



Annual Report 2010-2011



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India

Annual Report

2010-2011



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India

Table of Contents

Introduction	1-5
Administration and Organisation	6-10
Schemes and Programmes	
1. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	11-16
2. Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minority Communities	17-18
3. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors(2009) and Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009	19-20
4. Projects/Schemes for the development of North Eastern States, including Sikkim under 10% Lump-sum provision earmarked for this purpose.....	21-22
5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Basic Services To The Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	23-34
6. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	35-36
7. On-Going Slum Improvement Projects being Implemented with Assistance from Department For International Development (DFID) of the Government of United Kingdom	37-38
8. Twenty Point Programme - 2006	39-43
9. Follow Up On National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007	44
10. Interest Subsidy Scheme of Housing for the Urban Poor (ISHUP)	45-48
11. Draft Model Real Estate (Regulation Of Development) Act 200_____	49-51
12. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme	52-54
Attached Office	
13. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	55-82
Public Sector Undertakings	
14. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)	83-92
15. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)	93-95
Autonomous Bodies	
16. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC).....	96-102
17. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)	103-108
18. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)	109
Appendices, I - X	111-120

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 Grievance
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 of Housing for 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
NCHF	National Cooperative of Housing Federation
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
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

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.

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

3. The Ministry was carved out of the larger Ministry of Urban Development with a business allocation that was 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”.

4. In the six years since this Ministry was entrusted with this business, 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, 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.

5. At the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 24.7 million housing units. An estimated 99% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) segments. Further, urban areas in our country 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.

6. In order to mitigate the housing shortage alongwith deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry has announced the National 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.

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

8. Recently, urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the constitution (74th Amendment Act, 1992). In 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.

9. In this regard, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3rd December, 2005 with an objective to provide 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.

10. The need for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM arose because urbanisation in India is considered as an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. As per 2001 population census, the urban population of India was about

286 million representing 28 percent of the country's total population of 1029 million. Population projections for 2021 expect the urban population to increase to about 473 million and by 2041 to about 700 million. The NSS 61st round data reveals that about 81 million of the urban population lived below the poverty line in 2004-05. The ratio of urban to rural poor has gone up from 1:4.45 in 1993-94 to 1:2.73 in 2004-05. 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.

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

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



Completed Dwelling Units under JnNURM (BSUP) at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

slum population to total urban slum population in the country.

13. The Ministry is achieving higher levels of attainment in the implementation of the aforementioned Mission. Under the Scheme of Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), the Government of India has sanctioned more than 15.40 lakh housing units with supplementary basic services. Under the BSUP Scheme, *more than 477 Projects have been approved and under the IHSDP, over 966 Projects have been approved. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 9679.85 crores released (including PMU, PIU and DPR charges). All Mission Cities have been covered under BSUP except Porbander and all States and UTs except small States of Goa and Lakshadweep have been covered under IHSDP.*

14. It is a vision of the Government to make the country slum-free as early as possible, by providing slum-dwellers basic services and access to decent shelter and creating conditions of urban development that contain the need for the emergence of slums. In order to achieve this vision, a new scheme called 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been announced in June, 2009 and this Ministry began the process of formulation of Scheme - "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY). This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

The Scheme 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.

15. 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, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Technical Advisory Group which has developed a methodology for computing HSUI and submitted its report on the methodology. The National Building Organization (NBO) has been identified as the institution to operationalize the HSUI in this country. To calculate HSUI, huge data will be required as inputs; accordingly, NBO has released funds for setting up of HSUI Cell in selected cities/ towns for coordinating the works relating to data collection and submission required for generation of the Index. Guidelines for the computation of HSUI have been prepared and were released on 3rd December, 2010 on the JNNURM Day.

16. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission recommended more objective performance monitoring of Ministries. In order to implement this, the Government of India now requires every department to prepare a Results-Framework Document (RFD). As a mandatory success indicator in the RFD, every Ministries/ Departments 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 has finalized its RFD for the year 2010 – 11 and strategy paper for the next five year. Both the papers have been uploaded on the website of this Ministry (www.mhupa.gov.in).

17. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation is headed by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Hon'ble Minister joined this Ministry since May, 2004 as the Minister of State (Independent Charge). After General Elections in 2009, she was elevated as Cabinet Minister and given the charge of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation Ministry.

