

Annual Report 2012-2013



सत्यमेव जयते

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

Annual Report

2012-2013



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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, review of the implementation of the plan scheme, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for adopting general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban employment and urban poverty alleviation, including provision of basic amenities to the urban poor and support for establishment of micro-enterprises by skill development of the poor. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, the matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitutional 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 Notifi-

cation 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 of Urban Development and HUPA.

In the 8 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 considerable 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 alongwith 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 to emphasize public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial-cum-labour housing sector playing important role.

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 by the Prime Minister of India on 3rd December, 2005 with an objective of providing focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 65 cities with emphasis on urban poor, slum improvement, community toilets/baths, etc. The Mission proposes reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/ services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) towards citizens. The duration of the Mission was up to 31.3.2012, which has

been extended by 2 years, i.e. up to the end of the Financial Year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned up to March 2012.

As per 2011 population census, the urban population of India was about 377.1 million representing 31.16 percent of the country's total population of 1210.2 million. The ever increasing number of slum dwellers causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. The supply of land for housing has failed to keep pace with increase in urban population resulting in large number of households without access to basic services, poor housing and proliferation of slums and widespread poverty.

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

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also formulated a scheme, viz. "Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme" (IHSDP) which is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census, except those cities which are covered under BSUP component of JNNURM. This scheme was created combining the VAMBAY and NSDP programmes, for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.

It is the vision of the Government to make India slum-free as early as possible, by providing slum-dwellers basic services and access

to decent shelter and creating conditions of urban development which prevent emergence of slums. In order to achieve this vision, a new scheme called “Rajiv Awas Yojana” (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Phase 1 of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is the preparatory phase, is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. Phase II of the RAY shall be for the remaining period for the 12th Five Year Plan. This scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock.

RAY proposes to address the problem of slums in a holistic and definitive way adopting a multi-pronged approach focusing on bringing existing slums 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 keeps shelter out of reach of the urban poor and forces them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

“The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 201__”, is being piloted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) as a central legislation with the objective of bringing in greater transparency and fairness in real estate transactions. The Bill accordingly aims at restoring confidence of the general public in the real estate sector by instituting transparency and accountability in housing transactions. The Bill is expected to ensure greater accountability towards consumers, and to significantly reduce frauds and delays and restore investors’ confidence.

Ministry is also implementing an urban poverty alleviation scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) throughout the country which aims at providing employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Ministry has also formulated a National Policy on Urban Street Vendors aimed at ensuring that urban street vendors are given due recognition at national, state and local levels to pursue economic activities without harassment.

Housing Start up Index (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, the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) is currently engaged, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India in development of HSUI for the first time in the country.

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 2012 – 13 on the website www.mhupa.gov.in. The RFD

of this Ministry for the year 2011-12 and also the corresponding achievements are given at Appendix 10.

Shri Ajay Maken has assumed charge as Cabinet Minister of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 28.10.2012. Earlier, Kumari Selja was the Cabinet Minister in the Ministry from 2009 to 28.10.2012. She had held the charge of the Ministry as Minister of State (Independent Charge) during 2004 to 2009.

Shri Arun Kumar Misra is the Secretary of this Ministry. He is assisted by Additional

Secretary and Mission Director (JNNURM), Dr. P.K. Mohanty, two Joint Secretaries, Shri Susheel Kumar, Joint Secretary (Housing) and Shri BK Agarwal, Joint Secretary (UPA) and Economic Adviser, Shri Daljeet Singh.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has under its administrative control one attached office (NBO), two Public Sector Undertakings (HUDCO and HPL) and three Autonomous Bodies (BMTPC, CGEWHO and NCHF). Details of activities of the above-mentioned organizations find a mention in the Annual Report in appropriate chapters.



**Hon'ble Union Housing & UPA Minister Shri Ajay Maken delivering the Keynote Address
"Challenges of Urbanization" at the Harvard India Conference**

2. Administration and Organisation

Shri Ajay Maken assumed charge of the Ministry as Union Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 28.10.2012 from Kumari Selja, who has been appointed Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment.

The Minister is assisted by Secretary (HUPA), Mission Director (in the rank of Additional Secretary) and 2 Joint Secretaries and an Economic Adviser in the rank of Joint Secretary. The organisational chart of the Ministry may be seen at Appendix 1.

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.57 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Demand-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 2012-13 (Plan) and (Non Plan) and Budget Estimates, 2013-14 are given in Table-1.

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.

Table 1:
Demand No. 57 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (2012-13)/
Demand No.58 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (2013-14)

(Rupees in crores)

		BE 2012-13			RE 2012-13			BE 2013-14		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
(a)	Revenue	1155.00	8.00	1163.00	950.00	7.34	957.34	1460.00	8.02	1468.02
(b)	Capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1155.00	8.00	1163.00	950.00	7.34	957.34	1460.00	8.02	1468.02

2.3 OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit Objections as on March 2012 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix 8. The statement showing the pending position of audit paras of C & AG reports as on 31.12.2012 are given in 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. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas September, 2012 (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 hindi 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 Ministry. 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 are 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 year 2012, 248 Questions were answered by the Ministry, which include 28 Starred Questions, on various subjects dealt by the Ministry.

The Annual Reports/audited Accounts/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of the following organisations were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha during 2012:

Name of Organization	Period
Lakshadweep Building Development Board	2010-11
Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	2012-13
Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2012-13
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	2011-12
Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	2011-12
Hindustan Prefab Limited	2011-12

During the year, Implementation Report in respect of 3 Lok Sabha Assurances were sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and Implementation Reports for 3 Lok Sabha Assurances are pending fulfilment.

Implementation Report for 2 Rajya Sabha Assurances were sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and 5 Assurances are pending fulfilment.

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 National Commission for Women, with the following composition:

1. Smt Nisha Singh, JS & MD (JNNURM)	Head
2. Shri Prem Narayan, Director	Member
3. Smt Swarnashree Rao Rajasekhar, Director (HUPA)	Member
4. Ms Radha Rani, Under Secretary	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 complaint of sexual harassment has been reported to the Committee till date during the year.

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.

During the year 2012-13, teams selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments/Championships/Competitions in Athletics, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Cricket (Veteran), Football, Kabaddi, Shooting Ball, Table-Tennis, Volley Ball and Weightlifting & Best Physique, organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. In Athletics meet, our player got second position in individual event and most of the team events are in progress at present and the teams are expected to do well.

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 JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY (JCM)

Follow-up activities by JCM continued to be performed satisfactorily. Efforts are being made to revive the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Urban Development. The matter is under process.

2.9 VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2012-13

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Urban Development is functioning as Administrative Vigilance Unit of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The M/o HUPA functions under the charge of Additional Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer (HUPA). The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Secretary of the Ministry who also functions as the Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer, one Under Secretary (Vig.) (partly) from M/o UD and Vigilance Officer of Attached Office of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings and the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and its Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc.

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 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 31/12/2012 in the Ministry is as under:

No. of grievances pending as on 01/01/2012	36
No. of grievances received during the year	102
No. of grievances disposed of during the year	114
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2012	24

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

Ministry of HUPA watches 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.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Organizations	Public Grievance Officers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
1.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri S. S. Gaur, Executive Director (Law)	HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-02. Tel No. 24649610 Website:- www.hudco.org
2.	Central Government Employees' Welfare Housing Organization	Shri M. K. Maity, Dy. Director (Admn-II) & Shri P. K. Wadhwa, Dy. Director (Admn-I)	CGEWHO, 6th Floor, A-Wing, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi 11001. Tel No. 23717249 Website:- www.cgewho.nic.in
3.	National Building Organization	Shri D. S. Negi, Director	NBO, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel No. 23061940 Website:- www.nbo.nic.in
4.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Shri Jaiveer Srivastava, CMD	HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi 110014. Tel No. 43149800 Website:- www.hindprefab.com
5.	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	Shri A. K. Tiwari, Dy. Chief (Admn)	BMTPC, Core 5A, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003. Tel No. 24638096 Website:- www.bmtpc.org
6.	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	Dr. M. L. Khurana, MD	NCHFI, 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)

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. This scheme subsumed 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).

An independent evaluation of SJSRY was carried out by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2006 to assess the impact of the scheme in improving the conditions of the urban poor. Based on the study findings, lessons learnt in implementation and feedback received from State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and other stakeholders, a revision of the Guidelines of the SJSRY scheme has been made, with effect from the year 2009-2010.

3.1.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the new revamped SJSRY are:

- Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment;
- Supporting skill development and train-

ing programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and

- Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self- managed community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), etc.

3.1.2 Components

The SJSRY has 5 major components, viz:

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

3.1.3 Revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

The following major changes have been effected in the revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana:

1. For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the Scheme between Centre and the States, has

- been revised from 75 :25 to 90:10.
2. For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of “not educated beyond 9th standard” has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.
 3. For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs from the earlier Rs. 50000 and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000), from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500).
 4. For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000 or Rs. 60,000 per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the existing Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000.
 5. Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 Lakhs as per 1991 census, the 60:40 Material labour ratio for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.
 6. The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Polytechniques, ITIs, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs. 2600 to Rs. 10000 .

7. 3% of the total Scheme allocation will be retained at the Central level for special / innovative projects to be undertaken to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment or skill development.

The components under revamped SJSRY are described below:

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

- USEP will focus on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.
- An Infrastructure component will enable setting up Micro-Business Centres (MBCs), housing common facilities and Informal Sector Markets, to be managed by the beneficiaries themselves in collaboration with other stakeholders.
- USEP targets the urban population below poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3% reservation should be made for the differently-abled, under this programme.
- The project cost ceiling for individual enterprises for self-employment is Rs.2 Lakhs with subsidy component of 25% of the project cost or Rs. 50000, whichever is less.
- In the infrastructure component, an average of Rs. 80 Lakhs can be provided for the MBCs (one time capital grant of Rs. 60 Lakhs + Rs. 20 Lakhs for the running cost for three years on a tapered scale).

Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP):

- The minimum number of women in a Women Self-Help Group should be 5.
- UWSP will aim at providing assistance by way of subsidy to urban poor women for setting up gainful group enterprises with SHG-Bank linkage.
- For setting up group enterprises, the UWSP group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 300,000 or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000 per Member of the Group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money.
- Revolving Fund assistance will also be provided to the Thrift & Credit Societies formed by the urban poor women [T & CS] at the rate of Rs. 2000 per Member subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25000 per T&CS.
- The Groups will be encouraged to undertake social security and other measures for the benefit of the members.

Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

- This component of SJSRY will focus on providing assistance for skill formation/upgradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried employment
- Like the USEP, STEP-UP will target the urban population below poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3% reservation should be made for the differently-abled, under this programme. In

view of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets under the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

- The STEP-UP intends to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities as well as in local skills and local crafts so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. Training should also be imparted in vital components of the service sector like the construction trade and allied services such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical and also in manufacturing low-cost building materials based on improved or cost-effective technology using local materials.
- Skill Training may be linked to Accreditation, Certification and preferably be taken on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Industry Associations, reputed Engineering Colleges, Management Institutes, Foundations and other reputed agencies. Training institutions such as ITIs/Polytechnics/Shramik Vidyapeeths, Engineering Colleges and other suitable institutions run by Government, private, or voluntary organizations may be utilized and provided appropriate support for skills training of the urban poor subject to verification of their brand image and quality of instructions being imparted.
- The average unit cost allowed for training will not exceed Rs.10,000 per trainee, including material cost, trainers' fees, tool kit cost, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and the monthly stipend, to be paid to the trainee.

Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

- The UWEP seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- The assets may be Community Centres, Storm water Drains, Roads, Night Shelters, Kitchen Sheds in Primary Schools under Mid-day Meal Scheme and other community requirements like Parks, Solid Waste Management facilities, as decided by the community structures themselves.
- The UWEP will be applicable only to towns/cities with population upto 5 Lakhs, as per the 1991 Census.
- The UWEP will provide opportunities for wage-employment, especially for the unskilled and semi-skilled migrants/residents by creation of community assets. Special emphasis will be on the construction of community assets in low-income neighbourhoods with a strong involvement and participation of local communities.
- The material : labour ratio for works under this programme shall be maintained at 60:40. However, States/UTs can relax this material : labour ratio up to 10% (either way), wherever absolutely necessary.
- The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme.

Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

- The UCDN will support and promote community organizations and structures such as Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Com-

munity Development Societies (CDSs) to facilitate sustainable local development.

- The CDSs shall be the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries; preparation of applications, monitoring of recovery, and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The CDSs will also identify viable projects suitable for that particular area.

Implementation & Monitoring

- At the national level, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation shall be the nodal Ministry for implementation of the SJSRY.
- At the Central level, a Steering Committee headed by Secretary (HUPA) and having members from the States/UTs, Ministry of Finance, RBI, and other stakeholders will monitor the Scheme. This Committee will be meeting at least once in every three months.
- At the State level also, a State Level Monitoring Committee having members from the Banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Civil Society, and other stakeholders will be set up to effectively monitor the Scheme. This Committee will be meeting at least once in every three months.
- At the Urban Local Body level an Urban Poverty Alleviation & Livelihood Development Cell will coordinate and implement the scheme with a suitable monitoring system put in place.

Central Fund Allocation under SJSRY

The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been comprehensively enhanced during the last 5 years and current financial year so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty, as detailed below:

Year	Allocation (Rupees in Crore)
2007-2008	344.00
2008-2009	545.00
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	587.96
2011-2012	800.50
2012-2013	838.00

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
Financial / Physical Progress

Country as a whole		
1.	Total number of towns covered under SJSRY	4036
2.	Central fund allocation for 2012-2013, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores)	814.59
3.	Central funds released during 2012-2013, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores) (as on 14-03-2013)	675.62
Cumulative details (since 1997-98)		
4.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY since 1997-1998 (including opening balance)(Rs. in crore)	4814.39
5.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	4358.76
6.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	455.63
7.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	12,76,257
8.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	1,37,419
9.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	6,29,605
10.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	27,37,983
11.	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	6,27,373
12.	Total number of mandays of work generated under wage employment (in Lakhs)	843.63

Self-Employment and Empowerment of Women under the SJSRY

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (UWSP) and Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), special attention is be given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population. A special provision of 3% shall be reserved for the disabled under this programme.

In order to extend a special incentive to urban poor women living below poverty line, there is a special component called Urban Women Self-help programme (UWSP). Under UWSP, groups of urban poor women are given assistance to take up economic activities suited to their skill training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income it is intended to empower the urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a facilitating atmosphere for self-employment.

For setting up gainful group enterprises, the UWSP group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 3,00,000 or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000 per Member of the Group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money.

Revolving Fund assistance will also be provided to the Thrift & Credit Societies formed by the urban poor women [T&CS] at the rate of Rs.2000 per Member, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25000 per T&CS.

Special provision for the benefit of disabled persons under the SJSRY

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) components of the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), a special provision of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. Under USEP (Individual loan & subsidy), out of the, total of 1276257 beneficiaries, 28410 belong to disabled category, which is about 2.26% of the total beneficiaries assisted. Under STEP-UP, out of the total, 27,37,983 beneficiaries were provided skill training as on 14.03.2012, 27,219 belong to disabled category, which is about 1%.

With regard to Budget allocation for the disabled, it may be mentioned that there is no separate earmarking of budget for the disabled categories under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The allocation under the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a pool of funds meant for utilization under its various components viz. Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP), Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and Urban Community Development Network (UCDN), IEC activities, Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) etc.

Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) & Scheduled Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under SJSRY

The revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) guidelines lay special focus on person belonging to SC & ST. It provides that the SC & ST must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength

in the city/town BPL population. A separate budget earmarking for SC & ST under SJSRY has been made from 2011-2012.

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

Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP)				
Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	USEP	STEP-UP
2011-12	220.28	220.28	14996	60843
2012-13*	227.03	188.65	7836	43019

Scheduled Tribal Plan (TSP)				
Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical Achievements	
	Allocation	Released	USEP	STEP-UP
2011-12	23.50	23.50	3281	15382
2012-13*	23.78	22.41	2200	16624

* as on 14.03.2013



Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation addressing the delegates in the International Conference on 'Inclusive Urban Planning' held in New Delhi on 18-19th Feb 2013

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

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is concerned with the following 2 points of the 15-Point Programme:

7 (b)	The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.
12	Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programme flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

However, under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Physical and Financial targets have been assigned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs only under the USEP component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minorities. As under UWEP, no national Physical/financial targets have been fixed, no targets have been earmarked for the minority communities under UWEP.

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

1. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

1. State/UT wise targets have been assigned for the Minority communities under SJSRY for setting up of Micro-enterprises and skill

training. Since the year 2006-2007, 15% of the targets at National level were assigned for the minority communities. The 15% of the total Central financial allocation (for micro-enterprises and skill development component) was earmarked for the minority communities and this amount was further distributed State/UT wise based on the minority BPL population. Letter to all Chief Ministers were sent by Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, intimating the targets on 30th September 2006.

2. Under the Revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which is effective from 2009-2010, 15% of the physical and financial targets at the National level have been earmarked for the Minority communities under the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) components. The USEP targets individual urban poor for assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises for self-employment whereas STEP-UP targets urban poor for imparting skill training to enable them eligible for self-employment or better salaried employment.
3. During the year 2011-2012, against the physical target of assisting 11250 minority urban poor in setting up individual enterprises (under USEP), achievement is 13,173 (117.09%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 41250 minority urban poor (under STEP-UP), achievement is 52,606 (127.53%). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 3717.17 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor is Rs. 3965.81 Lakhs (106.69%).
4. During the current year 2012-2013, as per

the information received from the States UTs as on 14-03-2013, against the physical target of assisting 12,750 minority urban poor in setting up individual enterprises (under USEP), achievement is 8086 (63%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 75,000 minority urban poor (under STEP-UP), achievement is 34940 (47%). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 4668.10 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor is Rs. 1801.19 Lakhs (39%).

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

1. 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 through letter to all Chief Ministers from Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation dated 30.9.2006, 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).
2. 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. Further DO letters from Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation have also been sent to the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on 30th September 2006 and 9th July 2007 in this regard.

3. As on 27-12-2012, under BSUP, out of the total 527 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 29786.45 Crore, 110 projects costing Rs. 7254.84 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 24.36% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.
4. As on 27-12-2012, under IHSDP, out of the total 1083 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 11936.90 Crore, 145 projects costing Rs. 2235.83 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 18.73% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

3. Socio-economic & Caste Census, 2011

Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic & Caste Census-2011 in the country on 30th June 2011, with approval of the Cabinet. The Socio-economic & Caste Census would be carried out by the respective State/UT Government with financial & technical support of the Government of India.

Authentic identification of those below the poverty line is vital, as both a diagnostic and planning tool for the successful design and delivery of various poverty alleviation programmes at the National and State levels. In the absence of uniform national Methodology, States/UTs have devised their own methodology for conducting the urban BPL surveys on the basis of state-specific poverty lines as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time. For

compassing the problem, Government of India has started the socio-economic census in urban areas along with rural socio-economic survey and caste census for the 12th Five Year Plan period.

The States/UTs of Haryana, Nagaland, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands,

Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Goa, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram and Orissa have completed the enumeration. The survey is in progress in States/UTs of Maharashtra, Manipur, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Lakshadweep.



**Houses with infrastructure facilities built under JnNURM (BSUP)
in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

3.3 NATIONAL POLICY ON URBAN STREET VENDORS (2009)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has recently comprehensively revised the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2004), 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

Salient Features of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2009)

- A Town Vending Committee (TVC) consisting of Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Executive Officer of the urban local body as Chairperson and members representing local authority; planning authority, police authority, associations of street vendors, resident welfare associations, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), other civil society organizations such as NGOs, representatives of trade and commerce, representatives of scheduled banks and eminent citizens, is to be constituted by the appropriate Government in all cities/towns and wards (if considered necessary).
- Functions of TVC clearly specified with reference to
 - Undertaking periodic surveys of street vendors,
 - Registration and issuance of Identity Cards,
 - Assessing and determining maximum holding capacity of each vending zone,
 - Monitoring of vending activities.
- To prevent the extortion of street vendors, the collection of revenue through TVC introduced.
- TVC to be responsible for redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes arising amongst street vendors or between street vendors and third parties - as the first point of intervention.
- Demarcation of 'Restriction- Free Vending Zones', 'Restricted Vending Zones' and 'No-Vending Zones' to be made city/town-specific; Mobile vending to be permitted in all areas unless designated as 'No-vending Zone'.
- Master/zonal/local development plans to address the requirements of space for street vending as an important urban activity through "norms" for reservation of space for street vendors in accordance with their current population and projected growth of street vendors.
- Reservation of space for street vending to be made in all new local area plans and implemented.
- There should not be any cut-off date for registration or limit imposed on the number of vendors to be permitted in any city/town, subject to registration of vending and regulation through TVC.
- Registration and issuance of Identity Cards to street vendors with details such as vendor's code number, vendor's name, vendor's nominee, category (stationary/mobile) etc.
- Comprehensive, digitized photographic surveys of street vendors and their locations to be conducted by competent professional institutions/agencies and computerized information systems to be maintained.

- GIS Mapping of vending zones/vendors' markets etc. envisaged.
- Concept of roster-based time-sharing model of space introduced where demand for space exceeds supply.
- Provision for reservation for SCs/STs and priority to differently-abled persons in the allocation of vending stalls/spaces.
- A time limit for stationary vendors - 10 years with a further extension of another 10 years introduced.
- Street vendors, being micro-entrepreneurs to be provided with access to credit, micro-finance, insurance, vocational education etc.; TVCs to disseminate information to the street vendors.
- The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries (CGFSI), designed by the SIDBI and similar schemes to be extended to the street vendors.

Central Legislation for Street Vendors Laws

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been receiving continuous representations from individual street vendors and their organizations to bring a Central legislation which would be uniformly and mandatorily applicable to all the States and UTs. The National Advisory Council (NAC) also gave suggestions for a Central Law for protection of livelihoods rights and social security of street vendors.

National and Regional level consultations were organized on the subject of implementation of National Policy on Street Vendors and legislative framework for street vending. Based on the opinion/views of Central Ministries/Departments, States and other stake holders, a Central Act, viz. "The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012" has been introduced by the Ministry in the Lok Sabha on 6th September 2012.



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Dwarka, Delhi

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

As per the extant decision of the Government of India, 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/Departments will be spent on the projects/schemes of development for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The Scheme of 10% 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). Ministry of HUPA has recently issued revised detailed Operational Guidelines for the scheme.

Stress has been laid for proper correlation between the population of the town and project cost to be approved with due regard to assessment of what is needed for the town and what capacity is available for implementation. The States are required to prepare 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 redevelopment, multipurpose resource centres, community sanitation works, etc. are some of the areas which are covered under the scheme.

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

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 level funding. The State will bear/waive Turnover Tax/ Work Contract Tax, or any such State level taxes where the projects are executed by a Central Agency. Central share is released in three equal instalments, depending upon the physical and financial progress and fulfillment of the provisions of the General Financial Rules, 2005.

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

During the entire period of 11th Five Year Plan annual budget allocation for the scheme was Rs.50 Crore each except for the year 2009-10 for which annual budget was Rs. 53.50 Crore. The Ministry of HUPA proposes to enhance it to 10% of the total budget allocation for urban poverty alleviation schemes.

