



Annual Report 2013-2014



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



Annual Report

2013-2014



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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	Low 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
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 is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, implementation of the plan scheme, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for adopting general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban 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.

The Ministry has a business allocation that is fairly focused, being the formulation of housing policy and programmes, the implementation of specific programmes of Urban Employment (UE) and Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) and policy, planning and monitoring of matters related to human settlements and urban development “including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhompri 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 Secretariat

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

In the 10 years of the existence of this Ministry, the Government’s vision and policy towards urban development has seen considerable change. The emphasis of the 11th Plan on inclusive and equitable 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 Low 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 SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households and the physically challenged. 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 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 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 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.

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. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a “Slum Free India” with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation 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.



Presentation of Awards to States, UTs and Cities by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India on January 21, 2014

2. Administration

The organisational chart of the Ministry is at Appendix 1. Secretary (HUPA) is assisted by three Joint Secretaries and one Economic Adviser. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation 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 appropriate chapters.

Shri Ajay Maken was the Cabinet Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation upto 16.6.2013. Dr. Kumari Girija Vyas assumed charge as Cabinet Minister of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 17th June 2013. Shri Arun Kumar Misra was Secretary (HUPA) upto 28.02.2014. He was succeeded by Smt. Anita Agnihotri who assumed charge on 01.03.2014 as Secretary of this Ministry.

The subjects allocated to this Ministry are given in Appendix 2. Names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and other offices under the Ministry are given in Appendix 3. Details

of group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry, the PSUs and Autonomous Bodies are given in Appendix 4.

2.1 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 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Demand-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 2013-14 (Plan) and (Non Plan) and Budget Estimates, 2014-15 are given in Table-1.

Table 1

(Rupees in crores)

		BE 2013-14			RE 2013-14			BE 2014-15		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
(a)	Revenue	1460.00	8.02	1468.02	1200.00	7.72	1207.72	6000.00	8.62	6008.62
(b)	Capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1460.00	8.02	1468.02	1200.00	7.72	1207.72	6000.00	8.62	6008.62

2.2 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.

2.3 OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit Objections as on March 2014 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix 8. There is no pending audit para of C&AG reports as on 31.03.2014 (Appendix 9).

2.4 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.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas September, 2013 (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) 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 for both the Ministries. 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.

Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to the non-Hindi knowing employees and Hindi typing/Hindi stenography trainings to the typists/stenos in a phased manner. During the period under review two stenographers were under training of Hindi stenography.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected one office under its control. Five sections of the Ministry were inspected, one Hindi Workshop was organized during the year.

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

2.5 PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the period 2013-14, 240 Questions

were answered by the Ministry, which included 28 Starred Questions, on various subjects dealt 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 2013-14:

Name of Organization	Period
Lakshadweep Building Development Board	2011-12 2012-13
Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	2013-14
Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2013-14
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	2012-13
Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	2012-13
Hindustan Prefab Limited	2012-13
Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	2011-12 2012-13

2.6 COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

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

1. Smt Nisha Singh, JS & MD (JNNURM)	Head
2. Ms Radha Rani, Under Secretary	Member Secretary
3. Shri Prem Narayan, Director	Member
4. Smt Alka Selot Asthana, Director (RAY & JNNURM)	Member
5. Smt Shobana Mathew, Under Secretary	Member
6. Smt Lalita Sen Joshua, Representative from YWCA, New Delhi	Member

In so far as the Ministries of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation / Urban Development are concerned, no complaints of sexual harassment were reported to the Committee during the period.

2.7 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.

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

Ministry of HUPA monitors implementation of Government orders regarding reservation 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 6 and Appendix 7, respectively.

2.9 VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2013-14

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.

2.10 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 Director/DS (Admn.), 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 31/12/2012	25
No. of grievances received during the year	233
No. of grievances disposed of during the year	82
No. of grievances pending as on 31/03/2014	176

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.

2.11 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>.

2.12 EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE-MEN

Details relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry are given in Appendix 5.

2.13 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 prepare 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 2013 – 14 on the website www.mhupa.gov.in. The RFD of this Ministry for the year 2013-14 and also the corresponding achievements are given at Appendix 10.

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 Of-ficers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Shri K.K. Roy Deputy Secretary (A&C)	333-C, Nirman Bhawan New Delhi Tele No. 23062923
2.	Housing & Urban Development Corpora-tion Ltd.	Shri S. S. Gaur, Executive Director (Law)	HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Cen-tre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-02. Tel No. 24649610 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 11001. Tel No. 23717249 Website:- www.cgewho.nic.in
4.	National Building Organization	Shri Animesh Bharti, Director	NBO, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel No. 23061940 Website:- www.nbo.nic.in
5.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Sh. N.L.Manjoka, Chairman & Manag-ing Director	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	Dr. M. L. Khurana, MD	NCHFII, 6A/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 Tel No. 26491736/26490535 Website:- www.nchfindia.net

3. Schemes and Programmes

3.1 SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)/ NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched by the Government of India on 01.12.1997 by subsuming the earlier three urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). The SJSRY was comprehensively revamped w.e.f. 2009-10 with following components:

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has 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 will also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.

The NULM has six major components:

1. **Social Mobilizations and Institution Development (SM&ID):** NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.
2. **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.
3. **Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P):** NULM will focus on providing assistance for skill development / up-grading of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment, or better salaried employment.
4. **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.
5. **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.

- 6. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):** Under this component, the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services will be supported.

enhanced during the last 5 years and current financial year so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty.

Year	Allocation (Rupees in Crore)
2008-2009	545.00
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	587.96
2011-2012	800.50
2012-2013	838.00
2013-2014	950.00

CENTRAL FUND ALLOCATION UNDER SJSRY/NULM

The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been comprehensively

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



Group micro-enterprise set up under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

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

S l . No.	COUNTRY AS A WHOLE Cumulative details (since 1997-98 till 2013-14)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM since 1997-1998 (including opening balance) (<i>Rs. in Crore</i>)	5625.20
2.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (<i>Rs. in Crore</i>)	4988.62
3.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (<i>Rs. in Crore</i>)	636.58
4.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro-enterprises	15,75,328
5.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	1,39,248
6.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of micro-enterprises	6,75,429
7.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	37,37,669
8.	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	11,13,469

Sl. No.	FINANCIAL PROGRESS (from 1 st Jan. 2013 to 31 st March, 2014)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (<i>Rs. in Crore</i>)	989.96

Sl. No.	PHYSICAL PROGRESS (from 1 st Jan. 2013 to 31 st March, 2014)	
1.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	132109
2.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	76237
3.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	534846
4.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	960586



**Skill Training under Swarn
Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

3.2 SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP) & TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP) UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY) / NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

The revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and the recently launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) lay special focus on person belonging to SC & ST. They provide that the SCs & STs 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 SCs & STs under SJSRY/NULM has been made from 2011-2012.

Financial and Physical achievements under SCSP and TSP (for year 2011-12 and 2012-13) are as under:-

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)				
	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
Year	Allocation	Released	Individual & Group Self Employment	Skill Training
2011-12	220.28	220.28	14,996	60,843
2012-13	227.03	215.91	18,420	79,553

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)				
	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
Year	Allocation	Released	Individual & Group Self Employment	Skill Training
2011-12	23.50	23.50	3,281	15,382
2012-13	23.78	24.46	3,920	27,992

Financial and Physical achievements under SCSP and TSP from 1st Jan. 2013 to 31st March, 2014 is as under:-

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)				
	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	Individual & Group Self Employment	Skill Training
	360.37	264.29	29,034	1,75,518

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)				
	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	Individual & Group Self Employment	Skill Training
	37.37	27.10	6,078	38,090

3.3 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY) / NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

For Individual and Group Self-Employment and Skill Training components of the SJSRY/NULM, a special provision of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. For the period of 1st Jan. 2013 to 31st March, 2014, under Individual and Group Self-Employment out of total 127606 beneficiaries, 872 belong to disabled category, which is about 0.68% of the total beneficiaries assisted. Under Skill Training programme, out of total 929001 beneficia-

ries, 2537 belong to disabled category, which is about 0.27%.

With regard to Budget allocation for the disabled, it may be mentioned that there is no separate earmarking of budget for the disabled categories under SJSRY/NULM. The allocation under the SJSRY/NULM is a pool of funds meant for utilization under its various components.

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

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

I. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) / National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

- (i) 15% of financial and physical targets under SJSRY/NULM are earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.
- (ii) During 1st Jan. 2013 to 31st March 2014, as per the information received from the States/UTs, against the physical target of assisting 17750 minority urban poor in setting up individual enterprises, the achievement is 24113 (135.85%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 115000 minority urban poor, achievement is 144007 (125.22%). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 9554.78 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor is Rs. 7904.88 Lakhs (82.73%).

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

- (i) 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).
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) As on 31-03-2014, under BSUP, out of the total 519 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 28569.88 Crore, 108 projects costing Rs. 6813.03 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 23.85% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.
- (iv) As on 31-03-2014, under IHSDP, out of the total 1070 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 11881.52 Crore, 144 projects

costing Rs. 2237.06 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 19.15% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

III. Rajiv Rinn Yojana

Guidelines of Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) 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.



Shopping Complex for rehabilitation of evicted hawkers at Khowai Nagar panchayat, Agartala under 10% LS Scheme for North Eastern States

3.5. 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.

The 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 Sub-section (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.

- (i) The Act provides for constitution of a Town Vending Committee 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) Thus the mechanism is to provide universal coverage, by protecting the street vendors from harassment and promoting their livelihoods.
 - (ix) 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.
 - (x) 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.
 - (xi) 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.
 - (xii) 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.
 - (xiii) 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.
 - (xiv) 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.
 - (xv) 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.
 - (xvi) 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.

(xvii) 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.



Fish and Prawn sales centre at Udupi, Karnataka



Regional Workshop with Key State and City level Officials of North Eastern States on operationalizing National Urban Livelihood Mission on 9-10 October, 2013 at Guwahati

3.6 PROJECTS/SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN STATES INCLUDING SIKKIM, UNDER 10% LUMP SUM PROVISION EARMARKED FOR THE 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% Lumpsum 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. The Ministry of HUPA has issued revised detailed Operational Guidelines for the scheme in 2011-12.

Under the scheme, the States are required to prepare towns-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 re-development, multipurpose resource centres, working women hostels, etc. are some of the areas which are covered under the scheme.

The cost of the projects is shared by the Central and State Governments in ratio of 90:10. However, in case of projects to be executed by Central Governments agency, the sanctioning committee may provide enhanced 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 instalments, depending upon the physical and financial progress and fulfillment of the provisions of the GFRs, 2005.

Apart from the monitoring of the scheme by the Secretary (HUPA) at regular intervals, 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
Total	677.77

Total Project sanctioned under the Scheme	115
Total completed projects	60
Ongoing projects	55

Progress from 1st Jan, 2013 to 31st March, 2014:

Total Funds released	85.57
No. of new projects sanctioned	07

3.7 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION: BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP) AND INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)

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.

Mission

The focus is on reform-driven integrated and planned development of cities/towns with efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery Mechanisms, provision of basic services including improved housing to urban poor,

community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

Mission Highlights

- Largest urban programme in India ever launched.
- Reform-driven.
- Central support to leverage State share/Municipal share/Beneficiary contribution/Public-private partnerships.
- Total Central support of more than Rs. 50,000 crore committed for 2005-12.
- Support for BSUP & IHSDP is more than Rs. 23,000 crore.

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components envisage 3 key Pro-poor Reforms. These are:

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

Progress in respect of JNNURM

Under BSUP 65 select cities in the country are covered and the remaining cities are covered under IHSDP. Under BSUP scheme, 519 projects have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 28,569.90 crore for construction of 968,486 Dwelling Units (DUs). Under IHSDP scheme, 1070 projects in 910 cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 11,681.51 crores for construction of 552,288 Dwelling

Units (DUs). As on 31.03.2014 out of the total sanctioned 15,20,774 houses, 803,453 houses have been constructed and 580,030 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries. Out of central ACA for these projects of Rs. 21594.83 crore, 17117.99 crore has been disbursed to states. Under BSUP & IHSDP, 803,453 DUs were completed and 361,434 DUs were brought under progress. GoI also extended Mission period upto 31.03.2015 to complete ongoing work.



Construction of market complex for rehabilitation of vendors at Deragaon, Assam under 10% LS Scheme for North Eastern States



Construction of Shopping Complex for rehabilitation of evicted hawkers at Belonia Nagar panchayat, Agartala under 10% LS Scheme for North Eastern States

3.8 RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

Introduction

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.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a “Slum Free India” with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- Improving and provisioning of housing, basic civic infrastructure and social amenities in intervened slums.
- Enabling reforms to address some of the causes leading to creation of slums.
- Facilitating a supportive environment for expanding institutional credit linkages for the urban poor.
- Institutionalizing mechanisms for prevention of slums including creation of affordable housing stock.
- Strengthening institutional and human resource capacities at the Municipal, City and State levels through comprehensive capacity building and strengthening of resource networks.
- Empowering community by ensuring their participation at every stage of decision making through strengthening and nurturing Slum Dwellers’ Association/ Federations.

Scope:

- RAY provides financial support to States/ UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Central Government Agencies for providing housing and improvement of basic civic infrastructure and social amenities in each selected slums.
- Rental and transit housing is admissible under the scheme. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of assets created under this scheme is also eligible for funding.
- RAY also extends financial support to States for creation of affordable housing stock through public-private partnership (PPP) under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component of the scheme.

Coverage:

RAY covers all cities and towns. The selection of cities/towns for seeking assistance under the scheme is made by the States in consultation with the Centre. The Guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) have the provision to cover all slums within a city, whether notified or non-notified (including identified and recognized), whether on lands belonging to Central Government or its Undertakings, Autonomous bodies created under the Act of Parliament, State Government or its Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies or any other public agency and private sector.

The cities and towns covered under preparatory phase of RAY are automatically included under implementation phase of RAY. States/ UTs are required to include District headquarters, cities of religious, historic, cultural, heritage and tourist importance, other cities

with due consideration to the criterion of pace of growth of the city, of slums within the city or predominance of SC/ST/minority population/ other vulnerable section of the society. RAY is also applicable to “urbanized villages” inside the planning area of the city.

Implementation Strategy:

Two step implementation strategy is adopted i.e. preparation of Slum-free City Plans of Action (SFCPoAs) on ‘whole city’ basis and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on ‘whole slum’ basis for selected slums. RAY envisages involvement of community at each stage, from planning through implementation and post-project sustenance, necessitating that the designing of slum development is done with people’s participation, which will lead to community ownership and sustainability of the scheme. It would be essential for the implementing agencies to establish the structures necessary for community participation in various processes and activities under the Scheme.

Financial Support:

Under this phase central support is available at 50% for larger towns with population more than 5 lakhs and 75% for smaller towns with population less than 5 lakh. For North-Eastern and Special Category States, the Central share is 80%. Cost ceiling applicable for smaller towns is Rs. 4 lakh and for larger towns and cities with population more than 5 Lakhs & North-Eastern and Special Category States irrespective of their population, is Rs. 5 lakh.

Reforms:

- RAY is a reform linked scheme and includes four mandatory reforms which are: (i) giving long term, mortgageable,

renewable leasehold rights to slum dwellers, (ii) reserving 15% of FAR/FSI or 35% of DU for EWS, (iii) reserving 25% of municipal budget to provide basic services to the urban poor and (iv) establishment of municipal cadre to deal with issues of slums and urban poor.

- RAY also includes optional reforms which are formulation of affordable housing policy for the State, streamlining building plan sanction processes and procedures, inclusive master plan zoning and amendments in Rent Control act. States/UTs complying with these optional reforms will be eligible for additional funding under the Reform Incentive Fund after 3 years of the scheme.

Innovative Projects:

10% of the RAY allocation is kept for the innovative projects and the projects for slum development / relocation for the slums on Central Government land or land owned by its agencies; autonomous bodies etc.

Progress in respect of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

A total of 166 Pilot DPRs with a total project cost of Rs. 6472.06 crore involving Central Share Rs.3531.18 crore for construction/upgradation of 1,20,912 DUs have been approved till date. Rs.867.78 Crore has been released as 1st installment till date.

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

Under Affordable Housing, a total of 11 projects of 2 States (Karnataka & Rajasthan) for construction of 6768 DUs have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme. The 1st installment of Rs.3.08 crore has been released.

Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF)

A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund has been created to guarantee the lending agencies for loans to new EWS/LIG borrowers in urban areas seeking individual housing loans not exceeding a sum of 5 lakh for a housing unit of size upto 430 sqft (40 sqm) carpet areas without any third party guarantee or collateral security, CRGF with a proposed corpus of Rs. 1000 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan has also

been created under RAY. The fund is operated by National Housing Bank. As on date, 44 Members Landing Institutions have executed the Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs) with CRGFT. An amount of Rs. 50 crores was released to NHB in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 100 crores has been released to NHB in the year 2013-14.

Guidelines:

This Ministry has issued RAY Scheme Guidelines, AHP Scheme Guidelines and 8 other operational guidelines as follows:

- Guidelines for preparation of Slum-free City Plan of Action
- Guidelines for GIS Mapping, MIS and GIS-MIS integration
- Guidelines for Community Participation
- Guidelines for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)
- Guidelines for Social Audit
- Guidelines for Capacity Building
- Guidelines on Reforms

These Guidelines may be accessed at <http://mhupa.gov.in>

Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 35,810 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan under JNNURM [including for RAY].

3.9 URBAN INSTITUTE OF INDIA (UII)

Government of India has approved setting up of Urban Institute of India (UII) as an Autonomous institution as public private partnership with 50% contribution each from the Government of India and private sector as a not-for-profit institution to be registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The UII is envisaged to conduct policy research in issues related to urbanization and provide inputs to various tiers of Government. UII is expected to augment Capacity Building initiatives in urban sector, design and implementation support to cities as they evolve. In this

regard, Shri Adi Godrej has been appointed as the Chairman of the Governing Board, UII and McKinsey & Co. has been appointed as the Knowledge Partner for setting up of UII.

A Steering Committee has been constituted under the Chairman, Governing Board, UII to work as the first General Body of the Society and also appoint first Governing Board. The Steering Committee will also be registering UII as Society. The processes of registration of UII under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 is underway.