18. Ms. Kiran Dhingra is the Secretary of this Ministry. She is assisted by one Additional Secretary and Mission Director (JNNURM) [Dr. P.K. Mohanty] and two Joint Secretaries in charge of Housing [Shri S.K. Singh] and Rajiv Awas Yojana [Ms. Aruna Sundararajan], respectively. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries viz, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No. CD-160/2004 dated 27.5.2004. The Ministry was renamed as Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification No. 1/22/1/2006-Cab.vol-11 (I), dated 2.6.2006. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Finance, Hindi and Vigilance are common to both the Ministries.

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

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

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

NBO was restructured in 1992 and having regard to the requirements under the prevailing Housing

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

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

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

23. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) undertakes the task of extension, dissemination and application of innovative technologies and low-cost building

materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It also encourages development of appropriate standards for the new materials and their adoption in the schedule and specifications for the public housing and construction agencies.

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

25. The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) has been set up in 1992 as a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for construction of houses for Central Government employees.

I. Administration and Organisation

Kumari Selja, Union Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Culture looks after the affairs of this Ministry. She is assisted by Secretary, H&UPA, Mission Director (in the rank of Additional Secretary) and two Joint Secretaries. The organizational chart of the Ministry may be seen at Appendix I.

Subjects allocated to this Ministry are indicated in Appendix II. The names of various Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies under this Ministry are at Appendix III.

The group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry, its PSUs and Autonomous Bodies may be seen at Appendix IV.

II. 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 the Houses of the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends works relating to Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit Paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the direct control of the Chief Controller of Accounts and Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser.

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

Demand No. 57 – Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation.

3. Budget Estimates and Revised Estimate 2010-11 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and Budget Estimates 2011-12 are as under: -

(Rs.in crore)									
Demand No. & Name	B.E. 2010-11			R.E. 2010-11			B.E. 2011-12		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Demand No. 56 - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation									
(a) Revenue	1000.00	7.03	1007.03	880.00	7.29	887.29	1100.00	7.60	1107.60
(b) Capital	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1000.00	7.03	1007.03	880.00	7.29	887.29	1100.00	7.60	1107.60

III. 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. 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 and Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer & supporting staff assists him.

IV. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit objections as on March, 2011 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix - VIII. Statement showing the pendency position of audit paras of C&AG reports as on 31.12.2010 (December, 2010) are given in Appendix-IX. Summary of important audit

observation of the Ministry are given in Appendix-X.

V. 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. The Ministry avails the services of Official Language Division of Ministry of Urban Development. At present there are no Hindi posts in the Ministry and action is being taken to create them. 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, 2010 (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 (UD&Admn), Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in both of the Ministries. Regular meetings of this Committee were held.

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

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 four Assistants have been nominated for Hindi typing training and at present they are undergoing training. During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected two Public Sector Undertakings - Hindustan Prefab Ltd. and HUDCO under the control of the Ministry and one Regional Office of HUDCO at Guwahati.

Subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry are visited as and when required, 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.

VI. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Sessions 2010 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 191 (25 Starred and 166 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects dealt by the Ministry.

During 2010, two meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation were organized on 9.3.2010 and 14.12.2010. Following subjects were discussed during the first and second meetings.

- i. 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM),' and
- ii. 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY),' respectively.

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

the year 2010:-

- I. Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) (2008-09)
- II. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)(2009-10)
- III. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) (2009-10)
- IV. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI) (2009-10)
- V. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) (2009-10)
- VI. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) (2009-10)

VII. COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

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, a Complaints Committee to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at work place has been constituted with the following composition:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Smt. Aditi S. Ray,
Economic Adviser | Head |
| 2. | Ms. A. Radha Rani,
Under Secretary | Member |
| 3. | Smt. Gulveena Badhan,
Asstt. Director | Member |
| 4. | Shri Sanjay Kumar,
Director (JNNURM)
and Dy. CVO | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Lalita Sen Joshua
(Representative from YWCA) | Member |
| 6. | Smt. Swarnashree
Rajasekhar Rao ,
Deputy Secretary, M/o HUPA | Member |

This Committee is common for Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In so far as the Ministries of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation / Urban Development are concerned, a complaint of sexual harassment was reported to the Committee during the year 2010-2011. The Committee after due deliberation rejected the case since matter was not convincingly established as a likely fact in the submissions made during the oral evidence. However, the committee found that the complainant had felt essence of discrimination and accordingly directed the Department of Publication to consider inter-alia, inter personal sensitivity with respect to women employees to the extent feasible and the Committee held its last meeting on 13-08-2010.