Projects under 10% lumpsum 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	50.00
Total	608.73

(As on 14-03-2013)

Total Project sanctioned under the Scheme	108
Total completed projects	53
Ongoing projects	55
Total Project cost	Rs 796.85 crore
Total funds released	Rs 608.73 crore
Total committed liability	Rs 188.12 crore



Occupied Dwelling Units built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Mysore, Karnataka

3.5 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM): BSUP & IHSDP

3.5.1 JNNURM: Background

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of Country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention is given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). UIG and BSUP are being implemented in select 65 cities (Annexure-I). Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The duration of the Mission 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. Ministry of HUPA is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP whereas the Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal Ministry for Sub-Mission on UIG and UIDSSMT.

3.5.2 Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

Salient features:

The Sub-Mission is to be implemented in 65 select cities.

- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant.
- 50% percent of the project cost in respect of cities having million plus population or above to be borne by the Central Government.
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.
- 80% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from the remaining cities.
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses which in the case of SC / ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections is 10%.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/ Urban Local Bodies/Parastatal agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities to prepare City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports.

Admissible Components

- Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/ storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and

- solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

Funding

The Central fund is released as Additional Central Assistance (in the form of grant). The financing pattern of BSUP is as under:

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

3.5.3 Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Salient Features

- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant.
- 80% percent of the project cost borne by the Central Government in general.
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in special category States.
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections was 10%.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatal agreeing to reforms.

- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities/towns to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

Admissible Components

- Provision of shelter including up-gradation & construction of new houses.
- Provision of community toilets.
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings.
- Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization, etc.
- Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

Note: Land acquisition cost not to be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

Funding

The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatal. For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 90:10. The Central fund will be released as Additional Central Assistance (grant). As in the case of BSUP, sign-

ing of a tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

3.5.4 Beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP

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

3.5.5 Special Feature of Integrated Development of Slums

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

BSUP & IHSDP: Highlights of Progress by 31.12.2012

- About 15.70 lakhs houses sanctioned (15,69,772)
- More than 6.48 lakhs houses completed
- More than 3.7 lakhs in progress
- More than 4.22 lakhs houses have been occupied
- 1610 projects costing Rs. 41,723.34 crores have been approved
- Central share of Rs. 22,372.72 crores committed
- Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 14,483.82 crores released (including PMU, PIU etc.)

- All Mission Cities covered under BSUP.
- All States and UTs except small State of Lakshadweep covered under IHSDP.
- Progress of 3 Pro-poor key reforms under JNNURM largely on track
- 30 Agencies empanelled by Mission Directorate for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM) for BSUP and IHSDP
- An online JNNURM tracking system and Poverty Monitoring System developed

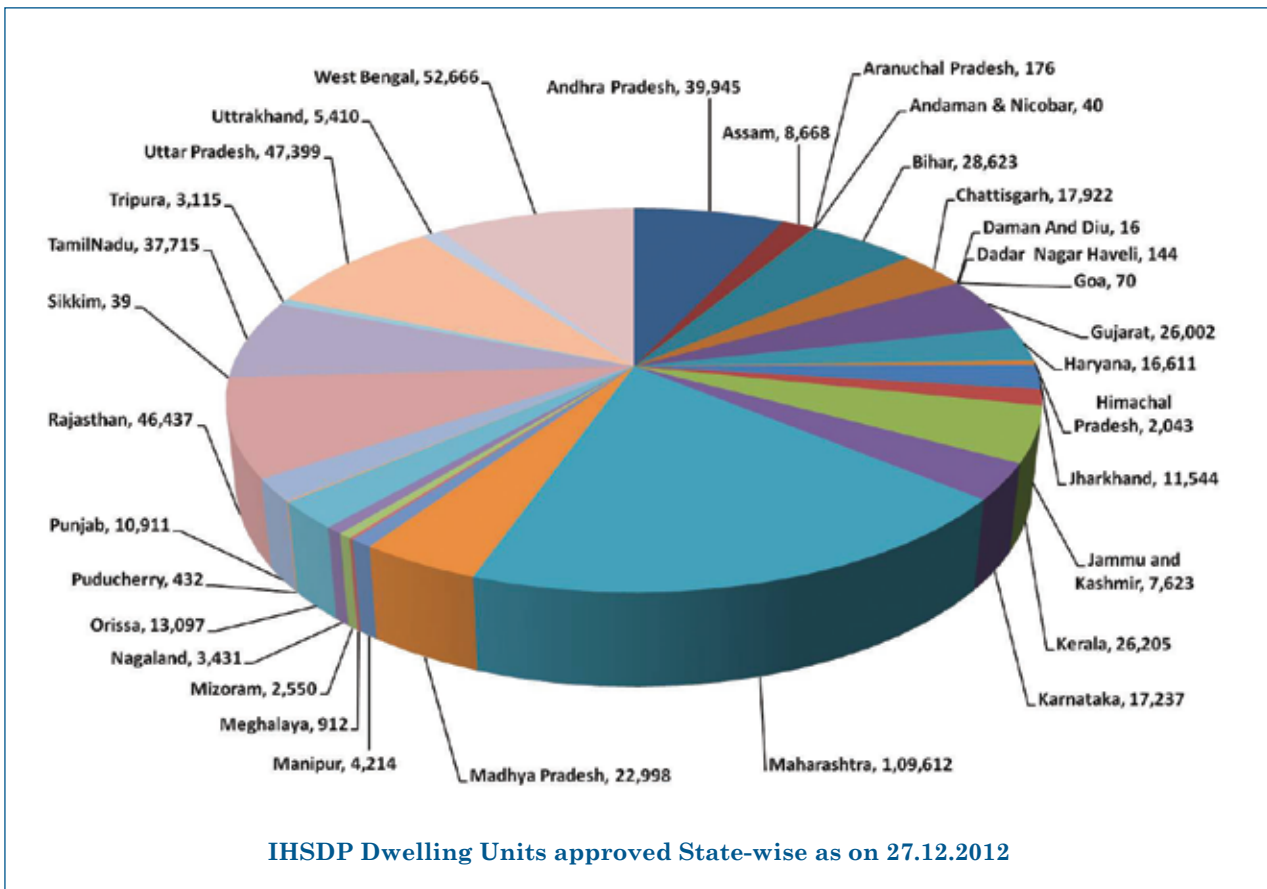
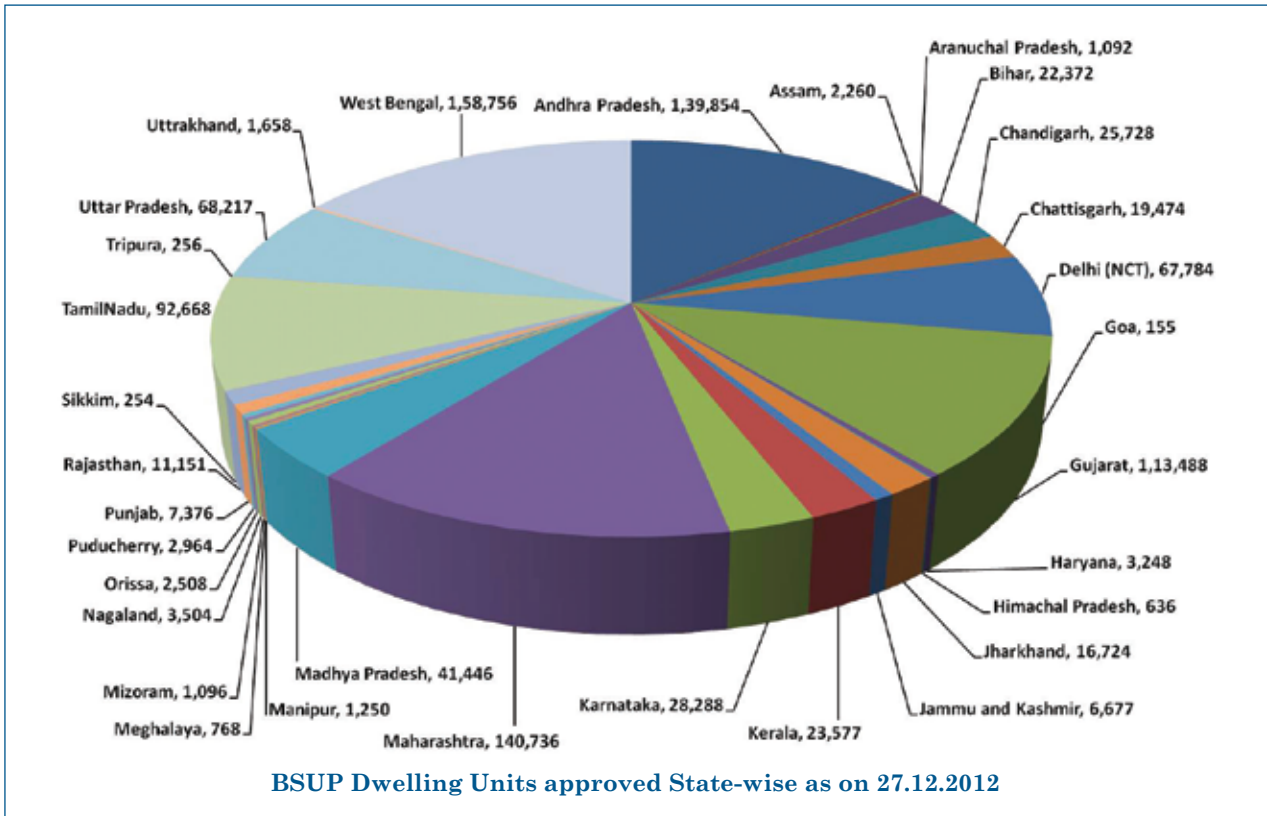
Cumulative Physical & Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2012)

	Commitment & Release (Rs. in Crores)		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
Revised 7-Year Allocation	16,356.35	6,828.31	23,184.66
ACA Commitment	14,712.64	7,660.08	22,372.72
% Commitment vs. Allocation	89.95%	112.18%	96.50%
ACA Released (total)	9,042.61	5,441.21	14,483.82
% Release (Release vs Commitment)	61.46%	71.03%	64.74%
No of projects approved	527	1083	1610
Total project cost approved	29,786.43	11,936.91	41,723.34
No of States/UTs covered	31	32	
No of Cities/Towns covered	65	927	992
No of DUs Approved	10,05,965	5,63,807	15,69,772
No. of DUs in Progress	2,44,090	1,26,747	3,70,837
No. of DUs Completed	4,56,891	1,91,522	6,48,413
No. of DUs Occupied	2,80,678	1,41,811	4,22,489

Physical & Financial Progress of BSUP & IHSDP during the year of 2012-13 (projects approved up to 31.12.2012):

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.		BSUP	IHSDP
1.	No. of Projects Approved	0	0
2.	Project Cost Approved	0	0
3.	Central Share Approved	0	0
4.	ACA Released (Total)	478.30	563.80
5.	No. Dwelling Units Approved	0	0



3.5.6 Progress of Reforms

The main thrust of the revised strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and para-statal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and para-statal agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories:

- i) Mandatory reforms and
- ii) Optional reforms

List of Mandatory and Optional reforms is at Annexure-II. National Steering Group may add additional reforms to the identified

reforms.

Progress on 3 Pro-Poor Key Reforms

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is monitoring 3 Pro-poor key reforms. The details of reforms and the achievements are as under:

- *Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor 65 Mission (31 States) cities have so far undertaken implementation of this reform.*
- *Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category 29 States (62 Cities) have so far issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects.*
- *Implementation of 7- Point Charter: Provision of 7 Basic Entitlements/ Services*
This reform is to be implemented in a stag-



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Nagpur, Maharashtra



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Howrah Municipal Corporation, Kolkata, West Bengal



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Chennai, Tamilnadu

gered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

- The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued advisory and step by step guidelines to all States/UTs regarding the modalities to be adopted for completing the implementation of the three pro-poor reforms under JNNURM.
- Model framework for Reservation of Land/FSI for EWS/LIG housing & Model Amendment Act for Earmarking of minimum 25% of Municipal Budgets/Funds for Basic services to the urban poor fund issued & circulated to States.

Key Initiatives

Social Audit

This Ministry has made provision for an independent social audit and public accountability of JNNURM along with a Manual on Social Audit so as to ensure that the benefits of projects under JNNURM reach the intended poor beneficiaries and that the projects are implemented in a participatory manner involving the poor. Guidelines, Toolkit and Manual for the social audit have been issued to States in this regard. The Guidelines and the toolkits of social audit have also been posted on website of JNNURM. Further an amount of 1.5% of Central Assistance is made available to States for undertaking project supervision including social audit.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India initiated social audit as pilots in two phases for BSUP and IHSDP projects. The first phase pilot covered Vijayawada Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh and GanjBasoda in Vidisha district

in Madhya Pradesh. The pilot initiatives were facilitated by the Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad in 2009.

In 2011, the Ministry launched the second phase of pilots on social audit in six select cities of Agra, Ambala, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Tirupati and Rajkot. The pilots were assigned to five National Resource Centres (NRCs), which worked with five leading Non-Governmental organisations to conduct the Social Audits in the cities. The details of NRCs and the NGOs are as under:

National Resource Centre	City	NGO Partner
EDI, Ahmedabad	Rajkot	Vikas Centre
CGG, Hyderabad	Tirupati	Dhan Foundation
SPA, Delhi	Chandigarh	PRIA
CEPT, Ahmedabad	Bhopal	Unnati
NIUA, New Delhi	Agra and Ambala	CURE

The Social audit reports for the cities of Agra, Ambala, Bhopal, Chandigarh and Rajkot were received. Further the 2 social pilots undertaken earlier in 2009 for Cities of Vijayawada & Ganjbasoda (Vidisha District, M.P.) were revisited in 2011.

The primary scope of the social audit, among others, covered the following main issues:

1. Quality of the constructed infrastructure;
2. Effectiveness of pro-poor basic services provided and
3. Satisfaction of the targeted beneficiaries and the community.

On one hand, the social audits piloted by the NRC-NGO teams in seven cities across the country have brought forward issues regarding quality of construction, design, variation with DPRs, non-inclusion of some of the vulnerable groups, provisions of water and sanitation, impact of the project on livelihood of the people,

and on the other hand, social audits have generated useful experience to: (a) highlight the relevance and urgent need for conducting social audits; (b) its potential as an instrument of performance assessment of public policies and programmes, and finally (c) in generating spaces for meaningful participation of people, particularly the poor in furthering the accountability of the State.

Advisory to all States for taking necessary corrective action on Social Audit Pilots of 7 Cities under BSUP and IHSDP

The Ministry has issued advisory to 6 States to take necessary corrective action keeping in view the learnings from social audits undertaken for cities of Vijayawada, Rajkot, Chandigarh, Agra, Ambala, Ganjbasoda and Bhopal.

Monitoring Mechanism

There is 3-tier mechanism of Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM): Monitoring at Central Level, State Level and ULB Level.

State TPIM

A framework for TPIM established and 30 agencies for independent third party inspection and monitoring empanelled by Mission Directorate. TPIMs for 22 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been approved.

Central TPIM

The Ministry has also appointed 2 agencies as Central TPIM agencies for undertaking TPIM exercises on a sample basis for independent report to the Central Government on quality

in execution of BSUP and IHSDP projects in various States/UTs. A total of 126 projects have been selected on sample basis from States/UTs for independent assessment of quality of projects. 4 States of North-Eastern Region (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura) have also been covered under Central TPIM.

Advisory issued to all States for completion of sanctioned housing projects ensuring occupation of completed units.

Model Framework for Reservation of Land

FSI for EWS/LIG housing & Model Amendment Act for earmarking of minimum 25% of Municipal budgets/funds for basic services to the urban poor fund issued and circulated to States.

Community Participation

Technical Advisory Group (TAG)

- Under JNNURM, there is provision of TAG. The TAG comprises professionals across the legal, environment, social and urban infrastructure sectors assist the Central sanctioning and Monitoring Committees (CSMCs), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), SLNA and ULBs. The TAG also provide advisory support as outlined above at the macro and micro level for obtaining financial assistance within the provisions of JNNURM. The TAG is headed by a Technical Advisor drawn from the civil society with proven experience in mobilising collective action for reforms in urban governance.
- The TAG enables the Mission to create similar voluntary Technical Corps in each identified city. It would encourage private sector participation, citizen's involvement

in urban governance at the grass-root level and transparency in municipal governance.

- Guidelines for setting up of City Volunteer Technical Corps (CVTC) in Mission Cities has been circulated to all States. Financial assistance has also been given to the cities of Coimbatore and Mysore for setting the CVTC in collaboration with NGOs. Proposals from others are awaited. There is need to focus on the issue so that the effect of CVTC reach to all the Mission cities thereby laying foundation for community mobilization for newly launched Rajiv Awas Yojana also.

Community Development Network

- While formulating and implementing meaningful programmes for the urban poor, it is necessary to take note of the changing perspective on poverty that stresses the Importance of multiple deprivations caused by poverty besides low income. It is essential to recognize that the process of poverty elimination will not achieve its objectives unless the poor play an active and responsive role and, eventually, take charge of the process and lead it. The external interveners, on the other hand, play a major part in the beginning but, gradually, they need to transfer initiative to the poor and eventually withdraw.
- In this background, the Ministry has proposed States to establish a Community Development Network (CDN) for empow-

erment of the urban poor so as to plan and execute programmes for sustainable urban poverty alleviation, starting with JnNURM. The CDN is an association of non-profit community development organizations. The network will enable the urban poor to form their own organizations and give them a collective voice in the arena of civic governance by enhancing their bargaining power; it will place emphasis on influencing the policy and implementation environment within which civil society organizations are situated. Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, community based organizations in the form of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs); Neighborhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Society (CDS) have been established to create community structures to organize the urban poor. These organizations will participate in the CDN themselves or with support from other civil society organizations and resource institutions working in the areas of urban poverty alleviation, livelihoods development and community mobilization. Other organizations working for the cause of poverty can also participate in the CDN. The Guidelines have been issued and are also placed on website. 24 CDN proposals have been sanctioned for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for community based safe water supply project and projects on construction of working shed, community hall, marketing shops, and Aganbari Kendra.

LIST OF IDENTIFIED CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (UAS) UNDER SUBMISSION ON BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)

Sl. No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
Mega Cities/UAs			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
Million-plus Cities/UAs			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

Sl. No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28*
30.	Porbandar	Gujarat	1.33*

*Yet to be intimated by MOUD.

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

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

URBAN REFORMS

Mandatory Reforms

Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.

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

State Level Reforms

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

Optional reforms

- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.

- 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.
- Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- Structural reforms
- Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

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



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Meghalaya

3.6 RAJIV AWAS YOJANA (RAY)

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, is the preparatory phase and is currently under implementation. The Phase II of RAY shall be for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan.

The scheme envisages providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

As a means of Credit Enablement of the urban poor, the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), dovetailed with RAY – provides interest subsidy of 5% on loans upto Rs.1 lakh, so as to reduce the cost of the loan taken to build/purchase house.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock is dovetailed with RAY. Under this scheme Central Assistance will be limited to least of following:-

- Rs. 50,000 per rental unit or Dwelling Unit for all dwelling units taking EWS, LIG and MIG units together which are proposed in the project, and
- 25% of the cost of all civic services (external and internal) proposed in the project.

The scheme extends to all cities covered under RAY and rental housing units as well as dormitories for new migrants are also permissible under the scheme.

The Cabinet in its meeting dated 23rd March 2012 has approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) Trust with an initial corpus of Rs.1000 crores. This scheme proposes to guarantee the lending agencies for loans given to EWS/LIG persons upto Rs.5 Lakh without any third party guarantee or collateral security. National Housing Bank is the identified agency for operationalising CRGF. The Trust has been registered on 1st May, 2012 and CRGF Scheme has been notified in Gazette on 21st June, 2012. The CRGF Scheme has been launched on 31st October, 2012.

3.6.1 Progress under the Scheme

Under RAY 33 Pilot projects from 13 States (28 Cities) have been approved upto 31st December, 2012. Under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which has been dovetailed with RAY, the Ministry has approved 11 projects from 2 States.

The following Guidelines /Tool-kits have been circulated:

- Guidelines for GIS Mapping, MIS Development, integration of GIS with MIS
- Guidelines on community Participation
- Guidelines for Preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action
- Draft Guidelines for Preparation of Pilot Projects
- Draft Guidelines for reservation of land for Housing to EWS & LIG
- Draft Model Residential Tenancy Act 2011 circulated to States for comments.

3.7 CAPACITY BUILDING OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

3.7.1 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 and Ministry of Urban Development. The project aims to address the major constraints to urban development and poverty alleviation through capacity development at centre, state and local levels. The project was signed in December 2011 and will be implemented in five years i.e. till June 30, 2016. The project has two components:

- Capacity Building for Strengthened Urban Management (MoUD)
- Capacity Building for Effective Urban Poverty Alleviation and Monitoring (MoH-UPA)

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.

Successful completion of this project will result in; (i) more ULBs are able to better plan and manage resources and services; (ii) more ULBs are equipped to analyze local conditions and formulate comprehensive poverty alleviation strategies; (iii) more ULBs have access to knowledge and best practices on urban development and (iv) urban poverty policies

and program guidelines that are informed by international and domestic best practices and by data that has been systematically collected and analyzed.

3.7.2 Intended Outputs

The *Capacity Building for Effective Urban Poverty Alleviation and Monitoring* component is implemented by M/o HUPA and supports in building capacities at the central and local levels for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring in the area of urban poverty alleviation. For this purpose the proposed project will support the following activities: (i) promotion of knowledge systematization and learning, (ii) capacity building for strategic policy formulation and implementation and (iii) strengthening of information and monitoring systems. Following are the specific sub-components agreed under the project:

- *Challenge Fund for Urban Poverty Alleviation:* The Challenge Fund is a pool of fund which has been jointly proposed Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD) project and the DFID supported Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR) project. It is designed to provide urban local bodies the opportunity to innovate and adopt approaches/practices to responding to urban poverty alleviation. The aim of Challenge Fund is to support urban local bodies to take up pro-poor development projects within the thematic areas and create a competitive environment amongst the urban local bodies in addressing the challenges of urban poverty alleviation in transparent, cost effective and responsive manner.
- *Creation of a Practitioners Network:* The

Practitioners' Network's broad aim is to foster knowledge and information exchange and learning amongst urban local bodies by creating a forum where practitioners can exchange information, share best practices, examine emerging policy initiatives, and build a national constituency to advance the theory and practice of urban poverty and livelihood. This network's focus would be to disseminate Indian and international good practices, to act as a platform for dissemination and outreach of policies and programs and to organize capacity building activities based on common needs.

- *Formation of National level Training Institute:* Support will be provided to form National Level Resource Institute with focus on providing capacity support for the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of national policies on housing and urban poverty alleviation. The main purpose of the Institute is to provide high-quality policy dialogue, research, technical advice and capacity building.
- *Poverty Reduction Strategies/Institutionalizing Community Development Structures:* Support will be provided to cities to prepare poverty reduction strategies including institutionalizing community development structures so as to ensure communities engagements in planning, implementation, and operation and management of urban poverty alleviation programs.
- *Strengthening of MOHUPA:* Support policy analysis and development as well as build a comprehensive M&E system in MOHUPA in coordination with ULBs.

3.7.3 Implementation Arrangements

The project is being implemented through procurement of contractual services as per the approved procurement plan. The total support under this project is of 20 million USD. This

is in the tune of approx. Rs. 100 crores. The project is steered and monitored by a Project Management Board (PMB) which provides policy oversight guidance and leadership. PMB is headed by the Secretary, MoHUPA. The Project Standing Committee (PSC), which is headed by Project Director, provides operational oversight to monitor progress of the project. PSC is supported by the common PMU which provide support to Ministry on (i) procurement process, (ii) Contract management, (iii) financial management, (iv) quality assurance, (v) tracking of progress in contractual outputs, and (vi) project administrations and reporting during implementation of project.