3.10 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Aims and Objectives

The Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD) Project is Technical Assistance Credit in the amount of USD 60 million, funded by the World Bank and implemented jointly by the Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The project was signed in December 2011 for five years i.e. till June 30, 2016.

The project's objective is to assist select urban local bodies to improve their systems and skills with respect to urban management and urban poverty reduction by:

- Assisting selected states and urban local bodies to operationalize/institutionalize urban reform agenda;
- Strengthening policy, institutional reform and improve procedures; and
- Improving skills in the areas of governance, planning, service delivery and municipal financial management.

Intended outputs:

Following are the specific sub-components agreed under the project:

- Challenge Fund for Urban Poverty Alleviation:- Grant for innovative projects and replication of best practices.
- Creation of a Practitioners Network:- To foster knowledge through information exchange and learning amongst urban local bodies by creating a forum.
- Formation of National Level Training Institute:- To provide high-quality policy, research, technical advice and capacity building.
- Poverty Reduction Strategies ensuring community engagement.

Progress during 13-14

- Assistance in finalisation of operations manual and operationalising Challenge Fund.
- Supported in development of concept notes, strategy papers, and guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

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

SNPUPR is a joint initiative of MoHUPA and U.K. Govt.. The project cost of DFID is 14.5 million pounds. Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR) project seeks to support the Government of India's (GoI) response to the twin challenges of tackling increasing urban poverty and strengthening local government capacity. Duration of the Project is from July 2010 to June 2015.

Following broad support activities are undertaken under the Project:

- Institutional co-ordination for effective implementation of national policies and programmes between various ministries and governments.
- Policy and Programme Support Unit (PPSU) for supporting MoHUPA in developing and disseminating policy on urban poverty reduction and pro-poor governance.
- Capacity Building activities for states and city governments.

Key achievements during the period April 2013 to May 2014

- Support in drafting the Policy notes, Cabinet notes, EFC and guidelines for schemes of RAY, AHP, NULM and RRY
- For setting up of Urban Institute of India (UII).
- For Model Property Rights.
- For Slum Rehabilitation Projects for ECB and for FDI.
- For the Urban Housing Fund.
- Preparation of Model State Housing Policy.

Support in organising events:

- Supporting Ministry in Roll-out of its schemes.
- Conference and Important Meetings / Events facilitated and supported:
 - Joint Group Meeting on Human Settlements, IBSA.
 - State Secretaries Meeting on new schemes.
 - Meeting with Banks and Financial Institutions.
 - Affordable Housing Symposium.
 - Housing policies and single window clearances for building plan.
 - Release of Pilot Index of HSUI.
 - UII Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony.
 - Award Ceremony

Support for preparation of Legislations/ Acts

- Street Vendors Bill.
- Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013.
- Model Property Rights Act, Model Residential Tenancy Act, Model Provisions for Reservation of land/FAR for EWS/LIG Housing.

Support for coordinating the Capacity Building efforts.

Study and Research activities were undertaken under the direction of Ministry on topics of PPP, Tenure Policies, Barriers to urban poor, urban growth and social mobilisation.

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 2013-2014 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 2013-14 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 2013-14 under 20-Point Programme under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	
		Target	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	6600	7984
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300	28
3	Assam	3500	0
4	Bihar	2400	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1500	3212
6	Goa	150	134
7	Gujarat	5400	2664
8	Haryana	2100	1499
9	Himachal Pradesh	200	187
10	Jammu & Kashmir	650	721
11	Jharkhand	1800	76
12	Karnataka	5300	8060
13	Kerala	3000	2602
14	Madhya Pradesh	4800	11744
15	Maharashtra	11900	12957
16	Manipur	700	517
17	Meghalaya	450	6
18	Mizoram	500	207
19	Nagaland	500	120
20	Odisha	1900	1924
21	Punjab	3000	76
22	Rajasthan	3900	4843
23	Sikkim	150	27
24	Tamil Nadu	8500	11276
25	Tripura	750	6

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	
		Target	Achievement
26	Uttaranchal	700	1124
27	Uttar Pradesh	9400	6943
28	West Bengal	7400	6478
29	A & N Islands	50	35
30	Chandigarh	200	163
31	D & N Haveli	50	0
32	Daman & Diu	50	0
33	Delhi	2000	127
34	Puducherry	200	94
	Grand Total	90000	85834

Table-5: Targets and achievements for the year 2013-14 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 (2013-14)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For 2013-14		For the year 2013-14		For the year 2013-14	
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	7054	716	3558	2583	10612	3299
3	Arunachal Pradesh	137	-	21	-	158	0
4	Assam	492	0	104	591	596	591
5	Bihar	26	48	862	397	887	445
6	Chandigarh (UT)	2372	0	0	0	2372	0
7	Chattisgarh	1767	432	2045	2708	3812	3140
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	2	0	2	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	12194	0	0	0	12194	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	2422	8192	684	4640	3106	12832
13	Haryana	94	0	364	550	458	550
14	Himanchal Pradesh	47	136	175	337	222	473
15	J&K	168	237	692	2311	860	2548
16	Jharkhand	715	594	875	1892	1589	2486
17	Karnataka	961	2616	492	2050	1453	4666

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2013-14)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For 2013-14		For the year 2013-14		For the year 2013-14	
18	Kerala	729	1496	660	1431	1389	2927
19	LakshaDweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	5108	2720	2224	3232	7331	5952
21	Maharashtra	6790	5459	5571	8094	12362	13553
22	Manipur	315	710	96	50	411	760
23	Meghalaya	126	0	215	0	341	0
24	Mizoram	256	530	199	668	455	1198
25	Nagaland	65	930	64	265	129	1195
26	Odisha	257	486	1304	3014	1562	3500
27	Puducherry (UT)	224	0	58	72	281	72
28	Punjab	962	784	985	348	1947	1132
29	Rajasthan	1651	317	4828	4699	6478	5016
30	Sikkim	39	0	10	39	49	39
31	Tamil Nadu	7925	6433	1111	2749	9036	9182
32	Tripura	0	0	35	452	35	452
33	Uttar Pradesh	4471	4486	5307	3685	9778	8171
34	Uttaranchal	103	64	588	132	692	196
35	West Bengal	7951	17384	1454	2946	9405	20330
Grand Total		65418	54770	34582	49935	100000	104705

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 (2013-14)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For 2013-14		For the year 2013-14		For the year 2013-14	
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	10581	1074	5337	3875	15918	4949
3	Arunachal Pradesh	205	0	32	0	237	0
4	Assam	737	0	156	887	893	887

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for no. of urban poor families assisted under 7-Point Charter (2013-14)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		For 2013-14		For the year 2013-14		For the year 2013-14	
5	Bihar	38	72	1293	596	1331	668
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3558	0	0	0	3558	0
7	Chattisgarh	2650	648	3067	4062	5717	4710
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	3	0	3	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	18290	0	0	0	18290	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	3633	12288	1026	6960	4659	19248
13	Haryana	141	0	546	825	687	825
14	Himanchal Pradesh	70	204	262	506	332	710
15	J&K	252	356	1037	3467	1290	3822
16	Jharkhand	1072	891	1312	2838	2384	3729
17	Karnataka	1442	3924	737	3075	2180	6999
18	Kerala	1093	2244	990	2147	2083	4391
19	LakshaDweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	7661	4080	3336	4848	10997	8928
21	Maharashtra	10186	8189	8357	12141	18543	20330
22	Manipur	472	1065	144	75	616	1140
23	Meghalaya	189	0	323	0	512	0
24	Mizoram	384	795	298	1002	683	1797
25	Nagaland	97	1395	96	398	193	1793
26	Odisha	386	729	1956	4521	2345	5250
27	Puducherry (UT)	336	0	86	108	422	108
28	Punjab	1443	1176	1477	522	2920	1698
29	Rajasthan	2476	476	7241	7049	9717	7524
30	Sikkim	58	0	16	59	74	59
31	Tamil Nadu	11888	9650	1666	4124	13555	13773
32	Tripura	0	0	52	678	52	678
33	Uttar Pradesh	6707	6729	7960	5528	14667	12257
34	Uttaranchal	155	96	883	198	1038	294
35	West Bengal	11926	26076	2181	4419	14107	30495
Grand Total		98126	82155	51873	74903	150000	157058

3.13 NATIONAL URBAN HOUSING AND 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. The Policy and the actionable points had been put on the website of the Ministry.

Further, 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 and also a State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan. The High Level Monitoring Committee set up under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for periodic review and implementation of the NUHHP, 2007 has desired that the States should be encouraged to prepare their own State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP). 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

The MoHUPA held a one day National Symposium on Affordable Housing on the 22nd of July 2013, in Hall no. 4, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Symposium was chaired by Dr. (Ms) Girija Vyas, Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The symposium was attended by over 200 delegates from various parts of the country including Ministers of Housing/ Urban Development/ Planning from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand, and Principal Secretaries & Secretaries of State/UT Urban Development/Housing Departments, Municipal Commissioners, and other key officials from Municipal Corporations, Vice Chairpersons of Urban Development Authorities, representatives from the Line Ministries & Autonomous organizations, Officials from Banks and HFCs, Representatives of Industry and Professional Associations. In addition representatives from Academic and Research Institutes, NGOs/ CBOs, and Consulting Organizations were present in large number.

This Ministry also developed a Model State Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas and asked for comments of various stakeholders. The comments have been received from different stakeholders and are being compiled. Suggestions will be incorporated in the draft Policy and circulated to the States for incorporation upon approval of the Cabinet.

States that have prepared their SUHHPs might need to revise in view of the emerging developments in the last five years and those without, will need to prepare afresh. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been receiving requests from State Governments to provide technical and financial assistance for Preparation of State

Housing and Habitat Policy. In order to take this forward, a full-day workshop was held on December 16, 2013 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by over 60 stakeholders and focused on the way

forward with the preparation of SUHHPs. The Ministry plans to support willing States in preparation of SUHHPs or updating their existing ones.

3.14 RAJIV RINN YOJANA (RRY) INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME OF HOUSING FOR THE URBAN POOR (ISHUP)

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 vide Case No.244/CCEA/2008 dated 26.12.2008. The objective of the scheme was to create an enabling and a supportive environment for expanding credit flow to the housing sector and increasing 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 with just over 14,300 beneficiaries covered with an expenditure of Rs. 1783 lakhs.

The year-wise progress of ISHUP scheme during last five financial years is as given in Table-7.

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 beneficiaries; 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. Also, low targets which could not draw sufficient interest among key players including banks, State governments and beneficiaries.

The Central Steering Committee constituted in the Ministry to suggest the revamping of the scheme had recommended urgent need to increase the loan amount from the current Rs. 1 lakhs to at least 4-5 lakhs with interest subsidy of 5%. The same has been seconded by the Committee constituted by the Ministry to suggest modifications to the ISHUP scheme.

During April 2012, the Standing Committee of Parliament on Urban Development while examining the demands for grants of the Ministry for the year 2012-13 had recommended that the current loan ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh is insufficient to construct or purchase any house in the urban areas and therefore had strongly recommended that the loan needs to be increased to at least Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address to the Nation on 15th August 2012 announced that "to provide housing for our poor brothers and

sisters residing in urban areas of our country, we will soon launch the Rajiv Housing Loan Scheme. Under this Scheme, people belonging to the economically weaker sections (EWS) will be given relief on interest for housing loans of less than Rs. 5 Lakh”.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 03rd September, 2013 has decided to continue the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and rename it as the Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY). Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) is an instrument to address the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas, through enhanced credit flow. It is also formulated to channelize institutional credit to the poorer segments of the society and increasing home ownership in the country along with addressing housing shortage. This scheme is being implemented as a stand-alone Central Sector Scheme in the 12th Plan period with a target of 10 lakh urban poor residing in towns and cities across the country including slum and non slum dwellers. The proposed outlay under RRY is worked out at approximately Rs. 3,850.00 Cr for the 12th Plan period. Committed liability for the succeeding Plan periods is estimated to be Rs. 14, 000 cr. (up to 16th Plan period).

RRY provides for interest subsidy of 5% (500 basis points) on loans granted to EWS and LIG categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones. Loan upper limit Rs 5 lakh for EWS and 8 lakh for LIG; interest subsidy would, however, be limited to the first Rs 5 lakh of the loan amount, in case the loan exceeds this amount.

Rajiv Rinn Yojana is a target driven scheme. A target to benefit 2,50,000 eligible persons was assigned to different States in FY 2013-14.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) have been designated as the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for the Scheme. These both CNAs reimburse the interest subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs, Banks and Housing Finance Corporations) with respect to loan disbursed by PLIs to the beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 25 crore each has been released to both the CNAs for onward release to PLIs in order to settle the interest subsidy against the loan disbursed under RRY. Till date, no progress has been intimated by both the CNAs regarding release of interest subsidy under RRY.



Construction of 4 storied RCC building for LIG category at Borsojai, Guwahati under 10% LS Scheme for North Eastern States

Table-7: Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last five financial years

(in lakh)

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52	4308	473.86
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	270	24.34	3267	735.49
	Karnataka	623	77.21		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		
	Tamil Nadu	228	65.23		
	Rajasthan	685	234.28		
	Kerala	1072	305.66		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	50	4.45	339	64.00
	Karnataka	130	9.67		
	Kerala	41	8.80		
	Tamil Nadu	03	0.72		
	Rajasthan	99	35.01		
	Madhya Pradesh	16	5.35		
Total				14304	1786.82

3.15 REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT 2013

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had drafted Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with all stakeholders to establish uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transaction (buying or selling), and to provide 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.

Objectives of the Draft 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.

Streamlining the Plan Approval Process in the Real Estate Projects

Committee for Streamlining Approval Procedure for Real Estate Projects (SAP-REP) was constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in April, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhanendra Kumar, Former Chairman, Competition Commission of India with Joint Secretary, Housing as the Member Convenor to study various successful models in various States in India & international best practices and to suggest a methodology for fast track Central/State building clearances. The committee submitted its report to MoHUPA in March, 2013 with various recommendations for streamlining, presented as six pillars. They are- Compendium of process and timelines for all Central & State approvals, Review of existing procedures and sharing best practices, Single Window or 'One-Stop Shop' enabled by IT, Transparency, predictability and accountability to protect consumer interest, Special dispensation for affordable housing and Capacity building across public and private sector (training, empowering or empanelling 'competent professionals' to augment capacity)

MoHUPA has already approved the report and circulated it by uploading in Ministry's website. It considered a few broad categories of reforms out of the recommendations of the committee and already incorporated them in the Guidelines for Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme under Rajiv Awas Yojana as below:

- States and Cities may streamline processes of giving clearances and approvals of affordable housing projects and ensure that such approvals are given within a stipulated maximum time, say 60 days.

MoHUPA has also proposed some reforms to the States incorporating in the Model State Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas, they are:

- Endeavour to establish a Single Window Clearance cell with an aim to provide building permits within <60 days> from the date of application.
- Issue simplified set of regulations and procedures for issue of such permits.
- Develop an online/e-enabled and transparent Single Window Approval System for fast-track clearances and to track applications.
- Set up a Nodal Agency for implementation of the policy to be constituted which will oversee and coordinate fast track clearance for Affordable Housing projects.
- Set up an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, to meet regularly to monitor progress in streamlining building approvals.
- Provide for special dispensation for affordable housing projects and green housing projects.
- Institute annual awards for the best performing cities/towns for successful implementation of the same.

With the objective of having a uniform, consistent transparent building plan approval system across the country, MoHUPA is planning to develop a Automated Single-window Web-based Approval System (ASWAS) by studying various successful models already developed and implemented in cities in India. The system which will be scalable both horizontally and vertically and capable of allowing ULBs to customize as per their Development Control Rules (DCR) will be distributed to the willing States free of cost. MoHUPA is planning to develop and implement 'ASWAS' as pilot project in cities of willing States/UTs and already

letters have been sent to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to give their formal consent for piloting. After successful completion of pilot phase, the system will be replicated in other States and MoHUPA will provide various supports in adopting 'ASWAS'.

Promotion of Rental Housing:

Task Force on Rental Housing (TFRH) was constituted in August, 2012 under the chairpersonship of Shri Jaitirth Rao. It had presented the draft report titled as "Report on Policy and Interventions to Spur Growth of Rental Housing in India" to the Hon'ble Minister, HUPA in August 2013.

As a way forward, Ministry has circulated the Draft Report to the respective Central Ministries and States/UTs for comments and suggestions on the recommendations of the task force and its applicability. The said report has also been uploaded in Ministry's website for wider public comments during the month of September 2013.

Ministry of Rural Development vide formal letter has supported the recommendations proposed by the task force. Comments from the other Ministries i.e. MoUD, Commerce and Industries, MoF, Corporate Affairs etc are awaited. Responses/comments from the States of Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh have also been received.

The key recommendations of the Task Force are on the areas of Policy, Taxation, Incentives etc. that would act as enablers and facilitators in growing each of the segments of Residential Rental Housing. The Task Force has dwelt upon and given recommendations on the broader aspects of Rental Housing, which provide key inputs to drafting the new Policy for Rental Housing as well as future Residential Rental Acts.