VIII. 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 2010-11, 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, Football, Kabaddi, Shooting ball, Table-Tennis, and Volley Ball organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. A large number of sports persons representing this Ministry won 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in the individual's events of Athletics 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.

IX. JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY (J.C.M.)

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

X. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2010 - 11

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation functions under the charge of Additional Secretary, M/o Urban Development who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer. The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Secretary level officer 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 and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas under this Ministry. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with

the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

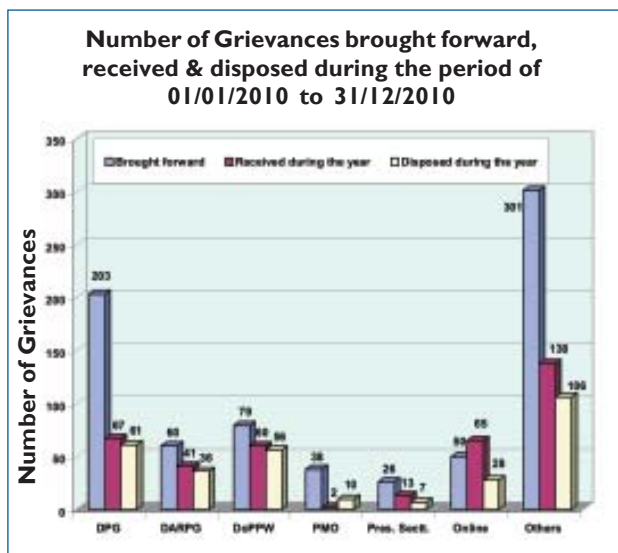
In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the misconduct of officers either for taking departmental action against them or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention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

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

XI. INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

PG Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to deliver responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Economic Advisor/ Joint Secretary who is designated as the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, their attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under them.

2. Grievances are received from various sources i.e. from Department of Public Grievances (Cabinet Secretariat) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Prime Minister's Office, President's Secretariat, Department of Pensions & Pensioners' Welfare etc. and dedicated electronic portals of CPGRAMS, CPENGRAMS and dedicated E-mail address in G-mail and also by post. During the period from 01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010



grievances received and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :-

3. Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to their respective fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action within three working days. They are followed by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of issue of a reasoned and speaking reply/ action taken report.

4. Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2010 is as under :-

No. of grievances pending as on 01/01/2010	:	757
No. of grievances Received till 31/12/2010	:	386
No. of grievances disposed of	:	304
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2010	:	839

5. The Ministry is endeavoring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of DAR&PG, a Sevottam Compliant System has been created to redress and monitor public grievances in the Ministry and has been posted on the website of this Ministry. The PG Cell has successfully achieved the target fixed in the Annual Action Plan for the year 2010-11.

XII. CITIZEN'S/ CLIENT'S CHARTER

The Ministry has finalized a sevottam compliant Citizen's/ Client's Charter for the year 2010-11 after due consultation with the stake holders and uploaded on the website of this Ministry.

XIII. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

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

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

Ministry watches implementation of Government orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the organisations under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of reservations made for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Statistics regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes and representation of Persons With Disabilities in the Public Sector Undertakings (viz. HUDCO and HPL) are given in Appendix VI–VII.

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.

1.1.1 Objectives

The main objective 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 training 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.

1.1.2 Components

SJSRY will have five major components, namely-

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

1.1.3 Revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

The following major changes have been effected in the scheme:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) 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/-).
- (iv) 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/-.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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, Poly-techniques, ITIs, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs.2600/- to Rs.10000/-.
- (vii) 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 JSRY are described as below:

1.2.1 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).

1.2.2 Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP):

- 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.

1.2.3 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 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.
- 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.

1.2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):

- 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.
- These 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 Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) will be applicable only to towns/cities with population upto 5 Lakhs, as per the 1991 Census.
- 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.

1.2.5 Urban Community Development Network (UCDN):

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

1.2.6 Implementation & Monitoring

- At the National level the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation shall be the nodal Ministry for implementation of 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.

1.2.7 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.

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2005-2006	160.00
2006-2007	250.00
2007-2008	344.00
2008-2009	545.00
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	563.20

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
Financial / Physical Progress
(as on 31st December 2010)

S.No	COUNTRY AS A WHOLE	
1.	Total number of towns covered under SJSRY	3903
2.	Central fund allocation for 2010-2011, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores)	536.20
3.	Central funds released during 2010-2011, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores) (as on 31.12.2010)	425.04
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)	3203.25
5.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	2261.82
6.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	941.43
7.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	11,23,585
8.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	95,649
9.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	4,34,264
10.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	18,41,682
11.	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	4,08,645
12.	Total number of mandays of work generated under wage employment (in Lakhs)	755.07

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

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.