3.7.4 Major Expected Outcomes

- Institutional and organisational strengthening through knowledge sharing as well as the development of individual competencies and skills.
- Cities innovate and adopt best practices to address challenges poverty alleviation.
- Improved policy dialogue, research, technical advice and capacity building on housing and urban poverty alleviation.

3.8 GOI-DFID PROJECT, SUPPORT TO NATIONAL POLICIES FOR URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION WITH MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

In a context of economic growth accompanied by ongoing urbanisation, this project seeks to support the Government of India's (GoI) response to the twin challenges of increasing urban poverty and weak local government capacity. Specifically it will support more effective, poverty-focused implementation of the government's ambitious municipal reform and urban infrastructure investment programme, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Rajiv Awas Yojana. These missions are a key plank which seeks to achieve inclusive growth, recognising the economic importance of urbanisation, the constraints of the current legal and institutional frameworks and the weakness of urban local governments. Duration of the Project is from July 2010 to June 2014.

Progress towards the Goal (A sustained reduction in urban poverty) and achievement of the Purpose (National Programmes are implemented more effectively to benefit the urban poor) is through four related Outputs which are:

- **Output 1:** Institutional co-ordination for effective implementation of national policies and programmes between MoHUPA, Line Ministries, Planning Commission, States and ULBs.
 - **Output 2:** Setting up a Policy and Programme Support Unit (PPSU) in MoHUPA for developing and disseminating policy on urban poverty reduction and pro-poor governance, learning from International and State experiences.
 - **Output 3:** A Network of Resource Centres assists MoHUPA and the states in developing pro-poor urban policies and programme implementation.
 - **Output 4:** Capacities of State and city/town governments are strengthened to effectively implement pro-poor reforms and programmes.
- The First PMB of the project was held in December 2010 and Second PMB was held in February 2011, the first PSC meeting of the project was held in August 2011 and second PSC was held in September 2012.
1. Key achievements during the period April 2012 to December 2012 were:
 - The SNPUPR provided support in drafting the following reports/ policy notes/ cabinet notes and EFC:
 - Report of Sub group on Urban Poverty & Slums of the Expert Committee for NDC
 - Report of the Working group on Urban Poverty, and Slums.
 - Concept note for the National BPL survey for the urban poor for identification of BPL families for the Planning Commission.
 - Mission Document on National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM)
 - EFC on RAY II , NULM, NPPUH, ILCS, UII
 - Support to Hashim Committee on identification of urban poor
 - Cabinet note on ILCS and Central Govt. Land.
 2. Guidelines and toolkits focusing on RAY - such as Community Participation, SFCPOA, GIS-MIS Integration, Social Audit, DPR and PMC. Guidelines on Com-

- munity Participation, Social Audit were approved by the Minister, others are at advanced stages of approval.
3. SNPUPR supported in drafting the Bills and Acts :
 - Street Vendors Bill which has been approved by the Cabinet. The same has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.
 - Real Estate Bill is awaiting final approval of Law Ministry before Cabinet Note is moved.
 - Model Property Rights Act, Model Rent Act, Model Provisions for reservation of land is in the process of revision based on comments and consultations.
 - In addition to the above, review of State Bills, Policies, Acts etc were undertaken.
 4. MoU with the National law School on setting up chair on the urban poor was signed. The work plan is prepared and approved.
 5. Task Force Report on Affordable Housing has been finalized and printed.
 6. Review of existing practices in SAPREP and provided support in the committee meetings, coordination and preparing the draft report by summarizing deliberated issues.
 7. Support to implementation of RAY in States/UTs - Monitoring and updating the progress of SFCP in cities and states, support in setting up Technical Cells, Help Desk Functions to the States and Cities, Undertaking analysis of new RAY cities, analysis of financial, and physical progress reports and UCs submitted by the state and UTs, Financial costing for SFCPoAs.
 8. Support to NRCs (other than 4 under SNPUPR) in Capacity Building on RAY- finalisation of Capacity Building calendar, Monitoring the Calendar, Reviewing proposals received from the NRCs, facilitating workshops and coordinating with States and NRCs. In addition, SNPUPR supported other NRCs for regional and state level workshops by facilitating the programmes.
 9. Training modules on various themes related to RAY-
 - RAY Introduction & Reforms
 - Slum Survey
 - Community Participation
 - Slum Free City Plan of Action
 - Slum Free State Plan of Action
 - MIS-GIS Integration
 - DPR Preparation
 10. RAY training programmes were held for SNPUPR cities (20) and States (15). Till December 2012, except 2 all other SNPUPR cities have undergone RAY training programmes. More than 2100 participants (officials, technical cell staff, consultants, NGOs) have been given orientations on RAY.
 11. Seven Research studies were conducted on wide range of subjects:
 - Rental Housing for Urban Poor in Guwahati (CEPT)
 - Maintenance and Management of Tenements in MP and Maharashtra (AIIILSG)
 - Impact of Security of Tenure reforms in terms of number of beneficiaries (SPA)
 - Credit Guarantee Fund for pro-poor housing (CGG)
 - Informal finance for incremental housing improvements : Low income housing schemes in Chennai (Centre for Development Finance, IFMR)
 - Slum up gradation and its consequent effect on economic productivity of its residents (NIUA)
 - Contribution of the Urban Poor: A Pilot study from India (Public Affairs Foundation).
 12. 8 Pilot Projects from SNPUPR cities have been approved in the CSMC - Hyderabad

- (1), Bhubaneswar (3), Jaipur (1), Rai Barelli (1) and Bhopal (1), Ajmer (1).
13. SFCPOA of SNPUPR cities –SFCPOA of Hyderabad has been prepared. SFCPOAs from Ujjain, Bhopal and Madurai are in advanced stages of preparation. SFCPOA in five other cities are at various stage of preparation.
 14. In addition, SNPUPR is supporting other non SNPUPR states and Cities in preparation of pilot DPRs and SFCPOAs.
 15. SNPUPR is supporting the National Urban Livelihood Mission through Skills and Livelihood Support unit established under the technical assistance funds. The team was put in place in October 2012.
 16. Supporting IT and MIS integration of RAY and NULM, Initiated development of RAY Partnership Site.
 17. Supported Ministry in setting up RAY PMU.

3.8.1 Future Activities (January to March 2013)

- The International Conference on inclusive Urban Planning. State of Urban Poor Report is based on Conference Outcome and will be published based on papers received for the conference.
- An international Study visit to Philippines and Thailand.
- Support in preparation of Pilot DPRs from Ujjain, Leh, Shimla, Mysore, Madurai, Rae Barelli which are in advanced stages of preparation.
- Support other states and cities in preparation of pilot DPRs and SFCPOAs.
- Finalisation of all the guidelines and training modules under RAY.
- Capacity Building Programmes for regions/ states and cities oriented towards preparations of pilot projects.
- Development and refinement of guidelines

under NULM

- Launch, roll out and coordination of NULM pilot in select SNPUPR states.

The SNPUPR project agreement was signed between DEA, M/o HUPA in April 2010 and the project was made effective in July 2010 with the end date 30 June 2014. As on March 2012 Rs 10.75 crore was spent under the project which include (i) Rs. 5.84 crore released to selected states/cities as support for preparatory activities for RAY including capacity building, (ii) Rs 1 crore released to National Law School of India University, Bangalore for establishment of an Endowment Chair on 'Urban Poor and Law' and (iii) Rs 3.60 crore released to HSMI for administration of Challenge Fund jointly funded by DFID and the World Bank. The Challenge Fund is intended to promote the implementation and replication of good practice in the area of urban poverty reduction. Likely expenditure in the current financial year proposed is Rs.10 crore.

3.9 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.

3.9.1 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 to 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:-

3.9.2 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 2012-2013 are given in Table-1.

3.9.3 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 2012-13 under this point is given in Table-2.

3.9.4 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 3:

Table-1: Physical Targets/Achievements during 2012-13 under 20-Point Programme under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) as on 14.03.2013

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of Mandays of Work generated under UWEP (in Lakhs)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	5770	7718	38720	41000	4.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	267	71	1496	157	0.19
3	Assam	3608	1205	20203	10243	3.01
4	Bihar	2908	380	16282		
5	Chhattisgarh	1570	2120	8468	11363	0.01
6	Goa	109	36	612	40	0.00
7	Gujarat	4727	3636	28673	32491	0.17
8	Haryana	1709	925	9572	4696	0.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	519	2	2904	148	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	532	25	2979	1904	
11	Jharkhand	1855	42	10387	4005	0.00
12	Karnataka	5266	6369	34489	17157	0.00
13	Kerala	2164	814	12116	5923	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	4980	9840	28085	35135	2.04
15	Maharashtra	12873	2742	77087	28507	0.85
16	Manipur	826	0	4625	1025	1.16
17	Meghalaya	335	34	1878	150	0.01
18	Mizoram	495	372	2771	4913	0.38
19	Nagaland	514	130	2880	3652	0.26
20	Orissa	2011	1448	11261	7138	1.58
21	Punjab	2712	5	15189	1503	0.00
22	Rajasthan	4952	2758	27733	24912	1.69

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of Mandays of Work generated under UWEP (in Lakhs)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement
23	Sikkim	118	72	661	907	0.16
24	Tamil Nadu	6777	2850	41270	42000	0.37
25	Tripura	727	194	4071	1659	0.32
26	Uttarakhand	567	509	3177	0	0.44
27	Uttar Pradesh	9123	4561	51090	8011	1.50
28	West Bengal	6135	3197	36556	30537	0.18
29	A & N Islands	25	39	140	0	0.02
30	Chandigarh	147	170	825	486	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	21	12	120		
32	Daman & Diu	86		480		
33	Delhi	420	251	2350	3458	0.00
34	Puducherry	152	178	850	215	0.06
	Grand Total	85000	52705	500000	323335	18.54

Table-2: Targets and achievements for the year 2012-13 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 (2012-13)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 1.3.13)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	10	0	10	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	9000	562	3500	755	12500	1317
3	Arunachal Pradesh	200	8	25	0	225	8
4	Assam	400	0	1500	154	1900	154
5	Bihar	5000	0	6000	158	11000	158
6	Chandigarh (UT)	2500	0	0	0	2500	0
7	Chattisgarh	7500	5264	3500	1650	11000	6914
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	20	0	20	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	12500	0	0	0	12500	0
11	Goa	25	0	10	0	35	0
12	Gujarat	7500	1216	5000	670	12500	1886
13	Haryana	75	40	2000	985	2075	1025
14	Himanchal Pradesh	125	0	250	0	375	0
15	Jammu	1500	59	1000	1159	2500	1218
16	Jharkhand	3500	0	1500	0	5000	0

S. No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2012-13)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 1.3.13)
17	Karnataka	2000	1104	500	0	2500	1104
18	Kerala	2500	1398	2500	1621	5000	3019
19	LakshaDweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	7500	2178	5000	0	12500	2178
21	Maharashtra	22500	0	17500	2646	40000	2646
22	Manipur	250	30	750	1629	1000	1659
23	Meghalaya	125	0	125	0	250	0
24	Mizoram	150	0	350	331	500	331
25	Nagaland	500	0	250	0	750	0
26	Orissa	350	98	1900	645	2250	743
27	Pondicherry (UT)	500	72	50	0	550	72
28	Punjab	1500	544	2500	702	4000	1246
29	Rajasthan	2000	0	5500	1966	7500	1966
30	Sikkim	50	0	10	0	60	0
31	Tamil Nadu	12500	2156	2500	1862	15000	4018
32	Tripura	0	0	250	741	250	741
33	Uttar Pradesh	7500	1317	7500	3704	15000	5021
34	Uttrakhand	250	0	1000	0	1250	0
35	West Bengal	15000	7203	2500	1962	17500	9165
Grand Total		125000	23249	75000	23340	200000	46589

Table-3: 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 (2012-13)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 1.3.13)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	15	0	15	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	13500	843	5250	1133	18750	1976
3	Arunachal Pradesh	300	12	37.5	0	337.5	12
4	Assam	600	0	2250	231	2850	231
5	Bihar	7500	0	9000	237	16500	237
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3750	0	0	0	3750	0
7	Chattisgarh	11250	7896	5250	2475	16500	10371
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	30	0	30	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	18750	0	0	0	18750	0

S.No.	Name of the State	Target and achievement for no. of urban poor families assisted under 7-Point Charter (2012-13)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 1.3.13)
11	Goa	37.5	0	15	0	52.5	0
12	Gujarat	11250	1824	7500	1005	18750	2829
13	Haryana	112.5	60	3000	1478	3112.5	1538
14	Himanchal Pradesh	187.5	0	375	0	562.5	0
15	Jammu	2250	89	1500	1739	3750	1827
16	Jharkhand	5250	0	2250	0	7500	0
17	Karnataka	3000	1656	750	0	3750	1656
18	Kerala	3750	2097	3750	2432	7500	4529
19	LakshaDweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11250	3267	7500	0	18750	3267
21	Maharashtra	33750	0	26250	3969	60000	3969
22	Manipur	375	45	1125	2444	1500	2489
23	Meghalaya	187.5	0	187.5	0	375	0
24	Mizoram	225	0	525	497	750	497
25	Nagaland	750	0	375	0	1125	0
26	Orissa	525	147	2850	968	3375	1115
27	Pondicherry (UT)	750	108	75	0	825	108
28	Punjab	2250	816	3750	1053	6000	1869
29	Rajasthan	3000	0	8250	2949	11250	2949
30	Sikkim	75	0	15	0	90	0
31	Tamil Nadu	18750	3234	3750	2793	22500	6027
32	Tripura	0	0	375	1112	375	1112
33	Uttar Pradesh	11250	1976	11250	5556	22500	7532
34	Uttrakhand	375	0	1500	0	1875	0
35	West Bengal	22500	10805	3750	2943	26250	13748
Grand Total		187500	34874	112500	35010	300000	69884

3.10 FOLLOW UP ACTION OF NATIONAL URBAN HOUSING & HABITAT POLICY (NUHHP) 2007:

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 along with various actionable points under the it, had 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: www.mhupa.gov.in.

The Policy provides that a High Level Monitoring Committee at the Central Government level would be set up to periodically review the implementation of the NUHHP: 2007 and make amendments/modifications considered necessary. Accordingly, vide orders dated 21.10.2008, a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) was set up under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister. The first meeting of the HLMC was held on 19.07.2010. In follow up to the decisions taken by the Committee,

four consultations were also organized by the Ministry to discuss the preparation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) and State Level Action Plans. Following five States have prepared their own State Housing Policy so far:

- Rajasthan
- Maharashtra
- Madhya Pradesh
- Kerala
- Odisha
- Uttar Pradesh

The following States are reported to be working on their respective State Housing Policies:

- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Goa
- Jharkhand



Occupied Dwelling Units built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Chandigarh

3.11 INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (ISHUP)/ RAJIV RINN YOJANA (RRY)

Government of India had implemented the Centrally Sector 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 Scheme was launched after the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) during December, 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 of ISHUP was initially undertaken to provide interest subsidy to EWS and LIG loan borrowers as a measure to improve affordability and accessibility of institutional finance to those segments and also to encourage primary lending institutions i.e., commercial banks and housing finance companies to increase their outreach for better financial and social inclusion. The scheme was envisaged as a demand driven scheme.

Further the aim of the scheme was to offer level playing field to the non-tax payers vis-à-vis tax payers as the non-tax payers are not able to take advantage of the tax concession available to tax-paying - housing loan borrowers which effectively reduces the interest rates on the latter’s housing loans. Thus ISHUP sought to provide tax neutrality by way of interest subsidy to EWS/LIG housing loan borrowers.

The basic features of the ISHUP scheme are:

- Interest subsidy of 5% on long tenure loans of 15-20 years limited to Rs. 1 lakh borrowed by the EWS/LIG; with ceiling of Rs. 1.6 lakh for LIG on the total loan amount under the scheme.
- Loans could be availed for purchase of house or construction of new house. Loans were not permitted for additions and alterations to the existing buildings.
- The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy for up to Rs. 1 Lakh loan was worked out on the notional discount rate of 9% per annum based on the interest rates for long term government borrowings; and was released to the banks/ HFCs upfront through two of the Central Nodal Agencies viz., HUDCO & National Housing Bank (NHB), for passing on the benefits to the borrowers by deducting the subsidy amount from the principal loan amount of the borrower and charging interest on the net amount of loan at the agreed rate of interest.
- Beneficiary borrowers could choose fixed or floating rates (the consequences clearly explained to the borrowers by PLIs). An additional 1% interest maximum was permitted to be charged by banks/HFCs, if fixed rate loans are extended which will be subject to reset after a minimum period of 5 years.
- Mortgage of the dwelling unit was to be accepted as primary security. However, there would be no collateral security/third party guarantee for loans up to and inclusive of Rs. 1 lakh.
- No levy of prepayment charges was to be permitted.
- The documentation and risk appraisal were to be as per the procedural requirements of the lenders.
- In case of beneficiaries availing loan for construction of houses, release of loan was linked to the pace of construction, which

ideally had to be completed in one year. The lending Banks were expected to monitor the progress of construction.

- Recently, the income limit has been increased upto Rs. 1.0 lakh per annum for EWS and from Rs. 1,00,000/- to 2,00,000/- for LIG.
- ISHUP was expected to leverage significant flow of institutional finance for the EWS and LIG segment households and result in creation of additional housing stock of 3.10 lakh houses. The total plan outlay for the scheme was Rs. 1,100 crores. The scheme was to be implemented as a pilot initially, and was to be reviewed after two years.

As on 31.03.2012, a sum of Rs. 9.2 crores has been released as NPV of interest subsidy covering about 10, 215 beneficiaries.

The State-wise and year-wise progress may be seen in the Table-4.

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: expansion/alteration not covered. Eligibility covered only new constructions.
- Loan size was itself a limitation: Rs. 1 lakh ceiling was insufficient for construction/purchase.
- Demand oriented nature of the scheme instead of being target oriented. Also low targets which could not draw sufficient in-

terest among key players including banks, State governments and beneficiaries.

The Central Steering Committee constituted in the Ministry in order to suggest revamping the scheme had recommended that there is an urgent need to increase the loan amount from the current Rs. 1 lakhs to at least 4-5 lakhs with subsidy of 5%. This was 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”.

Accordingly, this Ministry has mooted EFC Note for taking necessary approvals for revision of the existing scheme of ISHUP and renaming it as Rajiv Rinn Yojana for relaunch during 12th Plan in order to leverage flow of institutional finance for housing EWS/LIG segments of the urban poor. Till the necessary approvals are received, the existing scheme is being continued so that interested and eligible beneficiaries are not put to hardship.

Table-4: Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last three financial years

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of beneficiaries covered in financial year.	Total NPV of interest subsidy released in financial year (Rs. in lakh) (approximately)
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	2684	203.66	3825	405.74
	Karnataka	597	101.85		
	Maharashtra	161	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	227	58.33		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	39	11.51		
	Chhattisgarh	88	6.40		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
	Total			10,215	919.21 lakh (About 9.2 crore)



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Ghoga, Delhi

3.12 DRAFT REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL, 201_.

In order to establish a regulatory oversight mechanism to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in the real estate sector, and to provide adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had drafted Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, 201_ in consultation with all stakeholders. The Bill was circulated to all concerned stakeholders and also uploaded on the website of the Ministry to obtain comments/suggestions. More than 350 comments were received in this Ministry and after consolidating these comments a large number of consultations/workshops were held to discuss the contents of the Bill. The view emerged that there is need to redraft this Bill as Central Legislation and views of Ministry of Law & Justice was sought in this regard.

Accordingly the Bill was redrafted as Central Legislation and again circulated to all concerned stakeholders for their comments. The bill was uploaded on the website of the Ministry to obtain comments/suggestions from general public. More than 750 comments were received. These comments were tabulated and analysed. It was also discussed with all the stakeholders at the National Level Consultation meeting held on 11.01.2012 under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Thereafter draft was discussed threadbare in a committee formulated under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUPA) and the draft was again revised. The same was again circulated to all concerned Ministries and Departments for comments along with draft Cabinet Note.

In order to deliberate comments on the revised Bill, a national level meeting was organized under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister on 28.4.2012.

The Bill was sent to Ministry of Law & Justice for their vetting and after getting the vetted Bill, the same was moved to the Cabinet with Note for Cabinet. Cabinet Secretariat has informed the Ministry that since new Minister has joined the Ministry therefore the Cabinet Note should be moved after getting approval of new Minister.

Requisite initiatives are being taken and it is hoped that the Bill will be introduced in the Parliament shortly. However no time frame for its finalization can be assigned at this juncture.

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 and 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 and will enable the sector to access capital and financial markets essential for its long term growth. The Bill is expected to ensure greater accountability towards consumers, and to significantly reduce frauds and delays.
- The Bill is also expected to promote regulated and orderly growth through efficiency, professionalism and standardization. It seeks to ensure consumer protection, without adding another stage in the procedure for sanctions.

3.13 INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION (ILCS) SCHEME

Background

As per Allocation of Business Rules, sanitation relating to urban areas, sewerage and drainage are the subjects allocated to Ministry of Urban Development. However, Ministry of HUPA has been made the nodal Ministry to monitor the implementation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, which prohibits construction and/or maintenance of dry latrines and employment of manual scavengers. The obnoxious practice of manual scavenging or engaging fellow human beings into cleaning the untreated human excreta is a blot on the society. Government of India is deeply concerned about liberation of manual scavengers from the inhuman task of carrying night soil.

The “Integrated Low Cost Sanitation” Scheme aims at conversion of individual dry latrines into pour flush latrine thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age old, obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil. ILCS Scheme was initially started in 1980-81 through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later was being implemented through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme was transferred in 1989-90 to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and from 2003-04 onwards to Ministry of UEPA/HUPA which revised the guidelines w.e.f. 17th January 2008.

Physical and Financial Progress under Revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme

Under the revised guidelines of the ILCS scheme funds for conversion of 2,51,963 and construction of 1,55,937 units have been approved to the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Rajasthan,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. Physical and Financial Progress under ILCS as on 31.12.2012 is given in Table-5:

Since, State Governments had informed successfully converting all reported dry latrines under ILCS Scheme during the 11th Plan period, the scheme was proposed to be discontinued during the 12th Plan Period. 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 the provisional figures on latrines serviced by humans released by the Census of India 2011, it is now been 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 beings. Approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has been received on 27th November 2012 at a total subsidy of Rs. 367.16 crores.

The Continued ILCS has following new features:

- To increase the unit cost of twin pit pour flush latrines from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 15,000 (for Hilly areas from Rs.12,500 to Rs.18,750).
- When the States decide to adopt environment friendly and maintenance free technologies like bio-toilets/eco-san toilets or any other such innovative technologies, an additional funding up to 15% over and above the normal cost will be provided. Unit cost of bio-toilets/ Eco-san toilets for general category will be Rs.17,250 (for Hilly areas Rs.21,563).
- The other components of ILCS scheme will continue per the existing guidelines.
- All sanctions under the Scheme are to be completed by 2014.