3.16 INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION (ILCS) SCHEME

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was made the Central Ministry for implementation of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. The 1993 Act prohibits construction/or maintenance of dry latrines and prohibition of employment of manual scavengers. In order to facilitate eradication of manual scavenging, Ministry of HUPA has been implementing the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS). A brief account of the same is provided in succeeding paragraphs:

- The Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation since 2003-04 (now titled Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), which appraises the same. The Scheme aimed at conversion of individual dry latrines into twin pit pour – flush latrines and construction of new toilets to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households who have no latrines in the urban areas.
- During the 11th Plan period, the original estimates for the revised ILCS scheme were drawn up based on the estimated number of 6 lakhs dry latrines reported by the States. These figures were changed by the State Governments after a house to house survey conducted in all municipal areas. Funds were eventually sought to eliminate 2,51,963 dry latrines. Sanctions were accorded for conversion of all reported dry latrines and States have reported that all of them have been successfully completed.
- Further, the scheme provided for construction of 25% new toilets, where the EWS households have no toilets. So far a total 1,55,937 units under new construction category covering 15 states across the country i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Kerala, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Tripura, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned.
- By the end of 11th FYP, all the State Governments had confirmed completion of the task of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones. Thus, the objective of the scheme viz. eradication of dry latrines had been achieved as per Ministry's records and no further projects were likely to be undertaken; the scheme was proposed to be discontinued during the 12th Plan.
- However, the provisional figures released by Census of India, 2011 highlighted that there are 7, 94,390 latrines serviced by humans out of which 2, 08,323 are located in urban areas. In view of this, it was decided to extend the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme with revised features and cost estimates in the 12th Plan to cover all existing dry latrines which are serviced by human. Accordingly the scheme has been extended up to 31st March 2014 with a maximum number of 2.6 lakh latrines including 25% new construction in the adjoining areas, where conversion of dry latrines is proposed to be taken up. A sum of Rs.367.16 crores had been earmarked under the scheme.
- The costs were to be shared among Cen-

tre, States and beneficiaries in the ratio of 75:15:10. 15% of the costs over and above project costs could be paid to NGOs for facilitation and this amount was to be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 5:1.

- This Ministry has been persuading with the States/UTs to confirm census data on dry latrines and to take immediate action for demolition/conversion, as the case may be and submit proposals for conversion of dry latrines, if needed be.
- So far, 10 States/UTs have confirmed that there are no dry latrines and in rest of the States (except Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) survey is ongoing and preliminary reports suggest non-existence of any dry latrines. However, formal reports are awaited.
- States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have confirmed existence of dry latrines and accordingly sanctions for UP has been given for 37,901 dry latrines. MP have informed that the state have converted all 1,079 identified dry latrines under the “Chief Minister Urban Sanitation Scheme”. The Central Coordination Committee (CCC) had approved Rs.54.18 crores for conversion/construction of 47,377 units to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the extended Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. However, in spite of best efforts, the proposal was not approved by Ministry of Finance as there were pending UCs to the tune of Rs.32.27 crores. Therefore, the task of conversion of dry latrines has not yet commenced in the State of UP even after identification of the same. This Ministry has been continuously persuading the State of UP to provide necessary UCs, so

that releases could be made on time. The State of Madhya Pradesh have informed that the state have converted all 1,079 identified dry latrines under the “Chief Minister Urban Sanitation Scheme”.

- Eradication of dry latrines and elimination of practice of manual scavenging is receiving attention of government at the highest level and this Ministry is being actively persuading the same with respective State governments. At the Central level a Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) headed by the Cabinet Secretary is overseeing various activities related to this issue.

In the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on 13th January it was recommended to transfer the same to Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993” to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Accordingly Ministry of HUPA has been coordinating with the respective Ministries for transfer all the records/files.

3.17 OTHER INITIATIVES

Infrastructure status – representation

At present affordable housing projects do not have the status of infrastructure. Hence, our Ministry has been pursuing the case for inclusion of “affordable housing” in the harmonized master list of infrastructure sub-sectors with the Institutional Mechanism that had been specifically constituted for the same. However, despite two attempts at the IM, the affordable housing segment has not yet been accorded the infrastructure status.

This Ministry will keep pursuing the case with the IM and the Finance Ministry as a number of other benefits will accrue to the various stakeholders in the affordable housing segment if this is declared as ‘infrastructure’, such as: Lending norms and interest rates will be better for developers and builders, Higher Debt/Equity Ratios, Projects will be eligible for Viability Gap Funding etc. Further, easier financing options will help to bring down home prices and hence benefit the consumers, who are the urban poor. With this the country will benefit from enhanced economic activity and contribution to GDP and will meet the cherished objective of providing affordable housing for all.

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 such initiative was made, the balance of the undischarged funds under the PSL may be deposited into ‘Urban Housing Fund’ created for this purpose and maintained by NHB.

In this regard, the Hon’ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on February 28, 2013 has announced the creation of Urban Housing Fund with an initial corpus of 2,000 crore on lines of Rural Housing Fund through the National Housing Bank for refinancing lending institutions that extend 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 with a corpus of Rs 2000 crores in the year 2013-14 has been created

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.107,492 Cr (US\$ 23,132m) cumulatively from April 2000 to February 2014 which is 11% of the net 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 was awarded the Study. In doing this, 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 trilateral 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 Alleviation (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 7, 2013 at IHC.

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 of two Organisa-

tions: 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 was held on 10-12 December, 2012 at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Currently, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is the Chair of the 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.

4. Attached Office

4.1 NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

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

The restructuring has assumed special significance in the context of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3rd December 2005 and newly announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which aims at making the country slum free in a time bound manner. The National Buildings Organisation is designated by MoHUPA as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and review of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM and the newly announced RAY.

The mandate of the restructured National Buildings Organization is envisaged to be the following:

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

statistics which can function as a repository of urban resources, including best practices and innovations;

- To organize capacity building/training programmes for the officers and staff of Government of India, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies engaged in collection and dissemination of urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction, and related urban statistics;
- To coordinate and collaborate with State Governments/Municipal Authorities/Research & Training Institutions/Statistical Institute/ International Organizations as nodal agency catering to data and MIS needs of urban policy-makers, planners and researchers in areas relating to urban poverty, slums, housing etc;

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

The scheme aims at the 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: 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) Knowledge Centre/National Resource

- (iii) Centre for Urban Poverty and Slums; Sample Surveys in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction;
- (iv) Socio-Economic Research Studies in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction; and
- (v) Capacity Building & Training in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics.

Activities carried by the NBO during under Plan Scheme USHA from 1st January 2013 to 31st March 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 for the first time in the country.

As per the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) constituted by RBI under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, in the context of the development of Housing Start-up Index (HSUI), the Pilot Housing Start-up Index for 27 cities across India was released on 03.02.2014.

Slum Index:

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has constituted a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) under the Chairmanship of Prof Amitabh Kundu to suggest methodology for developing Slum Index in City/State/ All India Level. The development of Index aims to understand the tangible impact of various

Governments schemes, the growth trend in slums and associated indicators. Report will be submitted within a period of 3 months from the date of 1st Meeting. The first meeting was held on 27/03/14.

Slum, Slum Household and Livelihoods Profile Survey:

For effective and meaningful implementation of programmes and policies administered by Ministry of HUPA, especially the newly announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), it is essential that the data relating to slums, livelihoods, delivery of civic amenities and housing to the poor etc. are collected and collated at a single source. Accordingly, NBO has released funds under USHA scheme for Slum, Slum Household and Livelihoods Profile Survey in 988 cities/towns having a population of more than 40,000 in the country.

Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011:

The Central Government had decided to conduct a Socio Economic and Caste Census of the national population in the year 2011. The Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC) for Urban was launched on June' 2011 and it is progressing throughout the country and the entire process is expected to be completed very soon. The data collected through SECC-2011 (Urban) will make available authentic information regarding the socio- economic condition of various sections of the population. Further 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 Al-

leviation 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 Technical Group (TG-12) has submitted its final report to the Ministry of HUPA and the same has been accepted by the Government. As per the Committee's Report, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12th Plan period i.e. as on 2012 is 18.78 million.

The Chairman of Technical Group (TG-12) has constituted a sub-committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Neelima Risbud, School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi to look into the coverage of data, limitations, structure of schedules and their processing relating to current housing and building construction activities in the country. Sub-committee analysed the issue in consultation with other members and submitted its recommendations to the Chairman of TG-12 and the same was accepted by the Technical Group (TG-12).

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 MIS reports. The fund requirements for hosting and maintenance of these data-related e-applications are to be met from 'USHA' Scheme. The basic profile and MIS created under USHA will be the foundation on which the superstructure of any scheme like RAY can be built.

Online Building Related Information & Knowledge System (BRIKS)

Online Building Related Information & Knowledge system (BRIKS) has been operationalized to collect, collate, compile and generate reports

on building-related statistics. 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 in regard to data on slum, 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 through revamped SJSRY, JNNURM and RAY 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 two compendiums namely (i) Compendium on State of Housing in India-2013 and (ii) Compendium on State of Slums in India-2013 were published.

Conferences/ Meetings/Training/Capacity Building Programmes

Training & capacity building workshops has been organized at different centers all over India in which more than 16,000 officials of various States have been trained so far in the field of collection and dissemination of Slum, 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, sanction, monitoring and reviews of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Pro-

gramme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

Since inception of JNNURM, NBO has organized (as on 31.03.2014), 153 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and 149 meetings of Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) for approval of 519 projects worth Rs.28,569.89 crores for 9,68,486 dwelling Units under BSUP covering 65 Mission Cities and approval of 1070 projects costing Rs. 11681.52 crore for 5,52,288 dwelling units under IHSDP covering 910 small and medium towns.

During FY 2013-14, 11 meetings of CSMC and 11 meetings of CSC had been organized so far, for sanction of second and subsequent installations under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

NBO has so far coordinated and organized (as on 31.03.2014), 15 State level training and capacity building programmes, workshops/review meetings during this financial year, for effective implementation of 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. RAY calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

i. Bringing existing slums within the for-

mal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;

- ii. Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and
- iii. Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor.

The National Buildings Organisation is designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and review of projects and conduct of workshops/capacity building programmes under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). For the effective and meaningful implementation of the newly announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), NBO has also released funds under USHA scheme for Slum, Slum Household and Livelihoods Profile Survey in cities/towns having a population of more than 40,000 in the country and developed Slum Survey MIS for online transmission of survey data and generation of State/City level MIS reports and preparation of Slum Profile of States/Cities.

Since inception of RAY, NBO has organized (as on 31.03.2014), 12 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC, RAY) for Pilot Projects and 7 meetings for RAY implementation Phase for approval of 166 projects worth Rs. 6472.06 crores for 1,20,912 dwelling Units under RAY covering 116 cities / towns.

Financial Progress (As on 31.03.2014)

Under the Plan Scheme “USHA”, a total of Rs.4.54 crore (approx) have been utilized out of the total allocation of Rs.13.00 crore for the year 2013-14. Under the Non Plan Head, Rs. 2.22 crores (approx) have been spent out of the

total allocation of Rs. 2.46 crore (revised) for the year 2013-14.

Vision of NBO

NBO intends to emerge as a knowledge centre of excellence at the national level for matters related to 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 bringing the projects under RAY for the consideration & approval of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC). NBO intends to involve itself in RAY, a scheme for slum free cities. It will be its endeavour to cater to the needs of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies as well as research and training institutions for on line data on urban issues and MIS by developing partnerships with State Governments and reputed resource centres.



Construction of houses under BSUP, JNNURM at Mysore, Karnataka

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 plan 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.

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

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

3. HUDCO, over four decades of its existence, has extended financial assistance for

over 16.60 million dwelling units both in urban and rural areas and 1851 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 deprived. With a significant social orientation in its operation, 92.89% of the housing units sanctioned so far have been for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG) categories. Further, up to March 31, 2014, HUDCO has sanctioned a total loan of Rs.50,327 crore for housing and Rs. 88,890 crore for urban infrastructure. Of this, Rs. 34,739 crore and Rs. 58,454 crore have been disbursed for housing and infrastructure projects respectively.

4. 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	2013-14 (Prov.)	2012-13	2011-12
Loan book (loan outstanding including investment in bonds) (Rs. in crore)	30011.82	26606.52	25003.06
Debt Equity Ratio*	2.91	2.60	3.17
CRAR (%) (Prov.)	27.60	23.24	31.37
Net NPA (%)	2.52	0.83	1.44
Net interest margin (Rs. in crore)**	1283.51	1284.58	1146.31

* As per revised schedule VI

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

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

(Rs. in crores)

	2013-14 (Prov.)	2012-13	2011-12
Total income	2993.82	2923.24	2778.63
Profit after tax	719.69	700.56	630.33

6. 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 IRRPL (formerly Fitch Ratings) for long-term borrowings.

7. The Corporation has been operating its financing business profitably since inception, including a profit after tax of Rs.719.69 crore (Prov.) for financial year 2013-14. As on March 31, 2014, the company had a net worth of Rs.6991.63 crore. Its sustained performance and profitability has enabled it to retain the Mini Ratna status, which was conferred in the year 2004-05.

8. During 43 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. The projects funded by HUDCO cover the sectors such as social infrastructure and area development, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management and drainage, road and transport, power, emerging sector, and commercial infrastructure.

9. HUDCO provides a wide spectrum of

consultancy 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 31st March, 2014, it has appraised 1,239 BSUP/IHSDP projects with a project cost of over Rs.24,434.53 crore under JNNURM.

10. HUDCO has contributed significantly for housing the disaster affected people, by extending techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Cumulatively till 31.03.2014, 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 involving preparation, prevention, publicity and protection, in addition to post-disaster actions such as rehabilitation, reconstruction, repairs, renewals and retrofitting.

11. The cost of construction has been increasing year after year, housing is going beyond the reach of most sections of the society and the need for utilizing cost-effective technologies has become imperative. HUDCO has been promoting the use of alternate building materials and appropriate technologies which are cost-effective, environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy saving and yet aesthetically pleasing and affordable. Transfer of technology at the grass root level is addressed by establish-

ment of 577 Building Centres in urban areas and 78 Building Centres in rural areas across the country.

12. Anchored on the cornerstones of growth, innovation, leadership, the organisation is equipped to face the 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 2013-14

During 2013-14, HUDCO has sanctioned 134 schemes with a total loan of Rs.17,491 crore out of which Rs.9643 crore has been sanctioned for housing and Rs.7848 crore for various urban infrastructure projects. A total of Rs.7,438 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.2841 crore for housing and Rs.4,597 crore for urban infrastructure. It is further to add that financial assistance for housing provided during the year would help for construction of 14.33 lakh dwelling units throughout the country.

For increased lending to social housing, HUDCO has revised income ceilings of various categories of beneficiaries, unit cost, loan amount, waiver of application fee as well as front-end-fee for EWS & LIG loans. For viability gap funding of JNNURM housing projects, in view of limitations of grant component, HUDCO has provided special interest rate (8.75% to 9.25%) for EWS/LIG, etc.

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, especially at lower rungs, HUDCO has introduced two innovative products, namely, Rent-to-Own Scheme and HUDCO Nav Nagar Yojana (HuNNY). The unique features of these two schemes are as follows:

- **'Rent-to-Own' Scheme:** One of the sections of society which finds it very difficult to own a house in the career span is salaried public government sector employees, especially at the lower rung. Towards improving access to housing for this section of the society, HUDCO



MP Police Housing, Bhopal

introduced 'Rent-to-Own' Scheme on 25th April, 2013 on the occasion of Annual Day. It is a 'rental-cum-ownership' scheme which facilitates an agency to initially avail loan from HUDCO on behalf of its identified employees for the scheme and would allot the houses to its employees initially on rental basis. The employee would become the 'owner' of the house as and when the full cost of the house is paid to the agency and would improve satisfaction level of its employees.

- **Hudco Nav Nagar Yojana (HuNNY) Scheme:** This scheme envisages to facilitate Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other Government Agencies in developing integrated townships/layouts/colonies, to meet the increasing requirement of planned housing for its citizens. Introduced on 15th August, 2013, HuNNY offers a comprehensive solution to the growing cities/towns from 'Planning to Financing' for sustainable habitat. Under this scheme, HUDCO offers technical and financial support for developing potential sites as planned urban extensions to meet the requirements of ever growing population. The programme operates at three stages: advisory service on conceptualization and feasibility of the proposed development; consultancy assistance for architectural and engineering designs; and providing funds for land acquisition, development of sites and services as well as housing construction. HUDCO has sanctioned Inderlok Housing Scheme for construction of 822 DUs consisting of LIG & HIG houses to Haridwar Development Authority for a financial assistance of Rs.125 crore.

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). Cumulatively, up to 31st March, 2014, under BSUP & IHSDP, HUDCO has appraised 1239 projects with Project Cost of Rs. 24,434.53 crore and central assistance of Rs. 13,745.14 crore for the construction/upgradation of 9.81 lakh dwelling units across 870 cities/towns in the country, which is approximately 78% 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 Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) have been dovetailed with RAY. Cumulatively, up to 31st March, 2014, HUDCO has appraised 83 projects under RAY with project cost of Rs. 3160.38 crore and central assistance of Rs. 1570.09 crore for construction/upgradation of 62,202 dwelling units. In addition, 3 AHP projects for project cost of Rs. 56 crore covering 992 dwelling units.

HUDCO has also been extending Viability Gap Funding for projects sanctioned under JNNURM, wherein, cumulatively till 31st March, 2014, 89 projects have been sanctioned for loan amount of Rs.7072 crore for 5.88 lakh dwelling units & other infrastructure facilities. Out of

total, in 2013-14, 15 projects were sanctioned by HUDCO for loan amount of Rs.916 crore covering 70213 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 Nodal Agency for ISHUP and RRY, to disburse subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) i.e. to Banks and HFCs. Up to 31.3.2014 HUDCO has 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) 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.

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 1851 projects with a HUDCO loan amount of Rs.88,890 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 infra-

structure 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 are 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.

During 2013-14, HUDCO has sanctioned 62 urban infrastructure schemes with a total HUDCO loan component of Rs.7,848 crore. Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects are as follows:-

Sector	No.	Loan Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Water Supply	5	1812
Sewerage/Drainage/ Solid Waste Management	11	1764
Transport & Roads/ Bridges	20	2121
Social Infrastructure	20	154
Commercial & Others	16	1997
Total	72	7848

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

HUDCO mobilises resources of various maturities from domestic and international market. Borrowings include debentures, bonds, loans, public deposits and external commercial borrowings. During 2013-14, HUDCO mobilized an amount of Rs. 8028.17 crore. The resources were mobilized through a prudent mix of resources viz. banking sector loans, overdraft facilities, commercial paper, public deposit,



**Infrastructure project funded through JNNURM, GOI BRTS-Corridor,
Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation**

taxable and tax-free bonds so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. Efforts have also been made to avail refinance assistance from National Housing Bank under rural housing fund. With upgradation of HUDCO status to Mini Ratna in 2004, no further equity is being received.

