studies under USHA. This year a compendium namely “Building Material Prices and Wages of Labour- A Statistical Compendium, 2014” is being published.

Conferences/ Meetings/Training/Capacity Building Programmes

Training & capacity building workshops has been organized at different centers all over India. Since 2008-09, more than 17,000 officials of various States/UTs have been trained so far in collection and dissemination of Housing and Building Construction Data and other statistical information on urban poverty, slums etc.

National Network of Resource Centres & NBO

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

Operational areas: Data-base on slums, poverty, housing & construction, Project appraisal under JNNURM

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

JNNURM & Role of NBO

The NBO is designated by Ministry of Housing

and Urban Poverty alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal and sanction of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

Since inception of JNNURM, NBO has organized (as on 31.12.2014) 160 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and 156 meetings of Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC).

During FY 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014), 7 meetings of CSMC and 7 meetings of CSC had been organized so far, for sanction of second and subsequent installments under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) & Role of NBO

In pursuance of the vision of “Slum-free India”, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June, 2011 in two phases. The preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase for the period of 2013-2022. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government’s effort through the implementation of RAY would be to encourage the States to adopt a pace that will create a Slum-free India at the earliest.

The National Buildings Organisation is designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal and sanction of projects and conduct of workshops/capacity building programmes under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

Since the inception of RAY, NBO has organized (as on 31.12.2014) 12 meetings of Central Sanc-

tioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC, RAY) for Pilot Projects and 12 meetings for RAY in implementation Phase.

Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2014)

Out of an allocation of Rs.25.00 crore for the year 2014-15 provided to “USHA” under Plan Head, now being supported under capacity building component of RAY, a total of Rs.19.03 crore (approx) have been utilized. Under the Non Plan Head, Rs. 1.85 crore (approx) have been spent out of the total allocation of Rs 2.84 crore for the year 2014-15.

Vision of NBO

NBO intends to emerge as a knowledge centre of excellence at the national level for matters related with collection, collation, compilation, reporting and analysis of urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics. As an attached office of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, NBO is playing a pivotal role in coordinating the appraisal of projects under RAY and submitting them for the consideration & approval of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC). It is the endeavor of NBO to cater to the needs of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies as well as research and training institutions by developing on-line database on these indicators through active partnerships with State Governments and reputed resource centres.

5. Public Sector Undertakings

5.1 HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (HUDCO)

HUDCO, the premier techno-financial institution engaged in the financing and promotion of housing and urban infrastructure projects throughout India, was established on April 25, 1970 as a wholly owned government company with the objective of providing long term finance and undertaking housing and urban infrastructure development programmes. HUDCO is a public financial institution under section 4A of the Companies Act and has been conferred the status of Mini Ratna. It has a pan-India presence through its wide network of regional and development offices. HUDCO occupies a key position in the nation's growth plans and implementation of its policies in the housing and urban infrastructure sector. It aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors by catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options in urban and rural housing and infrastructure development.

HUDCO's operational business can be classified into the following two broad areas:

- Housing finance, wherein the borrowers include State governments and their agencies, private sector and individual borrowers belonging to all sections of the society in urban and rural areas.
- Urban infrastructure finance, which covers utility, social, economic and commercial infrastructure including area development, water supply, sewerage, sanitation and drainage, solid waste management, road and transport, power, commercial infrastructure and other emerging sectors.

HUDCO, since its inception has extended financial assistance for over 16.40 million dwelling units both in urban and rural areas and 1938 urban infrastructure projects. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the country, 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 economically weaker sections and the low income groups. With a significant social orientations in its operation, about 95% of the housing units sanctioned so far have been for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG) categories. Further, up to December 31, 2014, HUDCO has sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 51,456 crore for housing and Rs. 94,108 crore for urban infrastructure. Of this, Rs. 36,151 crore and Rs. 60,611 crore have been disbursed for housing and infrastructure projects respectively.

HUDCO has established a track record of consistent financial performance and growth. The key growth and efficiency indicators for the last three financial years are as follows:

Key Operational Indicators	2014-15 (31.12.2014) (Prov.)	2013-14	2012-13
Loan book (loan outstanding including investment in bonds) (Rs. in crore)	30422.97	30011.82	26606.52
Debt Equity Ratio	2.75	2.88	2.60
CRAR (%) (Prov.) (as on 30.9.2014)	44.78	27.85	23.24
Net NPA (%)	7.54	2.52	0.83
Net interest margin (Rs. in crore)**	979.05	1263.50	1284.58

** Net interest margin = Interest income (comprising of interest on loans, bonds, loan against public deposits and fixed deposits with Banks) – Interest expenditure (comprising of interest on secured loans, unsecured loans and other interests)

The total income and profit after tax for the last three financial years are:

(Rs. in crore)

	2014-15 (31.12.2014) (Prov.)	2013-14	2012-13
Total income	2379.21	2993.85	2923.24
Profit after tax	457.68	726.34	700.56

Corporation's business is funded through equity from Government of India (GoI) and market borrowings of various maturities, including bonds and term loans. HUDCO's relationship with the GoI helps in providing access to lower cost funding and also enables to source foreign currency loans from bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies. Domestically, HUDCO holds AA+, a high credit rating by CARE as well as IR-RPL (formerly Fitch Ratings) for long-term borrowings.

The Corporation has been operating its financing business profitably since inception, including a profit after tax of Rs. 457.68 crore (Prov.) for financial year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014). As on March 31, 2014, the company had a net worth of Rs. 7490.21 crore. Its sustained performance and profitability has enabled it to retain the Mini Ratna status, which was conferred in the year 2004-05.

During 44 years of experience in housing and urban infrastructure, HUDCO has established a strong brand name in the sector. HUDCO's borrowers include State Governments, ULBs, parastatal agencies, central and state PSUs, public and private sectors as well as individuals. The projects funded by HUDCO in addition to housing, broadly cover the utility, social, economic and commercial infrastructure as well, which touch the every day life of citizens, towards improving their quality of life at large.

HUDCO provides a wide spectrum of consul-

tancy services in housing and urban infrastructure sector covering diversified fields. Some of the key areas include cost effective housing designs, demonstration of housing projects, post disaster rehabilitation efforts, development plans, state urban development strategies, master plans, preparation of slum free city plans, DPRs of various towns under BSUP and IHSDP schemes of JNNURM, transport studies, environmental studies, urban design studies, preparation of river-front development plans and project management. Its consultancy services are suited to institutions in housing and urban infrastructure sectors that do not have expertise or manpower in the field. As part of consultancy services, up to 31.12.14, it has appraised 1,205 BSUP/IHSDP projects with a project cost of over Rs.23,077.32 crore under JNNURM.

HUDCO has contributed significantly for housing the disaster affected people, by extending techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Cumulatively till 31.12.2014, HUDCO has extended support for taking up over 41 lakh houses in disaster affected areas. HUDCO has also been advocating pre-disaster mitigation and risk reduction initiatives involving aspects of preparation, prevention, publicity and protection, in addition to post-disaster actions such as rehabilitation, reconstruction, repairs, renewals and retrofitting.

The cost of construction has been increasing year after year, leading to housing becoming beyond the reach of most sections of the society and the need for utilizing cost-effective technologies has become imperative. 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. A total of 577 Building Centres were sanctioned out of which 387 Building Centres are propagating innovative building materials and technologies and others are in various stages of functionality. HUDCO is supporting Building Centres through its CSR funds, and is also taking initiatives to strengthen and rejuvenate the Building Centre Network.

Anchored on the cornerstones of growth, innovation and leadership, the organisation is equipped to face the emerging challenges and striving for excellence in service delivery, towards making HUDCO a household name. HUDCO's holistic vision, proven strengths, prudential strategies and core competencies are helping to improve quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism.

HUDCO's OPERATIONS DURING 2014-15 (Till 31st December, 2014)

During 2014-15, till 31st December, 2014, HUDCO has sanctioned 65 schemes with a total loan of Rs.13,948 crore, out of which Rs. 4,769 crore has been sanctioned for housing and Rs.9,179 crore for various urban infrastructure projects. A total of Rs.3,568 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.1,411 crore for housing and Rs. 2,157 crore for urban infrastructure. The financial assistance for housing provided during the year would help in making up construction of 2.45 lakh dwelling units throughout the country.

Towards helping the EWS and LIG category households, HUDCO is providing a number of facilitatory provisions for projects received for this group. The details are given below:

1. Waiver of non-refundable Application Fee and Front-End-Fee on HUDCO Loan

under EWS and LIG Category.

2. Lower interest rate to EWS and LIG Category loans as compared to prevailing interest rate of HUDCO for other categories. Currently, HUDCO is lending to EWS and LIG category public sector housing projects at interest rate(s) of 8.75% to 9.25% and for MIG and HIG categories @10.50% and 10.75% depending on the nature of borrower.
3. Longer duration of HUDCO Loan for weaker sections.

For viability gap funding of JNNURM housing projects, in view of the significant level of grant component, HUDCO has removed the unit loan ceiling for the weaker section housing for providing cheaper loan assistance.

New and Innovative Products by HUDCO

HUDCO has been striving to make 'Housing for All' a reality. Towards improving access to housing for all sections of the society, HUDCO, as per its MoU parameter, is working on two innovative products which are at advance stage of development including "Financing Senior Citizens Homes" and "Programme assistance to States/ULBs for Development/ Improvement of Urban Infrastructure".

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

HUDCO is involved in the Government's major programme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), since inception, as an appraisal agency for BSUP and IHSDP projects. HUDCO is nominated as one of the Central Monitoring Agency for monitoring of BSUP/IHSDP projects and review of progress reports submitted by Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agencies (TPIMA).



BSUP Trivendrum

Cumulatively, up to 31.12.2014, under BSUP & IHSDP, HUDCO has appraised 1205 projects with Project Cost of Rs. 23,077.32 crore and central assistance of Rs. 12,940.84 crore for the construction/upgradation of 9.39 lakh dwelling units across 851 cities/towns in the country, which is approximately 79% of total projects sanctioned by the Ministry.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was announced in June, 2009 for creating 'Slum Free India'. To encourage private sector participation the two schemes, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) have been dovetailed with RAY. Cumulatively, up to 31.12.14, HUDCO has appraised 120 projects under RAY with project cost of Rs. 4269.23 crore and central assistance of Rs. 2201.48 crore for construction/upgradation of 84,858 dwelling units. In addition, 5 AHP projects for

project cost of Rs. 174.09 crore covering 3,155 dwelling units.

HUDCO has also been extending Viability Gap Funding for projects sanctioned under JNNURM, wherein, cumulatively till 31st December, 2014, 75 projects have been sanctioned for loan amount of Rs.3852 crore for 2.89 lakh dwelling units & other infrastructure facilities. Out of total, in 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014), 5 projects were sanctioned by HUDCO for loan amount of Rs.248 crore covering 8759 dwelling units.

Role of HUDCO in Implementation of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) & Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)

HUDCO has been designated as Central Nodal

Agency for ISHUP and RRY, to disburse subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) i.e. to Banks and HFCs. HUDCO has so far (31.12.2014) processed claims and released the subsidy of Rs. 1001.99 lakh to 5317 beneficiaries. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) in place of ISHUP w.e.f. 1st October, 2013, which has a provision of extending interest subsidy of 5% to EWS & LIG categories of people for loans up to Rs.5.00 lakh. For Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) also, HUDCO has been made a Central Nodal Agency (CNA) by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, in addition to National Housing Bank (NHB).

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE: TOUCHING THE DAILY LIVES OF CITIZENS

In addition to housing sector, HUDCO also extends a major thrust on infrastructure development in human settlements, towards improving the quality of life of citizens at large, by augmenting/providing basic community facilities and infrastructure services for sustainable habitat. HUDCO opened its exclusive Urban Infrastructure window in 1989, with a view to channelize funds to the urban infrastructure development in cities and towns by supporting 1,938 projects with a HUDCO loan amount of Rs.94,108 crore, contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of citizens at large in the human settlements. HUDCO's support for a variety of urban infrastructure schemes include: utility infrastructure covering water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, roads, etc.; social infrastructure such as health, educational and recreational infrastructure; commercial and emerging sector infrastructure projects like highways, commercial and market complexes, power, IT Parks, special industrial projects,

etc.

HUDCO's borrowers under urban infrastructure finance include State Governments, State Level Finance Corporations, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Development Authorities, Roads and Bridges Development Corporations, New Town Development Agencies, Regional Planning Board, Urban Local Bodies and Private Sector and cities.

During 2014-15, till 31st December, 2014 HUDCO has sanctioned 40 urban infrastructure schemes with a total HUDCO loan component of Rs.9,179 crore. Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects are as follows:-

Sector	No.	Loan Amount
		(Rs. In crore)
Water Supply	6	2226
Sewerage/Drainage/ Solid Waste Management	2	315
Transport & Roads/ Bridges	11	3606
Social Infrastructure	11	148
Commercial & Others	10	2884
Total	40	9179

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

HUDCO mobilizes resources of various maturities from domestic and international market. Borrowings include debentures, bonds, loans, public deposits and external commercials borrowings. During 2014-15, upto 31st December 2014, HUDCO mobilized an amount of Rs. 3,779.73 crore. The resource were mobilized through a prudent mix of resources viz. banking sectors loans, loans from Financial institutions viz. National Housing Bank, overdraft facilities, commercial paper and public deposit so as to minimize the incremental costs of funds. Efforts have also been made to avail refinance assistance from National Housing

Bank under rural housing fund and Urban Housing Fund. With upgradation of HUDCO status to Mini Ratna in 2004, no further equity is being received.