Table-5: Physical and Financial Progress under ILCS as on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units sanctioned	Units sanctioned for		Total Central share (Rs. in crores)	
			Conversion	Construction	Sanctioned	Released
1	Uttar Pradesh	2,38,253	2,38,253	0	202.58	202.58
2	Bihar	12,131	3,545	8,586	9.25	9.25
3	MP	14,281	0	14,281	10.81	10.81
4	West Bengal	14,549	0	14,549	11.09	11.09
5	Uttarakhand	1,613	1,613	0	1.23	1.23
6	Nagaland	5,480	499	4,981	5.18	5.18
7	Kerala	8,239	0	8,239	6.28	2.53
8	Maharashtra	39,663	0	39,663	30.5	28.86
9	J&K	5,897	5,624	273	5.54	5.54
10	Manipur	7,117	0	7,117	6.78	6.78
11	Tripura	25,039	2,429	22,610	23.85	23.85
12	Rajasthan	1,039	0	1,039	0.79	0.79
13	Odisha	4,690	0	4,690	3.58	3.58
14	Jharkhand	3,891	0	3,891	2.96	0.74
15	Chhattisgarh	26,018	0	26,018	19.83	4.96
	TOTAL	4,07,900	2,51,963	1,55,937	340.25	317.77



Houses built under JnNURM (IHSDP) in Bilaspur, Chattisgarh

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, the 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, analyzed, 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 build construction statistics and applied research publications analyzing statistical data gathered from various sources such as the Census, NSSO etc;
- To create and manage a fully computerized data centre equipped with appropriate systems and e-governance tools to store, manage, retrieve and disseminated urban data as and when needed for policies and programmes;
- To conduct regular short-term sample surveys/field studies in various pockets of the country to study the impacts of plan schemes being run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries and to gather primary data as needed;
- To undertake socio-economic research relating to design, formulation, implementation, monitoring, review and impact evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and projects covering areas such as slum development/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 Organisations as nodal agency catering to data and MIS needs of urban policy-makers, planners and researchers in areas relating to urban poverty, slums, housing etc;

4.1.1 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:

1. Data Centre and MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing, Building Construction and related Urbanization Statistics;
2. Knowledge Centre/National Resource Centre for Urban Poverty and Slums;
3. Sample Surveys in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction;
4. Socio-Economic Research Studies in areas



Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation having a review meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra in presence of officers from Government of India and Government of Maharashtra

of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction; and

5. Capacity Building & Training in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics.

4.1.2 Activities carried by the NBO during under Plan Scheme USHA from 1 April 2012 to 31 December 2012:

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 is currently engaged in collaboration with Reserve Bank of India in the development of HSUI, for the first time in the country.

Slum, Slum Household and Livelihoods Profile Survey

For the 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 population 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 Alleviation under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Dean of School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru National University to estimate the urban housing shortage in the country at the beginning of 12th five year Plan (2012-17). The 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. 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-applica-

tions 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)

Operationalised online Building Related Information & Knowledge system (BRIKS) to collect, collates, 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 will operate closely with State Governments Departments/Bureaus of Planning & Statistics, Municipalities, and Development Authorities etc.

Data Centre and a National Resource Centre

Developed and operationalised a state-of-the-art data centre and National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Slums and Housing providing knowledge resources including e-resources.

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 1). Compendium on State of Housing in India-2013 and 2). Compendium on State of Slums in India-2013 are nearing completion.

Conferences/Meetings/Training/Capacity Building Programmes

Training & capacity building workshops has been organized at different centers all over India in which more than 15,000 officials of various States have been trained so far regarding 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 Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

Since inception of JNNURM, NBO has organized (as on 31.12.2012) 137 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and 133 meetings of Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC).

During FY 2012-13, 6 meetings of CSMC and 6 meetings of CSC had been organized so far, for approval of release of second and subsequent instalments under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

NBO has so far coordinated and organized (as on 31.12.2012) 14 Regional/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

The Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in June 2009. 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:

- Bringing existing slums 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.

The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aimed at making cities slum free would require tremendous preparatory exercise and start up activities for preparation of State Plans of Action. Accordingly, a new scheme called Slum-free City Planning under Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched for providing financial support to State Governments for undertaking the preparatory exercises viz. Slum surveys, Slum MIS, GIS Mapping of Slums, development of GIS-enabled Slum Information System, preparation of Slum-free city and State plans, developing legal framework for providing property right to the poor, addressing issues of master planning including revamping of laws under town planning, urban development, municipal administration and slums, undertaking community mobilization etc.

The Ministry has launched a National Slum-free City Campaign in select cities and is holding workshops/capacity building programmes in various regions of the country to facilitate the preparation of models and guidelines for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans based on slum survey and GIS Mapping and replication of models on a wide scale.

The National Buildings Organisation is designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring, 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 population 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.

Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2012)

Under the Plan Scheme “USHA”, a total of Rs.2.94 crore (approx) have been utilized out of the total allocation of Rs.15.00 crore for the year 2012-2013. Under the Non Plan Head, Rs. 1.49 Crore (approx) have been spent out of the total allocation of Rs. 2.59 crore for the year 2012-13.

4.1.3 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 BSUP projects under JNNURM for the consideration & approval of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC). NBO intends to involve itself in RAY, a scheme for slum free India. 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.



Houses built under JnNURM (BSUP) in Coimbatore, Tamilnadu

Table-1: Total, Rural and Urban Population of State & UTs during 2001 and 2011

(in million)

State/UTs	Population 2001			Population 2011 *		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	76.21	55.4	20.81	84.67	56.31	28.35
Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	0.87	0.23	1.38	1.07	0.31
Assam	26.66	23.22	3.44	31.17	26.78	4.39
Bihar	83	74.32	8.68	103.80	92.08	11.73
Chhattisgarh	20.83	16.65	4.19	25.54	19.60	5.94
Goa	1.35	0.68	0.67	1.46	0.55	0.91
Gujarat	50.67	31.74	18.93	60.38	34.67	25.71
Haryana	21.14	15.03	6.12	25.35	16.53	8.82
Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.48	0.6	6.86	6.17	0.69
Jammu & Kashmir	10.14	7.63	2.52	12.55	9.13	3.41
Jharkhand	26.95	20.95	5.99	32.97	25.04	7.93
Karnataka	52.85	34.89	17.96	61.13	37.55	23.58
Kerala	31.84	23.57	8.27	33.39	17.46	15.93
Madhya Pradesh	60.35	44.38	15.97	72.60	52.54	20.06
Maharashtra	96.88	55.78	41.1	112.37	61.55	50.83
Manipur	2.29	1.72	0.58	2.72	1.90	0.82
Meghalaya	2.32	1.86	0.45	2.96	2.37	0.60
Mizoram	0.89	0.45	0.44	1.09	0.53	0.56
Nagaland	1.99	1.65	0.34	1.98	1.41	0.57
Orissa	36.8	31.29	5.52	41.95	34.95	7.00
Punjab	24.36	16.1	8.26	27.70	17.32	10.39
Rajasthan	56.51	43.29	13.21	68.62	51.54	17.08
Sikkim	0.54	0.48	0.06	0.61	0.46	0.15
Tamil Nadu	62.41	34.92	27.48	72.14	37.19	34.95
Tripura	3.2	2.65	0.55	3.67	2.71	0.96
Uttar Pradesh	166.2	131.66	34.54	199.58	155.11	44.47
Uttarakhand	8.49	6.31	2.18	10.12	7.03	3.09
West Bengal	80.18	57.75	22.43	91.35	62.21	29.13
A & N Islands	0.36	0.24	0.12	0.38	0.24	0.14
Chandigarh	0.9	0.09	0.81	1.05	0.03	1.03
D & N Haveli	0.22	0.17	0.05	0.24	0.06	0.18
Daman & Diu	0.16	0.1	0.06	0.34	0.18	0.16
Delhi	13.85	0.94	12.91	16.75	0.42	16.33
Lakshadweep	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.05
Puducherry	0.97	0.33	0.65	1.24	0.39	0.85
India	1028.74	742.62	286.12	1210.19	833.09	377.11

*: Provisional Population

Source: Census of India 2011 Provisional Population Totals: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011; Rural-Urban Distribution

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-2: Urban Population of States & Union Territories: 1971 – 2011

(in million)

States / UTs	Urban Population (million)				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 *
Andhra Pradesh	8.40	12.49	17.89	20.81	28.35
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.23	0.31
Assam	1.29	1.78	2.49	3.44	4.39
Bihar	3.36	5.14	6.71	8.68	11.73
Chhattisgarh	1.21	2.06	3.06	4.19	5.94
Goa	0.20	0.32	0.48	0.67	0.91
Gujarat	7.50	10.60	14.25	18.93	25.71
Haryana	1.77	2.83	4.05	6.12	8.82
Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.60	0.69
Jammu & Kashmir	0.86	1.26	1.79	2.52	3.41
Jharkhand	2.28	3.57	4.64	5.99	7.93
Karnataka	7.12	10.73	13.91	17.96	23.58
Kerala	3.47	4.77	7.68	8.27	15.93
Madhya Pradesh	5.58	8.53	12.27	15.97	20.06
Maharashtra	15.71	21.99	30.54	41.10	50.83
Manipur	0.14	0.38	0.51	0.58	0.82
Meghalaya	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.60
Mizoram	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.44	0.56
Nagaland	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.34	0.57
Orissa	1.85	3.11	4.23	5.52	7.00
Punjab	3.22	4.65	5.99	8.26	10.39
Rajasthan	4.54	7.21	10.07	13.21	17.08
Sikkim	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15
Tamil Nadu	12.46	15.95	19.08	27.48	34.95
Tripura	0.16	0.23	0.42	0.55	0.96
Uttar Pradesh	11.65	18.75	25.97	34.54	44.47
Uttaranchal	0.73	1.15	1.63	2.18	3.09
West Bengal	10.97	14.45	18.71	22.43	29.13
A & N Islands	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.14
Chandigarh	0.23	0.42	0.58	0.81	1.03
D & N Haveli	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.18
Daman & Diu	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.16
Delhi	3.65	5.77	8.47	12.91	16.33
Lakshadweep	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05
Puducherry	0.20	0.32	0.52	0.65	0.85
INDIA	109.11	159.46	217.57	286.12	377.11

*: Provisional Population

Source: Census of India 2011 Provisional Population Totals: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011: Rural-Urban Distribution

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-3: State wise (Total, Rural and Urban) Sex Ratio by Residence-Census 2001 and 2011

States/UTs	Sex Ratio - 2001 (No. of Females per 1000 Males)			Sex Ratio - 2011 (No. of Females per 1000 Males)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965	992	995	984
Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819	920	929	889
Assam	935	944	872	954	956	937
Bihar	919	926	868	916	919	891
Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932	991	1002	956
Goa	961	988	934	968	997	951
Gujarat	920	945	880	918	947	880
Haryana	861	866	847	877	880	871
Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795	974	988	853
Jammu & Kashmir	892	917	819	883	899	840
Jharkhand	941	962	870	947	960	908
Karnataka	965	977	942	968	975	957
Kerala	1058	1059	1058	1084	1077	1091
Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898	930	936	916
Maharashtra	922	960	873	925	948	899
Manipur	974	963	1009	987	966	1038
Meghalaya	972	969	982	986	983	997
Mizoram	935	923	948	975	950	1000
Nagaland	900	916	829	931	942	905
Orissa	972	987	895	978	988	934
Punjab	876	890	849	893	906	872
Rajasthan	921	930	890	926	932	911
Sikkim	875	880	830	889	883	908
Tamil Nadu	987	992	982	995	993	998
Tripura	948	946	959	961	956	976
Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876	908	914	888
Uttarakhand	962	1007	845	963	1000	883
West Bengal	934	950	893	947	950	939
A & N Islands	846	861	815	878	871	891
Chandigarh	777	621	796	818	691	821
D & N Haveli	812	852	691	775	863	684
Daman & Diu	710	586	984	618	867	550
Delhi	821	810	822	866	847	867
Lakshadweep	948	959	935	946	954	944
Puducherry	1001	990	1007	1038	1029	1043
INDIA	933	946	900	940	947	926

*: Provisional Population

Source : Census of India 2011 Provisional Population Totals: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011: Rural-Urban Distribution

Table-4: State wise Child Population and Decadal Growth by Residence - Persons

(in million)

States/UTs	Child Population 0-6 Years (Persons) * 2011			Percentage decadal Growth Child Population 0-6 Years (Persons) 2001-2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	8.64	5.85	2.79	-15.03	-23.22	9.43
Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.16	0.04	-1.51	-2.61	3.53
Assam	4.51	4.08	0.43	0.29	-0.56	9.15
Bihar	18.58	16.90	1.68	10.57	9.75	19.55
Chhattisgarh	3.58	2.87	0.72	0.82	-3.29	21.43
Goa	0.14	0.05	0.09	-4.43	-26.66	16.81
Gujarat	7.49	4.68	2.82	-0.51	-8.06	15.18
Haryana	3.30	2.24	1.05	-1.13	-9.64	23.60
Himachal Pradesh	0.76	0.70	0.06	-3.69	-4.18	2.03
Jammu & Kashmir	2.01	1.60	0.41	35.19	31.37	52.33
Jharkhand	5.24	4.25	0.99	5.66	3.33	17.01
Karnataka	6.86	4.35	2.50	-4.54	-11.82	11.45
Kerala	3.32	1.75	1.57	-12.41	-38.85	68.34
Madhya Pradesh	10.55	8.13	2.42	-2.17	-3.68	3.30
Maharashtra	12.85	7.45	5.40	-6.02	-11.66	3.06
Manipur	0.35	0.25	0.10	8.23	1.36	31.31
Meghalaya	0.56	0.48	0.08	18.77	19.22	16.09
Mizoram	0.17	0.09	0.07	15.17	14.03	16.62
Nagaland	0.29	0.21	0.07	-1.28	-11.22	48.19
Orissa	5.04	4.34	0.70	-6.03	-7.69	5.76
Punjab	2.94	1.86	1.08	-7.26	-14.34	8.24
Rajasthan	10.50	8.32	2.19	-1.37	-3.11	5.88
Sikkim	0.06	0.05	0.01	-21.89	-34.68	127.24
Tamil Nadu	6.89	3.65	3.24	-4.70	-13.73	8.02
Tripura	0.44	0.35	0.09	1.74	-7.49	68.20
Uttar Pradesh	29.73	24.25	5.48	-6.00	-7.66	2.14
Uttarakhand	1.33	0.97	0.36	-2.29	-9.69	25.27
West Bengal	10.11	7.54	2.58	-11.40	-17.37	12.29
A & N Islands	0.04	0.03	0.01	-11.80	-15.57	-2.91
Chandigarh	0.12	0.00	0.11	2.02	-70.48	12.35
D & N Haveli	0.05	0.03	0.02	22.38	-14.64	176.66
Daman & Diu	0.03	0.01	0.02	25.77	-45.37	154.00
Delhi	1.97	0.06	1.91	-2.30	-64.74	3.02
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.01	-22.03	-67.95	49.10
Puducherry	0.13	0.04	0.08	8.92	2.03	12.75
INDIA	158.79	117.59	41.20	-3.08	-7.04	10.32

*: Provisional Population

Source: Census of India 2011 Provisional Population Totals: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011: Rural-Urban Distribution

Table -5: Urban Agglomerations/ Cities having Population of One million and above

Rank	Name of Urban Agglomeration/ City	Population as per Census 2011 *		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	Greater Mumbai (UA)	18414288	9894088	8520200
2	Delhi (UA)	16314838	8739213	7575625
3	Kolkata (UA)	14112536	7319682	6792854
4	Chennai (UA)	8696010	4389200	4306810
5	Bangalore (UA)	8499399	4441248	4058151
6	Hyderabad (UA)	7749334	3985240	3764094
7	Ahmadabad(UA)	6352254	3348264	3003990
8	Pune (UA)	5049968	2659484	2390484
9	Surat(UA)	4585367	2613841	1971526
10	Jaipur (M. Crop)	3073350	1619280	1454070
11	Kanpur (UA)	2920067	1584967	1335100
12	Lucknow(UA)	2901474	1518951	1382523
13	Nagpur (UA)	2497777	1275750	1222027
14	Ghaziabad(UA)	2358525	1256783	1101742
15	Indore (UA)	2167447	1129348	1038099
16	Coimbatore (UA)	2151466	1077812	1073654
17	Kochi (UA)	2117990	1042809	1075181
18	Patna (UA)	2046652	1087864	958788
19	Kozhikode (UA)	2030519	966138	1064381
20	Bhopal (UA)	1883381	985408	897973
21	Thrissur (UA)	1854783	876049	978734
22	Vadodara(UA)	1817191	946280	870911
23	Agra (UA)	1746467	942441	804026
24	GVMC (MC)	1730320	875199	855121
25	Malappuram (UA)	1698645	809154	889491
26	Thiruvananthapuram (UA)	1687406	815200	872206
27	Kannur (UA)	1642892	757769	885123
28	Ludhina (M.Crop)	1613878	874773	739105
29	Nashik (UA)	1562769	824641	738128
30	Vijayawada (UA)	1491202	750770	740432
31	Madurai (UA)	1462420	732861	729559
32	Varanasi (UA)	1435113	761060	674053
33	Meerut (UA)	1424908	754857	670051
34	Faridabad (M.Corp)	1404653	750446	654207
35	Rajkot(UA)	1390933	731209	659724
36	Jamshedpur (UA)	1337131	696858	640273
37	Srinagar UA	1273312	677260	596052
38	Jabalpur(UA)	1267564	663096	604468
39	Asansol (UA)	1243008	647831	595177
40	Vasai Virar City (M. Crop)	1221233	649535	571698
41	Allahabad (UA)	1216719	655734	560985

Rank	Name of Urban Agglomeration/ City	Population as per Census 2011 *		
		Persons	Males	Females
42	Dhanbad (UA)	1195298	633363	561935
43	Aurangabad (UA)	1189376	620097	569279
44	Amritsar UA	1183705	630114	553591
45	Jodhpur (UA)	1137815	599332	538483
46	Ranchi (UA)	1126741	586634	540107
47	Raipur(UA)	1122555	578339	544216
48	Kollam (UA)	1110005	529838	580167
49	Gwalior(UA)	1101981	588752	513229
50	Durg- Bhllainagar (UA)	1064077	545683	518394
51	Chandigarh	1025682	563127	462555
52	Tiruchirappalli UA	1021717	507180	514537
53	Kota (M. Crop)	1001365	529795	471570

*: Provisional Population

Source: Census of India 2011: Provisional Population Totals Table: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011: Rural- Urban Distribution



Houses built under JnNURM (IHSDP) in Mizoram

Table-6: State wise Literacy Rate by Residence –Persons

States/UTs	Literacy Rate (Persons) 2001			Literacy Rate (Persons) 2011 *		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	60.47	54.50	76.09	67.66	61.14	80.54
Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	47.83	78.26	66.95	61.59	84.57
Assam	63.25	59.73	85.34	73.18	70.44	88.88
Bihar	47.00	43.92	71.93	63.82	61.83	78.75
Chhattisgarh	64.66	60.48	80.58	71.04	66.76	84.79
Goa	82.01	79.67	84.39	87.40	84.26	89.31
Gujarat	69.14	61.29	81.84	79.31	73.00	87.58
Haryana	67.91	63.19	79.16	76.64	72.74	83.83
Himachal Pradesh	76.48	75.08	88.95	83.78	82.91	91.39
Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	49.78	71.92	68.74	64.97	78.19
Jharkhand	53.56	45.74	79.14	67.63	62.40	83.30
Karnataka	66.64	59.33	80.58	75.60	68.86	86.21
Kerala	90.86	90.04	93.19	93.91	92.92	94.99
Madhya Pradesh	63.74	57.80	79.39	70.63	65.29	84.09
Maharashtra	76.88	70.36	85.48	82.91	77.09	89.84
Manipur	69.93	66.74	79.28	79.85	77.15	85.98
Meghalaya	62.56	56.29	86.30	75.48	71.15	91.33
Mizoram	88.80	81.27	96.13	91.58	84.31	98.10
Nagaland	66.59	62.79	84.74	80.11	75.86	90.21
Orissa	63.08	59.84	80.84	73.45	70.78	86.45
Punjab	69.65	64.72	79.10	76.68	72.45	83.70
Rajasthan	60.41	55.34	76.20	67.06	62.34	80.73
Sikkim	68.81	66.82	83.91	82.20	79.82	89.26
Tamil Nadu	73.45	66.21	82.53	80.33	73.80	87.24
Tripura	73.19	69.72	89.21	87.75	85.58	93.61
Uttar Pradesh	56.27	52.53	69.75	69.72	67.55	77.01
Uttarakhand	71.62	68.07	81.44	79.63	77.11	85.20
West Bengal	68.64	63.42	81.25	77.08	72.97	85.54
A & N Islands	81.30	78.70	86.57	86.27	84.39	89.60
Chandigarh	81.94	75.58	82.64	86.43	81.69	86.56
D & N Haveli	57.63	49.34	84.36	77.65	65.89	90.86
Daman & Diu	78.18	75.83	82.31	87.07	81.51	88.87
Delhi	81.67	78.05	81.93	86.34	82.67	86.43
Lakshadweep	86.66	85.04	88.62	92.28	91.92	92.38
Puducherry	81.24	73.98	84.84	86.55	81.02	89.09
INDIA	64.83	58.74	79.92	74.04	68.91	84.98

*: Provisional Population

Source: Census of India 2011 Provisional Population Totals: Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011: Rural-Urban Distribution

Table-7: State-wise Percentage of Total Housing Living in Houses by Tenure Status of Dwelling Units in India during 2001 and 2011 Census

State/UTs	Census 2001				Census 2011			
	Total Households (in '000)	Percentage of Households by Tenure Status			Total Households (in '000)	Percentage of Households by Tenure Status		
		Owned	Rented	Others		Owned	Rented	Others
Andhra Pradesh	16,850	81.87	16.11	2.02	21,025	78.5	19.7	1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	213	63.85	13.62	22.54	262	68.3	22.6	9.1
Assam	4,935	85.05	7.42	7.56	6,367	87.9	6.8	5.2
Bihar	13,983	96.58	2.4	1.02	18,940	96.8	2.1	1.1
Chhattisgarh	4,149	88.72	7.74	3.54	5,623	90.2	6.5	3.3
Gujarat	9,644	85.1	12.25	2.65	12,182	83.9	13.5	2.5
Goa	279	77.42	19	3.58	323	78.9	17.4	3.8
Haryana	3,530	90.62	7.03	2.35	4,718	88.4	9.6	2.1
Him. Pradesh	1,241	84.93	12.17	2.9	1,477	87.2	10.3	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	1,552	93.49	4.38	2.13	2,015	96.7	2.2	1.1
Jharkhand	4,863	86.39	9.11	4.5	6,182	89.3	7.7	3.1
Karnataka	10,232	78.46	18.66	2.88	13,180	74.3	23	2.7
Kerala	6,595	92.65	5.03	2.34	7,716	90.7	7.3	2
Madhya Pradesh	10,920	88.9	8	3.1	14,968	90.9	6.7	2.4
Maharashtra	19,063	80.32	15.84	3.84	23,831	81.1	15.8	3.1
Manipur	398	93.72	5.28	1.01	507	93.6	4.9	1.5
Meghalaya	420	80.48	16.43	3.1	538	82	15.6	2.4
Mizoram	161	68.94	28.57	2.48	221	65.8	31.8	2.4
Nagaland	332	76.81	18.98	4.22	400	73.8	21.4	4.8
Orissa	7,870	89.67	6.58	3.75	9,661	90.4	6.7	3
Punjab	4,265	89.12	8.18	2.7	5,410	88.9	8.8	2.4
Rajasthan	9,342	92.43	5.84	1.72	12,581	93.2	5.4	1.4
Sikkim	105	62.86	27.62	8.57	128	64.5	30.6	5
Tamil Nadu	14,174	77.66	19.91	2.43	18,493	74.6	23.4	2.1
Tripura	662	89.12	7.85	3.02	843	91.9	5.5	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	25,761	94.72	4.04	1.23	32,924	94.7	4.1	1.2
Uttarakhand	1,586	82.72	11.66	5.61	1,997	82.9	12.4	4.7
West Bengal	15,716	86.31	10.21	3.47	20,067	89.3	7.3	3.4
A& N Islands	73	50.68	21.92	26.03	93	57.3	32.3	10.4
Chandigarh	202	45.54	43.07	11.39	235	47.7	47	5.4
Daman & Diu	34	55.88	38.24	5.88	60	55.6	42.8	1.6
Dadra & N Haveli	44	68.18	29.55	2.27	73	38.3	58.7	3.1
Delhi	2,554	67.07	25.57	7.36	3,341	68.2	28.2	3.6
Lakshadweep	9	77.78	22.22	1.11	11	83.5	14.8	1.8
Puducherry	209	68.42	26.32	4.78	301	64.9	31.1	3.9
INDIA	191,964	86.66	10.54	2.8	246,693	86.6	11.1	2.4