Further with an objective to give a boost to the development of infrastructure in housing sector, Government of India in its Budget for the year 2013-14 had allocated tax-free bonds to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore for HUDCO. Pursuant to allocation, CBDT vide its notification dated 8th August, 2013, HUDCO was permitted to issue secured, redeemable and non-convertible tax-free bonds to the extent of Rs. 5,000 crore during 2013-14. Against the said allocation, HUDCO has issued/allotted tax-free bonds aggregating to Rs. 4987.12 crore.

CONSULTANCY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

HUDCO 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.

Recently, HUDCO has signed an agreement with Srinagar Development Authority for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for housing colony at Bemina, Srinagar. HUDCO is also undertaking the preparation of Draft Master Plans of two towns in Madhya Pradesh namely, Khargone and Jhabua for the State Institute of Town Planning. The Final report for the Slum Free City Plan of Gangtok, has also been submitted.

HUDCO gives recognition and facilitates innovative ideas & initiatives that contribute to make our cities inclusive, livable and environmentally sustainable. HUDCO Design Award 2013, second in row, received entries from all over the country, which were judged by a three-member jury comprising of eminent architect,

planner and landscape specialists. 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 are expected to encourage professionals in the field of Architecture, Planning and Engineering and sensitize decision makers regarding utility and applicability of innovative design solutions. The Award includes trophy, certificate and prize for each category of Rs. 4.00 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 50,000 for first, second and commendation prize respectively. The jury selected 15 entries in five categories for first, second and commendation prizes. The HUDCO Design Awards were conferred to the awardees by Dr. Girija Vyas, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India on 17th February, 2014 in a function organized by HUDCO. HUDCO also published a book titled "HUDCO Design Award 2012" which is a compilation of all the 15 award winning entries for dissemination of information regarding these innovative and inspiring projects.

HUDCO also organized HUDCO Buildtech 2013 – an exposition on cost effective and environmentally friendly building materials and technologies as a part of India International Trade Fair held from 14-27 November



**HUDCO Design Award: Commendation Prize
under Green Building Category,
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala**

2013 at Pragati Maidan. A large scale display was put up for visitors, showcasing various HUDCO activities and areas of operation. The event, which also included a grand display of cost effective and environmentally friendly building materials and technologies, by way of construction of a dwelling unit, received much appreciation from the visitors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

HUDCO has earmarked Rs. 10.51 crore, Profit after Tax for the year 2012-13 towards the CSR & SD Budget for the financial year i.e. 2013-14 under its Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability initiatives in line with DPE Guidelines. HUDCO as part of its CSR & Sustainability initiatives has sanctioned CSR assistance of Rs.15.33 crores through 39 proposals to be taken up with CSR Assistance e.g. Night Shelters, Skill Upgradation Centres, Community Toilets, Solid Waste Management, Purchase of Ambulances, Conservation of Heritage Building, Skill Training and proposal of Renewable Energy e.g. Solar lighting etc. in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhnad and West Bengal. HUDCO has also contributed a total amount of Rs. 52.55 lakh into the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (Uttarakhand - Rs. 25 lakh; Himachal Pradesh - Rs. 15 lakh; and Orissa - Rs. 12.55 lakh) for the areas affected by the natural calamities. Further, for implementation of the CSR and Sustainability, CSR assistance of Rs. 12.49 crore has been released to the various agencies during the financial year. Besides this, HUDCO had also entered into an MoU with National Commission for Women (NCW) for supporting the projects of destitute women, identified by NCW.

HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (HSMI)

HSMI is functioning as the Research & Training Division of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a core group of qualified and experienced professionals from various disciplines. HSMI has continued its efforts to provide capacity building to the professionals engaged in the Housing and Urban Development Sector including, Ministry, HUDCO's Borrowing Agencies, Local Bodies, NGOs, Private Sector, Housing Finance Institutions, etc.

HSMI operates at international, national and decentralised levels as a sector specialist institute. It has been working closely with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to undertake research & training. Currently, HSMI undertakes research & training through four Centres in the following focus areas viz. Centre for Urban Poverty; Slums and Livelihood; Centre for Project Development and Management; Centre for Sustainable Habitat and Centre for Affordable Housing. The above Centres are carrying out the activities which include training, research, collaboration and extending the required professional support to various programmes of Government of India.

HSMI is one of the identified Nodal Resource Centre for Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, to coordinate various training and documentation activities under IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component to support implementation of Government of India supported housing and poverty alleviation programmes such as Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). HSMI organised 6 training programmes and one Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on RAY. HSMI is also the nodal agency for implementing the 'Challenge Fund' instituted by the Ministry

to promote/ replicate innovative projects by Urban Local Bodies. During the year, four projects have been approved for grant funding under this project.

During the year, 51 training programmes were organised by HSMI and imparted training to 1848 participants, 18 institutions of repute are associated through HUDCO Chair Programme Centres, 14 number of collaborative research activities were undertaken and nine Best Practices in the Habitat Sector were awarded. HSMI also organised the Working Group Meeting of experts of India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) on Human Settlement; IHS Refresher Course on "Rights Based Approach to Resettlement by focussing on International & Local Participants Practice"; International training programme supported by Ministry of External Affairs under ITEC / SCAAP on the theme of "Planning of Equitable & Prosperous Cities"; and first meeting of the CITYNET national chapter.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN THE RECENT PAST

Apart from two new products mentioned above, HUDCO has taken many new initiatives during the year to expand its reach and enhance its contribution in the development of affordable housing and sustainable habitats. The important initiatives are as follows:-

1) Micro Finance for Housing

HUDCO has agreed in principle for an equity investment of Rs.1.5 crore in the proposed new Housing Finance Company – SEWA Grih Rin (SGR), promoted by SEWA, a reputed NGO. SEWA is currently having 1.34 million women as its members and promoting the cause of poor and self-employed women in slums and squatter settlements. Through the proposed equity

participation, HUDCO would ensure financial inclusion of women members of SEWA, who have so far been denied the benefits of home loans through formal lending mechanism.

2) Partnering Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

HUDCO has subscribed to 19.90% (Rs.19.9 crore) of the equity capital of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC). By utilizing the high capacity western dedicated railway freight corridor as the backbone, DMICDC is developing seven Industrial cities (in phase-I) along Delhi Mumbai Corridor, which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. HUDCO would also assist the State Governments along the Corridor by financing land acquisition, new township development and related infrastructure projects.

3) Venture Capital

HUDCO has approved a subscription of Rs. 25 crore in Venture Capital Fund being established by the National Innovation Council. The Fund will invest in the enterprises involved in the housing and urban development sector including start-ups as well as emerging and growing ventures that needs support to scale-up potentially successful solutions and business models allowing them to maximize their social impact in the habitat sector.

4) Infrastructure Debt Fund

HUDCO has subscribed Rs.50 crore to the Units of Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) launched by India Infrastructure Financing Corporation Ltd (IIFCL). The IDF will mainly undertake investment in debt securities or securitized debt instruments of infrastructure companies. As a strategic investor, HUDCO

will contribute towards catalyzing capital formation for infrastructure development in the country.

VIGILANCE FUNCTION IN HUDCO

The Corporate Vigilance Department (CVD) continued to exert 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 with special emphasis on implementation of e-governance by the concerned wings of the Company and Regional Offices. In the series, steps are being taken up towards preventive vigilance and dealings with the third party in a transparent manner, on-line application/tenders accessible to the general public/vendors and the payments made to them from time to time. It also ensured the maintenance of quality standards in construction activities by the borrowing agencies. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 28th October to 2nd November, 2013 at the Head Office as well as at all the Regional Offices with focus on “Promoting Good Governance – Positive Contribution of Vigilance”.

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. The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.03.2014 is 916, out of which 684 are executives having multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community develop-

ment, 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, 370 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2013-14. The total number of women employees as on 31st March, 2014 is 262. 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 168 SCs, 56 STs, 78 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 21 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO continued its efforts to implement the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India in all its offices and motivating the employees at all levels to achieve the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme of Govt. of India. In order to promote use of Hindi in HUDCO, 'Rajbhasa Month' was celebrated in September 2013 and various competitions were organized in Corporate Office as well as Regional Offices. Officials from Official Language Department at Corporate Office also participated in meetings and programmes organised by Regional Offices.

During the year, Doha Path Partiyogita was also organized by HUDCO for the employees of PSUs Delhi under NARAKAS.

Several officials of HUDCO were sent for Hindi Training Programmes organized by various Officials Language Institutes. During the year Committee of Parliament on Official language inspected Guwahati Regional Office and Subcommittee of the Committee of Parliament on official language also inspected Patna Regional Office and the progress of both Regional Offices about implementation of official language was appreciated. Official language inspections were also conducted by Hindi Department, Corporate Office at Mumbai and Guwahati Regional Offices. Thiruvananthapuram Regional Office was awarded in recognition of its efforts towards progressive use of Hindi and one of the officials of Jammu Regional Office was also awarded appreciation award for official language implementation.

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.

CITIZEN CHARTER

Keeping in view the directives of Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pension, HUDCO has adopted Citizen Charter where details of activities undertaken have been taken care of. The Citizen Charter has been put on HUDCO Website for publicity and awareness and is updated from time to time.

5.2 HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED (HPL)

BACKGROUND

Hindustan Prefab Limited is a schedule 'C' Central Public Sector Enterprise under administrative control of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. It is engaged in the execution of projects on Turnkey basis i.e. from concept to completion on Project Management Consultancy. The main objective of the company is to develop more business with high margin value in Project Management Services and to become a `500 crore turnover company within 5 years.

HPL's area of operations include Mass Housing & Infrastructure works for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor, Institutional Buildings, 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.

Originally, Hindustan Prefab Limited was set up in 1948 as a Department of Govt. of India, titled as 'Govt. Housing Factory' under the administrative control of the then Ministry of Production with the prime objective to carry on all kinds of businesses relating to manufacture, fabrication, assembly export, import and dealing in other construction and fabrication business. In 1952, the name of this Department was changed to 'Hindustan Housing Factory Limited' and was registered as a Company on 27.01.1953. It became a CPSE on 16.08.1955 and its name was changed to 'Hindustan Prefab Limited' on 09.03.1978. It has come off age and earned its name and fame by pioneering the PRC Railway Sleepers. Afterwards, it remained dormant for about a decade or so

but now, it has resurged and is now a vibrant organization in pursuit of excellence.

OPERATIONAL LOCATIONS

HPL is having its operations in 17 States with registered office in Delhi & five Regional Offices at Cuttack (Odisha), Tiruvanathapuram (Kerala), Patna (Bihar), Shillong (Meghalaya for North-East) & Janakpuri (Delhi).

MANAGEMENT

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors the composition of which is as under:

- (i) Sh. N.L.Manjoka, Chairman & Managing Director
- (ii) Sh. S.K.Gupta, Director (Technical)
- (iii) Sh. K.B.S.Sidhu, IAS, Part-time (Official) Director
- (iv) Ms. Jhanja Tripathi, IRAS, Part-time (Official) Director
- (v) Sh. Mukesh Rohatgi, ex-CMD EIL, Part-time (Non-official) Director
- (vi) Sh. Rajpal Singh Solanki, C.A., Part-time (Non-official) Director

CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF HPL

The status of capital structure of the company as on 31.03.2014 is as under:

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

ORDER BOOK POSITION

The order book of the company as on 31.03.2014 is Rs. 770.60 Crore (Approx.). This order book comprises of projects spread in different parts

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF HPL:



Shelters of CRPF at Meerut



Women and Child Hospital, Kozhikode



NUALS, Kochi



Delhi Police, Sec.22, Rohini, New Delhi



FCI Godown at Zero



LGS, Boys Hostel, NIT Dimapur



Delhi Police, Begumpur, New Delhi



NIT, Hote

of the country. HPL has the capacity to work in remote & difficult locations like NER, Ladakh, naxalite affected areas etc.

FINANCIAL POSITION 2013-14

Annual Accounts of HPL for the financial year 2013-14 are yet to be finalized. However provisional turnover of the company for the year ending on 31st March 2014 is Rs. 203.00 Crore.

SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

As far as special efforts to bring about changes in the administrative procedures of the company is concerned, it is to bring on record that despite continuous ban in filling up of posts by direct recruitment, HPL has been managing not only existing functional activities but also managing incremental business with same manpower.

HUMAN RESOURCE

- i. Actual Staff strength as on 31.03.2014 – Appendix IV
- ii. Position regarding employment of ex servicemen – Appendix V
- iii. Representation of SC/ST and OBC - Appendix VI
- iv. Representation of Person with Disabilities – Appendix VII

As far as vacancies pertaining to Persons with Disabilities to be filled in the company are concerned, it is to state that there is a ban on direct recruitment in the company imposed by the Govt. of India and as such no recruitment has been made in the company since 1993. We had always followed the schemes of Govt. of India to benefit the Person with Disabilities prior to 1993 and on removal of ban on direct

recruitment and filling up of posts, HPL will follow the guidelines issued by the Govt. in this regard from time to time.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and continue 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, Code of Conduct for Senior Management Personnel and Code of Conduct for CPSE Employees. These policies are also uploaded on HPL's website. The Board of Directors of HPL has optimum combination of functional, nominee and independent directors. The company has also constituted Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. Board meetings and Committee meetings are held in the company as per requirement of the Companies Act and DPE Guidelines. HPL has been assigned 'Very Good' rating in 2012-13 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 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 31st March 2014 committing its physical and financial targets for the year 2014-15. HPL is committed to achieve a turnover of Rs.250 Crore for excellent rating.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During the year, the company witnessed a harmonious and cordial relations with employees & workers and their legitimate griev-

ances redressed quickly to bring in satisfaction level. The festivals of Holi, Ram Navmi, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti and Guru Gobind Singh's birthday were celebrated with full vigour and enthusiasm in which all employees irrespective of the rank participated wholeheartedly.

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.

VIGILANCE

The Vigilance organization in HPL consists of a Chief Vigilance Officer (Officiating) and supporting staff. 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.

The Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated in HPL from 28th October 2013 to 2nd November 2013. On 28.10.2013, pledge was administered to officers and staff of HPL.

Banners/posters relating to vigilance awareness were displayed in the 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.

ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION FOR ENVIRONMENT

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

- HPL Campus has large forest cover on vacant land and is maintaining open spaces with green plant and trees so as to maintain environment clean.
- The premise is surrounded by well grown up trees and greenery which helps in maintaining ecological environment ;
- 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, four Hindi meetings were held on 21.06.2013, 27.09.2013 and 21.12.2013 and 21.03.2014 which were attended by all HOD's. Hindi fortnight was also observed in the month of September 2013 from 01.09.2013 to 15.09.2013 and 14th September 2013 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 also.

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 Qaumi 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.

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 ban on direct recruitment in HPL imposed by the Govt. of India. As and when the Govt. of India considers lifting of ban,

the guidelines on implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-points programme on the welfare of minorities will be complied with.

ISO CERTIFICATION

Company is now ISO-9001:2008 Certified and keeping the documents/records as per the requirement of ISO. Audit has been done for the renewal of certification and this certificate was got revalidated up to 09.12.2014 for the following:

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

HPL has been found to comply fully with the requirements of ISO-9001-2008.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

HPL's growth mainly envisages project management works. Company will continue to focus on Project Management Consultancy and it will be our endeavor to excel in Project Management works by completing the projects without time and cost overrun with desired quality.

6. Autonomous Organisations

6.1 BUILDING MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was established in 1990-91 to bridge the gap between laboratory development and field application of alternate building materials and construction technologies. BMTPC in its endeavour to promote the use of innovative and environment-friendly building materials and construction technologies successfully disseminated the know-how in the field through series of 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 and development 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 undertaken a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies. In its technology development, promotion and dissemination efforts, the Council also developed technologies for use of bamboo in housing and building construction and constructed demonstration structure in the North Eastern Region including setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centres.

Apart from home-grown technologies and materials, the Council is also working towards bringing emerging technologies which are successful elsewhere in the world, to bring economy, quality, environmental protection and speed in housing construction. In this direction, BMTPC earlier invited Global Ex-

pression of Interest (EOI) from construction system/technology developers/providers for introducing emerging and alternate cost effective housing technologies suitable to Indian geo-climatic and hazard conditions. The Technology Advisory Group (TAG) has approved four emerging technologies so far. Further, five emerging technologies have been awarded certificate under the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) of BMTPC. During the year, four more emerging technologies have applied for plausible issuance of PAC.

The Council on regular basis is striving to establish the proactive approach towards disaster mitigation and management and has been in the forefront towards education and creation of mass awareness amongst stakeholders specially common man. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) entrusted BMTPC for the development of updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps upto district level. 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 through its multi-pronged approach within its core mandate of promotion, development and application of innovative and disaster resistant building technologies continued its involvement in the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by way of appraising and monitoring the projects under BSUP and IHSDP. The Council has also been involved in

capacity building of the municipal functionaries of ULBs in the area of project preparation, appraisal & monitoring and quality control & assurance. Third Party Inspection & Monitoring (TPIM) reports for BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM are also being reviewed by BMTPC for subsequent releases. Besides, the Council has also been designated as one of the Appraisal Agency for projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim.

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 2013-2014 (upto 31.3.2014) :

BUILDING MATERIALS & CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

1. In order to demonstrate cost effective, alternate and disaster resistant technologies, the Council completed Demonstration Houses at Barwaripur, Rae Bareli using alternate technologies at the land provided by the local administration. In this Project, construction of 24 dwelling units (G+1) along with onsite infrastructure development were undertaken having each unit with plinth area of 32 sqm consisting of one living room, one bedroom, kitchen, one separate bath and WC with infrastructure facilities. The Demonstration Housing Project also includes onsite infrastructure facilities like internal water supply, sanitation,

electrical, pathways, bio-digester, underground tank, street lighting, etc. The Demonstration Housing Project was visited by the Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Chairperson, UPA on 25th February, 2014 and the project was handed over to the local administration.

2. To display the cost effective, alternate and disaster resistant technologies for general public, BMTPC constructed a demonstration house during the BMTPC Display at HUDCO BuidTech 2013 during India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan from 14-27 November, 2013. The Demonstration Unit having plinth area of 33.15 sqm. consisted of two habitable rooms, kitchen, Combined Bath & Toilet and Front and Rear Court Yard with various cost effective and alternate technologies such as Rat-Trap Bond in Flyash Bricks, Cellular Light-weight Concrete Blocks, Hollow Concrete Blocks, Fly Ash Interlocking Blocks, RB slab with Bricks, Filler slab with earthen Pots and Bricks, MCR Tile Roofing, Precast RC Planks and Joists, Bamboo Mat Corrugated Roofing Sheets, Bamboo mat door, Ferro cement Shelves, Sunshades, Kitchen Slab, etc. as well as Earthquake/Cyclone Resistant features.