I.4 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component 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 11,23,585 beneficiaries as on 31-12-2010, 25775 belong to disabled category, which is about

2.29% of the total beneficiaries assisted under the programme.

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



Allotted Dwelling Units under JnNURM (BSUP) at Panchsheel Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

2. Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minority Communities

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

Point 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.

Point 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.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

I. 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. This National target was further distributed State/UT wise based on the number of BPL minority population, as made available by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. 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 2009-2010, against the physical target of assisting 3188 minority urban poor in setting up individual/group enterprises, achievement was 12880 (404.02%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 25500 minority urban poor, achievement was 30616 (120.06%). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 2901.38 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor was Rs. 1832.05 Lakhs (63.14%).
4. During the current year 2010-2011, as per the reports received from the States UTs upto 31-12-2010, against the physical target of assisting 3750 minority urban poor in setting up individual enterprises (under USEP), achievement is 4300 (114.67%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 30000 minority urban poor (under STEP-UP), achievement is 9672 (32.24%). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 3699.78 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor is Rs. 582.98 Lakhs (15.76%).

II. 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 31-12-2010, under BSUP, out of the total 477 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 26844.28 Crore, 103 projects costing Rs. 5588.05 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 20.82% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.
4. As on 31-12-2010, under IHSDP, out of the total 966 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 9711.60 Crore, 132 projects costing Rs. 1817.38 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 18.71% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

3. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors(2009) and Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 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. The revised Policy underscores the need for a legislative framework to enable street vendors to pursue a honest living without harassment from any quarter. Accordingly, a Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009 has also been drafted.

3.1 National Policy on Urban Street Vendors(2009) : Salient Features

- 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.
- Committee in each local authority. Ward Vending Committees may be constituted, if so needed.
- Office space and employees to the TVC would be provided by the local authority.
- There would be a fixed tenure of three years for the non-official members of the TVC. The appropriate Government may terminate their nomination earlier.
- The TVC would be responsible for identifying spaces for 'Restriction Free Vending Zone', 'Restricted Vending Zone', or 'No-vending Zone', assessing holding capacity of particular areas for vending, granting registration and issuing Identity card to vendors, monitoring vending activities etc.
- Every street vendor would be required to get registered with the TVC on prescribed fee. A person would be entitled for registration for one vending spot only. Registration would be renewed periodically.
- The Local Authority would frame necessary bye-laws for street vending apart from supervising and monitoring activities of the TVC. They would provide civic amenities in the vending zones. Fees/levies to be charged from street vendors would be fixed by the Local Authority in consultation with the TVC.
- It would be the responsibility of the Planning Authority to earmark adequate space for vending zones in the master plan/development plan, zonal plan, etc.
- Appropriate penalties, ranging from Rs. two hundred to Rs. five hundred, would be imposed on the vendors by the TVC for offences relating to violation of the terms and conditions of vending.

3.2 Model Bill on Street Vending: 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009- Salient features

- It would be obligatory for the appropriate Government to constitute a Town Vending

4. Projects/Schemes for the development of North Eastern States, including Sikkim under 10% Lump-sum provision earmarked for this purpose

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

2. *Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation* is concerned with the project proposals for the North Eastern States in the following identified areas:

i) Housing projects (predominantly for the urban poor)

ii) Poverty alleviation projects
iii) Slum improvement/upgradation projects

3. Accordingly, the project proposals are invited from the State Governments of North Eastern Region including Sikkim and considered in the *Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation* under the 10% lump sum provision of the Budget of the Ministry, placed separately for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim. During the year 2001-02, there was a budget provision of Rs.38 crore (Rs.19 crore under capital head and Rs.19 crore under Revenue Head). As the demand of funds for the NER projects was to be met mainly from the Capital Head only, at the RE stage, the Capital Head was increased by the Ministry of Finance to Rs. 33 crore and entire amount of **Rs.33 crore was released during the year 2001-02.**

4. During the year 2002-2003, the total funds allocated for the benefits of the projects in Northern Eastern Regions and Sikkim, were Rs.62.50 crore, out of which an amount of **Rs. 44.17 crore was released during 2002-2003.** The balance funds of Rs.18.33 crore were placed with the Non-lapsable pool maintained by the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER). The total allocated funds could not be utilized because of the non-receipt of project proposals, complete in all respect, from the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