Sources: (i) Census of India 2001: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

(ii) Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal

3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh

4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-8: State-wise Percentage of Urban Housing Stock during 2001 and 2011 Census

State/UTs	Total Census Houses (in '000)		Percentage of Housing Stock							
			Vacant Census Houses		Occupied Census Houses		Residential & Residential-cum-Other Use		Non-Residential Census Houses	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	4980	8421	5.8	7.3	94.2	92.7	86.9	86.4	13.1	13.1
Arunachal Pradesh	66	105	10.4	12.8	89.6	87.2	80.3	71.5	19.7	26.4
Assam	975	1485	5.6	8.1	94.4	91.9	76.4	72.5	23.6	26.8
Bihar	1740	2701	4.9	6.1	95.1	93.9	77.6	77.9	22.4	21.5
Chhattisgarh	981	1635	7.7	10.0	92.3	90.0	85.3	83.5	14.7	15.9
Gujarat	4922	8230	17.3	14.9	82.7	85.1	74.3	77.2	25.7	22.4
Goa	234	372	19.7	24.1	80.3	75.9	72.1	69.7	27.9	28.0
Haryana	1561	2643	8.3	11.2	91.7	88.8	74.3	74.4	25.7	24.8
Himachal Pradesh	240	321	13.9	17.6	86.1	82.4	68.6	62.7	31.4	35.8
Jammu & Kashmir	643	940	8.9	11.9	91.1	88.1	63.3	59.9	36.7	38.4
Jharkhand	1349	2049	6.5	9.4	93.5	90.6	83.0	80.1	17.0	19.4
Karnataka	4831	7378	9.4	10.3	90.6	89.7	79.9	80.1	20.1	19.3
Kerala	2462	5360	9.1	11.3	90.9	88.7	73.1	76.0	26.9	23.0
Madhya Pradesh	3627	5045	8.1	8.9	91.9	91.1	82.8	83.2	17.2	16.1
Maharashtra	11192	16050	12.4	13.2	87.6	86.8	81.4	77.3	18.6	21.7
Manipur	130	212	2.4	2.2	97.6	97.8	78.6	81.6	21.4	18.2
Meghalaya	119	168	5.2	8.5	94.8	91.5	78.4	74.7	21.6	22.7
Mizoram	99	146	4.7	5.3	95.3	94.7	85.1	84.0	14.9	15.8
Nagaland	85	174	4.1	12.8	95.9	87.2	79.1	75.6	20.9	23.1
Orissa	1494	2204	7.8	10.0	92.2	90.0	77.4	75.6	22.6	23.7
Punjab	2162	3178	8.7	10.6	91.3	89.4	73.8	73.5	26.2	25.6
Rajasthan	3200	4774	11.1	13.5	88.9	86.5	75.5	74.3	24.5	24.7
Sikkim	19	53	10.0	12.2	90.0	87.8	75.8	75.9	24.2	23.4
Tamil Nadu	7272	11229	6.1	6.2	93.9	93.8	84.7	84.6	15.3	14.7
Tripura	162	318	4.2	6.2	95.8	93.8	77.0	78.5	23.0	21.1
Uttarakhand	553	870	7.8	9.0	92.2	91.0	75.2	74.5	24.8	24.6
Uttar Pradesh	7122	10446	7.7	9.2	92.3	90.8	77.2	77.8	22.8	21.3
West Bengal	5726	8390	4.7	6.5	95.3	93.5	82.6	80.7	17.4	19.0
A& N Islands	32	52	9.1	11.7	90.9	88.3	78.2	75.2	21.8	24.2
Chandigarh	217	289	8.2	6.7	91.8	93.3	86.1	84.4	13.9	15.1
Daman & Diu	20	70	19.5	17.2	80.5	82.8	75.4	81.6	24.6	18.1
Dadra & N Haveli	16	60	13.6	19.2	86.4	80.8	77.5	76.7	22.5	22.6
Delhi	3135	4481	10.8	10.9	89.2	89.1	81.8	81.1	18.2	18.0
Lakshadweep	7	16	14.1	16.4	85.9	83.6	62.9	61.1	37.1	37.3
Puducherry	177	265	8.1	9.6	91.9	90.4	82.4	85.0	17.6	14.5
INDIA	71558	110139	9.0	10.1	91.0	89.9	80.0	79.2	20.0	20.0

Sources: (i) Census of India 2001: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.
(ii) Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-9: State-wise Percentage of Urban Households having each of Mode of Communication during 2001 and 2011 Census (000)

State/UTs	Total Households		Mode of Communication							
			Radio/Transistor		Television		Telephone		None of the Specified Mode of Communication	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	4173	6778	31.3	16.0	62.3	78.6	22.7	80.4	30.8	9.5
Arunachal Pradesh	48	65	48.3	18.4	59.7	77.2	26.5	84.3	26.6	8.2
Assam	715	992	39.5	23.3	55.2	67.8	18.9	80.7	32.8	13.1
Bihar	1322	2013	40.0	25.6	42.9	50.9	13.7	72.5	42.0	21.4
Chhattisgarh	789	1238	30.9	16.4	59.6	67.4	15.5	64.2	32.9	21.7
Gujarat	3758	5416	39.0	28.7	65.5	75.5	23.3	81.7	26.6	10.0
Goa	138	198	61.2	35.4	71.6	85.2	36.7	92.1	18.4	3.5
Haryana	1075	1751	39.8	18.9	73.6	82.2	27.7	86.0	19.4	6.9
Himachal Pradesh	143	166	57.4	28.6	76.1	84.2	36.4	92.5	14.8	3.4
J & K	390	517	75.3	56.0	75.9	84.7	20.2	89.7	10.5	4.0
Jharkhand	1060	1495	36.5	17.8	55.2	67.8	12.3	77.1	34.5	15.5
Karnataka	3556	5315	53.8	29.4	66.5	80.4	26.1	84.8	23.3	7.3
Kerala	1652	3620	60.2	32.5	58.5	82.2	29.3	91.5	21.9	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	2794	3845	31.1	19.1	66.8	71.3	18.5	73.9	27.3	15.1
Maharashtra	8069	10813	48.3	28.3	70.5	79.4	27.3	86.4	22.5	7.6
Manipur	101	171	57.0	63.1	46.4	68.4	12.5	74.4	31.7	9.4
Meghalaya	90	116	43.0	32.1	58.5	72.7	22.0	80.9	30.5	10.8
Mizoram	81	116	51.5	38.1	34.1	73.7	24.4	89.5	38.5	6.9
Nagaland	66	115	42.3	23.6	45.1	67.9	16.5	83.4	37.4	10.3
Orissa	1087	1517	38.8	15.4	54.5	66.2	18.3	73.0	35.3	19.5
Punjab	1489	2094	41.2	18.1	79.7	87.7	32.1	86.1	14.3	5.1
Rajasthan	2185	3090	43.0	23.0	65.8	74.5	22.9	84.0	25.5	9.8
Sikkim	13	35	43.7	24.2	71.6	80.0	41.3	92.0	20.1	4.2
Tamil Nadu	5898	8929	50.5	26.9	60.7	88.7	19.9	84.1	27.6	4.5
Tripura	122	235	41.3	11.6	60.0	73.3	19.3	72.8	30.2	14.7
Uttarakhand	390	592	44.5	11.4	75.6	82.5	26.7	88.3	17.5	5.9
Uttar Pradesh	5170	7449	45.5	23.8	60.8	66.3	18.3	78.3	27.0	13.7
West Bengal	4554	6350	43.5	27.7	58.8	68.1	18.7	74.9	28.2	16.2
A & N Islands	23	34	51.9	26.6	75.5	86.3	37.7	94.4	16.4	2.4
Chandigarh	180	228	54.4	28.4	75.7	82.8	34.9	89.3	17.2	4.9
Daman & Diu	12	47	52.1	22.4	70.4	59.0	31.2	87.0	19.6	8.9
Dadra & N Haveli	11	37	41.0	20.1	59.2	65.0	18.8	85.1	29.3	10.1
Delhi	2384	3261	50.3	33.6	74.9	88.1	35.8	90.9	17.9	3.4
Lakshadweep	3	8	70.3	21.4	44.0	67.2	61.6	93.8	14.2	4.0
Puducherry	136	206	48.0	28.3	65.5	85.0	24.3	85.3	25.2	6.4
INDIA	53692	78865	44.5	25.3	64.3	76.7	23.0	82.0	26.0	9.8

Sources: (i) Census of India 2001: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

(ii) Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-10: State-wise Percentage of Urban Households having each of Mode of Communication : New Additions in 2011 Census

State/UTs	New Additions in Mode of Communication							
	Total Households (in '000)	Percentage of Urban Households having						
		Computer/Laptop			Telephone			
		Total	With Internet	Without Internet	Total	Landline Only	Mobile Only	Both
Andhra Pradesh	6778	16.7	7.1	9.6	80.4	5.6	66.7	8.1
Arunachal Pradesh	65	16.3	5.3	11.0	84.3	4.7	66.6	13.0
Assam	992	21.0	6.4	14.6	80.7	4.5	69.3	6.9
Bihar	2013	12.9	3.8	9.1	72.5	4.0	64.4	4.1
Chhattisgarh	1238	13.6	4.6	9.0	64.2	3.4	54.5	6.3
Gujarat	5416	15.6	6.4	9.2	81.6	4.4	65.9	11.3
Goa	198	35.5	16.3	19.2	92.1	11.3	55.5	25.3
Haryana	1751	24.8	12.1	12.7	86.0	6.2	65.6	14.2
Himachal Pradesh	166	25.3	10.9	14.4	92.5	5.4	65.7	21.4
Jammu & Kashmir	517	18.5	8.3	10.2	89.7	6.4	67.8	15.5
Jharkhand	1495	15.6	5.2	10.4	77.1	4.0	67.7	5.4
Karnataka	5315	23.6	11.0	12.6	84.8	7.8	64.8	12.2
Kerala	3620	20.4	8.9	11.5	91.4	11.4	47.4	32.6
Madhya Pradesh	3845	13.8	4.9	8.9	73.8	4.5	61.0	8.3
Maharashtra	10813	23.6	11.7	11.9	86.4	7.5	64.2	14.7
Manipur	171	13.6	4.2	9.4	74.4	4.2	67.2	3.0
Meghalaya	116	19.0	5.2	13.8	81.0	2.6	72.7	5.7
Mizoram	116	24.7	4.4	20.3	89.5	1.9	77.9	9.7
Nagaland	115	17.2	4.4	12.8	83.4	2.2	74.8	6.4
Orissa	1517	14.8	6.4	8.4	73.0	3.4	61.0	8.6
Punjab	2094	22.1	10.5	11.6	86.1	6.8	63.2	16.1
Rajasthan	3090	15.8	6.1	9.7	84.0	4.5	66.2	13.3
Sikkim	35	24.2	9.0	15.2	92.0	2.9	81.2	7.9
Tamil Nadu	8929	16.9	7.6	9.3	84.1	6.5	67.3	10.3
Tripura	235	11.7	2.6	9.1	72.9	3.2	62.2	7.5
Uttarakhand	592	21.8	7.7	14.1	88.2	4.7	70.4	13.1
Uttar Pradesh	7449	15.5	6.0	9.5	78.2	5.5	67.2	5.5
West Bengal	6350	15.1	6.0	9.1	74.9	4.1	61.3	9.5
A& N Islands	34	15.5	7.0	8.5	94.3	2.7	81.2	10.4
Chandigarh	228	33.9	19.3	14.6	89.3	6.1	62.6	20.6
Daman & Diu	47	10.0	3.1	6.9	87.1	4.0	76.8	6.3
Dadra & N Haveli	37	12.4	4.7	7.7	85.2	3.3	76.8	5.1
Delhi	3261	29.6	18.0	11.6	90.9	5.1	68.1	17.7
Lakshadweep	8	16.0	3.6	12.4	93.8	8.5	43.8	41.5
Puducherry	206	17.3	8.2	9.1	85.3	5.7	63.2	16.4
INDIA	78865	18.7	8.3	10.4	81.9	5.9	64.3	11.7

Sources: Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-11: State-wise Percentage of Urban Households having each of Mode of Transport during 2001 and 2011 Census

State/UTs	Total Households (in '000)			Percentage of Households having each of Mode of Transport						
				Bicycle	Scooter/ Moter- Cycle/ Moped		Car/Jeep/ Van		None of the Speci- fied Mode of Trans- portation	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	4,174	6778	41.5	33.7	24.8	34.1	3.6	6.4	45.4	42.1
Arunachal Pradesh	48	65	20.8	17.7	14.7	22.1	5.7	15.7	66.3	57.3
Assam	715	992	42.5	44.8	16.4	24.1	7.3	12.6	48.7	40.1
Bihar	1323	2013	45.6	48.3	15.1	20.8	3.4	4.7	48.5	42.2
Chhattisgarh	789	1238	66.9	62.2	31.9	38.1	4.6	7.5	25.8	24.1
Gujarat	3758	5416	49.8	42.1	35.6	48.0	5.9	10.3	34.9	31.1
Goa	138	198	32.4	25.8	44.4	60.2	14.4	28.8	39.7	27.9
Haryana	1075	1751	58.8	47.8	32.1	42.5	8.4	18.5	29.5	27.1
Himachal Pradesh	143	166	9.5	10.6	17.2	24.1	8.7	21.2	73.5	60.7
Jammu & Kashmir	390	517	23.4	18.9	19.6	27.6	8.1	18.6	62.3	55.3
Jharkhand	1060	1495	54.1	52.7	28.6	36.7	5.0	8.0	35.9	29.6
Karnataka	3,557	5315	34.4	30.0	27.9	38.5	6.3	11.9	50.5	43.5
Kerala	1653	3620	26.6	25.6	17.8	29.0	7.3	12.7	60.3	51.6
Madhya Pradesh	2795	3845	56.0	49.3	29.7	38.6	4.4	7.3	33.5	32.1
Maharashtra	8,070	10813	32.5	30.8	20.3	32.6	5.8	10.1	56.8	48.1
Manipur	101	171	56.2	52.1	23.2	33.4	6.3	10.7	36.6	32.7
Meghalaya	91	116	7.8	7.6	7.9	10.8	7.8	14.5	81.9	74.8
Mizoram	82	116	3.9	5.6	9.7	19.8	5.6	11.6	83.8	70.9
Nagaland	67	115	10.1	9.5	5.9	9.6	8.0	14.6	80.2	72.0
Orissa	1087	1517	67.8	66.3	28.7	39.7	3.9	6.4	27.1	22.2
Punjab	1490	2094	67.4	57.0	40.2	51.7	9.7	18.1	21.0	19.3
Rajasthan	2,186	3090	51.2	42.1	32.2	44.9	5.3	10.1	36.0	33.1
Sikkim	13	35	1.0	1.7	4.3	3.9	7.3	15.9	89.2	80.8
Tamil Nadu	5,899	8929	46.0	44.3	23.6	39.7	3.7	6.9	45.0	34.4
Tripura	122	235	43.5	45.8	12.6	17.5	2.5	4.5	50.0	42.7
Uttarakhand	390	592	46.2	40.3	29.7	41.5	7.0	13.1	41.0	35.0
Uttar Pradesh	5170	7449	62.8	55.1	25.0	34.5	5.3	8.8	29.2	29.6
West Bengal	4554	6350	48.4	55.0	9.9	14.5	3.6	4.4	47.4	39.2
A& N Islands	23	34	9.0	7.3	28.2	35.6	4.3	11.8	65.1	57.5
Chandigarh	181	228	67.2	57.4	45.8	47.0	17.0	26.3	14.2	15.2
Daman & Diu	12	47	43.3	28.9	41.2	29.1	7.1	6.0	35.7	50.5
Dadra & N Haveli	11	37	34.8	27.6	32.1	34.6	8.3	9.1	43.1	46.6
Delhi	2385	3261	36.8	30.3	28.5	38.9	13.4	21.0	43.4	37.2
Lakshadweep	4	8	83.5	86.5	24.3	41.3	1.8	2.3	13.5	8.9
Puducherry	136	206	59.8	51.1	34.2	52.1	3.7	7.0	30.2	22.2
INDIA	53,692	78865	46.0	41.9	24.7	35.2	5.6	9.7	43.1	37.6

Sources: Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Notes:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Table-12: State wise Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in 2009-10 and 2004-05 (By Tendulkar Methodology)

State/UTs	2009-10		2004-05	
	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% age of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	48.7	17.7	55	23.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	24.9	0.6	23.5
Assam	11.2	26.1	8.3	21.8
Bihar	44.8	39.4	42.8	43.7
Chhattisgarh	13.6	23.8	13.7	28.4
Gujarat	44.6	17.9	42.9	20.1
Goa	0.6	6.9	1.7	22.2
Haryana	19.6	23.0	15.9	22.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	12.6	0.3	4.6
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	12.8	2.9	10.4
Jharkhand	24.0	31.1	16	23.8
Karnataka	44.9	19.6	51.8	25.9
Kerala	18.0	12.1	19.8	18.4
Madhya Pradesh	44.9	22.9	61.3	35.1
Maharashtra	90.9	18.3	114.6	25.6
Manipur	3.7	46.4	2.3	34.5
Meghalaya	1.4	24.1	1.2	24.7
Mizoram	0.6	11.5	0.4	7.9
Nagaland	1.4	25.0	0.2	4.3
Orissa	17.7	25.9	22.8	37.6
Punjab	18.4	18.1	16.9	18.7
Rajasthan	33.2	19.9	43.5	29.7
Sikkim	0.1	5.0	0.2	25.9
Tamil Nadu	43.5	12.8	59.7	19.7
Tripura	0.9	10.0	1.5	22.5
Uttarakhand	7.5	25.2	6.6	26.2
Uttar Pradesh	137.3	31.7	130.1	34.1
West Bengal	62.5	22.0	60.8	24.4
A & N Islands	0.004	0.3	0.01	0.8
Chandigarh	0.92	9.2	0.9	10.1
Daman & Diu	0.54	33.0	0.13	14.4
D & N Haveli	0.25	17.7	0.14	17.8
Delhi	22.9	14.4	18.3	12.9
Lakshadweep	0.01	1.7	0.04	10.5
Puducherry	0.1	1.6	0.7	9.9
INDIA	764.7	20.9	814.1	25.5

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2009-10; Planning Commission, March, 2012

Table-13: Distribution of Housing Shortage among Economic Category-2012

Category	Distribution of Housing Shortage among Different Economic Categories as on 2012	
	No. (in millions)	In Percentage
EWS	10.55	56.18
LIG	7.41	39.44
MIG and above	0.82	4.38
Total	18.78	100.00

Source: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17)

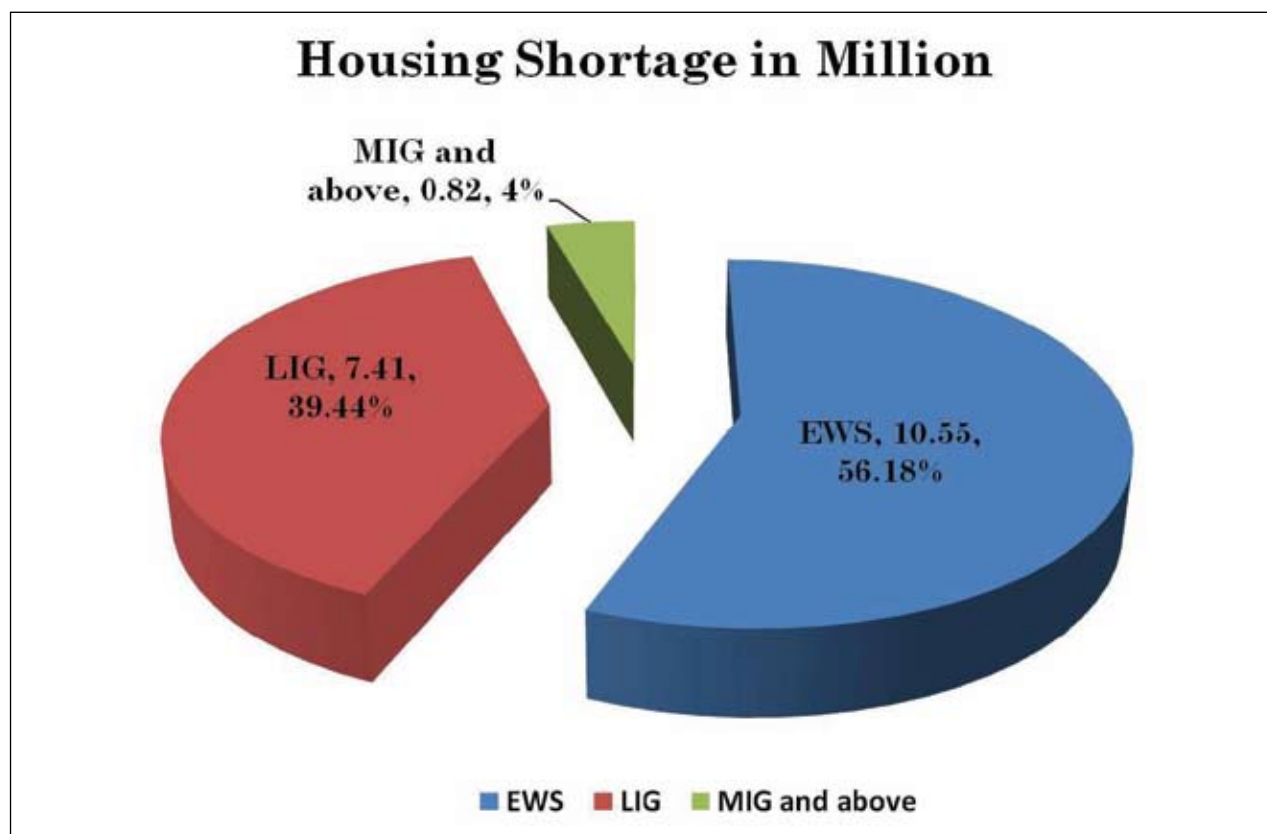


Table-14: Distribution of Estimated Housing Shortage among States and UTs --2012

Name of State/UTs	State wise Distribution of Housing Shortage 2012 (in millions)	State % in the Total
Andhra Pradesh	1.27	6.78
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.15
Assam	0.28	1.47
Bihar	1.19	6.31
Chhattisgarh	0.35	1.87
Goa	0.06	0.34
Gujarat	0.99	5.26
Haryana	0.42	2.23
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.19
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.72
Jharkhand	0.63	3.35
Karnataka	1.02	5.43
Kerala	0.54	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.10	5.86
Maharashtra	1.94	10.31
Manipur	0.08	0.43
Meghalaya	0.03	0.17
Mizoram	0.02	0.11
Nagaland	0.21	1.11
Odissa	0.41	2.2
Punjab	0.39	2.08
Rajasthan	1.15	6.12
Sikkim	0.01	0.03
Tamil Nadu	1.25	6.68
Tripura	0.03	0.17
Uttarakhand	0.16	0.85
Uttar Pradesh	3.07	16.34
West Bengal	1.33	7.08
A & N Islands	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02	0.10
D & N Haveli	0.05	0.24
Daman & Diu	0.01	0.06
Delhi	0.49	2.59
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.08
Puducherry	0.07	0.37
All India	18.78	100.00