3. In order to give impetus to emerging technologies for social mass housing, BMTPC has been putting definitive strides and earlier invited Global Expression of Interest (EOI) for introducing emerging and alternate cost effective housing technologies suitable to Indian geo-climatic and hazard conditions. Technology Advisory Group (TAG) was constituted to help in studying the suitability of emerging technologies for mass scale housing in Indian conditions. Based on the technical details made available, demonstration construction and other aspects, the following four emerging technologies have been approved by TAG in its meeting held on 23.10.2013:



Demonstration House constructed by BMTPC to demonstrate various alternate housing technologies during the India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14-27 November, 2013

- 3S Prefabricated System
- Monolithic construction technology using Aluminium Formwork
- Monolithic construction technology using Plastic Formwork
- EPS Sandwiched Panel system (Italy)

The technology profiles of the above technologies have also been prepared. All the details regarding the approved technologies has been forwarded to State Governments and their related Departments through the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with a letter that these are technologies which have potential and can be used for mass housing.

4. Under the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) of the Council, the meeting of the Technical Assessment Committee (TAC) for PACS was held on 22nd November, 2013 wherein following 4 new products/systems

have been approved for issue of PACs:

- EPS Sandwiched Panel System - EMME-DUE Advanced Building System (Italy)
- Factory made Fast Track Modular Building System (Instacon)
- Fluorogypsum Anhydrite based Binder
- Polystyrene based Insulation Tiles – Kooltile

TAC in the said meeting also approved the renewal of PACs for 5 products/systems namely Continuous Sandwich Panel, Marshal Door, FRP Manhole, Polyethylene Underground Septic Tank and Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Building (Rapid wall) System. Further, 5 more applications for the following systems/machinery have been received for issue of PAC:

- Speed Floor System using steel
- Light Gauge Steel Structure with EPS

- Panel/Cement Particle Board
 - EPS Sandwiched Panel system (China)
 - Tunnel Forms (Formwork/Shuttering)
 - Concrete Block making Machine
5. To sensitize about the emerging technologies at the State level, the Council organized a Workshop at Gandhinagar on August 31, 2013 with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation wherein approximately 400 professionals from various departments of State Government participated in the Workshop. During the workshop interactions were also held with Gujarat State officials jointly with the technology providers. The Council also joined hands with APREDA and conducted a session on emerging technologies at Hyderabad on 25th October, 2013. A Workshop on Emerging Building Materials & Construction Technologies was organized on 7 March 2014 at Bangalore jointly with Karnataka Slum Development Board.
6. The Council has initiated a process

for inclusion of already evaluated emerging technologies in the CPWD Schedule of Rates (SOR). In this direction, presentations from the Technology Providers of Monolithic Concrete Construction using Aluminium/Plastic formwork was organized on September 20, 2013 and GFRG Panel system on October 18, 2013 before the senior engineers and architects of CPWD. CPWD desired that BMTPC may first formulate SOR on the technology and submit the same for their consideration. BMTPC has already initiated the process for preparation of SOR jointly with Indian Building Congress, IIT Chennai and SEP Ahmedabad. The SOR for GFRG technology has been prepared and are under circulation to the various stakeholders for comments.

7. The Council organized a Brain Storming Session for identification of possible areas of cooperation on alternate and emerging housing technologies with R&D Institutions on 12th June, 2013 at New Delhi. Representatives from



Brain Storming Session for Identification of Possible Areas of Cooperation on Alternate and Emerging Housing Technologies with R&D Institutions organised by BMTPC on June 12, 2013 at New Delhi

academic institutions such as IIT Madras, IIT Kanpur, IIT Roorkee, IIT Delhi, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Bhubaneswar, IIT Patna, IIT Rajasthan, CSIR labs such as Structural Engineering Research Centre, Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI), Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Institute of Mineral and Materials Technologies, and other institutions such as Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), The Energy & Resource Institute (TERI), Samrat Ashok Technology Institute, RV-TIFAC Composites Design Centre, Central Public Works Departments (CPWD), Society for Environment Protection, Ultra Tech Cement Limited, RMC & New Projects, R. L. Engineering, Central Soil And Materials Research Station (CSMRS), Coir Display & Information Centre, Coir Board, South Asia Bamboo Foundation, Fly Ash Unit - Department of Science & Technology, TATA Housing Development Co. Ltd., Development Alternatives, Jindal Steel & Power, Foundation for Building Technology & Innovations, Centre of Science for Villages participated in the Brain Storming Session. Further, two brain storming sessions on Utilisation of Marble Slurry in Housing and Building Construction were organised at Chittorgarh and Udaipur on 24 & 25 February, 2014.

8. As the outcome of the Brain Storming Session at New Delhi, the Council received a number of R&D project proposals. In order to guide BMTPC in identification and selection of R&D projects in the field of housing and building construction, to evaluate & recommend the project proposals received and periodic monitoring of the projects, a Committee of Experts was constituted by the Chairman, Executive Committee of BMTPC. The Committee has held two meetings. On the recommendation of the Committee, following two projects have been selected and initiated:

- Precast concrete coloumn for low cost housing
- Development of HuMotor – A Human Way to Utilise Human Efforts

9. With regard to formulation of Standards/ Specifications for Affordable Housing for different regions, various details have been worked out. Under this, Design Templates are being developed for various regions which will include design of single house and cluster of houses with optimum number of dwelling units for EWS and LIG categories. While designing, vernacular style of architecture suiting geoclimatic conditions and disaster resilient planning and construction are being kept in mind. This will help in standardize space and size of various elements and components. Few agencies and institutions were involved to develop specifications on zonal basis. The draft for the western zone has been prepared.

10. Based on the draft for western region, a Consultation Meet on Standards & Specifications for Affordable Housing was organised on 26 March 2014 at Ahmedabad for advocacy to the state Govts. and wider consultation with stakeholders. The officials from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat participated in the Consultation Meet.

11. BMTPC participated in HUDCO Build-Tech 2013 and put up exhibition on Alternate and Emerging Building Materials and Construction Systems by hiring a space of 271 sqft. during India International Trade Fair from 14-27 November, 2013 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. BMTPC exhibition included participation by thirteen technology providers/ companies in the area of emerging housing technologies by putting up the display within the BMTPC area. These companies displayed various details of products and plant and machineries for light weight synthetic aggregates,

Fly ash based building products, fast and pre-fabricated housing technologies, alternative in cements & water proofing materials, stabilized mud & cement based housing technology and environment friendly bio-digester. Having wide range of products and housing technologies for individual houses to mass housing solutions, the exhibitions attracted large number of visitors.

12. In order to create awareness and disseminate the benefits of the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme amongst manufacturers/ developers/ suppliers of new building materials and construction system, BMTPC organized a National Seminar on PACS on 23rd August, 2013 at New Delhi. Dr. (Ms.) Girija Vyas, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation inaugurated the Seminar and gave a key note address emphasizing the use of local materials and emerging technologies. She pointed out that in Rajasthan, marble slurry waste is available in abundance and efforts may be made to use such local materials so as to reduce the material and transportation costs which will be comparatively less as compared to the materials brought from other places. On the occasion, two publications of BMTPC namely "Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme - A Tool to Propagate Innovative and New Building Materials & Technologies" and 'Major Activities in Pursuit' were released by the Chief Guest. About 40 participants from different fields and various Govt. Organizations, Institutions, reputed private companies, architects and consultants etc. participated in the Seminar.

13. The Council has been assigned a Project on "Rejuvenation and Strengthening of the National Network of Building Centres – Pilot Studies" by HUDCO under HUDCO CSR funding. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation made concerted efforts to

revive the Building Centres and a Committee was set up by HUDCO in consultation with Ministry to look into problems, prospects and proposal for revival. After detailed discussions with HUDCO, 16 projects have been initiated. For rest of the projects, HUDCO has been requested to facilitate BMTPC for submission of projects by various Building Centre selected by the Committee set up by HUDCO.

13. As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2013, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently Aabled Children on the theme "Urban Mobility" 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 on 7th October, 2013. The publications which were also brought out to mark the occasion are (i) Special Issue of Newsletter "Nirman Sarika", (ii) Propagation of Cost Effective and Disaster Resistant Technologies through Demonstration Construction, (iii) Disaster Mitigation and Management – Initiatives by BMTPC, and (iv) Methodology for Documenting Seismic Safety of Housing Typologies in India.

14. The Council has brought out a publication titled "Criteria for Production Control of Ready Mix Concrete for RMC Capability Certification under Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) Plant Certification Scheme (QCI)". The publication has been prepared with wide consultation of members of Technical Committee representing user agencies like CPWD, Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Road Transport & Highway, DMRC & National Highway Authority of India; R&D labs like NCCBM, CBRI; other experts and the industry represented by RMCMA; will form the basis of auditing of plants for the Certification Scheme.

15. BMTPC, in continuation of its efforts to

demonstrate cost effective, alternate and disaster resistant technologies, will be constructing Demonstration Houses in three locations in Rajasthan i.e. Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh and Udaipur. These housing projects were announced by the Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and President, BMTPC during the two Brain Storming Sessions organised by BMTPC on Utilization of Marble Slurry in Housing and Building Construction on 24th and 25th January, 2014 at Chittorgarh and Udaipur respectively. The land and other infrastructure facilities at each location will be provided by the respective local administration for construction of Demonstration houses. Under these Demonstration Housing Projects, construction of 24 dwelling units will be undertaken at each location. Each Unit having plinth area of 411 sq.ft. will consist of one living room, one bedroom, kitchen, one separate bath and WC include onsite infrastructure facilities. The projects will be undertaken using alternate technologies such as bricks from marble slurry using rat trap bond, filler slabs for roofing using earthen pots, precast concrete door frames, pressed steel window frames, alternate flush

door shutters, IPS flooring, foundation in stone masonry, concrete pavers for pavements, etc. The Foundation Stone for these three projects was laid by Dr. Girija Vyas, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 2nd March, 2014.

DISASTER MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

16. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has entrusted BMTPC the task for preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Maps and Atlases having information upto Taluka level. The Council has completed preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Map for the whole country upto district level based on the Survey of India administrative boundary data. Subsequently, it was desired by NDMA that boundary data of subdivision (blocks) to be taken from Census of India Atlas 2011. The NDMA has approached Census for providing data. The data from Census is awaited. As soon as the data regarding sub-district level is available from the Census, it will be incorporated and maps will be redeveloped.



Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme on Earthquake Resistant Design & Construction for Engineers and Architects of Bihar State Government organised by BMTPC on May 7-10, 2013 at Patna

17. The Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD), Government of Bihar at the behest of the Bihar State Disaster Management Authority requested BMTPC's assistance in conducting Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction. In order to impart training, standardised Resource material for Training of Engineers and Architects in earthquake resistant design and construction was prepared in association with Deptt. of Earthquake Engineering, IIT Roorkee. The series of Training of Trainers (TOTs) Programme was kick-started by organisation of Sensitization Programme on "Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction" jointly with IIT Roorkee in January, 2013 at Patna. So far seven batches of the TOTs have been organized at Patna. The resource persons were from IIT Roorkee, IIT Mumbai, NIT Patna, BMTPC including other experts in the field. At the end of training of each batch, evaluation of trainees was done through examination.

18. The Council brought out a publication titled "Methodology for Documenting Seismic

Safety of Housing Typologies in India". This document describes housing sub-typologies practiced in seismic zones in seven locations in moderate to severe seismic zones in India. With description of an 'Ideal House' of the typology in focus, it identifies deficiencies of the existing houses from seismic safety point of views and also represents a methodology for undertaking technical documentation of housing typologies on a larger scale.

CAPACITY BUILDING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT

19. Two Training Programmes were organised for Masons on Alternate and Cost Effective Housing Technologies at the site of ongoing demonstration housing project at Rae Bareli, U.P. on April 21-22, 2013 and October 29-30, 2013. 22 local masons were trained during the first programme and 20 masons during the second programme. It may be mentioned here that the masons trained during this housing projects have shown competence in the alternate technologies such as rat-trap bonds, filler slabs etc. and some of them informed that



Training Programmes for Masons on Alternate and Cost Effective Housing Technologies at the site of demonstration housing project at Rae Bareli, U.P. organised by BMTPC on April 21-22, 2013 and October 29-30, 2013

they have their hands full for next six months with similar projects in the area. Apart from this, a Training Programme was also organized for prospective engineers on 8 February 2014 wherein 70 civil engineers student from KNIT were provided training.

20. The Council prepared “Building Artisan Certification System”. The system consist of eight certificate modules including (1) Assistant Mason, (2) Mason, (3) Disaster Resistant Construction (iv) RC Construction (v) Concreting, (vi) Bar Bending, (vii) Repairs of Masonry Structures, and (viii) Alternate Building Technologies. Out of these eight modules, the pilot assessment of candidates is being carried out under this project for the Assistant Mason and Mason Certificates. During the year, four batches of Training Programmes were organized at Halisa, Palundra and Bopal in Ahmedabad and 41 candidates were provided training.

21. The Council organised a Training Programme on Building with Bamboo at Imphal, Manipur from 26 – 29 June 2013 jointly with Manipur State Bamboo Mission, Forest Department, Government of Manipur and South Asia Bamboo Foundation (SABF). During the programme training were provided to 30 participants. During the Training Programme, a Bamboo Gazebo was constructed by the participants under the guidance of master crafts mason at Kangla fort, Imphal for practical training. The Gazebo was handed over to Deptt. of Arts & Culture, Government of Manipur, Imphal.

22. The Council organised the Training Programme on Building with Bamboo at Shillong, Meghalaya from 2 – 4 December 2013 jointly with Forest Department, Government

of Meghalaya. During the programme training were provided to 30 participants. As done earlier, during the Training Programme a Bamboo Gazebo was constructed by the participants under the guidance of master crafts mason in Shillong for practical training.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT & CONSULTANCY

23. As an appraisal agency, the Council appraised 90 projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) out of which 62 projects were sanctioned by CSMC from the States of Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

24. Review of the TPIM reports for 441 BSUP and IHSDP projects for the States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Delhi, Nagaland, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhatisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh has been completed.

25. The Ministry of HUPA is implementing projects under 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim. The Council has been designated as one of the Appraisal Agency for appraising the projects received under 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim. During the year 8 projects from Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have been appraised.

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

6.2 NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION OF INDIA (NCHF)

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 across the country. The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April, 2013 to March, 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. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan was requested to appoint a regular/full time Managing Director of Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation (Rajasthan Housefed) to maintain continuity and strengthen the cooperative housing movement in the State in general and Rajasthan Housefed in particular.

A memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab to reconsider the decision of the State Government to either close the Punjab State Federation of Cooperative House Building Societies (Punjab Housefed) or merge it with Punjab State Cooperative Agriculture Development Bank (PSCADB); it accompanied a request to allow the Housefed to function independently and the Cooperative Department may provide help to Punjab Housefed for affecting recovery of dues and allotment of land. Earlier, the Managing Director, NCHF visited Chandigarh and discussed with the Managing Director of Punjab Housefed and other concerned about the State Government's decision on the aforesaid matter.

2. A memorandum was sent to the Hon'ble

Chief Minister of Haryana with a request to provide 50% rebate in interest rate to housing cooperatives under one time settlement of dues of members. The Hon'ble Chief Minister while acknowledging the request has stated that the same is being examined.

Another memorandum was sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana with a request to kindly look into the matter and advise the concerned Department to do the needful in solving the problems faced by members of housing cooperatives due to applicability of Haryana Apartment Ownership Act, 1983; installation of single power supply meter; and imposition of high property tax.

3. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to provide loans to ACHFs on regular basis and approve repayment reschedule/one time settlement proposals of concerned ACHFs. After discussing with the Member Federations, the LIC was requested to make loan allocation of Rs. 167 crores to ACHFs for the year 2013-14. A couple of delegations from NCHF also met the Senior Officers of LIC at Mumbai to discuss various problems faced by ACHFs in raising loans from LIC and settlement of over dues.

4. The National Housing Bank (NHB) was requested to provide refinance assistance to ACHFs. Information/data on borrowings, lending operations, housing loans disbursed and construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2012-13 was sent to NHB for inclusion in their annual publication.

5. Support and patronage to housing cooperatives were solicited from the President/General Secretary of the major Political Parties in their manifestoes so that these could play their

expected role in providing affordable housing to needy families. The Member ACHF's were requested to pursue the matter at appropriate level in their respective States.

6. A concept paper on 'Cooperative Housing for Urban Poor- 'A Strategy for Slum Improvement and Poverty Alleviation' was sent to Shri Rahul Gandhi, MP & Vice President, Indian National Congress for his consideration to explore the possibility of including the same in the Party manifesto for the forthcoming Parliamentary elections.

7. The Managing Director, NCHF met Dr Manohar Lal Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Cooperatives on 3rd January, 2014 at New Delhi to discuss various issues regarding development and strengthening of cooperative housing movement in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

8. The Chairmen of National level Cooperative Federations were requested to strengthen their respective sectors of Indian Cooperative Movement in order to match the competitive environment.

9. 16th Indian Cooperative Congress was organized by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) on 25-26th June, 2013 at New Delhi. The NCHF was closely associated with the above Congress.

- (i) A detailed paper on 'Cooperative Housing in India' was sent to NCUI for including in the Agenda Notes of the Congress.
- (ii) Shri S.N.Sharma, Chairman, NCHF was the Co-Chairperson of Business Session on 'Cooperative Credit Sector—Issues and Challenges'.
- (iii) Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF made a presentation on 'Need for proper Legal Frame-work for Housing

Cooperatives' in the Business Session on 'Cooperative Legislation and Governance—Recent Trends'.

- (iv) An Article titled 'Changing Cities—Building Opportunities' was contributed by Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF for publishing in the Souvenir brought out by NCUI at the time of above Congress.