CONSULTANCY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

HUDCO's contribution as the premier techno-financial institution in the country is not limited to housing finance but includes various other pertinent initiatives to contribute to the cause of sustainable urban development. Utilising its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of Architecture and Planning, a distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy. During this financial year, HUDCO has been involved in showcasing various facets of consultancy services, thereby contributing to the overall image building of HUDCO.

During the year 2014-15, HUDCO has signed two new agreements viz. one with Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA) for providing consultancy services for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for Affordable Housing in Siliguri Jalpaiguri Planning Area and the other with the Planning and Development Authority (PDA), Manipur, for providing consultancy services for preparation of DPRs for Market-cum-Office Complexes at various location in Manipur. Besides, earlier, HUDCO had also bagged a prestigious project of providing consultancy services for preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Jagannath Gattu Housing Colony of Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh from Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) which involves, approx. 20,000 dwelling units for economically weaker sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG). Apart from this HUDCO is also working on providing consultancy services for construction of Office

Building for Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) and Vertical Housing Colony – Shehjar Apartments at Bemina, Srinagar for Srinagar Development Authority (SDA). HUDCO has also undertaken the preparation of Draft Master Plans of two towns in Madhya Pradesh namely, Khargone and Jhabua for the State Institute of Town Planning (SITP), Bhopal and Slum Free City Plan of Action for Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Jamshedpur. DPR for preparation of Slum free City Plan of Action for Gangtok has been completed during the current year.

HUDCO has always been associated in improving the habitat conditions, use of effective technologies and designs, especially of the urban poor. In keeping with this tradition, HUDCO had instituted HUDCO Design Awards in the year 2012 to give recognition and felicitate innovative ideas and initiatives that contribute to make our cities inclusive, livable and environmentally sustainable. The Award has five different categories viz. Cost Effective Rural / Urban Housing including Disaster Resistant Housing, New and Innovative Town Design Solutions / Eco Cities, Conservation of Heritage, Green Buildings and Landscape Planning and Design. These awards encourage professionals working in the field of Architecture, Planning and Engineering and sensitize decision makers regarding utility and applicability of innovative design solutions. The Award includes HUDCO DESIGN AWARD trophy, certificate and prize money of Rs. 4.00 lakh (four lakh) and Re. 2.00 lakh each for First and Second Prize winners respectively in each category. Commendation Prize contains prize money of Re. 50,000.

HUDCO Design Awards 2014 in its third year received 65 entries under five different categories from all over the country. The list of winners has been uploaded on HUDCO's website. The awards are likely to be conferred to the

awardees in near future.

HUDCO also organized HUDCO Build Tech 2014 – an exposition on cost effective and environmentally friendly building materials and technologies as a part of India International Trade Fair held from 14th to 27th November 2014 at Pragati Maidan. A large scale display was put up for visitors in around 1300 Sqm area, showcasing various HUDCO activities and areas of operation. The event, also included a grand display of a dwelling unit created by using cost effective and environmental friendly prefabricated options by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) and display of cost effective and environmental friendly building materials and technologies, by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC). The HUDCO pavilion received tremendous appreciation by the eminent Jury and huge footfall by the general public visiting the hall. HUDCO pavilion has also been awarded “Bronze Medal for Excellence in Display” in the category PSUs/EPCs/Commodity Board & Bank among 23 contenders.



CMD, HUDCO receives the Award

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) - As on 15.01.2015

HUDCO has earmarked Rs. 20.64 crore (2% of Average Profit before Tax for the last three financial years) towards the CSR & SD Budget for the current financial year i.e. 2014-15 under its Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability initiatives in line with the provisions on CSR under Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines.

During the current financial year, HUDCO as part of its CSR & Sustainability initiatives has already sanctioned CSR assistance of Rs. 8.82 crore through 24 proposals to be taken up with CSR Assistance e.g. Night Shelters, Transit Hostel for Women, EWS Houses, and construction of class rooms with toilet facilities in school and Skill Training etc.



Toilet Complex at Mussorie by Mussorie-Dehradun Development Authority

In line with the MoU executed between HUDCO and MoHUPA, HUDCO has taken up preparation of CSR report on “Provision of Night Shelters and Sanitation to Urban Shelterless Population” through Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), Research and Training unit of HUDCO. In view of the recommendations of the CSR Report, HUDCO has so far sanctioned CSR assistance of Rs. 7.13 crore for construction of 20 Night Shelters at various locations viz. 4 Night Shelters at different locations in Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh),

1 at Nizamabad (Telangana), 9 pre-fabricated Night Shelters at different locations in Delhi, and 1 each at Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Bhatinda (Punjab), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Faridabad (Haryana), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata (West Bengal).



Training of artisans by National Culture Fund

Further, for implementation of the CSR and Sustainability, so far CSR assistance of Rs. 7.60 crore has been released to the various agencies during the current financial year including for the proposals sanctioned in the earlier years.

HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (HSMI)

HSMI is the Research & Training Wing of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a multi-disciplinary group of professionals. The Institute continued its capacity building efforts for the professionals engaged in the housing and urban development sector including HUDCO's borrowing agencies and HUDCO's own functionaries. During the current financial year 2014-15, 25 training programmes have been conducted so far as on 31st December 2014, covering 705 professionals from different sectors.

Keeping in view HUDCO's emphasis on strengthening and working through local bodies and supporting these agencies for taking up

projects funded by HUDCO, HSMI organised 11 Capacity Building Programmes for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), as on 31st December 2014 of the current financial year. HSMI also organized 14 In-house programmes for HUDCO officers, in the discipline of Law, Finance, and Projects, achieving 978 man-days till 31st December 2014 of the current financial year. Apart from these training programmes, there were 7 other activities organised by HSMI till December 2014 which include: Brainstorming Session on "Slum Rehabilitation Schemes/ Slum Redevelopment Scheme"; Seminar on "Affordable Housing for Social Equity", and support to MoHUPA in its seminar/stakeholder meet/world habitat day activities, etc.

As part of CSR activities, HSMI also prepared a CSR Report on "Provision of Night Shelter & Sanitation to Urban Shelterless Population" which also includes the mode of implementation of activities. Further, as part of R&D activities, HSMI sponsored a study on "Green Building Initiatives for Affordable Housing" to TERI University and its final report has been received.

As part of HUDCO Chair activities, HSMI is supporting 18 reputed institutions to undertake research and training activities in the habitat sector.

HUDCO/HSMI also sanctioned a total of 31 research projects from 24 institutions of repute as part of R&D activities during the financial years 2012-13 to 2014-15 on the themes relating to housing and urban development sector. Out of these 31 research projects, 2 research projects have been completed and 1 research project was sanctioned in the current financial year. 8 new research proposals are being examined for research grant during the current financial year 2014-15. The total R & D expenditure incurred in 2013-14 was Rs.3.54 crore and on the same head for 2014-15 an



HUDCO Regional Office, Jaipur



Cooperative Group Housing Project, Kolkata



Proposed Housing Colony, Shehjar Apartments at Bemina, Srinagar
(J&K) : Design and Development HUDCO



Subway NITIN Junction, Mumbai



Shopping Complex, Bodhgaya Bihar

amount of Rs.0.74 crore has been incurred till December 2014.

Nine Best Practices Awards have also been given to agencies, which have undertaken unique/novel projects/schemes after recognising their potential for replication and adaptation by other agencies in the country.

HSMI is one of the National Nodal Resource Centre of the M/o HUPA, for undertaking training and documentation activities in support of implementing Action Plan Programmes of the Ministry. The activities are supported through funds earmarked for IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component of the programmes, which include National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

The details of the training programs conducted by HSMI during 2014-15 (till December 2014) are given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Programmes	No. of Pro-grams	No. of Participants	No. of Man-days
1	Training Programmes for ULBs/Development Agencies/Ministries/Other Agencies - (ULBs Capacity Building Programmes)	11	383	982
2	In-house Training Programmes	14	322	978
Total of National Programmes		25	705	1,960

CITYNET – National Chapter India

HUDCO is an Associate Member of CITYNET since 1993. The purpose of CITYNET is to promote exchange of information, experience and skills through various research and training activities among members of CITYNET. HUDCO has established an India chapter of CITYNET, so that more Indian cities could benefit from HUDCO's vast experience in the area of common interest. HUDCO/HSMI also organised the CITYNET – National Chapter

India. A half-day workshop on “Making Cities Sustainable-City to City Technical Cooperation in Asia & Pacific” was organised on 5th June, 2014 under CITYNET-National Chapter India.

VIGILANCE FUNCTION IN HUDCO

The Corporate Vigilance Department (CVD) continued to strive for improving the systems and procedures in the working of the company, in line with CVC directions. Several steps were initiated as part of preventive vigilance by putting in place the corrective measures with special emphasis on implementation of e-governance by the concerned wings of the Company and Regional Offices. In the series, the official website of HUDCO as well as intra-net services have been extensively structured towards increased access of relevant information to its internal and external stake holders with a view to ensure greater level of transparency and increased level of e-governance in the organization.

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 27th October to 1st November 2014 at the Head Office as well as at all the Regional Offices with focus on “Combating Corruption – Technology as an enabler. During the year 2014-2015 (up to 31.12.2014), under the able guidance and leadership of Shri P.RK Naidu, IPS (JH-1987) who has joined HUDCO as CVO on 06.03.2014, ten routine inspections were conducted which apart from random check of the activities of respective Regional Offices, included detailing the officials on preventive vigilance and scrutiny of as many as 238 nos Annual Property Returns of officials of ROs.

ORGANISATION NETWORK & HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

With the emerging new scenario and competitive environment, HUDCO approach has been

to increase professional inputs in shelter and infrastructure projects at all stages of the project cycle. To achieve this, HUDCO utilizes in-house professional skills. HUDCO operated from its Corporate Office in Delhi till 1983. However, with a view to ensure speedy delivery and effective outreach of its services to all parts of the country, HUDCO decentralized its activities with pan India network of Regional/ Development Offices.

The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.12.2014 is 895, out of which 668 are executives having multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, Public Health Engineers (PHE), urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, IT, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relations, etc.

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

With a view to enhance competitive capabilities of its human resources, 422 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2014-15. The total number of women employees as on 31st December, 2014 is 258. HUDCO also continued its efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women employees to ensure their best contribution.

The Corporation continued to follow the Government policies on reservation for SCs/ STs/OBCs. Out of the total strength, there are 166 SCs, 56 STs, 78 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 14 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

HUDCO is a Mini-Ratna PSU since 2004 having consistent record of making profit since its inception. As per Government directive, HUDCO has adopted Citizen Charter where details of activities undertaken have been adequately adhered.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO is making all out efforts to implement the Official language policy of Govt. of India in all its offices by achieving the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme issued by Govt. of India. In order to promote the employees for the progressive use of Hindi in HUDCO, Rajbhasha Month was celebrated in September 2014 and during the month various competitions and programmes were organized in Corporate Office as well as in Regional Offices.

During the year official from Corporate Office, Hindi Department also visited Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Lucknow, Mumbai & Dehradun regional offices and organized hindi meetings and competitions. Also some officials of HUDCO were sent for Hindi/Rajbhasha Seminars/Workshops organized by various Rajbhasha Institutes.

In recognition of our Guwahati regional office towards implementation of Hindi in official work NARAKAS (Upkarm) special appreciation award is given to Guwahati regional office.

WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Whistle Blower Policy has been approved and notified towards bringing more transparency in the working of the organisation. The intention of this Policy is to encourage honest and upright persons to assist the organization in bringing full transparency and checking malpractices in its operations.

5.2 HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

Introduction

Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. It is engaged in Project Management for execution of projects on Turn-key basis i.e. from concept to completion. The works entrusted to HPL is executed by utilizing prefab, partial prefab or conventional methods of construction.

HPL's area of operations include Mass Housing & Infrastructure works for Urban Poor, Institutional Buildings and Residential Complexes, Hospital Buildings & Health Infrastructure, Environmental Engineering Projects, Interiors & Furniture, Sports Complexes, Campus Development, Relocatable Prefab Multipurpose Shelters, Prefab Concrete Construction and Pre-Engineered Steel Structure, Disaster Rehabilitation Projects etc.

Operational Locations

HPL currently has operations in 15 States with Corporate Headquarters at Delhi & five Regional Offices at Cuttack (Odisha), Tiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Patna (Bihar), Shillong (Meghalaya for North-East) & Janakpuri (Delhi).



Management

The Board of Directors consists of Chairman & Managing Director, one Functional Director (director - technical), two part-time (official) Directors and two part-time (non-official) Directors. At present two positions of part-time (non-official) directors are vacant since the tenure of the incumbents is completed. As on date, the composition of directors is as under:

- (i) Sh. Rajesh Goel, Chairman & Managing Director
- (ii) Sh. S.K.Gupta, Director (Technical)
- (iii) Sh. Sanjeev Kumar, IAS, Part-time (Official) Director
- (iv) Ms. Jhanja Tripathy, IRAS, Part-time (Official) Director

Capital Structure of HPL

The status of capital structure of the company as on 31.12.2014 is as under:

Particulars	Rupees (in crore)
Authorized Capital	138.00
Paid-up Capital	134.76

Order Book Position

The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2014 is Rs. 1226 cr. (Approx.). It includes balance work load of running projects and also confirmed projects which are at different stages of commencement. The major projects awarded to HPL during the period include construction of toilets in schools in various part of the country for different leading PSUs amounting to over Rs. 350 crore for construction of over 15,000 toilets blocks in schools. Besides, HPL has also bagged the prestigious projects of IIIT Guwahati, IIT Kharagpur during the

year. Significant amount of works have been secured by HPL from PNB for construction of their training institute & other buildings at various location for a cost of over Rs. 132 crore. The order book comprises projects spread in different parts of the country. HPL has capacity to work in remote & difficult locations like NER, Ladakh, Left wing Extremist affected areas etc.