Source: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) of NBO, M/o HUPA on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17)

Table-15: Urban India: Status of Housing & basic Amenities and Assets- Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	House List Item	Numbers In Millions		Growth during 2001-2011	In Percentage	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Total Number of Census Houses	71.56	110.14	53.91	100.00	100.00
2	Total Number of Vacant Census Houses	6.45	11.09	71.94	9.00	10.10
3	Total Number of Occupied Census Houses	65.11	99.05	52.13	91.00	89.90
4	Number of Urban Households	53.69	78.87	46.90	100.00	100.00
5	Households with Condition of Census Houses Occupied by Them as					
5.1	Good	34.45	53.98	56.69	64.00	68.40
5.2	Livable	17.31	22.61	30.62	32.00	28.70
5.3	Dilapidated	1.93	2.27	17.62	4.00	2.90
6	Households by Ownership Status					
6.1	Owned	35.86	54.54	52.09	67.00	69.20
6.2	Rented	15.32	21.72	41.78	28.00	27.50
6.3	Others	2.51	2.60	3.59	5.00	3.30
7	Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms					
7.1	No Exclusive Room	1.25	2.43	94.40	2.00	3.10
7.2	One Room	18.85	25.34	34.43	35.00	32.10
7.3	Two Rooms	15.86	24.14	52.21	30.00	30.60
7.4	Three Rooms	9.18	14.49	57.84	17.00	18.40
7.5	Four Rooms	4.66	7.31	56.87	8.70	9.30
7.6	Five Rooms	1.75	2.55	45.71	3.30	3.20
7.7	Six Rooms and Above	2.15	2.61	21.40	4.00	3.30
8	Households by Main source of Drinking Water					
8.1	Tap water	36.86	55.70	51.11	69.00	70.60
8.2	- Tap water from Treated Source	-	48.90		-	62.00
8.3	- Tap water from Un-Treated Source	-	6.80		-	8.60
8.4	Well	4.14	4.85	17.15	8.00	6.20
8.5	- Covered Well	-	1.30		-	1.70
8.6	- Un-Covered Well	-	3.55		-	4.50
8.7	Hand Pump	8.72	9.35	7.22	16.20	11.90
8.8	Tube well/Borehole	2.75	7.02	155.27	5.10	8.90
8.9	Spring	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.20	0.20
8.10	River/Canal	0.10	0.14	40.00	0.20	0.20
8.11	Tank/Pond/Lake	0.17	0.30	76.47	0.30	0.40
8.12	Others Sources	0.82	1.37	67.07	1.50	1.70
9	Households by Main Source of Lighting					
9.1	Electricity	47.03	73.09	55.41	88.00	92.70
9.2	Kerosene	6.23	5.11	-17.98	12.00	6.50
9.3	Solar	0.13	0.17	30.77	0.24	0.20
9.4	Other Oil	0.04	0.09	125.00	0.07	0.10
9.5	Any Other	0.08	0.13	62.50	0.15	0.20

Sl. No.	House List Item	Numbers In Millions		Growth during 2001-2011	In Percentage	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
9.6	No Lighting	0.18	0.27	50.00	0.34	0.30
10	Households by Bathing Facility					
10.1	Bathroom Facility	37.80	61.13	61.72	70.40	77.50
10.2	Enclosure Without Roof	-	7.46		-	9.50
10.3	No Facility	-	10.27		-	13.00
11	Households by Availability of Kitchen Facility					
11.1	Cooking Inside House:	40.78	75.56	85.29	76.00	95.80
11.2	-Has Kitchen	-	61.36		-	77.80
11.3	-Does Not Have Kitchen	9.67	14.20	46.85	18.00	18.00
11.4	Cooking Outside House:	2.92	2.90	-0.68	5.00	3.70
11.5	-Has Kitchen	-	1.29		-	1.60
11.6	-Does Not Have Kitchen	-	1.61		-	2.00
11.7	No Cooking	0.32	0.40	25.00	0.59	0.50
12	Households Availing Banking Services	26.59	53.44	100.98	50.00	67.80
13	Households by Possession of Assets					
13.1	Radio/Transistor	23.87	19.96	-16.38	44.00	25.30
13.2	Television	34.50	60.49	75.33	64.00	76.70
13.3	Computer/Laptop-with Internet	-	6.52		-	8.30
13.4	Computer/Laptop-Without Internet	-	8.20		-	10.40
13.5	Telephone	12.33	64.67	424.49	23.00	82.00
13.6	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Landline Only	-	4.67		-	5.90
13.7	Telephone/ Mobile Phone-Mobile Only	-	50.74		-	64.30
13.8	Telephone/Mobile Phone-Both	-	9.26		-	11.70
13.9	Bicycle	26.69	33.08	23.94	46.00	41.90
13.10	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	13.26	27.79	109.58	25.00	35.20
13.11	Car/Jeep/Van	3.02	7.69	154.64	6.00	9.70
13.12	None of the Specified Assets	10.21	5.54	-45.74	19.00	7.00

Sources: Census of India 2011: Tables on Houses, Households Amenities & Assets.

Note:

Figures for Census 2011:

1. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao- Maram and Purul sub-divisions of the Senapati district of Manipur
2. Excludes figures of 260 villages of the Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. Excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of the Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh
4. The sum of percentages may not add up to total due to rounding off.

5. Public Sector Undertakings

5.1 HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (HUDCO)

HUDCO, a 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. It 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 zonal, regional and development offices. HUDCO occupies a key position in the nation's growth plans and implementation of its policies in the housing and urban infrastructure sector. It aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors by catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options both in housing and urban infrastructure development.

The business of HUDCO can be classified broadly into the following two business platforms:

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 projects relating to social infrastructure and area development, water supply, sewerage and drainage, roads and transport, power, emerging sector, commercial infrastructure and others.

During the four decades of its existence, the HUDCO has extended assistance for over 154 lacs dwelling units both in urban and rural

areas. 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 the economically weaker sections and the deprived. The social mandate in line with its motto of "Profitability with Social Justice" HUDCO envisages about 94% of the total sanctioned dwelling units for the economically weaker section and the low income group.

As on December 31, 2012, HUDCO has provided finance for over 15 million dwelling units and over 1667 urban infrastructure projects in India. Further, up to December 31, 2012, it has sanctioned loans of Rs.41,770 crore for housing and Rs. 94,135 crore for urban infrastructure on a cumulative basis, of which Rs. 31,422 crore and Rs. 51,151 crore have been disbursed respectively.

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

Certain Key Operational Indicators	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Loan book (loan outstanding including investment in bonds) (Rs. in crore)	25003.06	22,492.82	21,796.52
Long term debt to equity ratio*	2.29	1.73	2.21
CRAR (%)	31.37	39.81	42.33
Net NPA (%)	1.44	0.19	0.52
Net interest margin (Rs. in crores)**	1147.90	958.22	993.66

* 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)

Details of total income and profit after tax of HUDCO for the last three Financial Years are:

(Rs. in crores)

	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Total income	2778.63	2,278.59	2,528.35
Profit after tax	630.33	550.03	495.31

HUDCO's business is funded through equity from the GoI and market borrowings of various maturities, including bonds and term loans. Its relationship with the GoI currently provides access to lower cost funding and has additionally enabled HUDCO to source foreign currency loans from bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies. Domestically, HUDCO holds AA+, a high credit rating by CARE as well as IR-RPL (Formerly Fitch Ratings) for long-term borrowing.

HUDCO has been operating its financing business profitably since inception, including a profit after tax of Rs.630.33 crore for Financial Year 2011-12 and Rs.297.43 crore for the six months ended September 30, 2012. As on March 31, 2012, the Company had a net worth of Rs.5988.89 crore. Its sustained performance and profitability has enabled it to retain the Mini-ratna status, which was conferred in the year 2004-05.

During 42 years of experience in the housing and urban infrastructure sectors has helped HUDCO to establish a strong brand name which has further extended its coverage of the market. HUDCO's borrowers include State Governments, both public and private sector, and general public. The projects funded by HUDCO are in the sectors such as social infrastructure and area development, water supply, sewerage and drainage, roads and transport, power, emerging sector and commercial infrastructure.

HUDCO has a wide spectrum of consultancy services in the housing and urban infrastructure sector. It has provided consultancy services to more than 300 housing and urban infrastructure projects covering diversified field. Some of the key areas include low-cost housing designs, demonstration housing projects, post-disaster rehabilitation efforts, development plans, state urban development strategy, master plans, preparation of slum-free city plans, DPRs for 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 the housing and urban infrastructure sectors that do not have the expertise or manpower, or want to supplement their own efforts.

HUDCO also provides consultancy services in the field of urban and regional planning, design and development, environmental engineering, social development, government programmes and others. As part of consultancy services, up to December 31, 2012, it has appraised 1,250 BSUP/IHSDP projects with a project cost of over Rs.25,963 crore under JNNURM.

HUDCO has contributed significantly for housing the disaster-affected people by extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. Cumulatively till 31.12.2012, HUDCO has been able to extend support for taking up over 41 lakhs houses in disaster-affected regions, with a project cost of over Rs.4094 crore and HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs.2209.36 crore. HUDCO has been advocating pre-disaster mitigation and risk reduction involving prediction, preparation, prevention, publicity and protection, in addition to post-disaster actions of rescue,

relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, repairs, renewals and retrofitting.

Provision of basic services and social amenities along with associated infrastructure has been an integral part of HUDCO agenda of sustainable habitat development. The urban infrastructure window of HUDCO opened in 1989 has sanctioned a total of 1667 projects with a total project cost of Rs.4,83,313 crore and HUDCO financial assistance of Rs.94,135 crore, contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of the citizens at large in the human settlements.

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

Anchored on the cornerstones of growth, innovation and leadership and equipped to face the challenges of the new millennium, the organisation would be striving for excellence in service delivery, towards making HUDCO a household name. With its holistic vision, proven strengths and prudential strategies, HUDCO would be banking on core competencies, quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism to tap the right opportunities in achieving vibrant growth in the years to come.

5.1.1 HUDCO's OPERATIONS DURING 2012-13 (AS ON 31.12.2012)

During the year 2012-13 (till December 2012), HUDCO has achieved sanctions of Rs.13033 crore, providing assistance for construction of 352451 dwelling units throughout the country. The loan released up to December 2012 amounted to Rs.2893 crore.

Cumulatively HUDCO has sanctioned 16,480 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.5,84,394 crore with a loan component of Rs.1,35,906 crore out of which an amount of Rs.82,573 crore has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 154.21 Lacs residential units, about 66.87 Lacs sanitation units and in undertaking 1667 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas.

During the financial year 2012-13, till 31.12.2012, HUDCO has sanctioned 69 schemes with a total loan of Rs.13033 crore out of which Rs.3277 crore has been sanctioned for housing schemes and Rs.9756 crore has been sanctioned for various urban infrastructure schemes. Further an amount of Rs.2893 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.905 crore for housing schemes and Rs.1988 crore for urban infrastructure schemes.

5.1.2 Housing for All

During the year 2012-13, as on 31.12.2012 HUDCO has sanctioned a total assistance of Rs.3277 crore (Including HUDCO Niwas) for housing programmes. These schemes will provide 352451 residential units and 27 non residential buildings.

5.1.3 Major initiatives towards increased social housing operations

HUDCO finances social housing and residential real estate through State Governments and agencies which primarily include state housing boards, rural housing boards, slum clearance boards, development authorities, Municipal Corporations, joint ventures and private sector agencies. These entities are borrowers under social housing and residential real estate who, in turn, extend the finance to or utilise the finance for the ultimate beneficiaries.

Towards making the interest rate for social housing more competitive, HUDCO has taken a major initiative to reduce the interest rates applicable to the social housing sector. From 01st November, 2012 EWS and LIG rates are from 8.25% to 9.75%. These rates are probably the lowest in the market, lower than its borrowing cost. The substantial reduction in the

interest rates has definitely sent a positive signal in this sector.

5.1.4 Extending Affordable Housing Finance

In addition, to encourage private developers to take up affordable housing (sale price less than Rs. 25 lakhs) through private developers, HUDCO has also started extending finance at a rate of interest ranging from 13.75% to 15.50% (floating) depending upon the sale price of units, which varies from Rs. 4.25 lakhs to Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

5.1.5 Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

VAMBAY and NSDP schemes have been subsumed in the Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which was launched on 3rd December 2005. Cu-



Yatri Niwas, Siddeshwara Dham, Sikkim - A hudco designed project

mulatively, as on 31.12.2012 Government of India subsidy (net) of Rs.93473.855 lakhs has been released for construction/upgradation of 459821 dwelling units (DUs) and 65592 toilet seats. Out of the above, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Government of India subsidy (net) of Rs.12248.02 lakhs has been released for construction of 65592 toilet seats.

As per progress reports received from agencies, 443665 DUs have been completed and 7050 DUs are under progress. In addition, a total of 64267 toilet seats have been completed & 885 toilet seats are under progress.

5.1.6 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

JNNURM was launched by the Government of India in December 2005 to encourage creation of financially sustainable inclusive cities. The objective of the Mission is to give focused attention to planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors to foster dispersed urbanization, ensure adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services, provide basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, ensure delivery of other existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security and establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management.

5.1.7 HUDCO's role in BSUP/IHSDP Projects

HUDCO in conformity with its emphasis on providing Housing for Economically Weaker Sections and disadvantaged populace is playing a very significant role by reaching the Mission objective to the target beneficiaries. This role entails Dissemination of Information

on JNNURM through trainings/ workshops in various states; Assisting State Government / Implementing Agencies in Formulation of Detailed Project Reports by providing Technical & Design consultancy in areas like Efficient Housing, Comprehensive Layout plans addressing the socio-economic and livelihood needs of the beneficiaries, cost effective infra-structural services like rain water harvesting, solid waste management etc. appraising Projects received from the States in accordance with the Government of India guidelines and directives for consideration of sanction by the Ministry. HUDCO is also nominated as a Central Monitoring Agency for monitoring the implementation of BSUP & IHSDP projects and review of TPIMA reports submitted by Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agencies (TPIMA).

5.1.8 Achievements of HUDCO

Cumulatively as on 31.12.2012, 311 projects under BSUP with a Project Cost of Rs.16544.34 crores covering 5.57 lacs dwelling units, and 939 projects under IHSDP with a Project Cost of Rs.9418.83 crore covering 4.75 lacs dwelling units have been appraised by HUDCO and sanctioned by the Ministry.

5.1.8.1 Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was announced in June, 2009 for creating 'Slum Free India' by the Hon'ble President of 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. The banks & financial institutions consider lending to the poor a risky business, hence a new innovative instrument to trigger credit markets for the urban poor- Credit Guarantee Fund, has been formulated by the Government of

India, to cover the risks of the bank's lending to the urban poor.

Till 31st December, 2012 (data updated till minutes issued by the Ministry only), HUDCO has appraised 7 pilot projects under RAY in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala & Odisha with Project Cost of Rs.378.03 crore and central assistance of Rs.171.79 crore for the construction/upgradation of 6,813 dwelling units.

5.1.8.2 Role of HUDCO in implementation of Interest subsidy scheme for housing the urban poor (ISHUP)

HUDCO has been designated as Nodal Agency under ISHUP, to disburse subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) i.e. to Banks and HFCs who executes MoU with HUDCO.

As on 31.12.2012, HUDCO has executed MoU with 19 Public Sector Banks, 2 Private Sector Banks, 2 Housing Finance Companies and one Cooperative Bank for implementation of the ISHUP scheme.

As on 31.12.2012, HUDCO has processed claims and released the subsidy of Rs. 532.96 lakhs to 3726 beneficiaries.

5.1.8.3 Urban infrastructure : Touching the daily lives of citizens

HUDCO's borrowers under Urban Infrastructure Finance are State Governments, state level finance corporations, water supply and sewerage boards of the state and city level, development authorities, roads and bridges development corporations, new town development agencies, regional planning board, urban local bodies, private sector agencies and companies.

During the financial year 2012-13, (till 31.12.2012), HUDCO has sanctioned 29 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 60786 crore and a HUDCO loan component of Rs.9756 crore. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:

Sector	No.	Loan Amount
		(Rs. In Crore)
Water Supply	5	2047
Sewerage/Drainage/ Solid Waste Management	2	467
Transport & Roads/ Bridges	6	1748
Area Development	0	0
Commercial & Others	9	3317
Social Infrastructure	7	2177
Total	29	9756

5.1.9 Resource Mobilisation Initiatives

HUDCO has been incorporated with an initial equity capital of Rs.2 crores. HUDCO fund assets primarily comprising of loans, with borrowings of various maturities in the domestic and international markets. Our market borrowings include debentures, bonds, loans, public deposits and external commercial borrowings.

In 2011-12, till 31.03.2012, HUDCO had mobilized an amount of Rs.10395.95 crore. In the FY 2012-13 (till 31.12.2012) HUDCO has mobilized an amount of Rs.1474.59 crore (provisional). The resources were mobilized through a prudent mix of sources, viz. Banking Sector Loans, Overdraft facilities, Public Deposits, 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 up gradation of HUDCO to *Mini-Ratna* status 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 General Budget for the year 2012-13 had proposed an allocation of Tax-Free bonds to the tune of Rs.5000 crore for HUDCO. Pursuant to the said allocation, CBDT vide its notification dated 06th November 2012, has permitted HUDCO to issue Secured redeemable and non-convertible Tax-Free Bonds to the extent of Rs.5000 crore during 2012-13

5.1.10 Consultancy and Project Management Initiatives

The Consultancy operations in HUDCO with its significant contribution during the past years in the areas of weaker section housing, alternative building materials and technologies, support to green building initiatives, preservation of cultural heritage, environment improvement and landscape development including the efforts/assistance extended to the flagship programme in Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, has now been restructured to take on the new challenges emerging in the urban sector.

A distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy by utilizing its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of Architecture and Planning, apart from the techno-financial mandate given to Hudco, During this financial year, Hudco has been involved in showcasing various facets of consultancy services, thereby contributing to the overall image building of HUDCO.

With a view to enhance the fee-based activities of HUDCO, it has developed proficiency

in the area of preparation of Detailed Project Report for housing/slum development as well as infrastructure development in various cities and towns. During the year 2011-12, HUDCO has undertaken the work of preparation of DPRs for Urban Resource Centre at Gangtok (Sikkim) and Aizwal (Mizoram). HUDCO has also prepared two DPRs under BSUP scheme of JNNURM for Kolkata. Further, HUDCO has also ventured into preparation of Slum Free city Plan of Action for Kolkata, under the flagship programme of Govt of India under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

Keeping in line with the social objective of HUDCO, a number of DPRs like DPR for City Resource Centre at Rae Bareilly, DPR for Disaster Rehabilitation at Gangtok, Sikkim, DPR for Night Shelters, Community Toilets and Pilgrim sites at Ranchi etc have been prepared under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. In addition a study has also been conducted for formulation of reservation policy for EWS and LIG under CSR.

Another significant initiative of HUDCO towards diversification of its sphere of activities is towards extending support to Green Building initiatives by conducting workshops and seminars on Energy efficiency in Delhi and Bangalore. A MoU has also been signed with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) for working together in the areas of mutual cooperation like capacity building, consultancy, joint research, incentive package for encouraging the development of green infrastructure and other promotional activities.

5.1.11 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

HUDCO has earmarked Rs.9.45 crore i.e. 1.5% of its net profit of the year 2011-12 towards CSR budget for the current financial year i.e.

2012-13 under its Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, in line with the DPE Guidelines for the subject.

HUDCO as part of its CSR initiatives has already sanctioned CSR assistance of Rs.13.18 crores through 16 proposal to be taken up with CSR assistance such as Disaster Rehabilitation, Night shelters, Skill Upgradation Centres/training, Community Toilets, Foot Over Bridge and Solid Waste Management Projects in the States of Sikkim, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Karnataka etc. Further, for implementation of CSR activities, so far CSR assistance of Rs. 1.577 crores has been released to various agencies during the current financial year.

5.1.12 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 Sectors including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Finance Institutions etc.

HSMI operates at the 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 and training. Currently, HSMI undertakes Research and 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 and collaboration and extending the required professional support to various programmes of Government of India.

HSMI is one of the identified Nodal Resource Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, to coordinate various training and documentation activities under IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component to support implementation of the Government of India-supported poverty alleviation programme, SJSRY.

5.1.13 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's 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 of steps being taken towards preventive vigilance and dealings with third party in a transparent manner, an on-line application software developed by IT Wing of HUDCO has been uploaded on HUDCO Website and made accessible to all retired officials and third party vendors to be in the know of things including payments made from time to time.

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 29th October to 3rd November, 2012 at the Head Office as well as at all the Regional Offices with focus on "Transparency in Public Procurement" maintaining absolute integrity and transparency in every sphere of activities.



Shopping Complex, Bodh Gaya, Bihar

5.1.14 Organisations Network & Human Resource Development

With the emerging new scenario and competitive environment, HUDCO's approach has been to increase professional inputs in shelter and infrastructure projects at all stages of the project cycle. To achieve this, HUDCO utilizes professional skills available in house as well as elsewhere in the country. The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.12.2012 is 952, out of which 686 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, systems, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relation,

documentation etc.

HUDCO is making profit since its inception and based on the performance, the HUDCO Board of Directors in its 241st meeting held on 17.11.1997 had reviewed the various criteria required for seeking Mini-ratna status to HUDCO based on the guidelines issued by the Government on the subject matter. Accordingly recommendations were forwarded to the Ministry for conferring Mini-Ratna status to HUDCO. HUDCO was granted Mini-Ratna status with respect to Financial and Operational Autonomy during the year 2004.

Besides the operational heads both in the Corporate Office and the Regions, there are key-positions of Sr. Executive Director/ Execu-

tive 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, 368 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2012-13 (upto 31st December, 2012). As on 31st December, 2012 the total employee strength was 952 comprising of 686 executives and 266 non executives. The total number of women employees as on 31st December, 2012 was 271. HUDCO also continued its efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women employees to ensure their best contribution.

The Corporation continued to follow the Government policies on reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs. Out of the total strength, there were 172 SCs, 57 STs, 80 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 24 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

5.1.15 Official Language Implementation

HUDCO has been making all out efforts to implement the Official Language Policy of Government of India in all its offices and encouraging the employees at all levels to achieve the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

5.1.16 Whistle Blower Policy

The Whistle Blower Policy has been approved and notified towards bringing more transparency in the working of the organisation. The

intention of this Policy is to encourage honest and upright persons to assist the organization in bringing full transparency and checking malpractices in its operations.