10. A brief note on 'Impact on 1% Interest Subsidy Scheme if ACHF's are included' along with a detailed note on 'Housing Cooperatives in India' as well as the 'Operational Details of ACHF's' as on 31st March, 2012 were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with a request to forward the same to the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India for consideration and necessary action.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organizations.

14. NCHF Secretariat contributed a number of articles/papers on cooperative housing and

related issues to various journals.

15. Necessary support and cooperation was provided to Member Federations on various issues. Important publications/documents were also circulated among 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, usage of cost-effective building materials and technology, legal issues, accounts keeping, general insurance etc.

During the year 2013-14, NCHF organized the following training programmes:

- (i) A Leadership Development Programme for the senior stratum of housing cooperatives from 15-17th July, 2013 at the Institute of Cooperative Management, Dehradun in collaboration with National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE). The above programme was inaugurated by the Managing Director, NCHF.
- (ii) An Orientation Training Programme for the Officers of ACHFs, District Housing Federations and Housing Cooperatives was organized on 5th February, 2014 at Jaipur in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation and the Institute of Cooperative Management. In all, 43 participants attended the Training Programme.
- (iii) A Study Tour for the Directors of ACHFs,

District Housing Federations and Housing Cooperatives was organized in collaboration with the NCUI and the Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM), Dehradun from 3-6th March, 2014 to one of the premier technical institution engaged in promoting building science and technology namely the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) at Roorkee and the Uttarakhand State Cooperative Federation (USCF), Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM) and two primary housing cooperatives namely the Sainik Cooperative Housing Society and Doon Valley Officers' Cooperative Housing Society at Dehradun. In all, 24 participants attended the Study Tour.

Guest faculty was drawn by NCHF for the above training programmes/study tour from the National Housing Bank, HUDCO, CBRI, NCHF, Institutes of Cooperative Management (ICMs) and Uttarakhand State Cooperative Federation.

NCHF is also involved in Research & Studies and compiles statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities. A Study on Cooperative Housing - Problems and Prospects was undertaken jointly by the National Housing Bank (NHB) and NCHF under the guidance and monitoring of an Advisory Committee headed by Shri Arnab Roy, Executive Director, NHB.

The above Study Report was discussed in the National Seminar on 'Cooperative Housing – Issues & Prospects' organized by NCHF in collaboration with NHB on 14th June, 2013 at New Delhi. After incorporating various suggestions from the above Seminar the Study Report was finalized and printed.

The Study Report has been circulated to the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of various States, members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and the Managing Directors of ACHFs for information and implementation of the recommendations.

CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars etc. for the staff, employees and members 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. During the year under report, NCHF organized the following:

(1) National Seminar on ‘Cooperative Housing - Issues & Prospects’

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) in collaboration with the National Housing Bank (NHB) organized National Seminar on ‘Cooperative Housing-Issues & Prospects’ on 14th June, 2013 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to discuss and thereby to finalize the study on ‘Cooperative Housing-Problems & Prospects’ conducted jointly by NCHF and NHB. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri R.V.Verma, Chairman & Managing Director, NHB and presided over by Shri S.N. Sharma, Chairman, NCHF.

In the Technical Session, a summarized presentation on the Report highlighted the methodology outlining the broader objectives, the specific objectives and recommendations. This presentation was followed by open discussion where the participants fully endorsed the problems faced by housing cooperatives and shared their views. The Seminar was attended by over 35 delegates from Government of India, State Governments, NHB, HUDCO, ACHFs,

District Housing Federations, Primary Housing Cooperatives, etc.

(2) 60th All India Cooperative Week

The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3rd week of November. During the year 2013-14 the 60th All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November, 2013. The theme of the Cooperative Week was ‘Cooperatives for Socio-Economic Resurgence in Changing Times’. The week long celebrations comprised of various functions organized by cooperative institutions from primary societies to national level federations. To mark this occasion, member ACHFs of NCHF and housing cooperatives organized Conferences/Meetings etc. NCHF was also represented in various events organized by NCUI for the Cooperative Week Celebrations.

An article on ‘Importance of Meetings and Resolutions in Cooperative Organizations’ written by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF was published in the Special Issue of ‘The Cooperator’, a NCUI publication. A Special Issue of ‘NCHF Bulletin’ was released at the Inaugural function of the Cooperative Week Celebrations on 14th November, 2013 at New Delhi by Dr. Chandra Pal Singh Yadav, Ex-MP, President, NCUI.

(3) Seminar on ‘Cooperative Housing for Better Living’

The Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation in cooperation with NCHF organized a Seminar inaugurated by Shri C.R. Rana, IAS, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Haryana on ‘Cooperative Housing for Better Living’ on 18th November, 2013 at Panchkula; and was presided over by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF. The above Seminar got adequate coverage in the electronic and

print media.

PUBLICATIONS

NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. This is congruent to its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement along with new construction technologies, hindrances faced, important judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India pertaining to housing and related issues especially housing cooperatives. During the period from April, 2013 to March, 2014, it brought out the following publications:

(i) NCHF Bulletin

This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and 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 both English and Hindi. During the period from April, 2013 to March, 2014, regular issues were brought out including special issues on World Habitat Day (September-October, 2013) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November-December, 2013).

(ii) Booklet on ‘Importance of Meetings & Resolutions in Cooperative Organizations’

Cooperatives are democratic organizations registered under the Cooperative Law. These are managed by decisions taken at different level of the organization. The decisions are the basis of resolution, which are the authority for subsequent action. The importance of the meeting lies in the fact that it helps a group to reach a consensus when urgent and

crucial matters need to be discussed and brainstormed through personal interactions. Owing to the expansion of activities of cooperatives, managing them is becoming complex increasingly although its decision making process is still based on resolutions. Decisions relating to the policy and operations of cooperatives are arrived at the meetings of the Board of Directors held periodically in the form of resolutions. The resolutions are the result of collective decision making. The need for passing resolutions arises from the fact that the cooperative is a separate legal entity distinct from its members and it cannot take decision as an individual.

In the above background, the NCHF brought out a very informative and useful Booklet on ‘Importance of Meetings & Resolutions in Cooperative Organizations’ written by Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF both in Hindi and English for the benefit of housing cooperatives.

(iii) Annual and Audit Report

The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2012-13 was prepared and published in Hindi and English. The Audit Report was brought out in English.

(iv) Compilation of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee

A compilation of information relating to Stamp Duty and Registration Fee prescribed by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for housing cooperatives was brought out and circulated to Member Federations.

(v) Study Report

The Report of the Study on Cooperative Housing-Problems and Prospects conducted jointly

by NCHF and NHB was published.

(vi) Compilation of the Editorials

A compilation of the Editorials published in NCHF Bulletin during April, 2008 to March, 2013 was brought out and circulated amongst Member Federations.

(vii) Compilation of Articles

A compilation of recent articles contributed by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF in Hindi was brought out.

(viii) Proceedings Report/Study Tour Report

A Report of the Proceedings of the Orientation Training Programme for the Officers of ACHFs, District Housing Federations and Housing Cooperatives organized by NCHF on 5th February, 2014 at Jaipur was brought out.

Similarly, a detailed Report of the Study Tour for the Directors of ACHFs, District Housing Federations and Housing Cooperatives organized by NCHF from 3-6th March, 2014 to CBRI, Roorkee and housing cooperatives and other cooperative institutions in Dehradun was also brought out.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RAJBHASHA (HINDI) IN NCHF OFFICE

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

- (i) Articles and other relevant news items written 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 Federations and Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2013.

- (iii) The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2012-13 was prepared in Hindi.
- (iv) Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and Hindi Workshops were held regularly.
- (v) Contents uploaded on the web-site of NCHF in Hindi were updated.

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 31 books were added. This Documentation Centre has a collection of 1413 documents/books as on 31st March, 2014.

UPDATING OF NCHF WEB-SITE

NCHF Web-site (www.nchfindia.net) was updated regularly during the period under report. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and others concerned 24 judgments of Supreme Court pertaining to housing cooperatives/development authorities/housing boards were put on the web-site; all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April, 2013 to March, 2014) were also uploaded on the web-site.

STUDY VISIT TO NCHF SECRETARIAT

Various trainees visited NCHF Secretariat to study during the period under reference, details of which are as under:

- 1) Ms. Roma Chhabra, Management Trainee of Master of Business Administration (MBA) programme at the ICFAI Business School (IBS), Hyderabad made a study

- visit on 13th May, 2013.
- 2) A group of 13 trainees of M. Com Final Year (Cooperative Management) along with the faculty from the Tranquebar Bishop Manikam Lutheran College, Porayar, Tamil Nadu visited on 27th August, 2013.
 - 3) A group of 14 final year students of the Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Cooperative Management from Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed University (GRI-DU), Gandhigram, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu made an observatory visit on 23rd September, 2013.
 - 4) Similarly, 29 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made an observatory visit on 15th October, 2013.
 - 5) A group of eight personnel of cooperatives from Bhutan undergoing Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made a study visit on 2nd December, 2013.

The management trainees were briefed by the Managing Director, NCHF about the functioning and achievements of NCHF, ACHFs and housing cooperatives. A film on 'Housing for All- Cooperative Housing in India' was screened for them and suitable literature was also provided to the 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-2013 was observed all over the

World on 7th October, 2013, with the theme of 'Urban Mobility'.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) organized a function at New Delhi on 7th October, 2013, inaugurated by Dr. (Ms) Girija Vyas, 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. She also released the Report of the 'Study on Cooperative Housing-Problems and Prospects' conducted jointly by NCHF and the National Housing Bank. The above publications were circulated among the participants of the World Habitat Day function.

Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF also contributed an article entitled 'Explosion of Urbanization' on the theme of World Habitat Day, which was published in the special issue of Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) Newsletter called 'Nirman Sarika'.

Earlier, the Managing Director, NCHF attended various meetings convened by the Ministry of HUPA to discuss the preparations for celebration of World Habitat Day-2013. All Member Federations were also requested to organize events/programmes for the celebration of World Habitat Day.

FACULTY SUPPORT

The Managing Director, NCHF delivered a lecture on 'Problems and Prospects of Cooperative Housing Sector' on 3rd July, 2013 at New Delhi to the participants of the Refresher Course on Cooperative Policy and Development

organized by the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) for the faculty of Indian Universities/Colleges.

MISCELLANEOUS

1) The Managing Director, NCHF along with the Chief Executive of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) met Shri R. N. Lakhota, Advocate & Tax Consultant on 9th April, 2013 at New Delhi in connection with preparation of a memorandum to be submitted to the Government of India on Direct Taxes Code and Cooperatives.

2) The Chairman and the Managing Director of NCHF attended the meeting organized by the NCUI for the interaction of Cooperators with the President of International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), Ms. Dame Pauline Green on 24th April, 2013 at New Delhi.

3) The Managing Director, NCHF attended the meet of representatives of Indian cooperatives with the Hon'ble Jangbahadoorsing Seetaram, Minister of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives, Republic of Mauritius and delegation of Mauritius hosted by the NCUI on 4th September, 2013 at New Delhi.

4) Details of the 3rd BRICS Cooperative Forum organized at the International Convention Centre in Durban, South Africa from 23-25th October, 2013 were circulated to Members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and the Managing Directors of ACHFs. A brief note on the working of NCHF and progress of housing cooperatives was also sent to NCUI in connection with the above Meeting.

5) A brief note on 'Cooperative Housing for Better Living' was sent to the NCUI for inclusion in the Guidelines of the 60th All India Cooperative Week Celebrations from 14-20th

November, 2013. Another note on 'Achievements of Cooperative Housing Movement in India' was also sent to the NCUI for inclusion in the Press Note. This was to be distributed among the media on the eve of Cooperative Week Celebrations.

6) A brief note on 'Nehru's Vision of Cooperatives' was circulated to all members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Member ACHFs with a request to celebrate the Cooperative Week and organize special programmes on 18th November, 2013 to mark the 'Cooperative Housing and Better Living' day and send details of the celebrations to NCHF Secretariat for publishing in 'NCHF Bulletin'.

7) Details of the ICA Regional Workshop on 'Enhancing the Role of Women in Cooperative Business' organized by the International Cooperative Alliance-Asia Pacific (ICA-AP) from 4-6th June, 2013 at Mongolia were circulated to Member ACHFs and Directors of NCHF.

8) The Supreme Court judgement with ruling that cooperative societies do not fall within the ambit of Right to Information Act was circulated among all members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Member Federations.

9) A Booklet on 'Importance of Meetings and Resolutions in Cooperative Organizations' written by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF in both Hindi and English was sent to Member Federations, Board of Directors of NCHF, Registrar of Cooperative Societies of all States, all Cooperative Colleges, Secretary (Cooperation) of all States and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. Their valuable comments/suggestions were solicited.

10) Necessary information pertaining to NCHF was sent to the Government of India in Hindi and English for inclusion in the Refer-

ence Annual 'INDIA-2014'. Updated material pertaining to NCHF was also sent to the Ministry of HUPA for inclusion on their web-site.

11) The Managing Director, NCHF met the Director, Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) at Roorkee on 8th January, 2014 and discussed about the Structural Audit of housing cooperatives and also arrangements for the proposed Study Tour. He also visited the Institute of Cooperative Management at Dehradun to finalise the details of the Study Tour.

12) Shri P. K. Pradhan, IAS, Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Odisha visited NCHF Secretariat on 29th January, 2014 and discussed various issues with the Managing Director, NCHF regarding strengthening of housing cooperatives in the State of Odisha.

13) Dr. Mukund L. Abhyankar, Chairman, National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies visited NCHF Secretariat on 10th March, 2014 and discussed various issues regarding strengthening of collaboration between Urban Cooperative Banks and Housing Cooperatives with the Managing Director, NCHF.

14) The Managing Director, NCHF attended the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee of the National Cooperative Union of India held on 30th January, 2014 at New Delhi.

15) The Managing Directors of ACHF's were requested to send the photographs of both the completed or under construction cooperative housing projects/complexes in their respective States for including in the 'National Album' maintained by NCHF Secretariat for giving publicity to such projects.

16) Member Federations 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.

17) Member Federations and primary housing cooperatives were requested to cover their housing projects under the 'Standard Fire and Special Perils Policy' through NCHF at reduced premium.

18) Subscribers of NCHF Bulletin were requested to send their details in the prescribed Performa to NCHF Secretariat for preparing data bank of addresses for correspondence purposes.

19) On request, Supreme Court judgements were sent to Housing Cooperatives.

20) Necessary guidance was provided to Uttaran Cooperative Housing Society regarding maintenance charges in housing cooperatives.

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 UPTO THE END OF MARCH, 2014

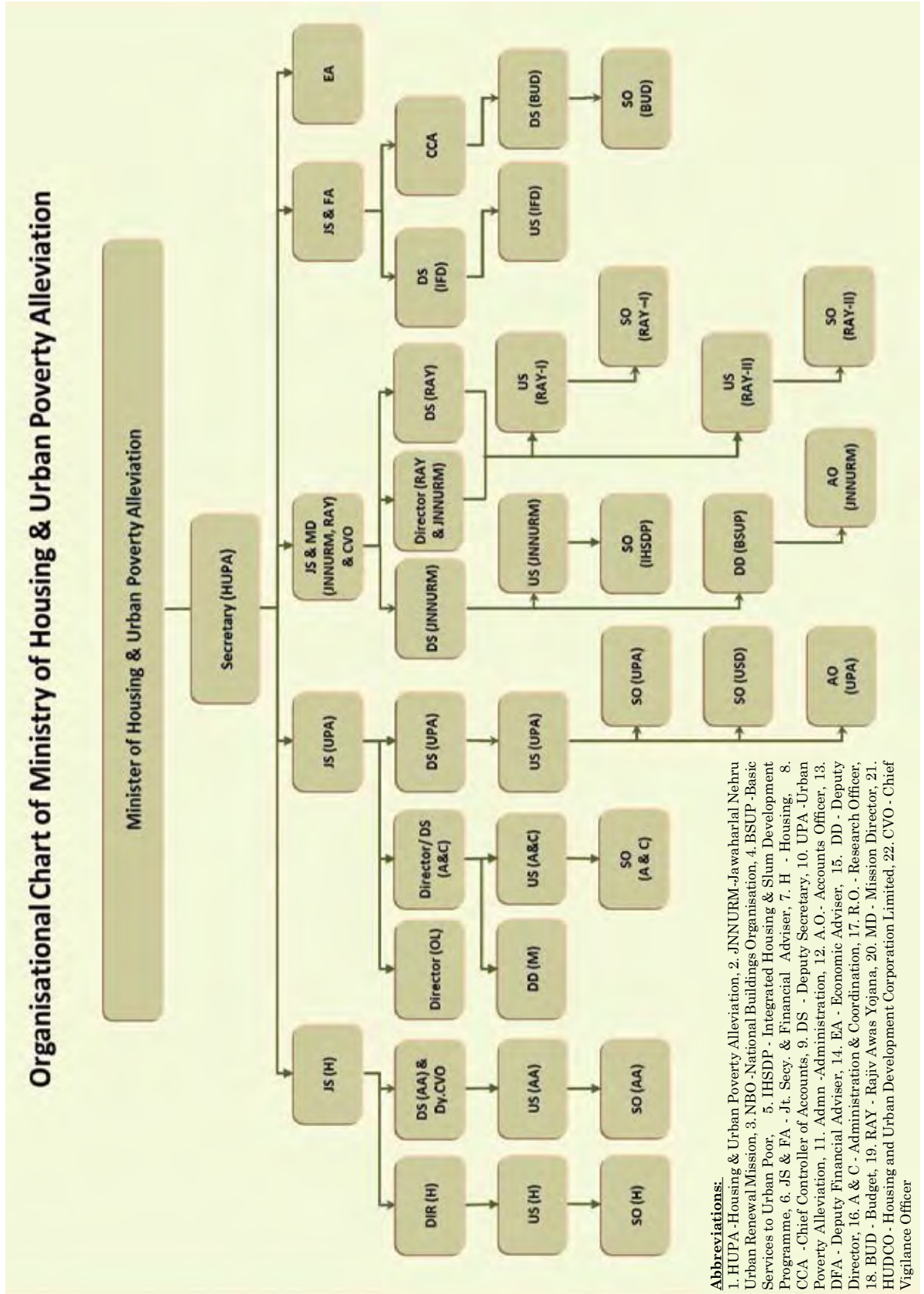
(a)	Projects Completed	No. of DUs
i.	Bhubaneswar (Ph-I)	256
ii.	Mohali (Ph-I)	603
iii.	Meerut (Ph-I)	90
	Total	949

(b)	On-going Projects	No. of DUs
i.	Kolkata(Ph-II)	582
ii.	Mohali (Ph-II)	615
iii.	Bhubaneswar (Ph-II)	240
iv.	Greater Noida	2130
	Total	3567

(a)	Project in Pipe-line	No. of DUs
i.	Chennai(Ph-III)	1220
ii.	SAS Nagar, Mohali	226
iii.	Vishakhapatnam (Ph-I)	250
iv.	Mohali(Ph-III)	147
v.	Meerut (Ph-II)	600
v.	Vishakhapatnam (Ph-II)	220
	Total	2663

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 31.03.2014

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	30	17	38	15	5	0	105
2	National Buildings Organisation	04	05	04	02	11	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	563	121		110	122	0	916
2	Hindustan Prefab Limited	05	07	0	183	67	0	262

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	0	3	12	04	0	39
2	Central Govt Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	10	0	5	17	7	0	39
3	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	2	0	4	2	4	0	12

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

APPENDIX - V

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2013-14 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 2013-14

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
A	145	92	19	34	3	2	—	1	35	32	03	—
B	53	23	09	21	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—
C	45	17	12	16	02	01	01	—	06	05	01	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	59	36	16	07	—	—	—	—	06	03	03	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
Total	302	168	56	78	05	03	01	01	51	42	09	—

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
A	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	07	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	183	70	09	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	67	17	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	01	01	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	280	95	09	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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
A	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	12	05	—	03	—	—	—	—	02	01	—	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	03	03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	1	1	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	11	—	03	—	—	—	—	02	01	—	—

APPENDIX - VII

REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

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			No. of appointments made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	11	02	—	09	—	—	—	—	05	—	—	05
B	01	0	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	01	01	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	04	0	—	4	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	01
Total	17	03	—	14	—	—	—	—	06	—	—	06

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			No. of appointments made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	05	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	07	0	0	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	183	01	0	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	67	0	0	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	262	01	0	06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON MARCH, 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	04	28
2	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	04	23
	Total	08	51

APPENDIX - IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY POSITION OF AUDIT PARAS OF C&AG REPORTS AS ON 31.3.2014

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	2013	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	2013	00	00	00	00

APPENDIX - X

RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR THE YEAR 2013-14 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. It aims to achieve this vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach focusing on bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their source of livelihood and employment. To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.”