Financial Position 2014-15 (upto 31st December 2014)

HPL has achieved a turnover of Rs. 151 crore upto 31st December 2014 which is 109.79% of the target fixed for the period. HPL is hopeful of achieving turnover of Rs. 250 crore for the year 2014-15 for excellent rating.

Performance during 2013-14

The total turnover of the company during 2013-14 was Rs. 186.32 crore. The operating result showed a net profit of Rs. 0.47 cr. after charging all the cost, rent, insurance, interest, depreciation and making provisions.

Special Efforts for Change in Administrative Procedures

HPL has received letter dated 22.01.2015 from Ministry of HUPA conveying its approval for promotion of employees after a gap of 14 years.

HPL is managing functional activities at all levels by recruiting employees on contract basis to overcome the shortage of employees at middle management level.

For effective monitoring of projects, a state of the art Mobile and web based Project Monitoring Application system has been got developed. This will strengthen MIS through reduction

in reporting time and supply of better quality of field reports with images and GPS location information by site engineers.

Actual Staff Strength

As on 31.12.2014, the actual regular Staff strength is 258. The nos. of staff in different categories is given in Appendix IV.

Position regarding Employment of Ex Servicemen

Position regarding employment of ex servicemen – Appendix V.

National Integration

National Integration symbolizes combining or bringing together all the people in the country and is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. As a symbol of National Integration, the company is observing Anti Terrorism Day, Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year. All the employees used to take pledges on the respective days. We stress on the importance of showing respect to the symbols of national integration i.e. National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem.

Energy Conservation

The Company is conscious of the need to keep all the cost elements at the barest minimum



level including the energy cost. It is also aware of the responsibility to conserve energy in an overall energy shortage situation.

At present, main area of energy consumption is electric energy in the office premises and the factory. Energy conservation is being achieved by designing the office lay out in the most energy friendly manner. The office building is having open spaces and windows from all sides to utilize sunlight for illumination of office accommodation, rooms and chambers.

Implementation of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme on Welfare of Minorities

At present there is no regular recruitment in HPL. As and when the recruitment is allowed, the guidelines on implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-points programme on the welfare of minorities will be complied with.

Vigilance

The Vigilance organization in HPL consists of a Chief Vigilance Officer (Officiating) and supporting staff reporting to him. The major thrust of Vigilance Department in HPL is preventive intervention through educating the officers and employees about procedures and guidelines. However punitive measure and system improvement are also taken by the Vigilance Department as and when required. The CVO also investigates the matters reported to him for fact finding purpose.

As a tool for improving Vigilance Administration in the organization, the Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated in HPL from 27th October, 2014 to 1st November, 2014. The objective of Vigilance Awareness Week is to reaffirm our commitment to fight corruption. On 28.10.2013, CMD-HPL administered pledge to its officers & staff. Banners/posters relating to

Vigilance Awareness were displayed in HPL's Corporate Office

From time to time, guidelines are issued for system improvement/procedure amendments to improve transparency and reducing possibility of corruption/leakage of revenue.

Welfare of SCs/STs

- (a) Chief (HR), HPL Corporate Office, Jangpura, New Delhi – 110014 is acting as Liaison Officer for SCs/STs. For proper implementation of the reservation policy, Implementation Cell has been set up in our Company.
- (b) All the Rosters have been maintained as per provisions in the Presidential Directives. The Rosters are inspected annually after updation in the last week of December every year. There were no such adverse reports contrary to the Govt. guidelines against which action was to be taken.
- (c) The appreciation/orientation and management programmes are being organized by the company for its employees including SCs/STs from time to time.

Statistical Data Relating to SCs/STs/PWDs

- a. Representation of SCs/STs and OBCs (Appendix-VI)
- b. Representation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) (Appendix-VII)
- c. Action to implement the provisions of reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs and PWDs shall only be taken on lifting of ban on recruitment by our Administrative Ministry subject to availability of physical vacancies.



NIT Building at Silchar (Assam) by Hindustan Prefab Limited



JCO Hostel of Assam Rifles by Hindustan Prefab Limited

Person With Disabilities

As far as vacancies pertaining to Persons with Disabilities to be filled in the company are concerned, it is to state that due to unceasing ban on direct recruitment in the Company imposed by the Govt. of India since 1993, recruitment has not been made in any of the categories. Therefore, the scheme of the Govt. to benefit the Persons with Disabilities in the company is not in operation. On removal of ban on direct recruitment and filling up of posts, HPL will comply with the guidelines issued by the Govt. from time to time.

Achievements During The Year

During the year HPL has made substantial contribution by providing Project Management Consultancy in civil construction projects in the field of Education, Health, Security Forces, Mass Housing under various Govt. scheme etc. In education sector, HPL has done commendable works for NIT Dimapur, NIT Silchar, NIT Jote, Sainik School, National law University, National University of Advanced Legal Studies Construction of Judicial Academy, Eranakulam etc. In its endeavour to serve armed forces, HPL has undertaken projects for Assam Rifles Battalion spread in Khuga, Kangvai (Manipur) and Sukhovi, Dimapur (Nagaland). In health sector also, HPL successfully completed and handed over Multi specialty Hospital at Baranagar Municipal Corporation, Kolkata.

HPL is taking up a major role under central Govt.'s ambitious programme of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan' for providing sanitation facilities in all schools in the country. HPL has been made nodal agency of the Ministry of HUPA to execute projects under 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan' on deposit work basis through nomination by CPSEs. HPL has taken up execution of over 15000 toilet blocks

all over the country for various CPSEs under their CSR.

Being the premier organization in Prefab, HPL is also focusing to promote the adoption of pre-fabricated and pre-engineered technologies through skill upgradation for achieving fast track construction especially for the attainment of the goal of providing "Housing for all by 2022".

HPL and BMTPC with the support of the Ministry of HUPA are planning to set up Prefab Technology Park at HPL premises, New Delhi for disseminating information on emerging construction technology, sustainable building materials for cost effective and faster construction, primarily focusing on prefab.

Other Areas

Corporate Governance

HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and continues to review its procedures/systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing environment. In compliance with the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance, the Board of Directors of HPL has approved Whistle-Blower Policy, Risk Management Policy, Code of Conduct for Senior Management Personnel and Code of Conduct for CPSE Employees. These policies are also uploaded on HPL's website. HPL has been assigned 'Very Good' rating in 2013-14 for compliance of Corporate Governance Guidelines on the basis of quarterly self-evaluation report filed by it to the Ministry of HUPA.

MOU with Ministry of HUPA

The Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Hous-

ing & Urban Poverty Alleviation committing its physical and financial targets for the year 2014-15. HPL has committed to achieve turnover of Rs. 250 cr. with net Profit of 0.76 cr. for excellent rating.

Industrial Relations

During the year, the company witnessed a harmonious and cordial atmosphere prevailing on the industrial relations front and employees whole heartedly celebrated Holi, Ram Navmi, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti and Guru Gobind Singh's birthday with full zeal and spirit.

Welfare

Liveries are provided to the Class-IV employees, Security Personnel and Drivers of the Company. Canteen facilities are also provided to all employees at subsidized rates.

Abatement of Pollution for Environment

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

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



USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period 2014-15 upto 31st December 2014, three meetings were held on 16.06.2014, 30.09.2014 and 23.12.2014, which were attended by all HODs. Hindi fortnight was also observed in the month of September 2014 from 15.09.2014 to 30.09.2014 and 14th September 2014 was celebrated as 'Hindi Diwas'. Towards furtherance of progressive use of Raj Bhasha, Secretarial staff of HPL is regularly sent to Hindi Computer Application Classes organized by the Raj Bhasha Vibhag, Griha Mantralaya. The company has also set up a Reading room—cum-library with fine collection of books in Hindi and HPL staff is being benefited from these books, newspapers and periodicals. The website of the Company has the Hindi version uploaded also.

ISO CERTIFICATION

Company is an ISO-9001:2008 certified and is keeping the documents/records as per the requirement of ISO. Audit has been done for the renewal of certification and this certificate got revalidated up to 04.01.2018.

6. Autonomous Organisations

6.1 BUILDING MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), since its inception in 1990, has been successfully transferring innovative and alternate building materials and construction technologies into the field. As a technology promotion Council, BMTPC has been involved into multifarious activities such as demonstration construction, capacity building, skill development, organisation of courses, hands-on training, exhibitions, development of guidelines, manuals & publications etc.

Over the years, the Council's prime focus has been on the promotion of the alternate, cost-effective, environment-friendly and energy-efficient building materials and construction technologies. However, off late with the active support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Council has also embarked upon a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies.

Apart from indigenous building materials and technologies, the Council is also putting sincere efforts in bringing emerging technologies which are successful with in the Country and abroad, to bring economy, quality, environmental protection and speed in housing construction. In this effort, BMTPC is able to identify four technologies which have potential and can be used in different Indian geo-climatic and hazard conditions. Further, seven emerging technologies have been awarded certificate under the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) of BMTPC. With this all together eight emerging technologies have been recommended by the Council so far. During the year, five more emerging technologies

have applied for certification under PAC and are being evaluated.

The Council on regular basis is continuing its proactive approach towards disaster mitigation and management and has been in the forefront towards education and creation of mass awareness amongst stake holders specially common man in this area. At the behest of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), BMTPC is developing updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps upto district level for entire country. In order to provide training to trainers in Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction, the Council has joined hands with Bihar Institute of Public Administration & Rural Development (BIPARD), Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), Government of Bihar.

The Council in its quest towards project management and consultancy, continued its involvement in the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim by way of appraising and monitoring the projects. The Council has also been involved in capacity building of ULBs in the area of project preparation, appraisal & monitoring and quality control & assurance. Third Party Inspection & Monitoring (TPIM) reports under RAY and JNNURM are also being analysed by BMTPC for subsequent releases.

The activities of the Council are structured in such a manner that it not only focuses on the mandate of the Council but also leads to the tangible output with societal benefits. In view

of the changing scenario in the housing sector, the Council in recent years has reoriented its approach towards promotion of technologies through intensive evaluation, dissemination and construction of demonstration structures using cost effective building materials and construction techniques.

Major initiatives and activities undertaken in 2014-2015 (up to December 2014):

Building Materials & Construction Technologies

BMTPC is committed to provide innovative technological interventions in the construction sector so as to construct houses with speed and quality with due care for structural, functional and environmental requirements of diverse geo-climatic and hazard conditions of the country at affordable cost. In this direction, the Council has identified a few more technologies namely Waffle Crete Technology, Koto Low Cost & Affordable Homes, Rapid Panel for slabs & walls, Aluminium profile based structure, Moladi Building System, etc. during the year.

Development of a multi-attribute evaluation matrix containing different parameters related to performance, constructability, system complexity, economy, safety & quality and environmental in association with RICS School of Built Environment Amity, University is in progress. Draft has been prepared containing primary and secondary attributes. This draft document has been circulated to related agencies and experts for their suggestions and being uploaded in the public domain.

Detailed Technology profiles have been prepared for the following emerging technologies:

- Speed Floor system

- Light Gauge Steel Structure (LGSF).
- Expanded Polystyrene Core Panel System
- Industrialized 3S System using cellular light weight concrete slabs and precast columns.
- Monolithic Concrete Construction using plastic-aluminium formwork
- Monolithic Concrete Construction using aluminium formwork
- Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System
- Factory made fast track modular building system.

The booklet entitled “Prospective Construction System for Mass Housing” containing these Technology Profiles on Emerging Technologies was released by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India during a one day National Seminar on Green Building Materials & Construction Technologies organized by BMTPC on August 29, 2014 at New Delhi

In order to formulate the concept of Building Technology Park and to assess the involvement of various technology/system providers in the proposed venture, an interactive meet was organised under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (RAY & JNNURM), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India on 4th August, 2014 at New Delhi. Around ten Technology Providers participated in the meeting besides few experts in the field. Most of the technology providers agreed to provide full support in setting up the Building Technology Park. A tentative design of the Building Technology Park was prepared. It was decided during the interactive meet that a Working Group may be formed to work out the further modalities of its functioning. Accordingly, a Working Group was constituted by the Ministry. After a series of the meeting



of the Working Group, a planning document has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

A meeting with Vice Chairman and senior officials of DDA was held, where a presentation was made by BMTPC on emerging housing technologies. DDA showed keen interest in adopting the emerging technologies in their future projects. Vice Chairman also offered to space 5 acre of land for showcasing of these technologies. The Ministry has received a letter from DDA for identification of land in Rohini for development of Technology Park. After the visit by BMTPC officials to the sites identified by DDA, a suitable site having an area of 12850 Sq.mts has been selected in Rohini. A concept plan for setting up Building Technology Park has also been submitted to DDA for allotment

of said land to BMTPC.

In order to sensitize the officials of the State Government regarding Emerging technologies, one day interactive meet was organised in Hyderabad on 11 Oct.2014. Around 150 engineers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State Housing Corporations participated in the Meet. Ten Technology Providers showcased their technologies during the interactive meet.

The Council has initiated preparation of model designs for cluster of houses using GFRG Building Panel System and panel building system using steel mesh, polystyrene core and chipping concrete. Regarding GFRG Panel System, drawings for typical plan have been given to IIT Chennai to develop the design manual with all detail. For other technology,

Technology provider is being approached to provide detailed design.