5.1.17 Citizen Charter

With reference to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension order, HUDCO has adopted Citizen Charter where details of activities undertaken have been taken care of. The Citizen Charter has been put on the website of HUDCO for publicity and awareness and is updated from time to time.

5.2 HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED (HPL)

5.2.1 Background

Hindustan Prefab Limited is a profit making Government of India Enterprise under administrative control of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and is engaged in execution of projects on Turnkey basis i.e. from concept to completion on Project Management basis. Its area of operations are:

- Mass Housing & Infrastructure works for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor,
- Institutional Buildings and Residential Complexes
- Hospital Buildings & Health Infrastructure
- Environmental Engineering Projects
- Interiors & Furniture
- Sports Complexes
- Campus Development
- Relocatable Prefab Multipurpose Shelters
- Prefab Concrete Construction and Pre-Engineered Steel Structure
- Third Party Quality Inspection
- Disaster Rehabilitation Projects etc

Originally, Hindustan Prefab Limited was set up in 1948 as a Department of Govt of India, titled as 'Government Housing Factory' under the then Ministry of Production with the prime objective to carry on all kinds of business 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 Private Company on 27.01.1953. It became a CPSE on 16.08.1955 and its name was changed as 'Hindustan Prefab Limited' w.e.f. 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 but now, it has resurged and is now a vibrant organization in pursuit of excellence.

5.2.2 Mission

To be a premier organization in the field of Civil construction and infrastructure industry by embracing state of art and cost effective technology in Prefab /Precast as well as conventional methods committed to total customer satisfaction.

5.2.3 Objectives

The objectives of the company are:

- To be the market leader in Prefab /Precast Business.
- To become a Rs 1000 crores turnover company within 5 years.
- Revival of HPL's core business of Prefab components manufacturing.
- To establish brand image of HPL as a production of high quality Prefab /Precast product.

5.2.4 Operational Locations

HPL is having operations in 22 States with Corporate Headquarters at Delhi & five Regional Offices at Cuttack (Odisha), Tiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Patna (Bihar), Shillong (Meghalaya for North-East) & Rohini (Delhi). Besides, HPL has also executed housing project for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Northern Srilanka on the initiative of Ministry of External Affairs. HPL is now a market leader capable to offer every solution in the construction industry i.e. prefab, partial prefab or conventional methods of construction.



NUALS - Kochi (Kerala)



Houses at Pachchilipalai Kilinochchi Sri Lanka



Police Station & Residential Complex at Mandir Marg



Prefab Shelters for CRPF at Belgaon (Karnataka)



JCO mess for Assam Rifles in Dimapur (Nagaland)



Ayakar Seva Kendra for Income Tax Department Hyderabad



Type V quarters for Assam Rifles in Dimapur (Nagaland)



National Law University, Cuttack (Odisha)

5.2.5 Management

The business of the Company is managed by the Board of Directors consisting of full time Chairman & Managing Director, two part-time (official) Directors and two part-time (non-official) Directors.

1. Jaiveer Srivastavaa, Chairman & Managing Director
2. Susheel Kumar, IAS, Part-time (Official) Director
3. Naresh Salecha, IRAS, Part-time (Official) Director
4. Mukesh Rohatgi, ex-CMD EIL, Part-time (Non-official) Director
5. Rajpal Singh Solanki, C.A., Part-time (Non-official) Director

5.2.6 Capital Structure of HPL

The status of capital structure of the company as on 31.12.2012 is as under:

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

5.2.7 Order Book Position

The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2012 is Rs 1800 crore (*approx.*)

5.2.8 Performance Upto 31.03.2012

Growth in the project execution of the Company has continued and the Company achieved a turnover of Rs 229.11 crores in 2011-12 against the previous year's performance of Rs 203.07 crores, registering a growth of approx. 12.82%. The total income has increased to Rs 235.60 crores in 2011-12. The Company has been registering net profit after tax consecutively for the last four years and the same is Rs 2.46 crores in the Fourth year. The net worth of the

Company as on 31.03.2012 is Rs 12.61 crores. The other financial indicators also indicate good performance by the company during the year. DPE has given 'very good' rating to the company for MOU for the year 2011-12.

5.2.9 Financial Position_2012-13

Progress up to the end of December 2012 (Tentative)	Rs 181.07 Crores
Turnover Forecasts for the year 2011-12	Rs 251 Crores

5.2.10 Corporate Governance

HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and continues to review its procedures/systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing environment. Board of Directors reviews compliance of all the laws. 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.

5.2.11 MOU with Ministry of HUPA

On 30th March 2012, the Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation as a profit-making company, for the first time after turnaround, committing its physical and financial targets for the year 2012-13. HPL has committed to achieve turnover of Rs 360 crores with Gross Profit of Rs 7.3 crores (excluding interest income) for excellent rating.

5.2.12 Industrial Relations

During the year, the company witnessed a



cordial atmosphere prevailing on the industrial relations front and Employees whole heartedly celebrated Ram Navmi, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti, Guru Gobind Singh's birthday, Holi, Diwali & Independence Day and Foundation day(as CPSE) with full zeal and spirit.

5.2.13 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.

5.2.14 Vigilance

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

him for fact finding purpose.

The Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated in HPL from 29th October 2012 to 3rd November 2012. On 29.10.2012, CMD, HPL administered pledge to all the 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.

5.2.15 Abatement of pollution for environment

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

- It has developed well maintained green & open areas in & around the office.
- The premises are also surrounded by well grown up trees and greenery which helps

in controlling the pollution to the large extent;

The factory and office premises are always kept clean and tidy on day to day basis.

5.2.16 Use of official language

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period, three meetings were held on 30.06.2012, 29.09.2012 and 29.12.2012, which were attended by all HOD's. Hindi Fortnight was also observed in the month of September 2012 from 14.09.2012 to 29.09.2012 and 14th September 2012 was celebrated as 'Hindi Diwas'. Towards furtherance of progressive use of Raj Bhasha, Secretarial staff of HPL is regularly deputed to Hindi Computer Application Classes organized by the Raj Bhasha Vibhag, Griha Mantralaya. The company has also set up a Reading room—cum-library with fine collection of books in Hindi and HPL staff is being benefited from these books, newspapers and periodicals. The website of the Company has the Hindi version uploaded also.

5.2.17 National Integration

National integration in India is a crying need of the day. The Government of our country has founded the Council of National Integration. The necessity of strong national Integration in India has become very urgent at present. It is hoped that the people of all walks will co-operate with it in all its programmes.

As a symbol of National Integration, the company is observing Anti Terrorism Day, Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year. All the employees used to take pledges on the respective days. We stress on the importance of showing respect to the symbols of national integration i.e. National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem.

5.2.18 Energy Conservation

The Company is conscious of the need to keep all the cost elements at the barest minimum level including the energy cost. It is also aware of the responsibility to conserve energy in an overall energy shortage situation. At present,



main area of energy consumption is electric energy in the office premises and the factory. Energy conservation is being achieved by designing the office lay out in the most energy friendly manner. The office building is having open spaces and windows from all sides and full use of the same has been made to utilize sunlight for illumination of office accommodation, rooms and chambers. Systems are also in place to conserve electricity during and after office hours.

5.2.19 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 Government of India. As and when the Government of India considers lifting of ban, the guidelines on implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-point programme on the welfare of minorities will be complied with.

5.2.20 Participation In International Trade Fair

HPL participated in HUDCO Buildtech 2012 during the International Trade Fair held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in November 2012. The company got some good responses from visitors.

5.2.21 ISO Certification

The HPL 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.

5.2.22 Future Outlook

- HPL is making an all-out effort to re-start its core business of prefab/precast by modernizing the existing plant at Jangpura, New Delhi. An application has been submitted to M/s. HUDCO for sanctioning loan for this purpose which is under process.
- HPL is also exploring possibility to have strategic alliance with SAIL (a *Maharashtra* CPSE) under suitable organizational structure at any other place in the country to carry out the business of prefab in steel and concrete.
- To execute projects and supply Prefab Steel / Concrete components to various construction segments.
- Also to continue Project Management Services. HPL is also trying to develop more business in and around NCR of high margin value.

6. Autonomous Organisations

6.1 BUILDING MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

The 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 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 from all over the world, to bring cost-effectiveness, economy, quality, environmental protection and speed in housing construction. In order to create confidence in use of proven alternate housing

technologies, the Council developed Design Packages for different geo-climatic regions of the country and various State Governments are being persuaded for undertaking mass housing projects based on the Design Packages. Some of the States which showed interest in these Design Packages are Haryana, Tripura, Orissa, Maharashtra and Mizoram.

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. With the objective of demonstrating retrofitting technologies, BMTPC has undertaken seismic strengthening of few public buildings and brought out Guidelines and Manuals.

The Council is actively involved in the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajeev Awas Yojana (RAY). It has been designated as one of the Appraisal Agencies for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports received under BSUP and IHSDP from identified Mission Cities under JNNURM and RAY. The Council has also been assigned the task of monitoring and TPIM analysis of these projects and is also a national resource institution for building capacities in States in the area of DPR preparation, TPIM, Disaster Mitigation & Management, IPOMS, project management, etc.

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 2012-2013 (upto December 2012):

6.1.1 Building Materials & Construction Technologies

The Council has initiated construction of Demonstration Houses in Uttar Pradesh. The State Govt. has identified the land for construction of demonstration houses at Barwaripur, Rae Bareli. In this Project, construction of 24 dwelling units (G+1) will be undertaken having each unit with plinth area of 32 sqm consist-

ing of one living room, one bedroom, kitchen, one separate bath and WC with infrastructure facilities. The Foundation Stone for the project was laid by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Chairperson, UPA in the gracious presence of Shri Ajay Maken, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 7th November, 2012. The construction work has been started and excavation work has been completed. The brick work in foundation is in progress.

BMTPC, in continuation of its efforts to demonstrate cost effective, alternate and disaster resistant technologies, has constructed 24 Demonstration Houses in Haryana at Bitna Road, Pinjore. Each Unit having plinth area of 411 sqft. consisting of one living room, one bedroom, kitchen, one separate bath and WC including onsite infrastructure facilities. The Project also includes Community Centre and Multi-purpose Meditation Hall. The project



Foundation Stone for the Demonstration Housing Project by BMTPC at Rae Bareli, U.P. was laid by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Chairperson, UPA in the gracious presence of Shri Ajay Maken, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 7th November, 2012

was handed over to the local administration by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 8th December 2012.

The Council organised a National Consultation on "Development, Construction and Dissemination of Cost Effective Technologies" on 29th May 2012 at New Delhi in which civil engineers, architects and professionals from various public and private organizations engaged in housing & construction sector participated. The programme was organized with the aim to popularise the alternate and emerging technologies developed and promoted by BMTPC so as to get wider acceptability, visibility and perceptible outcome.

The Council has renewed its thrust in operationalisation of Performance Appraisal & Cer-

tification Scheme (PACS). Since last meeting, a number of products and technologies have been taken up for award of PACs. Tests as per specified norms are undergoing for eight products, namely PVC Profile Door, Endura Door, Fomura Door, PVC Flush Door, Frotura Door, U/G Water storage Tank (SUMP), Insulated Roof Panel and Plastocrete Panels.

Ready Mix Concrete Plant Manufacturer's Association, Quality Council of India (QCI) and BMTPC have joined hands for developing the criteria for Certification of Ready Mix Concrete Plant. Final document has been prepared covering requirements for the production Control of Ready Mixed Concrete. The key organisations like CPWD, National Highway Authority, etc have agreed in principle to accept the plants to be certified under this scheme for their projects.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Chairperson, UPA and Shri Ajay Maken, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation at BMTPC Display during the Foundation Stone laying ceremony for the Demonstration Housing Project by BMTPC at Rae Bareilly, U.P. on 7th November, 2012

After the certification under PACS for uPVC Windows, a detailed specification, based on the international practice was formulated. The document was forwarded to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for formulation of Indian Standard. A Working Group is drafting the specifications and input from BMTPC has been utilized for the draft specification.

Besides, the Council prepared drafts of Code of Practice for Construction of Walls with Rat-Trap Bond Technology and Code of Practice for Construction of Floor and Roof with Filler Slab. These Draft Codes have also been sent to Bureau of Indian standards and it has been circulated to the concerned Technical Committee and is under their active consideration.

The Council organized the National Seminar on 'Emerging Building Materials and Construction Technologies' on 31st July – 1st August 2012 at New Delhi to bring all important organizations/stakeholders working in the area of emerging building materials and construction technologies at a common platform. The National Seminar was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Around 105 participants participated in the National Seminar.

BMTPC organised BMTPCexpo'12 - Exhibition-cum-Seminar on "Appropriate Building Materials & Housing Technologies" at New Delhi from 6-8 November 2012. Three days seminar was also organised to coincide the exhibition. Besides, a number of serious visitors, around 150 students from the MNIT, Jaipur, Deenbandu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology Sonapat, Manav Rachna University Faridabad, Jamia Milia Islamia University, IIT Bombay, NIT Nagpur, NIT Hamirpur visited the exhibition and participated in the Seminar.

The Council also constructed a demonstration house to demonstrate various alternate housing technologies which were showcased during the BMTPCexpo'12 from 6-8 November, 2012. The Demonstration Unit having plinth area of 36.10 Sqm. consists of two habitable rooms, kitchen, one separate bath, WC and verandah with various cost effective and alternate technologies as well as Earthquake/Cyclone Resistant Features. The demonstration house was handed over to NSIC by the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to promote use of bamboo based technologies in housing construction, Bamboo Mat Production Centre at Nongchram, Meghalaya has been established and setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centre in Nagaland has been initiated. An MoU has been signed between BMTPC and Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency (NBDA). After finalisation of site in consultation with NBDA, the machines have been installed at the Centre.

As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2012, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently-abled Children on the theme "Changing Cities, Building Opportunities" 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 1st October, 2012. The publications which were also brought out to mark the occasion are (i) Special Issue of Newsletter "Nirman Sarika", (ii) Guidelines on "Manual on Basics of Formwork", (iii) Booklet on "Seismic Retrofitting of MCD School Buildings at New Delhi – BMTPC's Initiative" and (iv) Book titled "Design Package Using Alternate Building Materials & Technologies : West Zone".

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. On the recommendations of the Committee, a few Pilot Studies are being undertaken.

Published the book titled “Design Package Using Alternate Building Materials & Technologies: South Zone”.

Organised Road Show/Exhibition-cum-Seminar on Emerging Fast Track Technologies for Mass Housing jointly with Indian Concrete Institute at Chennai from 18-19 December, 2012.

The following R&D studies have been initiated during the year:

- “Development of Energy Efficient Construction Materials for Buildings” with IIT-Roorkee
- “Performance of Concrete with Rice Husk Ash as Binding Materials” with Centre for Technology Development and Transfer (CTDT), Anna University, Chennai.
- “Scientific Authentication of Semi Automatic Brick Masonry Construction” with IIT – Delhi

Four Technology packages / profiles on ferrocement channel roof, RCC plank and joist, funicular shell and brick arch panels have been prepared.

Prepared four feasibility reports on Bamboo mat corrugate roofing sheet, flyash bricks, solid & hollow blocks and mosaic tiles using waste material have been prepared.

The Council has initiated compilation of data on energy in building materials and green house gas emissions. A Committee with the experts in the field has been constituted and data compilation is under progress.

Published GFRG/ Rapid Wall Manual for further dissemination of technology.

Evaluating and identifying emerging technologies for mass application.

6.1.2 Disaster Mitigation & Management

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has entrusted BMTPC a task for preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Maps and Atlases having information upto Taluka level. An MoU has been signed with NDMA for the purpose. The work has been started for preparation of Earthquake Hazard Maps.

The Council organized the National Symposium on ‘Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction for Urban Social Housing Projects’ on 20 – 21 July 2012 at New Delhi for engineers and architects. The National Symposium was inaugurated by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The participants were given comprehensive exposure by the faculty of IIT Roorkee, BIS, BMTPC and other eminent experts in the field.

Organised Short Term Training Course on Codal Practices on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction in association with IIT Roorkee on 27-29 December, 2012 at New Delhi.

The Council has been requested by Government of Bihar to conduct Training of Trainers (TOT) programme for their engineers and architects on earthquake resistant design and

construction. BMTPC jointly with IIT Roorkee has already completed preparation of Book on “Design & Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures: A Practical Treatise for Engineers & Architects” to be used as reference material during the proposed Training Programme. The programme has been scheduled to be commenced in January 2013.

6.1.3 Project Management & Consultancy

As an appraisal and monitoring agency, the Council appraised 5 BSUP of Maharashtra and Karnataka under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and 11 projects from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram and U.P. under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

The Council monitored 7 BSUP and 15 IHSDP projects in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tripura.

Review of the TPIM reports for 104 BSUP and IHSDP projects for the States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra 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.

The Council has also been involved in organization of Capacity Building Programmes on Quality Assurance and TPIM for BSUP and IHSDP Projects under JNNURM.

6.1.4 Capacity Building and Skill Development

BMTPC has taken initiative to develop Course

on Sustainable Building Technology for Engineering and Architecture Colleges to enable the budding engineers and architects to get familiar with the emerging trends. Based on a Brain Storming Session, Course Content has been developed, as an elective subject for Engineering Colleges. The draft is under circulation for views / comments. Based on the above syllabus, a Handbook will be developed as a resource material for teaching. It is also planned to organize orientation programmes for teachers on the subject.

Evolved building artisans friendly certification programme linked to the decentralization modular training programme for enhancing the staff level and livelihood capacity’ project. The benchmark survey has been completed.

As a part of its mandate, the Council participated in the number Seminars/Workshops/ Training Programmes / Exhibitions for propagation of alternate and cost effective building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies.

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 to December, 2012 are given below:

6.2.1 Promotional Activities

- 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. Earlier, a memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan in connection with strengthening of Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation (Rajasthan Housefed). It may be mentioned that the Government of Rajasthan announced a grant in aid of Rs. 20 crores to Rajasthan Housefed in the State Budget for 2012-13. A memorandum was also submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar regarding strengthening of Bihar State Housing Cooperative Federation.
- The Government of India under the Two Million Housing Programme has fixed a target of construction of one lakh housing units by cooperative sector. NCHF Secretariat collected and compiled the data under the said programme.
- The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to provide loans to ACHFs and approve repayment rescheduling/one time settlement proposals of concerned ACHFs. The LIC has made a loan allocation of Rs. 125 crores to ACHFs for the year 2012-13.
- 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 2011-12 was sent to NHB for including in their annual publication.
- A note on the 'Problems and Suggestions on Fiscal Concessions to Housing Cooperatives' was sent to the National Cooperative Union of India for inclusion in the 'Note on Suggestions from Cooperative Movement' to be submitted by them to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India for including in the forthcoming Budget.
- Shri Rahul Gandhi, MP, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee (AICC) was requested to take up the matter with the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India for exempting cooperatives from the proposed new tax regime under the Direct Taxes Code (DTC).
- The Chairman, NCHF met Shri Digvijaya Singh, Ex-CM, General Secretary, AICC on 20th December, 2012 at New Delhi to discuss the matter regarding the proposed Direct Taxes Code (DTC) vis-à-vis Cooperatives. A memorandum was also submitted to him with a request to arrange for an appointment with Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and also with Shri Rahul Gandhi, MP, General Secretary, AICC for a meeting of High Level Delegation from Cooperative Movement to discuss the burning issue for exempting cooperatives from the proposed new tax regime under the DTC.
- A memorandum was submitted to the President, National Cooperative Union of India with a request to take-up the issue with the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister and others concerned in the Government

of India for exempting cooperatives from payment of Income Tax under the proposed DTC.

- 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 and also to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by Chartered Accountants registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The RCS 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.
- A copy each of the Orders issued by the RCS in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir as well as the extract from the Model Bye-laws of Housing Cooperatives in Maharashtra regarding structural audit were sent to the RCS, Government of Manipur in connection with making provision for structural audit in the bye-laws of housing cooperatives.
- A meeting of the Chairmen/Managing Directors of ACHFs of the top ten States where maximum shortage of housing exist was held on 3rd August, 2012 at New Delhi to discuss various issues regarding affordable housing for urban poor through cooperatives. Minutes of the above meeting were circulated to the concerned ACHFs for information and necessary action. As recommended in the meeting, a detailed note on the 'Need for approving ACHFs as Implementing Agencies for various Government Schemes' was sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) for their consideration. In reply to our proposal, the Ministry asked NCHF to furnish information on the procedure or any precedence set earlier to authorize ACHFs

as Implementing Agencies and also about the implications on the acceptance of the proposal. Accordingly, Member Federations have been requested to send the relevant information/details, if any, on the above matter to NCHF Secretariat for further necessary action.

- NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organizations. NCHF Secretariat also contributed a number of articles/papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various journals.
- Necessary support and cooperation was provided to Member Federations on various issues. Important publications/documents were also circulated to them at regular intervals.

6.2.2 Education, Training and Research

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

During the period under reference, NCHF organized a Management Development Programme for the senior personnel of housing cooperatives from 12-15th April, 2012 at Shimla in collaboration with the H.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation and Punjab State Federation of Cooperative House Building Societies, which was attended by 29 participants.

NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions

engaged in cooperative housing activities. 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. Final Draft of the Study Report has been submitted to NHB.

6.2.3 Conferences/Seminars

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and Housing Cooperatives. Such forums are organized to review the progress and discuss various problems faced by housing cooperatives so as to suggest measures for their smooth functioning.

The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3rd week of November. During the year 2012-13, the 59th All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November, 2012. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was 'Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World'. 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 also represented in various events organized by NCUI for the Cooperative Week Celebrations.

6.2.4 Publications

NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. This is in line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new construction technologies, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgements deliv-

ered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives. During the period from April to December, 2012, it brought out the following publications:

1. *NCHF Bulletin*: This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and contains other useful information pertaining to housing cooperatives including legal column and latest developments in the field of construction technologies. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period from April to December, 2012 all issues of 'NCHF Bulletin' were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (September-October, 2012) and Co-operative Week Celebrations (November-December, 2012).
2. *Compilation of Supreme Court/CIC Judgements*: A compilation of the judgements of Supreme Court and Central Information Commission (CIC) published in NCHF Bulletin during April, 2011 to November, 2012 was brought-out.
3. *Annual and Audit Report*: The Annual and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2011-12 were prepared and published in Hindi and English.
4. *Compilation of Articles*: A compilation of the Recent Articles contributed by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF was brought-out.

6.2.5 Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office

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

1. Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF

- Bulletin' regularly.
2. 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, 2012.
 3. The Annual Report and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2011-12 were prepared in Hindi.
 4. Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and Hindi Workshops were held regularly.

6.2.6 Cooperative Housing Connect Forum

In order to provide a platform to the researchers, experts, professionals, etc. which can meet and discuss the burning issues of cooperative housing from time to time, NCHF has set-up the Cooperative Housing Connect Forum (CHCF). Various experts and cooperators have associated themselves with it. The primary objective of the CHCF is to promote housing cooperatives on sound cooperative principles and discuss and find solutions to specific problems.

The CHCF meets at regular intervals. During the period under reference, the Fourth meeting of the CHCF was held on 28th April, 2012 at New Delhi to discuss the Final Draft of the Model Bye-laws and Subsidiary Rules of Primary housing Cooperatives.