Objectives

1. Improvement of Urban Livelihoods
2. Promotion of Affordable Housing.
3. Formulation of Policy for ensuring legal entitlement to Slum Dwellers
4. Slum free City programme for inclusive urban growth
5. Improving affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG
6. Providing shelters to urban homeless people
7. Conversion of all reported dry latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

8. Reducing urban poverty by facilitating Skill Training & Generation of Employment to urban poor.
9. Supporting support projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.
10. Slum Redevelopment
11. National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007
12. To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty
13. To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty.
14. Implementation of RAY and AHIP Scheme for inclusive urban growth
15. Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
16. Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;
17. Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes
18. Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent 24-hour shelters including the basic infrastructural facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security;
19. Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor;
20. To address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors.

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

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]Improvement of Urban Livelihoods	6	[1.1] Central Law relating to Street Vending.	[1.1.1] Introduction of amended Bill in Parliament	Date	2.0	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014
		[1.2] Approval of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	[1.2.1] Completion of process for Cabinet Approval of NULM	Date	2.0	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013
			[1.3.1] Launch of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	Date	2.0	30/09/2013	15/10/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013
[2]Promotion of Affordable Housing.	7	[2.1] Preparation of Affordable Housing Policy	[2.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'.	Date	3.0	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014
		[2.2] Finalisation of Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill.	[2.2.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Date	2.0	30/06/2013	31/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013
		[2.3] Streamlining plan approval in real estate sector by introducing single window mechanism for plan approvals.	[2.3.1] Finalisation and circulation of guidelines	Date	2.0	31/12/2013	30/01/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014
[3]Formulation of Policy for ensuring legal entitlement to Slum Dwellers	6	[3.1] Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for model legislation for States.	[3.1.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Reforms.	Date	3.0	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014
		[3.2] Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for slums on Central Govt. Land	[3.2.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Policy.	Date	3.0	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014
		[4.1] Launch of RAY/ JNNURM - II.	[4.1.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Date	5.0	30/09/2013	15/10/2013	31/10/2013	01/11/2013	15/11/2013
[4]Slum free City programme for inclusive urban growth	11	[4.2] Finalization of guidelines and Toolkits for the Scheme.	[4.2.1] Circulation of the Guidelines & Toolkits to all the States post launch of RAY	Date	4.0	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	15/01/2014	30/01/2014
		[4.3] Redesigning Affordable Housing in partnership (AHIP) Scheme.	[4.3.1] Formulation of Revised AHP Guidelines	Date	1.0	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	15/12/2013	31/12/2013
		[4.4] Formulation of Slum-free City Plans.	[4.4.1] Number of Slum free City/ State Plan of Actions approved	Number	1.0	25	15	11	8	5
[5]Improving affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LJG	4	[5.1] Scheme sanction, preparation of guidelines and signing of MOUs with Banks for Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) for sanction of housing loans.	[5.1.1] Obtaining Scheme sanction and development of guidelines	Date	2.0	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014
			[5.2.1] No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year	Number	2.0	100000	80000	60000	40000	20000
		[6.1] Construction of Shelters for Urban Homeless in the country through the scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH).	[6.1.1] No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned	Number	4.0	200	150	100	50	25
[7]Conversion of all reported dry latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	2	[7.1] Pursuing, obtaining and approving proposals from States for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new latrines.	[7.1.1] Number of units to be sanctioned	Number	2.0	30000	20000	15000	10000	5000

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
[8] Reducing urban poverty by facilitating Skill Training & Generation of Employment to urban poor.	15	[8.1] Finalization and circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM.	[8.1.1] Circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM to all the States/UTs	Date	5.0	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	20/02/2014	10/03/2014	25/03/2014
		[8.2] Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	[8.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	4.0	400000	350000	325000	300000	275000
		[8.3] Placement of skill trained persons	[8.3.1] Placement of Skill trained persons	Number	2.0	120000	105000	97500	90000	82500
[9] Supporting support projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	2	[8.4] Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor.	[8.4.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	1.0	60000	52500	48750	45000	41250
		[8.5] Assistance for gainful self-employment.	[8.5.1] Number of Persons assisted	Number	2.0	80000	75000	65000	55000	45000
		[8.6] Assistance for gainful self-employment for Minority urban poor.	[8.6.1] Number of Persons assisted	Number	1.0	12000	11250	9750	8250	6750
[10] Slum Redevelopment	9	[9.1] Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	[9.1.1] Percentage of total Budgetary support of Ministry spent on development the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim	Percent	2.0	10	7	5	3	2
		[10.1] Monitoring Completion of Houses under BSUP & IHSDP.	[10.1.1] No. of Houses Completed during the year	Number	5.0	100000	90000	80000	70000	60000
		[10.2] Compliance of Third Party Inspection Reports and Monitoring visits by Monitoring / Central/TPIM Agencies.	[10.2.1] No. of such compliances	Number	4.0	600	550	500	450	400
[11] National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007	2	[11.1] To advocate Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP for adoption by States.	[11.1.1] A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP	Date	2.0	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013
		[12.1] National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) – Scheme Rollout.	[12.1.1] Number of officials trained at State/City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	5.0	1700	1400	1100	800	500
		[12.2] Evaluation of the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) component under SJSRY.	[12.2.1] Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSRY	Date	2.0	28/02/2014	05/03/2014	15/03/2014	25/03/2014	31/03/2014
[13] To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty.	5	[13.1] RAY – Roll Out.	[13.1.1] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	3.0	1600	1500	1400	1300	1200
		[13.2] Evaluation of Training Programmes conducted under RAY.	[13.2.1] 75% of Participants find the Programmes useful and effective	Number	2.0	1200	1120	1060	960	800
		[14.1] Sanction of projects under RAY	[14.1.1] Number of Dwellings Units (DUs) sanctioned under RAY.	number	4.0	150000	125000	100000	75000	50000
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3	[14.2] Sanction of Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHIP) scheme.	[14.2.1] Number of Projects sanctioned.	number	1.0	10	8	6	4	2
		Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.00	05/03/2014	06/03/2014	07/03/2014	08/03/2014	11/03/2014
		Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1.00	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
* Transparency/Service delivery Ministry/Department	3	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/Clients' Charter (CCC)	% of implementation	%	2.00	100	95	90	85	80
		Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80
* Administrative Reforms	6	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	2.00	100	95	90	85	80
		Identify, design and Implement major innovations.	Timely submission of Action Plan for enabling innovation	Date	2.00	15/05/2014	16/05/2014	19/05/2014	20/05/2014	21/05/2014
* Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness.	2	Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	1.00	24/03/2014	25/03/2014	26/03/2014	27/03/2014	28/03/2014
		Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely update of the strategy	Date	2.00	10/09/2013	17/09/2013	24/09/2013	01/10/2013	08/10/2013
* 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
		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
		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
		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

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
[1] Improvement of Urban Livelihoods	[1.1] Central Law relating to Street Vending. [1.2] Approval of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	[1.1.1] Introduction of amended Bill in Parliament [1.2.1] Completion of process for Cabinet Approval of NULM	Date	..	..	31/10/2013	..	..
[2] Promotion of Affordable Housing.	[2.1] Preparation of Affordable Housing Policy [2.2] Finalisation of Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill. [2.3] Streamlining plan approval in real estate sector by introducing single window mechanism for plan approvals.	[1.2.2] Launch of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) [2.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'. [2.2.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet [2.3.1] Finalisation and circulation of guidelines	Date	..	..	15/10/2013	..	..
[3] Formulation of Policy for ensuring legal entitlement to Slum Dwellers	[3.1] Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for model legislation for States. [3.2] Completion of process for seeking Cabinet approval for slums on Central Govt. Land [4.1] Launch of RAY/ JN- NURM - II.	[3.1.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Reforms. [3.2.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Policy. [4.1.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Date	..	..	31/10/2013	..	..
[4] Slum free City programme for inclusive urban growth	[4.2] Finalization of guidelines and Toolkits for the Scheme. [4.3] Redesigning Affordable Housing in partnership (AHIP) Scheme. [4.4] Formulation of Slum-free City Plans.	[4.2.1] Circulation of the Guidelines & Toolkits to all the States post launch of RAY [4.3.1] Formulation of Revised AHP Guidelines [4.4.1] Number of Slum free City/ State Plan of Actions approved	Date	..	..	30/11/2013	..	..
[5] Improving affordability and accessibility of institutional finance by providing cheaper credit to EWS/LIG	[5.1] Scheme sanction, preparation of guidelines and signing of MOUs with Banks for Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) for sanction of housing loans.	[5.1.1] Obtaining Scheme sanction and development of guidelines [5.1.2] No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year	Date	..	..	31/10/2013	..	..
[6] Providing shelters to urban homeless people	[6.1] Construction of Shelters for Urban Homeless in the country through the scheme of 'Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)'. [7.1] Pursuing, obtaining and approving proposals from States for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new latrines.	[6.1.1] No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned [7.1.1] Number of units to be sanctioned	Number	..	..	80000	..	..
[7] Conversion of all reported dry latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)			Number	..	..	150	..	..
			Number	..	..	20000	..	..

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
[8] Reducing urban poverty by facilitating Skill Training & Generation of Employment to urban poor.	[8.1] Finalization and circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM.	[8.1.1] Circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM to all the States/UTs	Date	--	--	31/01/2014	--	--
	[8.2] Imparting of skill training to the urban poor.	[8.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	--	--	350000	--	--
		[8.2.2] Placement of Skill trained persons	Number	--	--	105000	--	--
	[8.3] Imparting of skill training to Minority urban poor.	[8.3.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	--	--	52500	--	--
	[8.4] Assistance for gainful self-employment.	[8.4.1] Number of Persons assisted	Number	--	--	75000	--	--
	[8.5] Assistance for gainful self-employment for Minority urban poor.	[8.5.1] Number of Persons assisted	Number	--	--	11250	--	--
[9] Supporting support projects/schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	[9.1] Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	[9.1.1] Percentage of total Budgetary support of Ministry spent on development the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim	Percent	--	--	7	--	--
[10] Slum Redevelopment	[10.1] Monitoring Completion of Houses under BSUP & IHSDP.	[10.1.1] No. of Houses Completed during the year	Number	--	--	90000	--	--
	[10.2] Compliance of Third Party Inspection Reports and Monitoring visits by Monitoring / Central/TPIM Agencies.	[10.2.1] No. of such compliances	Number	--	--	550	--	--
[11] National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP):2007	[11.1] To advocate Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP for adoption by States.	[11.1.1] A national level consultation with State Governments to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP	Date	--	--	30/09/2013	--	--
[12] To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty	[12.1] National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) – Scheme Rollout.	[12.1.1] Number of officials trained at State/City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	--	--	1400	2000	--
	[12.2] Evaluation of the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) component under SJSRY.	[12.2.1] Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSRY	Date	--	--	05/03/2014	--	--
[13] To support the programme for Advocacy and Capacity Building for reducing urban poverty.	[13.1] RAY –Roll Out.	[13.1.1] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Number	1283	1464	1500	--	--
	[13.2] Evaluation of Training Programmes conducted under RAY.	[13.2.1] 75% of Participants find the Programmes useful and effective	Number	2	--	1120	1200	--
[14] Implementation of RAY and AHP Scheme for inclusive urban growth	[14.1] Sanction of projects under RAY	[14.1.1] Number of Dwellings Units (DUs) sanctioned under RAY.	number	--	--	125000	--	--

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
	[14.2] Sanction of Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHIP) scheme.	[14.2.1] Number of Projects sanctioned.	number	--	--	8	--	--
*Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2014	--	--
	Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	--	--	02/05/2013	--	--
*Transparency/Service delivery Ministry/Department	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/Clients' Charter (CCC)	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
*Administrative Reforms	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Identify, design and Implement major innovations.	Timely submission of Action Plan for enabling innovation	Date	--	--	16/05/2014	--	--
	Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	--	--	25/03/2014	--	--
*Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness.	Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely update of the strategy	Date	--	--	17/09/2013	--	--
*Ensuring compliance to 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 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 4: Acronyms

S.No.	Acronym	Description
1	AHTF	Affordable Housing Task Force
2	BMTPC	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council
3	BSUP	Basic Services to Urban Poor
4	CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
5	EFC	Economic Finance Committee
6	EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
7	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
8	HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
9	IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
10	ILCS	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme
11	ISHUP	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor
12	LIG	Low Income Groups
13	NPV	Net Present Value
14	NUHHP	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
15	PSUs	Public Sector Undertakings
16	RRY	Rajiv Rinn Yojana
17	SAPREP	Streamlining Approval Procedures in Real Estate Projects
18	SUH	Shelters for Urban Homeless
19	SUHHP	State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy
20	TPIM	Third Party Inspection and Monitoring
21	ULBs	Urban Local Bodies

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] Introduction of amended Bill in Parliament	The "Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012" which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2012. The Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha had referred the Bill to the Standing Committee on Urban Development for examination. The committee has tabled its report in the Parliament on 13-03-2013. The Bill will give national recognition to the contribution of street vendors and to ensure uniformity in the legal framework for street vending across States.	Street vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population, especially the common man. Despite the wide proliferation of the trades included in street vending, and its increasing acceptability in the social and economic fabric, there are very few proactive policy measures taken by States and Urban Local Bodies to protect the street vendors from the undue harassment from various quarters.	Examination of report of Standing committee on Urban Development on the bill & introduction of amendments to the bill in Parliament.	
2	[1.2.1] Completion of process for Cabinet Approval of NULM	EFC has approved the proposal for NULM. The process for Cabinet approval for NULM has been initiated.	The existing SJSRY will be up-scaled into NULM for imparting large scale skill up-gradation, enabling entrepreneurship development and providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities.	Completion of process for Cabinet Approval of NULM by 31-08-2013.	
3	[1.2.2] Launch of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	M/o HUPA has envisaged to launch a 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). This will replace the existing SJSRY from the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM would be target-oriented with specific focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and employment creation through wage employment and self-employment opportunities opened up by the emerging markets in urban areas.	The existing SJSRY will be up-scaled into NULM for imparting large scale skill up-gradation, enabling entrepreneurship development and providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities.	NULM is proposed to be launched by 30-09-2013.	
4	[2.1.1] 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 the same is proposed to be formulated as a draft Affordable Housing Policy for guidance.		For Promotion of Affordable Housing in the country, following success indicators have been fixed: This Ministry has to prepare Affordable Housing Policy and to submit Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy' by 15.2.2014.	
5	[2.2.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	With a view to bring transparency, fair play and quick dispute redressal mechanism, the said Bill has been drafted and is likely to be introduced in the Parliament during the year.		The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has to obtain decision of the Cabinet on the said Bill by 31.7.2013.	
6	[2.3.1] Finalisation and circulation of guidelines	Based on recommendations of Committee on Streamlining Approval Procedures in Real Estate Projects (SAPREP) and with a view to foster affordable housing, it is essential to promote efficient and transparent plan approval procedures in real estate projects. The same is proposed for advocacy with the States.		The Committee on Streamlining Plan Approval Procedures in Real Estate Sector submitted its report and the same was approved by Secretary (HUPA) in July, 2013. Now Ministry has to finalise and circulate the guidelines on 'streamlining approval process in real estate projects' to all stakeholders by 31.01.2014.	
7	[3.1.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Reforms.	Formulation of policy for ensuring legal entitlement to slum dwellers by the State Governments is central to the implementation of RAY. A series of consultations with States and other stakeholders has been held during the last year to evolve a draft Model enactment that can be utilised as a framework by the State Governments.	Model Act submitted for Cabinet Approval	Cabinet Approval.	
8	[3.2.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Policy.	Devising strategy for slums on central govt. land will also be the key focus for this year's activity.	Draft Model Legislation to tackle slums on Central Govt. Land submitted for Cabinet Approval	Cabinet Approval	