BMTPC has developed Schedule of Rates (SOR) for GFRG Panel System in association with IIT Chennai. SOR for Monolithic Concrete Construction using aluminium/plastic formwork is in progress.

The Council organized a Brain Storming Session on Understanding the Bottlenecks in use of Emerging & Alternate Housing Technologies in Housing Schemes for providing Housing for All on 17th September, 2014 at New Delhi. The Brain Storming Session was chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in the presence of Joint Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM & RAY). The Brain Storming Session was attended by 34 participants from various R&D institutions, State Housing Deptts./Boards, Academicians, Technology Providers and Experts in the field.

The major recommendations of the Brain Storming Session are as under:

- Preparation of a Concept Note for setting up a Technology Sub-Mission on new emerging building technologies in Ministry with BMTPC.
- Finalization of Matrix for selection of technologies.
- Preparation of model tender for technology neutral construction.
- Preparation of Directory of technologies, technologies providers, Engineers, Architects involved in emerging technologies.
- Creating a portal, where technology providers can place information on new emerging technologies.
- Documentation of success stories of emerging technologies.
- Working on a proposal on fiscal and policy intervention to bring level playing field

between emerging new technologies and conventional system.

- Hand holding of professional engineers, architects and skill up gradation of artisan

Based on the recommendations, various activities have been initiated by the Council.

Code of Practice for design of GFRG Building Panel System has been drafted and has been submitted to Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) for formulation of Indian Standard on the subject. The same is under consideration by the Technical Committee of the BIS.

A draft of the Technology Sub Mission under the proposed New Housing Mission has been prepared and submitted to Ministry of HUPA. Under the technology Sub Mission it is proposed that BMTPC would be working in the areas of emerging technologies, proven/green technologies and good construction practices along with safer construction. A core group with the participation of Ministry of HUPA is proposed to be constituted for facilitating emerging technologies in different states and other related matters. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the core group has been prepared and submitted to Ministry.

In order to facilitate inclusion of new technologies into tender by State Govts, a Technology neutral model tender for construction has been prepared and is under finalisation.

Initiated preparation of Directory of technologies, technologies providers, Engineers, Architects involved in emerging technologies. A format for submission of data by the technology/system providers was prepared and uploaded on the website of council. Data from technology/system providers is being collected.

Initiated a process for creating a portal, where

technology providers can place information on new emerging technologies and also initiated documentation of success stories of emerging technologies.

BMTPC has held discussion with the Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) to consider proposal for introduction of suitable provisions in the proposed section of National Building Code likely to be published in 2015, about selection and evaluation of new emerging technologies. The draft of the chapter has been prepared and being forwarded to BIS for necessary action.

BMTPC organized a one day National Seminar on Green Building Materials & Construction Technologies on August 29, 2014 at New Delhi to deliberate on the various issues in the area of green building materials and technologies, its applications in mass housing including emerging trends. The Seminar also provided an opportunity to comprehend the new developments taking place in the construction sector as regards emerging materials and construction system and raised issues related to mainstreaming the Green Building Materials & Construction Technologies. The Seminar was inaugurated by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation also addressed the august gathering. Besides the experts in the field, Technologists and Scientists working in the area of green building materials and construction technologies, Technology providers for building products, Academicians from various engineering and architectural colleges and students, Product manufactures of building components and Builders, real estate developers, etc. participated in the Seminar.

The design packages for affordable housing for (i) Western Region, (ii) Central Region,

(iii) Kolkata, (iv) Coastal Region of AP, and (v) Hilly Areas of Uttaranchal & Himachal are under various stages of preparation. In order to finalise the design packages, two Workshops namely at Vijaywada and Kolkata have been organised.

Under Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme of BMTPC, a meeting of Technical Assessment Committee (TAC) was held on 18-19 Sep., 2014 at Raigarh and award of PACs were approved for Light Gauge Steel Structure System and Speed Floor System. The TAC also approved renewal of PAC on GFRG Building panel technology. In addition, the following technologies are under various stages of evaluation:

- Quickbuild 3D panels technology
- Concrete Wall panels based on Schnell wire System
- Waffle Crete System , Ahmedabad
- Composite Plumbing Pipes and fittings-KITEC industries, Mumbai
- Bamboo wood flooring.

In order to popularise PAC Scheme, letters have been sent to many agencies to apply for PACs for their new products and systems. An advertisement on PACs has also been published in leading News Papers.

A blog for providing details of technologies, construction practices, success stories, professionals involved is being created on the website of council.

As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2014, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently Abled Children on the theme "Voices from Slums" in the categories viz. Mentally Challenged, Hearing Impaired and Visually Impaired. The winners were facilitated during the World Habitat Day Celebration Function in New Delhi in October, 2014.



Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs, giving away the Prizes to the winners of Painting Competition of Differently Abled Children organised by BMTPC during the World Habitat Day on October 9, 2014



Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs, releasing the Book entitled “Building Artisan Skill Certification System” brought out by BMTPC during the World Habitat Day on October 9, 2014

The publications which were also brought out to mark the occasion are (i) Special Issue of Newsletter “Nirman Sarika”, (ii) BMTPC’s Building Artisan Skill Certification System and (iii) Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) of Buildings of Masonry and Reinforced Concrete as prevalent in India.

BMTPC participated in HUDCO Build Tech 2014 and put up exhibition on Alternate and Emerging Building Materials and Construction Systems during India International Trade Fair from 14-27 November, 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. BMTPC exhibition included participation by six technology providers/ companies in the area of emerging housing technologies by putting up the display within the BMTPC area.

Disaster Mitigation And Management

Three days Indo-Norwegian Training Programme on Seismic Design of Multi-storey Buildings: IS 1893 vs. Euro code 8 from May 26 to 28, 2014 at New Delhi was organized by BMTPC jointly with Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IIT Roorkee) and NORSAR, Norway. The programme was attended by around 100 participants from various parts of the country as well as from Nepal. The course was specifically targeted to Structural & Geotechnical Engineers and Designers in public and private sectors with emphasis on real-life problems and tackling them through hands-on training. Since the programme became popular, another programme was organised from 13-15 October, 2014 at New Delhi wherein 80 engineers participated in the training programme. On account of popularity and relevance, it is being planned to make it a regular activity so as to conduct this programme once/twice a year in association with IIT Roorkee.

On the request of the Bihar Institute of Pub-

lic Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD), Government of Bihar, BMTPC has planned to conduct programmes for Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction. During the year, two batches of TOTs were organised from 11-14 November, 2014 and another two batches from 18-21 November, 2014 at BIPARD Campus, Patna

Last year, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) entrusted BMTPC the task for preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Maps and Atlases having information upto taluka level. The Council completed preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Map for the whole country up to district level based on the Survey of India administrative boundary data. Subsequently, it was desired by NDMA that boundary data of sub-division (blocks) to be taken from Census of India Atlas 2011. Recently the data from Census of India has been made available to NIC which is providing VPN account to retrieve data by BMTPC and updated Earthquake hazard maps will be prepared based on Census data.

Seismic Design Manuals for Earthquake Resistant Design & Construction is under publication.

Capacity Building & Skill Development

Under “Building Artisan Certification System” Programme of BMTPC, training curriculum for bar benders has been finalised. Selection of Masons, bar benders and shuttering work force has been undertaken in Gujarat and Uttarakhand for certified training programme. Assessment of registered candidate of next batch for mason has been completed at Mangrore, Junagarh, and Gujarat. The training is scheduled during the first week of February, 2015

The Council organised a Training Programme on Bamboo structures for housing and construction at Haflong, Assam from 29th October to 1st November, 2014 jointly with Dima Hasao, Forest Department, Government of Assam. During the programme training were provided to 20 participants. During the Training Programme a Bamboo Toilet was constructed by the participants under the guidance of master crafts mason in Haflong for practical training.

Project Management & Consultancy

As an Appraisal Agency, the Council received 50 projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) from Ministry of HUPA. Out of which 30 projects were approved by CSMC and for balance 20 projects observations have been forwarded to different states for compliance.

7 projects were received under JNNURM for appraisal from Ministry which were approved by CSMC.

11 projects were received under AHP for appraisal from Ministry. Out of which 8 projects were approved by CSMC and for remaining 3 projects observations have been forwarded to different states for compliance.

37 projects were received from Ministry for appraisal under 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim. Out of which appraisal report for 4 projects have been forwarded to Ministry and for balance 31 projects observations have been forwarded to NE states for compliance and appraisal for remaining 2 projects are under process.

48 project sites from different states were monitored under JNNURM / RAY

166 TPIMA reports were received during the year from Ministry. 335 TPIMA reports were

reviewed and submitted to Ministry including previous TPIMA reports.

As regards capacity building programmes, BMTPC participated & extended handholding to the State Govt., Consultants etc. as per the directions of Mission Directorate.

BMTPC has initiated documentation of Best Practices under JNNURM and RAY in collaboration with HUDCO. The format has been finalized and data is being collected.

6.2 NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION OF INDIA

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a nation-wide organization of the cooperative housing sector. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate activities of housing cooperatives. The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April to December, 2014 are given below:

Promotional Activities

1. NCHF make efforts to promote Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organizations do not exist and to strengthen the ACHFs which are comparatively weak. A memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan requesting therein to facilitate release of balance amount of Rs 5.17 crore out of the total grant in aid of Rs. 20 crore announced in the State Budget for 2012-13 to Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation so as to streamline its functioning and to strengthen the cooperative housing movement of the State.

2. A delegation from NCHF met the Senior Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) at Mumbai on 14th November, 2014 to discuss various problems faced by ACHFs in raising loans from LIC and settlement of over dues.

3. Information/data on borrowings, lending operations, housing loans disbursed and construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2013-14 was sent to the National Housing Bank (NHB) for including in their annual publication.

4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to ap-

prove one time settlement scheme in respect of its loans to Odisha Cooperative Housing Corporation.

5. The Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of concerned States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard.

6. The RCS of concerned States were requested to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by Chartered Accountants registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. They were also requested to send information about the operations of housing cooperatives in their respective States. Some of the State Governments have taken the request of NCHF in a positive way.

7. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) was requested to impress upon the State Governments for adoption of Model law on Housing Cooperatives keeping in view local conditions or incorporation of Separate Chapter on Housing Cooperatives in their respective Cooperative Societies Acts. A copy each of the Model Law and the Separate Chapter on Housing Cooperatives as included in the Cooperative Societies Acts of Delhi, Goa, J & K and Madhya Pradesh were sent to the above Ministry for facility of reference.

8. NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organizations. NCHF Secretariat also contributed a number of articles/papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various journals.

9. Necessary support and cooperation was

provided to Member ACHFs on various issues. Important publications/documents were also circulated to them at regular intervals.

Education, Training and Research

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

During the period under reference, a Leadership Development Programme for the Chairmen/Directors of housing cooperatives was organized from 9-11th June, 2014 at Chandigarh in collaboration with National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE). Another training programme on 'Accounting and Management of Housing Cooperative Societies' was organized by NCHF in collaboration with the Committee for Cooperatives and NPO Sectors of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM) from 20-23rd August, 2014 at Dehradun.

NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles information/statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities. During the period, various important Judgements of the Supreme Court right from 1963 to 2013 pertaining to Housing Cooperatives, Housing Boards and Development Authorities were compiled in crisp form for the benefit of housing cooperatives and others concerned.

Conferences/Seminars

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and Housing Cooperatives. Such forums are organized to review the progress and discuss various problems faced by housing cooperatives so as to suggest measures for their smooth functioning. Necessary spade work was done to organize a 'National Conference on Income Tax and Audit for Housing Cooperatives' in the month of February, 2015 under the auspices of the Committee for Cooperatives and NPO Sectors of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, NCHF and Goa Housefed.

The 61st All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November, 2014 on the theme 'Cooperative Model for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth'. The week long celebrations comprised of various functions organized by cooperative institutions from primary societies to national level federations.

In recognition of the important role played by housing cooperatives in meeting shelter requirements of the needy families, one day during the week on 19th November, 2014 was designated as 'Cooperatives for Better Living'. This day marked the role of housing cooperatives in providing decent homes with all basic amenities and environment friendly surroundings to their members and improving the living conditions of the masses. Housing cooperatives across the country organized special programmes to mark the celebrations. NCHF also observed the 'Cooperatives for Better Living' day at its Secretariat on 19th November, 2014. A Special Issue of 'NCHF Bulletin' was also brought out by NCHF to commemorate the Cooperative Week Celebrations-2014.

Publications

NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. This is in line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new construction technologies, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives. During the period from April to December, 2014, it brought out the following publications:

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 technologies. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period under reference, all issues of 'NCHF Bulletin' were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (September-October, 2014) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November-December, 2014).

Booklet on 'Cooperative Organisation – Is it a Public Authority? Cooperative Employee–Is He a Public Servant?': This Booklet written by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF was brought out for the benefit of cooperatives, office bearers, members and other stake holders. The above Booklet was circulated to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh as well as all members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Managing Directors of ACHFs.

Supreme Court on Housing Cooperatives: A compilation of Supreme Court Judgements from 1963 to 2013 (in brief) pertaining to Hous-

ing Cooperatives, State level Housing Boards and State/Area Development Authorities was brought out and circulated to ACHFs/District Cooperative Housing Federations and selected primary cooperative housing societies. The above publication was also sent to the Ministry of HUPA and the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Puducherry.

Compilation of Articles in Hindi: A Compilation of Articles written by the Managing Director, NCHF in Hindi was brought out.