6.2.7 Model Bye-Laws of Housing Cooperatives

The Bye-laws are important component and act as a framework for orderly development of cooperative institutions. The business of a cooperative is regulated by the Bye-laws and action contrary to the provisions of the Bye-laws might be held ultra vires. As the Bye-laws

bind the cooperative and the members hence constitute a contract between the cooperative and the members. What the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) registers, is not the cooperative only but its bye-laws also. As the cooperative society is a voluntary organization therefore it is permitted under the law to frame its own bye-laws with necessary substance, consistent with the Act before registration. Further, housing cooperatives have to maintain estate and various services and collect maintenance charges, recover loans for repayment to financing institutions. All these activities require effective Bye-laws. There are various court decisions on the Bye-laws of cooperatives which are to be reflected. In view of the above, the matter relating to formation of uniform Bye-laws of primary housing cooperatives has been engaging the attention of NCHF for quite some time. Therefore, the Board of Directors of NCHF suggested drafting Model Bye-laws for the smooth and efficient functioning of primary housing cooperatives.

During the period under reference, NCHF finalized the Model Bye-laws and Subsidiary Rules of Primary Housing Cooperatives after detailed deliberations of the members of the CHCF, the Chairmen & Managing Directors of ACHFs and other experts and due consideration to the comments/suggestions received from different quarters. The Document which is a sort of guidelines was circulated to the RCS of various States with a request to revise their respective Model Bye-laws of primary housing cooperatives keeping in view local requirements and cooperative law. The above Document was also circulated to Member Federations of NCHF and selected primary housing cooperatives. A copy of the same was also sent to the Ministry of HUPA for information.

The RCS are being requested to inform NCHF Secretariat about the action taken, if any, by

them regarding adoption of Model Bye-laws and Subsidiary Rules of Primary Housing Cooperatives at regular intervals. It may be mentioned that the RCS, Kerala has put up the Document for further action and RCS, Haryana has acknowledged the receipt, whereas, the RCS, Nagaland has informed that the Document shall be useful while framing their own State Housing Act and Rules.

6.2.8 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 17 books were added. This Documentation Centre has a collection of 1358 documents/books as on 31st December, 2012.

6.2.9 Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat

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

- A group of 16 trainees of M. Com Final Year (Cooperative Management) along with the faculty from the Tranquebar Bishop Manikam Lutheran College, Porayar, Tamil Nadu made a study visit on 30th August, 2012.
- A group of 8 members of the Managing Committee of the Kerala State Cooperative Union visited on 17th September, 2012 as part of their inter-state study visit.
- A group of 25 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made an observation study visit on 8th October, 2012.
- A Batch of 13 students of Final Year MBA in Cooperative Management from the Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), Gandhigram, Dindigul District, Tamil

Nadu made a study visit on 9th October, 2012.

- A group of 8 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made a study visit on 12th November, 2012 regarding preparation of their project report on 'Study of NCHF'.

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

6.2.10 Faculty Support

The Managing Director, NCHF provided faculty support to the Institute of Cooperative Management, Jaipur and delivered a lecture on 'Self Management-A Crux in Achieving Excellence in Management' to the management trainees of the Institute on 24th August, 2012.

The Managing Director, NCHF also addressed the participants of the Refresher Course organized by the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) on Cooperative Policy and Development for the faculty of Indian Universities/Colleges at New Delhi on the topic 'Growth and Trends of Cooperative Housing Sector-Issues and Problems in Present Era' on 28th December, 2012.

6.2.11 Miscellaneous

- The Citizen Charter of NCHF has been updated.
- All member Federations were requested to organize events/programmes for the celebration of World Habitat Day and send details of the activities organized by them

- to NCHF Secretariat.
- A kit containing NCHF Folder, Guidelines for Efficient Management of Housing Cooperatives, Video Film on Cooperative Housing and Special Issue of NCHF Bulletin was circulated at a function organized by the Ministry of HUPA to celebrate World Habitat Day on 1st October, 2012 at New Delhi.
 - The Newsletter of the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) entitled 'Nirman Sarika' was circulated to Member Federations which contains information regarding cost-effective building materials and construction technologies as well as the latest developments and initiatives being taken by the BMTPC.
 - The NCHF Web-site is being updated regularly. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and others concerned 18 judgements of Supreme Court pertaining to housing cooperatives/development authorities/housing boards; all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April to December, 2012) were uploaded on the web-site.
 - A brief report on the activities of NCHF during 2011-12 for inclusion in their Annual Report and a note on 'Achievements of Cooperative Housing Movement in India' for inclusion in the Press Note to be distributed by them to the Media on the eve of the 59th All India cooperative week celebrations were sent to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI).
 - A brief note on 'Progress and Problems of Housing Cooperatives in East Zone' was also sent to NCUI for the East Zone Cooperative Conference organized by them on 28th September, 2012 at Bhubaneswar.
 - A Technical Circular (TC-73) regarding LIC loans to ACHFs was brought-out and sent to Member Federations.
 - The State Government of Assam has established Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of Cooperative Management (ARGUCOM). NCHF requested the Principal Secretary (Revenue, Disaster Management and Cooperation Department), Government of Assam for establishing a linkage between NCHF and ARGUCOM for strengthening education and training for members, non-members and employees of housing cooperatives. Dr.R.Zaman, IAS (Retd.), Vice chancellor of ARGUCOM visited NCHF Secretariat on 24th July, 2012 and had a detailed discussion both with Shri S.N.Sharma, Chairman and Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF on the above subject.
 - Later on, Draft Memorandum of Association (MoU) proposed to be signed between NCHF and ARGUCOM for establishing working relation for promoting cooperative education and training in the cooperative housing sector was circulated to the members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Managing Directors of ACHFs for their comments/suggestions.
 - Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF has agreed to associate himself with ARGUCOM as Visiting Professor.
 - The Managing Director, NCHF attended the meeting of the officers of M.P. Housefed at Bhopal on 11th September, 2012 which was convened to discuss various issues regarding strengthening of housing cooperatives in Madhya Pradesh like OTS of LIC loans, construction of housing projects of member societies, MoU for division of assets & liabilities between M.P. Housefed & Chhattisgarh Housefed, setting up of building material centre, raising of loans from cooperative banks, inclusion of M.P. Housefed in the State Housing Policy, approaching the State Government for appointing the Federation as implementing agency for various Government schemes, etc.
 - Dr. M.L. Khurana Managing Director,

NCHF visited Rajasthan Housefed during August, 2012 and had discussion with the Managing Director for strengthening housing cooperatives in Rajasthan. Both of them also visited Alwar to observe the progress of housing cooperatives and to explore possibilities of new projects.

- Later on, Shri M.L. Rathi, Managing Director, Rajasthan Housefed visited NCHF Secretariat on 17th October, 2012 and discussed various issues regarding strengthening of housing cooperatives in Rajasthan. Thereafter, Dr. M.L. Khurana along with Shri M.L. Rathi met Shri Jaiveer Srivastava, Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) at New Delhi to discuss upcoming projects of Rajasthan Housefed and to explore the possibility of assigning housing projects to HPL on turn-key basis from concept to completion in Rajasthan.
- A copy of the Book on 'Cooperative Housing Societies - Tips for Success' written by Adv. Jayant G. Kulkarni, Legal Advisor, Pune District Cooperative Housing Federation was sent to each of the Member Federations. The Foreword to the above Book has been written by Dr. M.L. Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF.
- The Managing Directors of ACHF's were requested to send the photographs of the cooperative housing projects/complexes completed or under construction in their respective States for including in the 'Nation Album' maintained by NCHF Secretariat for giving publicity to such projects.
- 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.
- 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.

- Various subscribers of NCHF Bulletin were requested to send their details in the prescribed proforma to NCHF Secretariat for preparing data bank of their addresses.
- Articles published earlier in the NCHF Bulletin namely 'Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World', 'Reshaping India's Rural Geography by Inclusive Shelter' and 'Ensuring a Roof to Every Rural Poor: Indira Awaas Yojana' were sent to Shri P. Velusamy, Secretary, Coimbatore City Government Officials Cooperative Housing Society, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore for reference and guidance in connection with his research work.
- A copy of the 'Report of the Committee to Study the Problems of Maintenance of Accounts of the Primary Cooperative Housing Societies' was sent to the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Puducherry.

6.2.12 Future Programmes

The details of important activities planned from January to March, 2013 are given below:

- A National Conference on Housing Cooperatives.
- Regular publication of monthly 'NCHF Bulletin'.
- Continued efforts will be made to augment the flow of funds to housing cooperatives from the financial institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO.
- Telephone Directory of NCHF.
- A Workshop on Financing of Housing Cooperatives by Urban Cooperative Banks.

6.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION (CGEWHO)

6.3.1 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.

6.3.2 Objectives

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

- 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.
- Do all such things as are incidental, or conducive, to the attainment of any, or all the above objects.

6.3.3 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; M/o Personnel, PG & Pension; M/o Law; M/o Finance; Housing & Urban Development Corporation and 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.

6.3.4 Performance during the current year

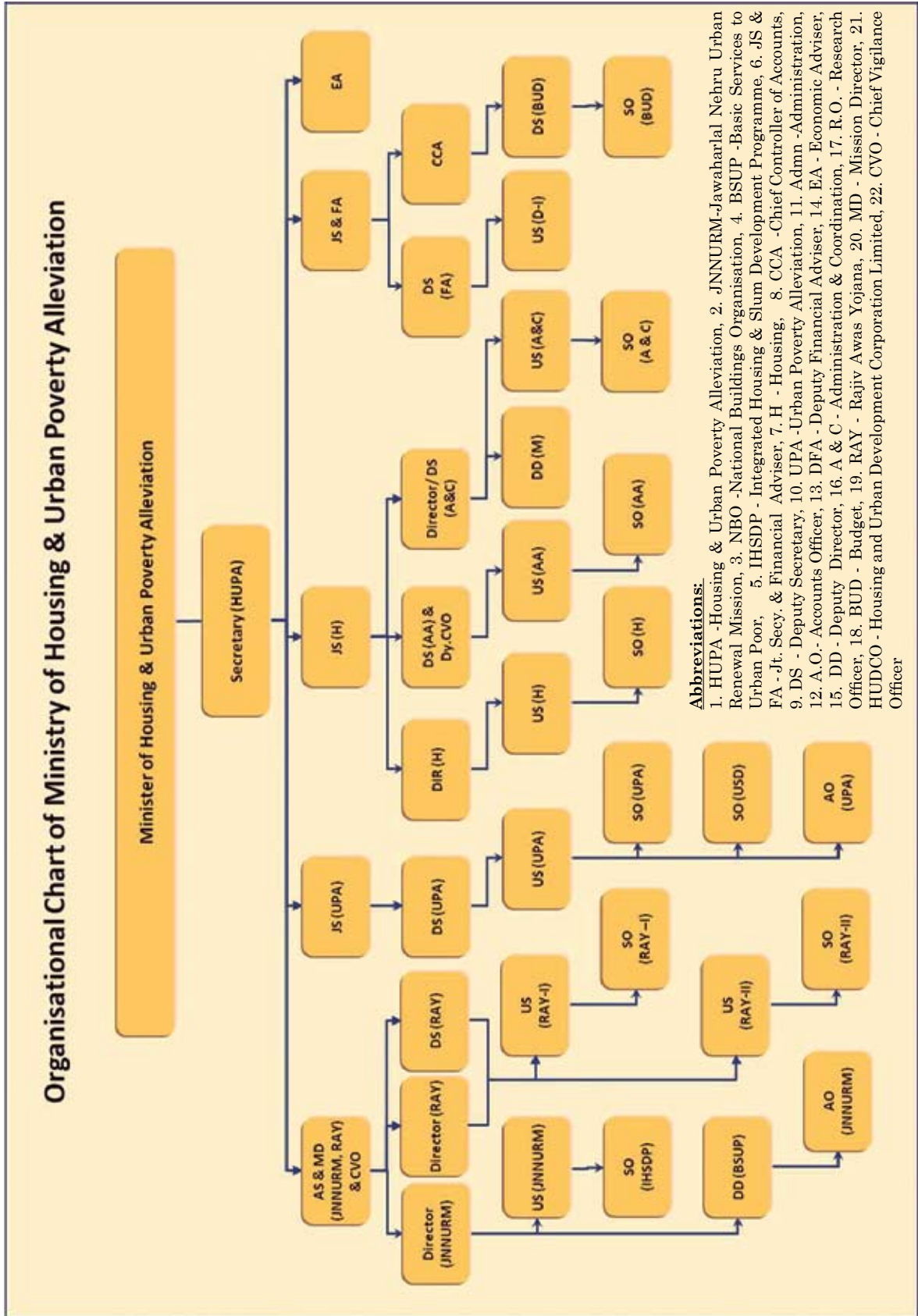
The details of ongoing projects, number of Dwelling Units and the projects in pipeline with the CGEWHO are as follows:

Ongoing Projects	No. of DUs	Type
Chennai(Phase II)	572	Turnkey Project
Hyderabad(Phase III)	380	Turnkey Project
Mohali(Phase I)	603	Turnkey Project
Bhubaneswar(Phase I)	256	Turnkey Project
Meerut(Phase I)	90	Conventional Project
Vishakhapatnam(Phase I)	123	Turnkey Project
Bhubaneswar(Phase II)	240	Turnkey Project
Kolkata	582	Turnkey Project
Mohali(Phase II)	653	Turnkey Project
Greater Noida	2130	Conventional Project
Mohali(Phase II)	653	Turnkey Project
Jaipur(Phase II)	572	Turnkey Project

Projects in the pipeline	Type
Chennai(Phase III)	Turnkey Project
Meerut (Phase II)	Conventional Project
Mohali(Phase III)(SAS Nagar)	Conventional

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 Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)
3. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)

APPENDIX - IV

DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2012

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	5	4	2	3	12	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	474	0	212	136	130	0	952
2	Hindustan Prefab Limited	5	8	0	192	75	0	280

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	21	0	3	12	5	0	41
2	Central Govt Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	11	0	5	17	7	0	40
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 2012 IN THE MINISTRY, ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PSUS

Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

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

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 2012

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	491	77	20	31	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
B	184	36	09	07	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
C	171	25	13	34	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	132	41	17	08	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
Total	978	179	59	80	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—

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	08	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	192	74	09	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	74	19	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	01	01	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	280	95	09	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Building Material 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	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
B	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
C	12	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—
D (excluding safai karamcharis)	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
D [Safai Karamcharis]	1	1	—	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	41	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	41	6	—	—

APPENDIX - VII

REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2012

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	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	491	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
B	184	0	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	171	1	—	0	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	132	0	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	978	3	—	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2

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	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	05	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	08	0	0	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	192	1	0	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	74	0	0	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	279	1	0	06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON MARCH, 2012 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	3	16
2	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	4	23
	Total	7	39

APPENDIX - IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY POSITION OF AUDIT PARAS OF C&AG REPORTS AS ON 31.12.2012

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	2012	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	2012	00	00	00	00

APPENDIX - X

RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR THE YEAR 2011-12 AND CORRESPONDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Performance		
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
1 (A) POLICIES (i) Implementation of National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy 2007	4.00	(i) Advocacy with States for them to prepare their State Housing & Urban Habitat Policies.	(i) Organising a national level advocacy meeting	Date	1.00	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	29/02/2012	28/07/2011	100	1
2 (ii) Adoption of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009 by the States/UTs.	8.00	(i) Advocacy with States for adoption of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors & Preparation of Action Plan for Implementation	(ii) Approval of the Habitat Policy by States.	Number	3.00	4	3	2	1	0	1	70	2.1
		(ii) Advocacy with States for developing a legal framework for street Vending, taking into account the Model Bill.	Organizing National/Regional level Consultations with States/UTs and other stakeholders & Drawing Plans of Action.	Number	2.00	4	3	2	1	0	4	100	2
		(iii) Advocacy with States for demarcation of 'Vending', 'Restricted Vending' and 'No Vending Zones'	Number of additional States preparing Bill for Regulation of Street Vending by 31st March, 2012.	Number	3.00	4	3	2	1	0	16	100	3
3 (iii) To develop transparent qualified criteria and guidelines for Affordable Housing in PPP projects	2.00	Meetings of the Task Force	No of Cities/Towns undertaking Demarcation	Number	3.00	10	8	6	4	2	15	100	3
		Formulation of guidelines	Holding of Two meetings of the Task Force	Date	1.00	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	30/09/2011	100	1
			Circulation of the Guidelines to all States	Date	1.00	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	29/02/2012	31/03/2012	31/12/2011	90	0.9

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	
4	1.00	(iv) To reorient regional planning with focus on peri-urban areas	Constitution of an inter-ministerial expert committee	Date	0.50	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	31/08/2011	31/08/2011	100	0.5
			Meetings of the inter-ministerial expert committee	Number	0.50	4	3	2	1	0	31/12/2011	4	100	0.5
5	10.00	(i) Monitoring Completion of Houses under BSUP and IHSDP	No. of Houses Completed during the year	Number	5.00	20000	180000	160000	140000	120000	200391	200391	100	5
			(ii) Analysis of Third Party Inspection Reports from States/UTs by TPIM Cells	Number of reports	2.00	400	350	300	250	200	408	408	100	2
			(iii) Undertaking Monitoring Visits by Monitoring/Central TPIM Agencies & Issue of Advisory where required	Number of Projects	2.00	180	160	145	135	110	263	263	100	2
			(iv) Social Audit Pilot reports of 6 Cities and issue of advisory to States/ UTs	Date	1.00	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	29/02/2012	15/03/2012	31/03/2012	31/12/2011	100	100	1
6	13.00	(ii) Slum-free City Programme for Inclusive Urban Growth	Approval of Scheme	Date	2.00	30/06/2011	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	02/06/2011	02/06/2011	100	2
			Draft Model Bill	Date	1.00	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/06/2011	30/06/2011	100	1	
			Circulation of Guidelines to all the States	Date	2.00	30/06/2011	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/06/2011	100	100	2
			Circulation of Guidelines to all the States	Date	2.00	30/06/2011	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/06/2011	100	100	2
			Development of Planning Guidelines for preparation of Slum Free City Plan	Date	2.00	30/06/2011	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/06/2011	100	100	2
			Number of cities submitting draft Slum Free City Plan	Number	2.00	5	4	3	2	1	5	5	100	2
		vi) Establishment of Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund	Setting up of Fund	Date	2.00	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	29/02/2012	31/03/2012	23/03/2012	62.58	1.25	
			Number of projects sanctioned	Number	2.00	5	4	3	2	1	8	8	100	2

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
7 (iii) Construction of new latrines where there are none	4.00	Pursuing, obtaining and approving proposal from states for new latrines.	No. of units sanctioned by September, 2011.	Number	2.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	85554	100	2
			No. of units completed during the year.	Number	2.00	25000	23000	21000	19000	17000	44752	100	2
8 (iv) Promoting affordable home building finance for Economically Weaker Sections(EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)	2.00	Approval of the proposal received from the Chief nodal agencies for release of subsidy and holding consultations under ISHUP	No. of units financed	Number	2.00	15000	13500	12000	10500	9000	3825	0	0
9 (v) Facilitating Generation of Employment and Imparting Skill Training to Urban Poor.	11.00	(i) Assistance for gainful self-employment (ii) Imparting of Skill Training to Urban Poor (iii) To assess the extent of gainful employment and usefulness of skill training imparted. (iv) To organize National/ Regional Meets with SJSRY Beneficiaries	Number of Persons assisted	Number	3.00	60000	50000	40000	30000	20000	66673	100	3
			Number of Persons imparted Skill Training	Number	5.00	220000	200000	180000	160000	140000	278916	100	5
			To undertake Concurrent Evaluation on Pilot basis in 5 states	Date	2.00	25/02/2012	10/03/2012	15/03/2012	20/03/2012	31/03/2012	25/02/2012	100	2
10 (C) ADVOCACY (i) Advocacy and Capacity Building for Programme achievement	16.00	(i) Conduct Capacity Building Programmes for Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies Under RAY with the support of DFID, assisted SNPUPR Project. (ii) Capacity Building of NNRCs for strategic policy formulation and implementation through WB assisted CBUJ project	Number of persons trained through Capacity Building Programmes to be conducted in 20 select cities	Number	1.00	1000	800	600	400	200	1283	100	1
			Number of NNRCs strengthened through updation of curriculum and training material	Number	1.00	5	4	3	2	1	4	90	0.9

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		(ii) Capacity Building Programmes in Project Management and Reform Implementation under BSUP & IHSDP, assess Quality & Relevance of Training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional/State level Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	500	400	350	300	250	546	100	2
		(iv) Capacity Building Programmes in Quality Assurance through Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agencies and Social Audit through Workshops, assess Quality & Relevance of Training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional/State level Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	500	400	350	300	250	507	100	2
		(v) Training in collection of Data on Housing and building construction, slum survey, HSUI, assess quality & relevance of training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	500	450	350	300	250	680	100	2
		(vi) Training in Urban Governance, and Management and Municipal Finance, assess quality & Relevance of training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional/State level Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	500	400	350	300	250	528	100	2
		(vii) Training in JNNURM Tracking System, Slum MIS and Other e-Tools, such as HSUI/BRIS, etc. assess Quality & Relevance of Training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	500	450	350	300	250	511	100	2
		(viii) Conduct Capacity Building Programmes for Skill Development of the Urban Poor, assess Quality & Relevance of Training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National/Regional Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	550	400	350	300	250	750	100	2

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Performance		
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
		(ix) Tramping in Implementation of SJSRY/Street Vendors' Policy - assess Quality & relevance of Training conducted	Number of persons to be trained through National / Regional Capacity Building programmes to be conducted	Number	2.00	1000	900	800	700	600	2002	100	2
11	4.00	(ii) Change in Rental laws to promote house building.	(ii) Circulation of draft bill for Residential Tenancies	Date	4.00	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	01/01/2012	29/02/2012	04/03/2011	100	4
12	5.00	(iii) Regulatory Controls for transparency on Real Estate construction.	(i) Circulation of draft legislation on regulation of Real Estate construction	Date	4.00	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	30/08/2011	100	4
13	2.00	(iv) Amendment to Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993	(ii) Approval by the Cabinet	Date	1.00	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	29/02/2012	31/03/2012		N/A	N/A
			(i) Finalisation of draft amendment to Manual Scavengers Act 1993.	Date	1.00	31/07/2011	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/07/2011	100	1
14	3.00	(v) Sharing information with the public	(i) Circulation to State Governments for their recommendations through State Legislative	Date	1.00	31/08/2011	30/09/2011	31/10/2011	30/11/2011	31/12/2011	20/04/2011	100	1
			Periodic sharing of progress through website Releases & Press Meetings	Number	3.00	5	5	4	3	2	9	100	3
*	3.00	Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	On-time submission	Date	2.00	07/03/2011	08/03/2011	09/03/2011	10/03/2011	11/03/2011	07/03/2011	100	2
			On-time submission	Date	1.00	01/05/2012	03/05/2012	04/05/2012	05/05/2012	06/05/2012	30/04/2012	100	1
*	10.00	Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter	Date	2.00	16/01/2012	18/01/2012	20/01/2012	23/01/2012	25/01/2012	20/01/2012	80	1.6
			Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	2.00	100	90	80	70	60	58.05	0	0
			No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	No	2.00	16	15	14	13	12	17	100	2

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
		Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	09/02/2012	100	2
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	2.00	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	26/03/2012	100	2
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2	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.	%	0.50	100	90	80	70	60	100	100	0.5
		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.	%	0.50	100	90	80	70	60	100	100	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.50	100	90	80	70	60	100	100	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.50	100	90	80	70	60	100	100	0.5
Total Composite Score : 92.75													
* <i>Mandatory Objective(s)</i>													



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