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
9	[4.1.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Implementation phase of RAY and JNNURM II has been proposed with extended coverage of cities for the duration of 10 years (12th & 13th FYP).	The EFC note on Rajiv Awas Yojana is under inter-ministerial consultation. Launch of RAY would be contingent upon receiving approval of EFC and Cabinet Committee approvals.	EFC Approval of RAY / JNNURM II; and	
10	[4.2.1] Circulation of the Guidelines & Toolkits to all the States post launch of RAY	Guidelines to be issued in accordance with the contours of APPROVED SCHEME OF RAY / JNNURM II: 1. GIS-MIS Guidelines 2. Community Participation Guidelines 3. Guidelines for preparation of SFCCPoAs 4. Toolkit for DPR Preparation 5. Toolkit for project Management 6. Social Audit Guidelines	A set of guidelines will be issued to all the States/Cities for supporting them to undertake various activities under RAY	Cabinet Approval of RAY/ JNNURM II. Finalization and Circulation of Guidelines to States	
11	[4.3.1] Formulation of Revised AHP Guidelines	The basic aim of the AHP Scheme is to incentivise land assembly and increase stock of affordable housing and provide the option of rental housing and dormitories for new migrants to reduce the alarming affordable housing deficit. It is expected that the twin constraints for affordable housing i.e. unavailability of land and unaffordability of the cost of a constructed house for the EWS/ LIG segment, would be addressed through this scheme.	A Task Force (TF) was set up by MoHUPA for developing transparent qualified criteria and a separate set of guidelines for affordable housing in PPP projects aimed at developing recommendations to create an enabling framework for increased private sector participation in affordable housing. The Task Force has also reviewed the existing scheme of AHP and identified key reasons which had led to slow off-take of the scheme during the 11th FYP. Accordingly, the scheme of AH is proposed to be revised and forms a part of the RAY EFC Note which is under inter-ministerial consultation. Revised guidelines of the Scheme to be formulated.	Formulation of AH Guidelines	
12	[4.4.1] Number of Slum free City/State 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 delimiting 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 SFCCPoAs prepared.	
13	[5.1.1] Obtaining Scheme sanction and development of guidelines	Based on announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2012, this Ministry has worked out revised scheme namely 'Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)'. The case is under consideration with Ministry of Finance at EFC stage.		Ministry has to get the above scheme sanctioned and approved by the competent authority and then to develop guidelines on RRY by 31.10.2013.	
14	[5.1.2] No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year			The progress of RRY scheme lies on the pace of Banks/HFCs in sanction and disbursement of subsidized loans to beneficiaries. Thus the second success indicator has been fixed for sanction of housing loans to at least 80,000 beneficiaries by Banks/HFCs during the financial year.	

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
15	[6.1.1] No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned	Along with the proposed National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), the scheme of 'Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)' has been conceived in order to provide 24x7 shelters with necessary basic infrastructure facilities to the urban homeless.		The SUH programme has now been decided to be launched under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and meeting of EFC has held. States will have to identify land for construction of shelters and submit their DPRs under the above programme. Hence the second success indicator has been fixed for sanction of all proposals of State Governments for construction of at least 150 shelters during the financial year.	
16	[7.1.1] Number of units to be sanctioned	Based on the Census 2011 report which pointed to existence of 2.08 lakh dry latrines in urban areas, the scheme of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) has been extended upto 31st March, 2014 with enhanced subsidies		The Ministry has been apprised that there are 43,377 units due for conversion by Government of Uttar Pradesh. No further proposals are anticipated. Therefore, the success indicator under this Scheme for 2013-14 has now been proposed for sanction of at least 20000 sanctioned units by 31.03.2014.	
17	[8.1.1] Circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM to all the States/UTs	Preparation of 4 Operational Guidelines on Self-employment Programme (SEP), Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID), Capacity Building and Training (CB&T), Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P).		The 4 Operational Guidelines i.e. Self-employment Programme (SEP), Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID), Capacity Building and Training (CB&T), Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) is proposed be circulated to the States/UTs latest by 31.12.2013.	
18	[8.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	Skill Training of urban poor is one of the major component of SJSRY/ Proposed 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.	
19	[8.2.2] Placement of Skill trained persons	Skill Training of urban poor is one of the major component of SJSRY/ Proposed 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.	
20	[8.4.1] Number of Persons assisted	Gainful Self-Employment is one of the component of SJSRY/ Proposed NULM.	Gainful Self-Employment focuses on 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	
21	[9.1.1] Percentage of total Budgetary support of Ministry spent on development the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim	The objective is to ensure speedy development in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim by dedicated budgetary support for speedy development in the Region. The expenditure for N-E States during the Year 2012-13 is Rs. 42.97 Crore i.e. 82.09%.	The Scheme of 10% Lumpsum 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). Grant-in-Aid under the scheme is released for projects benefiting the urban poor and low income groups. Community market, Slum re-development, multipurpose resource centres, community sanitation works, etc. are some of the areas which are covered under the scheme.	Percentage of total Budgetary support of Ministry spent on development the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim	
22	[10.1.1] No. of Houses Completed during the year	The duration of JNNURM was upto 31.3.2012 which has been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM.	A Mission target of 15 lacs houses was fixed based on the funds allocation. No annual target was fixed. The focus in the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 was on sanction of as many houses as possible so that these may be completed by the year 2012. Focus has shifted to monitoring the progress of already sanctioned projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of houses completed vs. sanctioned; Number of houses at various stages of completion; and Number of houses occupied by the beneficiaries reported through Progress reports by States/UTs 	

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
23	[10.2.1] No. of such compliances	The focus during the extended period of the Mission (2012-13 to 2013-14) is on the review of projects, quality of project through TPIM Reports and monitoring for successful completion of these projects. The 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 also 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 CSM/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 	
24	[11.1.1] 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.		<p>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 to prepare their own SUHHP.</p> <p>Therefore a national level consultation with State Governments has been proposed to be organised by 30th September, 2013 to encourage them to adopt Government of India policies enshrined in NUHHP.</p>	
25	[12.2.1] Number of officials trained at State/City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Training & Capacity Building would help to transform the role of the M/o 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 in National/Regional/State/ULB level	
26	[12.2.1] Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSRY	To Evaluate the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) component under SJSRY.	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. Undertaking an independent evaluation would help in assessing the effectiveness of the programme.	Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSRY.	
27	[13.1.1] Number of officials trained at State & City level through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in National/Regional/State/ULB level	Lack of Capacity at the State/City level has been identified as one of the bottleneck for successful implementation of schemes. Hence, RAY / JNNURM II scheme envisages capacity building activities for States / ULBs	A series of hand holding activities have been envisaged to ensure roll out of the scheme.	No. of Officials trained.	
28	[13.2.1] 75% of Participants find the Programmes useful and effective	Capacity building programmes are relevant if only they are considered meaningful and useful by the participants who can implement learning on the ground. Hence, evaluation of training programmes will be able to demonstrate effectiveness of the programmes from learners perspectives.	Evaluation of training Programmes to ensure relevance of capacity building initiatives	No. of participants finding programmes useful and effective	
29	[14.1.1] Number of Dwellings Units (DUs) sanctioned under RAY.	ACA shall be available for provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ Re-development - in slums, including O&M of assets created under this scheme.	The EFC Note on RAY proposes construction of 1 million houses during the 12th Five Year Plan.	DUs sanctioned under RAY	

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
30	[14.2.1] Number of Projects sanctioned.	The preventive strategy of RAY envisages creation of affordable housing stock for the prevention of creation of future slums.	A Committee has been constituted to suggest measures for catalyzing private participation in creation of affordable housing stock. The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme is also dovetailed with RAY. The Task force has now finalized its report and submitted to the Ministry. Keeping in view the recommendations of Task Force amendments in the Affordable Housing in partnership scheme guidelines will be made.	No. of projects sanctioned	

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
Central Government		Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	[2.1.1] Submission of Cabinet Note on 'Affordable Housing Policy'.	Facilitation of Cabinet Decision	Without their support, the Bill cannot be approved by the Cabinet.	Full support is needed.	Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.
			Ministry of Law and Justice	[2.2.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Inputs for finalisation	To make the guidelines widely acceptable, comments of all concerned would be essential.	Full support is needed.	Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.
			All Organization	[2.3.1] Finalisation and circulation of guidelines	Comments/suggestions from departments for framing of Cabinet Note and assent from the Department of Legal Affairs	Cabinet notes are circulated for comments of Central Govt. Ministries including Planning Commission to incorporate their comments/suggestions. Assent from Ministry of Legal Affairs would be essential as stipulated	Concurrence of the Ministries to the Scheme	According property rights to slum dwellers is central to the scheme. A model Act finalized in consultation with various Ministries would help the States/UTs to formulate the Act more effectively. Obtaining Cabinet decision on Draft Model Legislations would thus be crucial for success of RAY
				[3.1.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Reforms.	Comments/suggestions from departments for framing of Cabinet Note and assent from the Department of Legal Affairs	RAY is a scheme which will be implemented if convergence of various ministries are ensured. EFC Notes and Cabinet notes are circulated to Central Govt. Ministries including Planning Commission to incorporate their comments/suggestions	Concurrence of the Ministries to the Scheme	Draft Model Legislations will be applicable to UT as well, if requirement is not met.
				[4.1.1] Obtaining decision of the Cabinet	Comments/suggestions from departments for framing of EFC and Cabinet Note	Implementation phase of RAY and JNNURM II has been proposed with extended coverage of cities for the duration of 10 years (12th & 13th FYP). Obtaining cabinet approval will be important to launch the implementation phase of RAY.	Concurrence of the Ministries to the Scheme	

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
				[5.1.1] Obtaining Scheme sanction and development of guidelines	<p>1) Ministry of Finance needs to accord necessary scheme approvals before the Ministry can approach CCEA for approval and Department of Financial Services will have to issue suitable instructions to banks/Financial Institutions.</p> <p>2) State Governments need to build awareness among beneficiaries and mobilise applications.</p> <p>3) Banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) need to sanction loans on priority and ensure quick disbursement.</p> <p>4) Central Nodal Agencies viz. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with Banks and ensure smooth flow of funds.</p>	<p>This Ministry needs critical inputs from all concerned stakeholders for release of interest subsidy to Banks/HFCs.</p>	<p>Full support is needed.</p>	<p>Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.</p>
				[5.1.2] No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year	<p>1) Ministry of Finance needs to accord necessary scheme approvals before the Ministry can approach CCEA for approval and Department of Financial Services will have to issue suitable instructions to banks/Financial Institutions.</p> <p>2) State Governments need to build awareness among beneficiaries and mobilise applications.</p> <p>3) Banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) need to sanction loans on priority and ensure quick disbursement.</p> <p>4) Central Nodal Agencies viz. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with Banks and ensure smooth flow of funds.</p>	<p>This Ministry needs critical inputs from all concerned stakeholders for release of interest subsidy to Banks/HFCs.</p>	<p>Full support is needed.</p>	<p>Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.</p>

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
		others		[3.2.1] Obtaining Cabinet decision on Policy.	Comments/suggestions from departments for framing of Cabinet Note and assent from the Department of Legal Affairs	Cabinet notes are circulated for comments of Central Govt. Ministries including Planning Commission to incorporate their comments/suggestions. Assent from Ministry of Legal Affairs would be essential as stipulated	Concurrence of the Ministries to the scheme	Devising strategy for slums on central govt. land will be crucial for achieving objective of RAY
				[14.2.1] Number of Projects sanctioned.	State/UT Govt.s, Housing Boards need to prepare projects in partnership conforming to AHP Guidelines and submit for sanction of CSMC	The number of affordable units including dormitories and rental housing sanctioned will depend on the number projects posed by the State/UT Govt.s in partnership conforming to AHP guidelines	No. of DPRs submitted by the State/UT Govt. UCs submitted for previous installments released, if any.	Affordable housing in Partnership scheme is dovetailed with RAY in order to incentivise land assembly and increase affordable housing stock, as part of the slum containment strategy. If adequate projects are not posed by State/UT Govts desired outcomes will not be met.
State Government	All States	Public Sector units (PSUs)	N/A	[4.4.1] Number of Slum free City/ State Plan of Actions approved	States/UTs and ULBs need to prepare Slum free City/ State Plan of Actions conforming the overall vision of RAY and guidelines issued by MoHUPA and submit the same for approval to the Planning Sub-committee under CSMC	The Slum-free City Plan of Actions 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. The focus would be on quality control of the plans submitted and approved	Plans submitted by State/UT govt. for all Cities included under RAY	States are being assisted to draw up their Slum-free Plans of Action to proceed towards the goal of Slum-free Cities/Stater in a systematic and time bound manner under RAY. Success of implementation of RAY
	All States	N/A	All Organization	[6.1.1] No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned	States need to identify suitable land for construction of shelters and prepare DPRs for sanction by Central Government.	This Ministry needs full support from State Governments to provide shelters to urban homeless.	Full support is needed.	Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.
	All States			[7.1.1] Number of units to be sanctioned	1) State Governments need to complete already sanctioned projects (if any) and provide 100% UCs. 2) Conduct survey of dry latrines identified by Census 2011 and prepare DPRs for the same and approach Central Government for sanction after obtaining necessary State level approvals.	The Ministry of HUPA needs full support from all State Governments for according sanctions for conversion of all dry latrines.	Full support is needed.	Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.

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
	All States	others		[8.2.1] Number of Persons imparted skill training	The scheme of SJSRY/Proposed NULM is Implemented through the State/UT Government. The State Government need to utilize the funds in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and ensure timely release the matching state share and achieve the targets under the scheme.	The release of funds will depend on submission of utilization of funds released, release of due State share and achievement of physical targets.	4 Lakh people targeted to impart skill training 1.20 Lakh skill imparted persons to get placement 80,000 people to be assisted for gainful self - employment	Shortfall and delay in achievement of targets.
	All States			[8.2.2] Placement of Skill trained persons	The scheme of SJSRY/Proposed NULM is Implemented through the State/UT Government. The State Government need to utilize the funds in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and ensure timely release the matching state share and achieve the targets under the scheme.	The release of funds will depend on submission of utilization of funds released, release of due State share and achievement of physical targets.	4 Lakh people targeted to impart skill training 1.20 Lakh skill imparted persons to get placement 80,000 people to be assisted for gainful self - employment	Shortfall in achievement of target
	All States			[8.4.1] Number of Persons assisted	The scheme of SJSRY/Proposed NULM is Implemented through the State/UT Government. The State Government need to utilize the funds in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and ensure timely release the matching state share and achieve the targets under the scheme.	The release of funds will depend on submission of utilization of funds released, release of due State share and achievement of physical targets.	4 Lakh people targeted to impart skill training 1.20 Lakh skill imparted persons to get placement 80,000 people to be assisted for gainful self - employment	Shortfall in achievement of target
	All States			[10.1.1] No. of Houses Completed during the year	The completion of DUs is dependent upon release of ACA for the projects in time by the Ministry of Finance (for States) and by the Ministry of Home Affairs (for UTs). Further the reports submitted by States/UTs/ULBs are monitored and compiled at the Central level.	The reports about completion of DUs which is dependent upon release of ACA and monitoring of physical progress and completion of data at the central level.	Submission of Physical Progress reports periodically by the States/UTs	Set targets will not be achieved.

**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 housing shortage in urban areas	State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies / Private sector developers and Banks	Percentage reduction in urban housing shortage during the year	Percent			5%		
2. Sanction of new affordable housing units under RAY and RRY								
3. Making urban areas of the country dry latrine free through sanctions under ILCS		Sanctioning conversion of all reported dry latrines under ILCS by 31st March 2014	Percent			100		
4. Reduction in urban poverty	State governments, Planning Commission and Central Ministries dealing with social sector	Reduction in number of urban poor families	number	220000	300000	400000	500000	600000
5. Economic Empowerment of the Urban Poor	State Governments, Planning Commission and Central Ministries dealing with social sector	Number of urban poor imparted skill training and placed / assisted for self-employment	number	363670	275000	350000	400000	450000
6. Slum free India with inclusive and equitable cities	Central land owning Ministries, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, NHB, HUDCO, State Govts, ULBs, Financiers	10% reduction in housing shortage over 12th Five Year Plan period	percent				1	3

**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)	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	
4	Slum free City programme for inclusive urban growth	11	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	
			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 (AHP) 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	

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		
			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	
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	
				No. of units sanctioned by Banks for housing loans during the financial year	Number	2	100000	80000	60000	40000	20000	339	0	0	339	
6	Providing shelters to urban homeless people	4	Construction of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH).	No. of shelters / proposals sanctioned	Number	4	200	150	100	50	25		N/A	N/A		
7	Conversion of all reported dry latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	2	Pursuing, obtaining and approving proposals from States for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new latrines.	Number of units to be sanctioned	Number	2	30000	20000	15000	10000	5000	25400	95.4	1.91	25400	
8	Reducing urban poverty by facilitating Skill Training & Generation of Employment to urban poor.	15	Finalization and circulation of Operational Guidelines under NULM.	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	
			Importing of skill training to the urban poor.	Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	4	400000	350000	325000	300000	275000	689452	100	4	683452	
				Placement of Skill trained persons	Number	2	120000	105000	97500	90000	82500	99922	83.23	1.66	99922	
			Importing of skill training to Minority urban poor.	Number of Persons imparted skill training	Number	1	60000	52500	48750	45000	41250	85017	100	1	85017	
			Assistance for gainful self-employment.	Number of Persons assisted	Number	2	80000	75000	65000	55000	45000	76580	93.16	1.86	76580	

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		
9	Supporting projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	2	Assistance for ganthal self-employment for Minority urban poor. Dedicated funding support to projects/ schemes for development of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim.	Number of Persons assisted	Number	1	12000	11250	9750	8250	6750	11763	96.84	0.97	11763	
				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	
			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 SJSRY.	Undertaking an evaluation of the skill training programme under SJSRY	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	

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		
			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	
*	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	07/03/2014	
			Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013	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		

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	
*	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 work	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	
			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	
Total Composite Score : 76.14															
PMD Composite Score : 76.14															

* Mandatory Objective(s)



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India

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