Compilation of Recent Articles: A Compilation of Recent Articles written by the Managing Director, NCHF was brought out and circulated to Member Federations.

Annual and Audit Report: The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2013-14 was prepared and published in Hindi and English. The Audit Report was brought out in English.

Proceedings Report: The Report of the Proceedings of the Training Programme on 'Accounting and Management of Housing Cooperative Societies' organized by NCHF in collaboration with the Committee for Cooperatives and NPO Sectors of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM) from 20-23rd August, 2014 at Dehradun was brought out.

Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office

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

- (i) Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published

in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly.

- (ii) The month of September was observed as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member ACHF's and Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2014.
- (iii) The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2013-14 was prepared in Hindi.
- (iv) Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and Hindi Workshops were held regularly.
- (v) Inspection regarding use of Rajbhasha Hindi in official work at NCHF Secretariat was done by the Ministry of HUPA on 4th July, 2014.

Documentation Centre

The Documentation Centre on Cooperative Housing at NCHF Secretariat was further strengthened by procuring various useful publications, reports etc. During the period under reference, a total of 20 books were added. This Documentation Centre has a collection of 1433 documents/books as on 31st December, 2014.

Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat

Various cooperators/trainees made study visit to NCHF Secretariat during the period under reference, details of which are as under:

- 1) A 14 member delegation comprising of Savings & Credit Cooperatives (SACCO) leaders and functionaries from Yetu Sacco Society Ltd., Nkubu, Kenya under the aegis of Kenya Union of Savings & Credit Cooperatives Ltd. (KUSCCO) visited India from 31st March-5th April, 2014 for a study exposure about the functioning of

cooperative institutions in the country. The above delegation headed by Kingua Japhlet Kithinji, Chairman, Yetu Sacco Society made a study visit to NCHF Secretariat on 1st April, 2014.

- 2) A group of 14 final year students of the Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Cooperative Management at the Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed University (GRI-DU), Gandhigram, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu made an observation study visit on 13th October, 2014.
- 3) A group of 40 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made an observation study visit on 17th October, 2014.
- 4) A group of 6 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the NCCE made an observation study visit on 28th November, 2014 regarding preparation of their Project Report.

The cooperators/trainees were briefed about the functioning and achievements of NCHF, ACHF's and housing cooperatives. A video film on 'Housing for All- Cooperative Housing in India' was screened before them and suitable literature was also provided to the cooperators/trainees.

World Habitat Day Celebrations

The World Habitat Day is celebrated across the Globe on first Monday of October every year. This facilitates the World Community to review the initiative taken towards the sustainable development of human settlements. The World Habitat Day-2014 was observed all over the World on 6th October, 2014, theme of which was 'Voices from Slums'. The Ministry of HUPA organized a function at New Delhi on 9th October, 2014 which was inaugurated by Shri

M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Union Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

To commemorate World Habitat Day celebrations, NCHF brought out a special issue of 'NCHF Bulletin' which was released by the Hon'ble Union Minister of HUPA. The above publication was circulated among the participants of the World Habitat Day function. The Managing Director, NCHF contributed an article on the theme of the World Habitat Day.

Miscellaneous

- 1) Details of various events/programmes organized or planned by the international cooperative, housing and related organizations were circulated to Members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and the Managing Directors of ACHFs.
- 2) A brief note on the activities and achievements of NCHF during the year 2013-14 was sent to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) for inclusion in their Annual Report.
- 3) A brief note on 'Cooperatives for Better Living' was sent to the NCUI for inclusion in the Guidelines of the 61st All India Cooperative Week Celebrations from 14-20th November, 2014. Another brief note on the working of NCHF and progress of housing cooperatives was also sent to NCUI in connection with the 4th Meeting of BRICS Cooperatives in South Africa from 14-17th May, 2014.
- 4) A detailed paper on 'Housing Cooperatives-Achievements and Prospects' was sent to the NCUI in connection with preparation of a note by them on 'Expectations from New Government on Cooperative Issues' for taking up the matter

with the Government of India.

- 5) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has constituted a 'Committee for Cooperatives and NPO Sectors' headed by CA Rajkumar S. Adukia to suggest suitable reforms in the relevant statutes, enhancement of uniform accounting framework, promote good governance and strong financial management among the cooperatives and NPOs. Dr. M.L.Khurana Managing Director, NCHF has been appointed as Advisor to the above Committee in view of his vast experience, knowledge and skill.
- 6) The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) was requested to send comments/suggestions on the Booklet 'Importance of Meetings & Resolutions in Cooperative Organisations' written by the Managing Director, NCHF. It may be mentioned that the ICSI has furnished their views on the above matter to NCHF Secretariat which will be given due consideration while bringing out the Revised Edition of the Booklet.
- 7) An article on 'Cooperatives for Improving Living Conditions in Slums' written by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF was published in the special issue of the News Letter 'Nirman Sarika' brought out by the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council on the occasion of the World Habitat Day-2014.

The above article along with other relevant information was also sent to all members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Member ACHFs with a request to celebrate the World Habitat Day-2014 and send details of the celebrations to NCHF Secretariat for publishing

- in 'NCHF Bulletin'.
- 8) An article on 'Cooperative Organization- Is It a Public Authority? Cooperative Employee- Is He a Public Servant?' written by Dr. M.L. Khurana was published in the Special Issue of 'The Cooperator', a NCUI publication released at the inaugural function of the Cooperative Week celebrations on 14th November, 2014.
 - 9) The NCHF Web-site is being updated regularly. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and others concerned 18 judgements of Supreme Court pertaining to housing cooperatives/development authorities/housing boards; all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April to December, 2014) were uploaded on the web-site.
 - 10) The Managing Directors of ACHFs were requested to send the photographs of the cooperative housing projects/complexes completed or under construction in their respective States for including in the 'Nation Album' maintained by NCHF Secretariat for giving publicity to such projects.
 - 11) The concerned Member ACHFs were requested to send a copy each of their Bye-laws, latest loaning conditions, and Model Bye-laws of primary cooperative housing society for the Reference Library of the Documentation Centre at NCHF Secretariat.
 - 12) Member ACHFs and primary housing cooperatives were requested to cover their housing projects under the 'Standard Fire and Special Perils Policy' through NCHF at reduced premium.
- Necessary information and guidance was provided to researchers. Similarly, on request, Supreme Court Judgements were sent to primary housing cooperatives and others concerned.

6.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION (CGEWHO)

Introduction

Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation was formed by the Government of India, under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, as a 'welfare' organization, for construction of dwelling units exclusively for the Central Government Employees, on "No Profit-No Loss" basis and registered as a Society, in Delhi, under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, on 17th July, 1990.

Objectives

The Society, under its charter, has the mandate to:

- (a) Undertake social welfare schemes on 'No Profit-No Loss' basis, for the Central Government Employees serving and retired both, spouses of the deceased Central Government employees and employees in service of this Society, and spouses in case of deceased employees, by inter-alia promoting the construction of houses, and providing all possible help and required inputs, to achieve this object.
- (b) Do all such things as are incidental, or conducive, to the attainment of any, or all the above objects.

CONSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Organisation is managed by a General Body and governed by a Governing Council with the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation as its President, and Senior Officials drawn from the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation; Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension, Ministry of

Law, Ministry of Finance, Housing & Urban Development Corporation & JCM, as ex-officio members.

There is an Executive Committee with Joint Secretary(H), as its Chairman, to oversee and approve the proposals and plans for procurement of lands, appointment of Architects, Contractors and formulation of housing schemes.

Performance/Progress upto December, 2014

(a)	Projects Completed	No. of DUs
i.	Kolkata	582
	Total	582

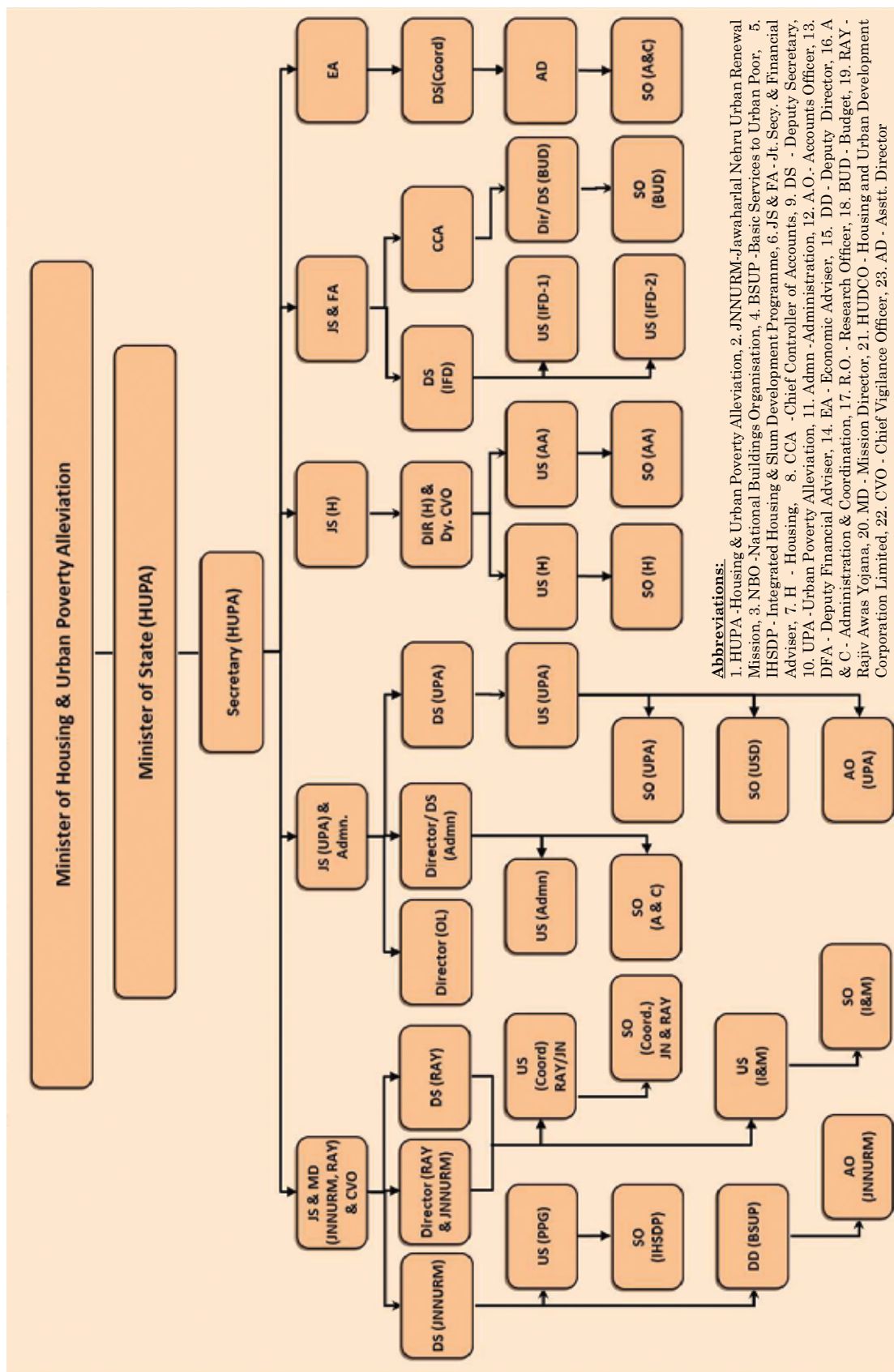
(b)	On-going Projects (Continuing Jan'2015 to March, 2015)	No. of DUs
i.	Mohali (Ph-II)	615
ii.	Bhubaneswar (Ph-II)	240
iii.	Greater Noida	2130
iv.	SAS Nagar	226
	Total	3211



CGEWHO Hyderabad Phase III

APPENDIX - I

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION



APPENDIX - II

SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS RULES 1961

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.
2. Human settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and technical assistance in the field of housing and human settlements.
3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Schemes, International Cooperation and technical assistance in this field.
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment 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 OFFICE, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

Public Sector Undertakings

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

Autonomous Bodies

1. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
2. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)
3. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)
4. Urban Institute of India (UII)

APPENDIX - IV

DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2014

Secretariat (including Attached Office)

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B	Group B	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total
1	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	26	20	22	8	3	0	79
2	National Buildings Organisation	4	5	4	3	10	0	26

Public Sector Undertakings

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B	Group B	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total
1	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	549	0	119	108	119	0	895
2	Hindustan Prefab Limited	7	7	0	179	65	0	258

Autonomous Organisations

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B	Group B	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total
1	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	20	1	2	12	4	0	39
2	Central Govt Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	8	0	5	17	7	0	37
3	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	1	0	4	2	4	0	11

*Note: PSUs and Autonomous Organisations do **not** have Gazetted status.*

APPENDIX - V

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2014-15 IN THE MINISTRY, ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PSUS

Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL)

Group	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of vacancies filled	No. of ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
A	—	—	—
B	—	—	—
C	—	—	—
D	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

APPENDIX - VI

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Groups	Number of Employees				By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By other methods		
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
A	144	90	20	34	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	0	0
B	52	23	08	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
C	45	17	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	59	36	16	07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D [Safai Karamcharis]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	300	166	56	78	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	0

2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

Groups	Number of Employees				By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By other methods		
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
A	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	179	69	09	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	65	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D [Safai Karamcharis]	258	87	09	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	280	95	09	05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)

Groups	Number of Employees				By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By other methods		
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
A	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	12	05	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D [Safai Karamcharis]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX - VII

REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Groups	Number of Employees				In Direct Recruitment				In Promotion			
	No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made				No. of vacancies reserved for			
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
B	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	17	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

Groups	Number of Employees				In Direct Recruitment				In Promotion			
	No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made				No. of vacancies reserved for			
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	179	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	258	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON DECEMBER, 2014 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES

Sl.No.	Office/Department	Inspection Reports	Audit Objections / Paras
1	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	03	20
2	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	02	14
	Total	05	34

APPENDIX - IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY POSITION OF AUDIT PARAS OF C&AG REPORTS AS ON 31.12.2014

C&AG Report (Civil)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2014	00	00	00	00

C&AG Report (Commercial)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2014	00	00	00	00

APPENDIX - X

RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR THE YEAR 2014-15 INCLUDING PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT AND CORRESPONDING ACHIEVEMENTS

SECTION 1: VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Vision

An equitable, inclusive and sustainable civic sensitive growth of towns and cities free from slums, which provides adequate affordable housing, means of productive employment, dignity and a decent quality of life to all inhabitants, including the poor.

Mission

In coordination and cooperation with State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and other related Ministries Provision of affordable housing for all and the creation of conditions that facilitate a continuous addition of adequate serviced land and housing to meet the identified need, To envisage a Slum-free India with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.

Objectives

1. Promotion of Affordable Housing including appropriate legislation
2. Improve affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG
3. Signing of MoA and Reforms under Rajiv Awas Yojana
4. Formulation of Slum free City Plan for inclusive urban growth
5. Slum Redevelopment
6. Implementation of Housing Schemes for inclusive urban growth
7. Addressing the urban poverty issues in mission mode approach - Implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
8. To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for effective implementation of RAY
9. National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007

Function

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 of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.
2. Human Settlements including the UNHABITAT and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhompri Removal Schemes, International Cooperation and technical assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time.
6. All matters relating to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to Urban Infrastructure.

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
[1]Promotion of Affordable Housing including appropriate legislation	5	[1.1] Preparation of Affordable Housing Policy	[1.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'	Date	2.0	31/12/2014	15/01/2015	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015
		[1.2] Submission of Cabinet Note on Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 after including recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.	[1.2.1] Submission of Cabinet Note.	Date	2.0	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[1.3] Finalization of National Rental Housing Policy	[1.3.1] Submission of Note for Cabinet on National Rental Housing Policy	Date	1.0	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
[2]Improve affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG	6	[2.1] Finalization of the Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	[2.1.1] EFC Note approval for Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	Date	2.0	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
			[2.2.1] Submission of Note for Cabinet on Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	Date	2.0	28/02/2015	07/03/2015	15/03/2015	22/03/2015	31/03/2015
			[2.3.1] Signing of MoUs with banks for Interest Subsidy Scheme by 31.03.2015	Date	2.0	20	18	16	14	12
[3]Signing of MoA and Reforms under Rajiv Awas Yojana	5	[3.1] Status of signing of MoA	[3.1.1] Cumulative number of States / UTs completed the process.	Number	5.0	30	28	26	24	22
[4]Formulation of Slum Free City Plan for inclusive urban growth	5	[4.1] Finalization of Slum-free City Plan of Action.	[4.1.1] Cumulative number of Slum Free City Plan of Actions Approved.	Number	5.0	45	40	35	30	25
[5]Slum Redevelopment	8	[5.1] Monitoring completion of Houses under BSUP & IHSDF.	[5.1.1] Number of Houses Completed during the year.	Number	5.0	88000	80000	72000	64000	56000
		[5.2] Compliance of Third Party Inspection Reports and Monitoring visits by Monitoring / Central TPM Agencies.	[5.2.1] Number of Inspection report complied with.	Number	3.0	400	360	320	280	240
		[6.1] Formulation of New Scheme	[6.1.1] New scheme formulated and submitted to Cabinet	Date	5.0	01/02/2015	15/02/2015	01/03/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
[6]Implementation of Housing Schemes for inclusive urban growth	19	[6.2] Launch of New Mission for Housing for All	[6.2.1] New Housing Mission Launched	Date	5.0	01/02/2015	15/02/2015	01/03/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[6.3] Finalisation of scheme guidelines	[6.3.1] Scheme Guidelines prepared	Date	3.0	15/02/2015	01/03/2015	15/03/2015	25/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[6.4] Finalisation of PPP Guidelines	[6.4.1] PPP Guidelines prepared	Date	3.0	01/03/2015	15/03/2015	20/03/2015	25/03/2015	31/03/2015
[7]Addressing the urban poverty issues in mission mode approach - Implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	30	[6.5] Guidelines on convergence with other social sector projects/ schemes like education and health	[6.5.1] Convergence Guidelines prepared	Date	3.0	01/03/2015	15/03/2015	20/03/2015	25/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[7.1] Establishment of National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) for implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).	[7.1.1] Completion of Recruitment process of Technical Experts.	Date	2.0	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
[8]To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for effective implementation of RAY	3	[7.2] Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	[7.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training.	Number	4.0	500000	450000	400000	350000	300000
			[7.3.1] Placement of skill trained persons.	Number	2.0	125000	112500	100000	87500	75000
		[7.4] Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor.	[7.4.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training.	Number	1.0	75000	67500	60000	52500	45000
			[7.5.1] Placement of Skilled persons.	Number	1.0	18750	16875	15000	13125	11250
		[7.6] Assistance for setting up of individual & Group Micro-Enterprises (Self Employment).	[7.6.1] Number of Persons assisted.	Number	4.0	60000	54000	48000	42000	36000
			[7.7.1] Number of Persons assisted.	Number	1.0	9000	8100	7200	6300	5400
		[7.8] Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).	[7.8.1] Number of SHGs formed.	Number	2.0	40000	36000	32000	28000	24000
			[7.9.1] Number of persons in SHGs covered under SHG - Bank linkages.	Number	2.0	30000	27000	24000	21000	18000
		[7.10] Construction of shelter for urban homeless.	[7.10.1] Number of shelters sanctioned.	Number	1.0	400	360	320	280	240
			[7.11.1] Number of shelters operationalized.	Number	1.0	40	36	32	28	24
[9]National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007	4	[7.12] Support to Urban Street Vendors.	[7.12.1] Preparation of Street Vending Plan - Number of cities.	Number	1.0	15	14	12	11	9
			[7.13.1] Capacity Building of Street Vendors through training.	Number	1.0	25000	22500	20000	17500	15000
			[7.14.1] Number of States formulating the scheme for implementing the provisions of Central Act on Street Vending, 2014.	Number	1.0	5	4	3	2	1
		[7.15] Capacity Building for effective implementation of NULM.	[7.15.1] Best Practice documentation - Number of Best Practices documented.	Number	2.0	5	4	3	2	1
			[7.16.1] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted at National/ Regional/ State/ ULB level.	Number	4.0	2000	1800	1600	1400	1200
		[8.1] Best Practices documentation	[8.1.1] Documentation of Best Practices.	Number	2.0	5	4	3	2	1
			[8.2.1] Five number of institutes empanelled	Date	1.0	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[9.1] To advocate Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP for adoption by States through holding meetings and providing consultants for developing State's Housing Policies.	[9.1.1] A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP.	Date	2.0	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
			[9.2.1] Finalization of appointment of Consultants for developing State's Housing Policy.	Date	2.0	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015
			On-time submission	Date	2.00	05/03/2015	06/03/2015	09/03/2015	10/03/2015	11/03/2015
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3	Timely submission of Draft RFD for 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	1.00	01/05/2014	02/05/2014	03/05/2014	06/05/2014	07/05/2014
			Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	2.00	100	95	90	85	80
* Enhanced Transparency / Improved Service delivery of Ministry/Department	3	Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' / Clients' Charter (CCC)	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80
			Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80
			Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	2.00	01/11/2014	02/11/2014	03/11/2014	04/11/2014	05/11/2014
* Reforming Administration	8	Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC).	% of Implementation	%	1.00	100	90	80	70	60
			Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	%	2.00	100	95	90	85	80
			% of Responsibility Centres covered RFD in RFMS	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80
			Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans (IAPs).	%	2.00	100	90	80	70	60
* Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	1	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
			Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
			Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
			Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
			Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
* Mandatory Objective(s)			Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2012-2013	Actual Value for 2013-2014	Target Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016	Projected Value for FY 2016-2017
[1] Promotion of Affordable Housing including appropriate legislation	[1.1] Preparation of Affordable Housing Policy	[1.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'	Date	--	--	15/01/2015	--	--
	[1.2] Submission of Cabinet Note on Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 after including recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.	[1.2.1] Submission of Cabinet Note.	Date	--	--	31/01/2015	--	--
	[1.3] Finalization of National Rental Housing Policy	[1.3.1] Submission of Note for Cabinet on National Rental Housing Policy	Date	--	--	30/11/2014	--	--
[2] Improve affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG	[2.1] Finalization of the Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	[2.1.1] EFC Note approval for Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	Date	--	--	15/02/2015	--	--
		[2.1.2] Submission of Note for Cabinet on Interest Subsidy Scheme - GHAR	Date	--	--	07/03/2015	--	--
		[2.1.3] Signing of MoUs with banks for Interest Subsidy Scheme by 31.03.2015		--	--	18	--	--
[3] Signing of MoA and Reforms under Rajiv Awas Yojana	[3.1] Status of signing of MoA	[3.1.1] Cumulative number of States / UTs completed the process.	Number	--	--	28	--	--
[4] Formulation of Slum free City Plan for inclusive urban growth	[4.1] Finalization of Slum-free City Plan of Action.	[4.1.1] Cumulative number of Slum Free City Plan of Actions Approved.	Number	--	16	40	100	150
[5] Slum Redevelopment	[5.1] Monitoring completion of Houses under BSUP & IHSDP.	[5.1.1] Number of Houses Completed during the year.	Number	200391	89493	80000	--	--
	[5.2] Compliance of Third Party Inspection Reports and Monitoring visits by Monitoring / Central TPM Agencies.	[5.2.1] Number of Inspection report complied with.	Number	671	472	360	360	360
	[6.1] Formulation of New Scheme	[6.1.1] New scheme formulated and submitted to Cabinet	Date	--	--	15/02/2015	--	--
[6] Implementation of Housing Schemes for inclusive urban growth	[6.2] Launch of New Mission for Housing for All	[6.2.1] New Housing Mission Launched	Date	--	--	15/02/2015	--	--
	[6.3] Finalisation of scheme guidelines	[6.3.1] Scheme Guidelines prepared	Date	--	--	01/03/2015	--	--
	[6.4] Finalisation of PPP Guidelines	[6.4.1] PPP Guidelines prepared	Date	--	--	15/03/2015	--	--
[7] Addressing the urban poverty issues in mission mode approach - Implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	[6.5] Guidelines on convergence with other social sector projects/schemes like education and health	[6.5.1] Convergence Guidelines prepared	Date	--	--	15/03/2015	--	--
	[7.1] Establishment of National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) for implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).	[7.1.1] Completion of Recruitment process of Technical Experts.	Date	--	--	31/01/2015	--	--
	[7.2] Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	[7.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training.	Number	535779	400000	450000	500000	550000

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2012-2013	Actual Value for 2013-2014	Target Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016	Projected Value for FY 2016-2017
		[7.2.2] Placement of skill trained persons.	Number	156569	120000	112500	250000	275000
	[7.3] Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor.	[7.3.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training.	Number	91028	60000	67500	75000	82500
		[7.3.2] Placement of Skilled persons.	Number			33750	37500	41250
	[7.4] Assistance for setting up of individual & Group Micro-Enterprises (Self Employment) for Minority urban poor.	[7.4.1] Number of Persons assisted.	Number	142991	80000	54000	60000	65000
	[7.5] Assistance for setting up of individual and Group Micro-Enterprises (Self-Employment) for Minority urban poor.	[7.5.1] Number of Persons assisted.	Number	16926	12000	8100	9000	9750
	[7.6] Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).	[7.6.1] Number of SHGs formed.	Number	--	--	36000	50000	55000
	[7.7] Facilitating credit to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through SHG - Bank linkages.	[7.7.1] Number of persons in SHGs covered under SHG - Bank linkages.	Number	--	--	27000	40000	45000
	[7.8] Construction of shelter for urban homeless.	[7.8.1] Number of shelters sanctioned.	Number	--	--	360	400	450
		[7.8.2] Number of shelters operationalized.	Number	--	--	36	40	45
	[7.9] Support to Urban Street Vendors.	[7.9.1] Preparation of Street Vending Plan - Number of cities.	Number	--	--	14	15	20
		[7.9.2] Capacity Building of Street Vendors through training.	Number	--	--	22500	30000	35000
		[7.9.3] Number of States formulating the scheme for implementing the provisions of Central Act on Street Vending, 2014.	Number	--	--	4	5	6
	[7.10] Capacity Building for effective implementation of NULM.	[7.10.1] Best Practice documentation - Number of Best Practices documented.	Number	--	--	4	5	6
		[7.10.2] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted at National/ Regional/ State/ ULB level.	Number	--	1700	1800	2000	2500
[8] To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for effective implementation of RAY	[8.1] Best Practices documentation	[8.1.1] Documentation of Best Practices.	Number	--	--	4	4	4
	[8.2] To empanel Technical Institutes of repute like IIT, NIT as National Resource Centre for strengthening technical capacity of states	[8.2.1] Five number of institutes empanelled	Date	--	--	31/01/2015	--	--
[9] National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007	[9.1] To advocate Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP for adoption by States through holding meetings and providing consultants for developing State's Housing Policies.	[9.1.1] A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP.	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	--	--

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2012-2013	Actual Value for 2013-2014	Target Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016	Projected Value for FY 2016-2017
		[9.1.2] Finalization of appointment of Consultants for developing State's Housing Policy.	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	--	--
*Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft RFD for 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2015	--	--
	Timely submission of Results for 2013-2014	On-time submission	Date	01/05/2014	--	02/05/2014	--	--
*Enhanced Transparency / Improved Service delivery of Ministry/Department	Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' / Clients' Charter (CCC)	Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	--	--	95	--	--
*Reforming Administration	Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	Date	--	--	02/11/2014	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC).	% of Implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	% of Responsibility Centres with RFD in RFMS	Responsibility Centres covered	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans (IAPs).	% of implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
*Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

Section 4: Acronyms

S.No.	Acronym	Description
1	AHTF	Affordable Housing Task Force
2	ASWAS	Automated Single-window Web-based Approval System
3	CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
4	EFC	Economic Finance Committee
5	EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
6	HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
7	ISHUP	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor
8	LIG	Low Income Groups
9	NPV	Net Present Value
10	NUHHP	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
11	RRY	Rajiv Rinn Yojana
12	SAPREP	Streamlining Approval Procedures in Real Estate Projects
13	SUHHP	State Urban Housing & Habitat Policy

Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl. No.	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
1	[1.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'	NUHHP: 2007 has been adopted with the motto 'Affordable Housing for All'. The Affordable Housing Task Force has provided certain implementable recommendations in this direction and based on the same, a draft Model Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas has been formulated. It has been circulated to all concerned stakeholders for their opinions / comments / suggestion.		For Promotion of Affordable Housing in the country, following success indicators have been fixed: This Ministry has to finalize the draft Model Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas and submit Cabinet Note by 15.2.2015.	
2	[1.2.1] Submission of Cabinet Note.	With a view to bring transparency, fair play and quick dispute redressal mechanism, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill has been drafted and it was approved by the Union Cabinet on 04th June, 2013. It was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 14.8.2013 and then it was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development for their examination.		The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had to submit the Note for Cabinet on the said Bill after including recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development by 31.1.2015.	
3	[3.1.1] Cumulative number of States / UTs completed the process.	States/UTs would be required to sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Central Government agreeing to follow the RAY guidelines and undertaking required mandatory reforms as pre-requisite for taking central assistance under the scheme. In turn, concerned ULBs will also be required to sign a MoA with concerned State/UT to commit themselves to follow the RAY guidelines and undertake mandatory reforms.	States / UTs signing the MoA with MoHUPA.	No. of States completing the process.	
4	[4.1.1] Cumulative number of Slum Free City Plan of Actions Approved.	The Plan of Action (PoA) for 'Slum-Free State' would need to be in two Parts - Part-I for Slum Redevelopment of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, on lands belonging to State/Central Government, Urban Local Bodies, public undertakings of State/Central Government, any other public agency and private land within the selected RAY cities; prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued already; and Part-II for Containment of Future Slums, delineating the development of affordable housing for the urban poor and revision to existing urban policy and programmes for prevention of slums.	The Slum-free City Plans of Action are to be prepared for the entire city including all the slums within that city delineating the vision of the city and the state for inclusive urbanization, including its broad approach, the perspective plan, phasing of implementation and timelines envisaged. It is imperative that the focus, here, be on the quality of plans submitted.	Number of SFPCoAs prepared and accepted by Ministry.	
5	[5.1.1] Number of Houses Completed during the year.	JnNURM was launched on 2005 and was implemented by both MoUD and MoHUPA. MoHUPA implemented the housing component of the scheme in 65 select Mission Cities and 910 small & medium IHSDP Cities. Under JnNURM, the states and cities were assisted to construct houses for the urban poor including basic civic and social infrastructure.	Construction of 3.76 lakh DUs are under progress under BSUP and IHSDP.	No. of DUs completed.	
6	[5.2.1] Number of Inspection report complied with.	The focus during the extended Mission period (upto March 2015) is on the review of projects, quality of projects through TPIM reports and monitoring for successful completion of these projects. Projects are also monitored through an effective e-tool IPoMS.	The States have engaged TPIM agencies which independently monitor the BSUP/IHSDP projects. Further some projects, selected on sample basis for which a provision of central TPIM exists. These TPIM agencies submit TPIM reports for the projects at various stages viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and the post-construction stage. Further the TPIM reports are analysed by the TPIM Cells to facilitate the CSMC/CSC to consider the projects for release of 2nd and subsequent installments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of TPIM reports submitted for BSUP/IHSDP projects • Number of visits undertaken in the projects • No. of TPIM reports analysed by the TPIM Cells 	

S/N.	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
7	[6.1.1] New scheme formulated and submitted to Cabinet	Formulation of EFC memo and Cabinet notes for obtaining approvals for the new housing Mission.	EFC on Housing Mission is under inter-ministerial consultation. Preparation of cabinet note would be contingent upon obtaining approval from EFC.	EFC Approval and Submission to Cabinet Approval for the new Mission	
8	[6.2.1] New Housing Mission Launched	Launching of new Mission with objective to provide Housing for All by 2022 through a consultative process.	States/UTs to sign MoAs and pose projects under the new Mission	Mission Launched contingent upon receiving EFC and Cabinet approval	
9	[6.3.1] Scheme Guidelines prepared	Scheme guidelines in accordance with the contours of approval Mission would be prepared.	The Scheme guidelines would be a guide for the States/UTs based on which financial assistance would be made available.	Finalisation and dissemination of the Scheme guidelines to States	
10	[6.4.1] PPP Guidelines prepared	The new Housing Mission would encourage State/UTs to submit slum redevelopment projects in partnership with private sector using land as a resource.	States/UTs to pose projects of slum redevelopment in PPP to facilitate slum dwellers with improved access to housing and other infrastructure services using land as a resource.	Finalisation and dissemination of the PPP guidelines to States	
11	[6.5.1] Convergence Guidelines prepared	The new Housing Mission would encourage State/UTs to submit projects that not only makes provision for civil infrastructure of Social amenities but also addresses its operationalisation through convergence with various ongoing GOI schemes.	States/UTs to pose projects of in convergence with other schemes of GOI to facilitate operationalisation of the social infrastructure created under the New Housing Mission in slums.	Finalisation and dissemination of the Convergence guidelines to States	
12	[7.1.1] Completion of Recruitment process of Technical Experts.	A National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) to be established at national level to support the Mission Director, NULM in implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).	National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) will be staffed with technical specialists having expertise in various fields like Social Mobilization & Institutional Development, Social Infrastructure, Skills & Livelihoods, Financial Inclusion & Micro Enterprises, Housing for Homeless, Finance, MIS, Monitoring & Evaluation, HS, Communications & Knowledge Management and other support staff. The NMMU will ensure effective coordination with States/UTs & will provide necessary guidance & hand holding support to them.	10 Technical Experts from various fields to be hired in NMMU.	
13	[7.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training.	Skill Training of urban poor is one of the major components of NULM.	Skill Training focuses on providing assistance for skill development / up-grading of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.	The number of Persons who have been imparted skill training.	<p>The NULM has been launched in the 12th Five year plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 by replacing the existing SJSRY. The Skill training of urban poor was one of the components under SJSRY. Under NULM, this component has been redesigned and named as Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P). Under this component, systematic approach has been introduced to provide skill training by way of conducting skill gap analysis, identifying trades/courses as per market requirements, empanelment of Skill Training Providers through transparent process, provision for certification, placement and post placement tracking.</p> <p>The total target of skill training under NULM for 12th Five Year Plan is 28 Lakhs. The target for 2013-14 was 4 lakh; accordingly, a target of 5 Lakhs has been fixed for the FY 2014-15.</p>

SLNo.	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
14	[7.2.2] Placement of skill trained persons.	Skill Training of urban poor is one of the major components of NULM.	Skill Training focuses on providing assistance for skill development / up-grading of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.	The number of Skill trained persons placed.	
15	[7.4.1] Number of Persons assisted.	Self Employment Programme (SEP) is one of the components of NULM.	Self Employment Programme (SEP) aims at providing assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.	The Number of Persons assisted for gainful self-employment.	The NULM has been launched in the 12th Five year plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 by replacing the existing SJSRY. The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP) components under SJSRY were meant for providing support for self employment of urban poor. Under NULM, this component has been redesigned and named as Self Employment Programme (SEP). The capital subsidy has been discontinued and interest subsidy on loans under SEP has been introduced.
16	[7.6.1] Number of SHGs formed.	Under the social mobilization of urban poor component of NULM, at least one member from each urban poor household, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network in a time-bound manner. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor, to meet their financial and social needs.	NULM envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations.	Number of SHGs formed	For 12th Five Year Plan, the total target is to provide self employment to 2.8 lakh urban poor beneficiary; accordingly, a target of 60,000 has been fixed for the FY 2014-15.
17	[7.7.1] Number of persons in SHGs covered under SHG - Bank linkages.	SHG - Bank Linkages is one of the sub-component of Self Employment Programme (SEP) component under NULM. It aims to provide access to credit at affordable rate of interest to the urban poor. It would provide interest subsidy for SHGs accessing bank loan.		Number of SHGs covered under SHG - Bank Linkages.	
18	[7.8.1] Number of shelters sanctioned.	The Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is one of the components under NULM which aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.	SUH component aims at providing permanent shelters with the basic amenities i.e. water supply, sanitation, electricity etc to the urban homeless population.	Number of shelters sanctioned for urban homeless.	
19	[7.8.2] Number of shelters operationalized.	The Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is one of the components under NULM which aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.	SUH component aims at providing permanent shelters with the basic amenities i.e. water supply, sanitation, electricity etc to the urban homeless population.	Number of shelters for urban homeless operationalized.	
20	[7.9.1] Preparation of Street Vending Plan – Number of cities.	Support to Urban Street Vendors is one of the components under NULM which aims to address the concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces for vending, institutional credit, improved skills and social security linkages.	City Street Vending Plan would include profile of street vending trades & activities; spatial distribution of street vending activities; earmarking of space or area for vending zones; determination of vending zones; estimates of holding capacity of vending zones; understanding the key challenges, constraints & issues; and possible solutions & potential street vending areas etc.	Number of cities preparing Street Vendors plan.	

SL.No.	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
21	[7.9.2] Capacity Building of Street Vendors through training.	Support to Urban Street Vendors is one of the components under NULM which aims to address the concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces for vending, institutional credit, improved skills and social security linkages.	Training of street vendors on aspects such as their rights and responsibilities, specific policies or laws related to street vendors, food safety, maintenance of hygiene, waste disposal etc.	Number of street vendors imparted training.	
22	[7.9.3] Number of States formulating the scheme for implementing the provisions of Central Act on Street Vending, 2014.	The 'Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014' has been passed by the Parliament on 20th February, 2014. This Central Act will create a conducive atmosphere for street vendors to do their business in dignity and is likely to help in giving livelihood protection and social security to street vendor and their families across the Country.	In order to provide operational flexibility to the States/UTs in implementation of the Act, it has been provided that rules and scheme under the Act will be framed by the State Government depending on the local conditions, which are required to be laid before the State legislature.	Number of States formulating the Scheme under the Act.	
23	[7.10.1] Best Practice documentation - Number of Best Practices documented.	Various implementation methods are adopted by States & UTs for effective implementation of NULM. Best practices amongst such methods would be identified & documented for wider dissemination.	Best Practices from various States/ UTs to be documented for wider dissemination, encouragement & replication.	Number of Best Practices Documented.	
24	[7.10.2] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted at National/ Regional/ State/ ULB level.	Training & Capacity Building would help to transform the role of the Mo HUPA and State Agencies in charge of urban poverty alleviation into providers of high quality technical assistance in the fields of livelihoods promotion and poverty alleviation.	Training & Capacity Building of the functionaries of States/ ULBs in the field is essential for successful implementation of the scheme.	The Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted at National/Regional/State/ ULB level.	
25	[8.1.1] Documentation of Best Practices.	Various implementation methods are adopted by states & UTs for effective implementation of RAY. Best practices amongst such methods would be identified and documented for wider dissemination.	Best Practices from various States/UTs to be documented for wider dissemination, encouragement and replication.	No. of Best Practices identified, documented and disseminated	
26	[8.2.1] Five number of institutes empanelled	Lack of Capacity at the State/City level has been identified as one of the bottleneck for successful implementation of schemes. To provide support to the Ministry on various issues relating to housing and urban alleviation through dissemination of research results and other learnings, premier institutes like IITs and IIMs will be involved.	It is envisaged to empanel technical institutes to support in policy formulation, emerging issues and other necessary areas identified by the Ministry.	Empanelment of Institutes.	
27	[9.1.1] A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP.	The NUHHP was launched by the Ministry of HUPA in 2007 which aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. NUHHP: 2007 advocates that State Governments/UTs should prepare their own State Housing Policies and State level Action plans. NUHHP further advocates that Central Government should encourage State Governments/UTs by holding meetings with them / providing other supports to prepare their own SUHHP.		A national level consultation with State Governments has been proposed to be organised by 31.10.2014 to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP.	
28	[9.1.2] Finalization of appointment of Consultants for developing State's Housing Policy.	The NUHHP was launched by the Ministry of HUPA in 2007 which aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. NUHHP: 2007 advocates that State Governments/UTs should prepare their own State Housing Policies and State level Action plans. NUHHP further advocates that Central Government should encourage State Governments/UTs by holding meetings with them / providing other supports to prepare their own SUHHP.		Proposal for appointing consultants for development of State Housing Policies, has to be finalized by 30.10.2014.	

Section 5: Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organisation Type	Organisation Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirements from organisation	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this organisation	What happen if your requirement is not meet

Section 6: Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/ Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome/impact with the following department (s) /ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	unit	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
1. Reduction in Urban Poverty	State Governments, Planning Commission and Central Ministries dealing with social sector	[11. 01]Reduction in number of urban poor.	Percent- age Points			0.25	0.50	0.75
3. Economic Empowerment of the Urban Poor	State Governments, Planning Commission and Central Ministries dealing with social sector	[31. 01]Percentage of urban poor benefited by skill training/ placement.	Percent- age	0.75		1	1.5	2
5. Towards 'Slum-free India' with inclusive and equitable cities	Central land owning Ministries, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, NHB, HUDCO, State Govts, ULBs, Financiers	[51. 01]10% reduction in housing shortage over 12th Five Year Plan period.	Percent- age				1%	
7. Sanction of new affordable housing units under RRY	State Governments & Banks/HFIs	[71. 01]No. of Units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year.	Number			90000		
9. Flow of Institutional Finance towards urban poor	State Governments, Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, RBI Banks and other Central Ministries dealing with social sector.	[91. 01]Total institutional Finance towards urban poor (Rs. in crore)	Crore Rupees			300	400	500

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT ON RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR THE YEAR 2013-14 AND CORRESPONDING ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Achievement	Performance		As Approved by HPC
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Raw Score		Weighted Score		
1	Improvement of Urban Livelihoods	6	Central Law relating to Street Vending.	Introduction of amended Bill in Parliament	Date	2	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	06/09/2013	100	2		06/09/2013
			Approval of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	Completion of process for Cabinet Approval of NULM	Date	2	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	06/08/2013	100	2		06/08/2013
				Launch of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	Date	2	30/09/2013	15/10/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	03/09/2013	100	2		03/09/2013
2	Promotion of Affordable Housing.	7	Preparation of Affordable Housing Policy	Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'.	Date	3	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014		N/A	N/A		
			Finalisation of Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill.	Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Date	2	30/06/2013	31/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	04/06/2013	100	2		04/06/2013
			Streamlining plan approval in real estate sector by introducing single window mechanism for plan approvals.	Finalisation and circulation of guidelines	Date	2	31/12/2013	30/01/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014	30/07/2013	100	2		30/07/2013
3	Formulation of Policy for ensuring legal entitlement to Slum Dwellers	6	Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for model legislation for States.	Obtaining Cabinet decision on Reforms.	Date	3	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	03/09/2013	100	3		03/09/2013
			Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for slums on Central Govt. Land	Obtaining Cabinet decision on Policy.	Date	3	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	03/09/2013	100	3		03/09/2013
			Launch of RAY/ JN- NURM - II.	Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Date	5	30/09/2013	15/10/2013	31/10/2013	01/11/2013	15/11/2013	03/09/2013	100	5		03/09/2013
4	Slum free City programme for inclusive urban growth	11	Finalization of guidelines and Toolkits for the Scheme.	Circulation of the Guidelines & Toolkits to all the States post launch of RAY	Date	4	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	15/01/2014	30/01/2014	27/09/2013	100	4		27/09/2013
			Redesigning Affordable Housing in partnership (AHIP) Scheme.	Formulation of Revised AHP Guidelines	Date	1	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	15/12/2013	31/12/2013	19/12/2013	67.5	0.68		19/12/2013
			Formulation of Slum-free City Plans.	Number of Slum free City/State Plan of Actions approved	Number	1	25	15	11	8	5	16	91	0.91		16

S. No.	Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Performance		As Approved by HPC
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	
5	Improving affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG	4	Scheme sanction, preparation of guidelines and signing of MOUs with Banks for Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) for sanction of housing loans.	Obtaining Scheme sanction and development of guidelines	Date	2	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	03/09/2013	100	2	03/09/2013
6	Providing shelters to urban homeless people	4	Construction of Shelters for Urban Homeless through the scheme of 'Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)'. Pursuing, obtaining and approving proposals from States for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new latrines.	No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year	Number	2	100000	80000	60000	40000	20000	339	0	0	339
7	Conversion of all reported dry latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	2	Finalization and circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM. Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned	Number	4	200	150	100	50	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Reducing urban poverty by facilitating Skill Training & Generation of Employment to urban poor.	15	Finalization and circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM. Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	Number of units to be sanctioned	Number	2	30000	20000	15000	10000	5000	25400	95.4	1.91	25400
9	Supporting support projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	2	Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor. Assistance for gainful self-employment. Assistance for gainful self-employment for Minority urban poor. Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	Circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM to all the States/UTs	Date	5	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	20/02/2014	10/03/2014	25/03/2014	20/12/2013	100	5	20/12/2013
			Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor.	Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	4	400000	350000	325000	300000	275000	683452	100	4	683452
			Assistance for gainful self-employment.	Placement of Skill trained persons	Number	2	120000	105000	97500	90000	82500	99922	83.23	1.66	99922
			Assistance for gainful self-employment for Minority urban poor.	Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	1	60000	52500	48750	45000	41250	85017	100	1	85017
			Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	Number of Persons assisted	Number	2	80000	75000	65000	55000	45000	76580	93.16	1.86	76580
			Assistance for gainful self-employment for Minority urban poor.	Number of Persons assisted	Number	1	12000	11250	9750	8250	6750	11763	96.84	0.97	11763
9	Supporting support projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	2	Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	Percentage of total Budgetary support of Ministry spent on development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim	Percent	2	10	7	5	3	2	8.84	96.13	1.92	8.84
10	Slum Redevelopment	9	Monitoring Completion of Houses under BSUP & IHSDP.	No. of Houses Completed during the year	Number	5	100000	90000	80000	70000	60000	97118	97.12	4.86	97118

S. No.	Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Achievement	Performance		As Approved by HPC
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Raw Score		Weighted Score		
			Compliance of Third Party Inspection Reports and Monitoring visits by Monitoring / Central TPM Agencies.	No. of such compliances	Number	4	600	550	500	450	400	472	74.4	2.98	472	
11	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) : 2007	2	To advocate Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP for adoption by States.	A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP	Date	2	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	22/07/2013	100	2		22/07/2013
12	To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty	7	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) – Scheme Rollout.	Number of officials trained at State/City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	5	1700	1400	1100	800	500	1762	100	5	1762	
			Evaluation of the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) component under SJSTRY.	Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSTRY	Date	2	28/02/2014	05/03/2014	15/03/2014	25/03/2014	31/03/2014	18/10/2013	100	2		18/10/2013
13	To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty.	5	RAY – Roll Out.	Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	3	1600	1500	1400	1300	1200	1800	100	3	1800	
			Evaluation of Training Programmes conducted under RAY.	75% of Participants find the Programmes useful and effective	Number	2	1200	1120	1060	960	800	1350	100	2	1350	
14	Implementation of RAY and AHIP Scheme for inclusive urban growth	5	Sanction of projects under RAY	Number of Dwellings Units (DUs) sanctioned under RAY.	number	4	150000	125000	100000	75000	50000	87554	75.02	3	87554	
			Sanction of Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHIP) scheme.	Number of Projects sanctioned.	number	1	10	8	6	4	2	6	80	0.8	6	

S. No.	Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Performance		As Approved by HPC
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	
*	Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2	05/03/2014	06/03/2014	07/03/2014	08/03/2014	11/03/2014	07/03/2014	80	1.6	09/03/2014
			Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1	01/03/2013	02/03/2013	03/03/2013	06/03/2013	07/03/2013	30/04/2013	100	1	30/04/2013
*	Transparency/Service delivery Ministry/Department	3	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' Charter (CCC)	% of implementation	%	2	100	95	90	85	80		N/A	N/A	
			Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	1	100	95	90	85	80		N/A	N/A	
*	Administrative Reforms	6	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	1	100	95	90	85	80	100	100	1	100
			Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	2	100	95	90	85	80		N/A	N/A	
			Identify, design and Implement major innovations.	Timely submission of Action Plan for enabling innovation	Date	2	15/05/2014	16/05/2014	19/05/2014	20/05/2014	21/05/2014		N/A	N/A	
			Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/ Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	1	24/03/2014	25/03/2014	26/03/2014	27/03/2014	28/03/2014		N/A	N/A	
*	Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness.	2	Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely updation of the strategy	Date	2	10/09/2013	17/09/2013	24/09/2013	01/10/2013	08/10/2013	10/01/2014	0	0	10/01/2014
*	Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	1	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60		N/A	N/A	
			Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60		N/A	N/A	
			Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60		N/A	N/A	

S. No.	Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		As Approved by HPC
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw Score	Weighted Score	
			Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60		N/A	N/A	
* Mandatory Objective(s)															
Total Composite Score: 76.14 PMD Composite: 76.10															

APPENDIX - XI

NATIONAL DECLARATION ON “URBAN GOVERNANCE AND HOUSING FOR ALL”

**NATIONAL DECLARATION
ON
“URBAN GOVERNANCE AND ‘HOUSING FOR ALL’”
Adopted on
3rd July, 2014**

**AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE NATIONAL CONCLAVE OF MINISTERS
AND WORKSHOP OF SECRETARIES
ON
“URBAN GOVERNANCE AND ‘HOUSING FOR ALL’: OPPORTUNITIES
AND CHALLENGES”**

The Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, in partnership with the Governments of State and Union Territories of the Republic of India, held a Conclave of Ministers of Housing & Urban Development of States and Union Territories and Workshop of State/UT Secretaries on “Urban Governance and ‘Housing For All’: Opportunities and Challenges” on 2nd and 3rd July, 2014.

Participated by over 250 delegates including Union, State and Union Territory Ministers for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, along with the respective State Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries for Housing & Urban Development, policy-specialists and experts comprising the delegates from Government of India, experts from State Level Nodal Agencies, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Housing Boards/Corporations, Slum Development Board/Authority, etc.

concluding therefrom that -

WHEREAS decent housing is recognized as a part of the dignity and indicator of quality of life of the individual and with the burgeoning population of cities and towns in India the gap between the supply and demand of the housing has been widening.

AND WHEREAS the total housing shortage was estimated to be 18.78 million as at the beginning of the 2012, and the projected shortage is estimated at 30 million by 2022, if not acted upon decisively.

AND WHEREAS housing and construction industry supports more than 250 ancillary industries and contributes nearly 9% to the GDP.

AND WHEREAS the Government of India aspires to provide "Housing For All" by 2022 (the Goal), the year in which the Republic of India will celebrate its 75th year of Independence.

AND WHEREAS the achievement of this goal requires cooperation among the Central Government, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies, Parastatal agencies, Financial institutions, the Private sector, Civil Society/ NGOs etc.

AND WHEREAS special emphasis has to be laid on EWS and LIG and other vulnerable sections of society such as Slum dwellers, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Senior citizens, Persons with disabilities, Widows etc.

AND WHEREAS the Government of India recognizes need for sustainable livelihoods opportunities for urban poor to eliminate poverty in the country.

AND UPON having met at the National Conclave of Ministers of Housing & Urban Development of States and Administrators of Union Territories and Workshop of Administrative Secretaries on “Urban Governance and Housing For All: Opportunities and Challenges” on the 2nd and 3rd day of July, 2014

AND UPON deliberated at length on the means to achieve the said goal, now, therefore, the Ministries of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and the Departments of Housing and Urban Development of all State Governments & Union Territories of India,

affirming their commitment and hereby resolve

THAT Government of India and States shall join together to provide guidance alongside fiscal and non-fiscal support to achieve the goal of “Housing For All” by 2022.

THAT Government of India, will rationalize approval processes and fund flows to States and Union Territories for Government of India Schemes and Projects.

THAT Government of India, State Governments and Union Territories will empower the third tier of governments (ULBs) as envisaged in the Seventy-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will make all efforts to encourage and involve all stakeholders for Affordable Housing to achieve goal of “Housing For All” by 2022.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will make efforts to encourage Affordable Housing and will prepare a Comprehensive Housing Policy, if not already notified.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will complete ongoing works of Affordable Housing along with allied infrastructure under various schemes of Government of India and State Governments expeditiously and allot those houses to beneficiaries.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will make efforts to encourage EWS/LIG housing by examining the possibility of liberal FAR/FSI, Density, Ground Coverage along with TDR and examining the concept of deemed building permissions for pre-approved standard lay out plans and building type plans.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will take up the amendment of Rental Laws to balance the interests of owner and tenant with an objective to encourage Rental Housing in urban areas.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will endeavour to implement single window scheme for approval of lay-out and building permission in all ULBs.

THAT the States and Union Territories, will endeavour to expeditiously prepare statutory spatial/Master Plans for cities and towns and regions, with reservation of zones for Affordable Housing

THAT the States and Union Territories, will make all efforts to improve livelihoods of the urban poor with special focus on their skill development to eliminate urban poverty.

THAT the concerned will ensure peoples' participation in governance, maintenance of public amenities, transparency in the system, and accountability for proper growth of cities.

THAT the concerned pledge to provide basic amenities like better roads, transport, sanitation, drinking water, and ensure poverty elimination through skill development.

THAT all concerned resolve to actively consider implementing the 25-point Reforms Agenda, through policy measures and legislation, if required, enumerated by the Union Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation Minister, Shri. M. Venkaiah Naidu, in his inaugural speech.

THAT all concerned unanimously agree to work together to achieve the target of "Housing For All" by the year 2022



(M. Venkaiah Naidu)

Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Government of India, For and on behalf of the Delegates of the Conclave of Ministers
of Housing & Urban Development of States and Union Territories Workshop of
State/UT Secretaries on "Urban Governance and 'Housing For All': Opportunities and
Challenges" on the
3rd day of July, 2014



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