5. During the year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.62.50 crores was provided in the budget for the

benefit of the projects in North Eastern Regions and Sikkim. (Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head and Rs.61.50 crores under Capital Head). In the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for the Grants 2003-04, Rs. 10.50 crore was diverted from the Rs. 61.50 crores, to *SJSRY* for the utilization in NER States, so the total allocation at the RE stage, under Capital Head, became Rs. 51.00 crores only. The amount of Rs.1 crore available under Revenue Head was utilized under *VAMBAY* Scheme for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Under Capital Head, total amount of **Rs. 51.00 crore was released to NBCC in 2003-2004**. Out of this Rs. 51.00 crore, *only Rs. 103.67 lakhs was released for a new project in Manipur*, and the rest of the amount was second instalment for the projects sanctioned to NBCC in earlier years.

6. During the financial year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.83.00 crores was provided in the Annual Plan, for the benefit of the projects in North Eastern Regions and Sikkim (Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head and Rs.82.00 crores under Capital Head). **Rs. 82.00 Crore was released during the year 2004-05** to BMTPC, NBCC and HPL for various new and ongoing projects.

7. During the financial year of 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores was provided in the budget for the projects /schemes in the NER including Sikkim. At the RE stage, since total Plan budget of the Ministry was reduced to Rs. 400 crore, the allocation under 10% lumpsum provision was also reduced to Rs. 40 crore. However, by then, the Ministry has already utilized **Rs. 45.06 crore during 2005-2006**.

8. During the financial year 2006-2007, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 crore** was made for this scheme and it was entirely utilized for the new/ ongoing projects. During the financial year **2007-2008**, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 Crore** was made for ongoing projects, and it was entirely utilized for the ongoing projects.

9. During the financial year 2008-2009, allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore was made for this scheme and it was entirely utilized for the one new and other ongoing projects. During the financial year **2009-2010**, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 crore** was made for this scheme and it was entirely utilized for the one new and other ongoing projects.

10. During the current year **2010-2011**, **Rs. 50.00 crore** have been allocated for this scheme and out of this **Rs. 25.89 crore** have been utilized (**as on 31.12.2010**) the new/ ongoing projects.

Projects under 10% lumpsum provision for the NER including Sikkim

Year	Funds released so far (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	3300.00
2002-2003	4416.82
2003-2004	5100.00
2004-2005	8200.00
2005-2006	4506.25
2006-2007	5000.00
2007-2008	5000.00
2008-2009	5000.00
2009-2010	5000.00
2010-2011	2589.00
TOTAL	48112.07
Total Project Sanctioned under the Scheme	- 98
Total completed projects	- 37
Ongoing projects	- 61
Total Project cost	- Rs.711.93 Crore
Total funds released	- Rs.481.12 Crore
Total committed liability	- Rs.230.81 Crore

5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Basic Services To The Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

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). BSUP is being implemented in select 65 cities (**Annexure-I**). The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-2012). Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP whereas the Ministry of UD is the nodal Ministry for Sub-Mission on UIG and UIDSSMT.

5.2 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)

5.2.1 BSUP: Salient features

- The Sub-Mission is to be implemented in 65 select cities.
- The duration of the Mission is 7 years beginning with the year 2005-06.
- 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/Parastatals agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities to prepare City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports.

5.2.2 BSUP: 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 under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

5.2.3 BSUP: 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%

5.3 INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)

5.3.1 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 is 10%.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities/towns to prepare Detailed Project Reports.

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

5.3.3 IHSDP: Funding

The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatals. For special category States, the funding

pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 90:10. The Central fund will be released as Additional Central Assistance (grant). As in the case of BSUP, signing of a tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

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%.

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.

5.6 BSUP & IHSDP: HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS BY 31.12.2010

- More than 15.40 lakhs houses sanctioned (1543747).
- More than 3.7 lakhs houses completed.
- More than 4.5 lakhs in progress.
- More than 1.8 lakhs houses have been occupied.
- 1443 projects costing more than Rs. 36555.88 crores have been approved.
- Central share of Rs. 20180.77 crores committed.
- Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 9679.85 crores released (including PMU, PIU and DPR charges).
- All Mission Cities covered under BSUP except Porbander.
- All States and UTs except small States of Goa and 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.



Inauguration cum handing over ceremony of 142 EWS houses constructed under JnNURM (BSUP) at Ariyur, Puducherry by Hon'ble Minister of HUPA & Tourism

5.7 CUMULATIVE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS (As on 31.12.2010)

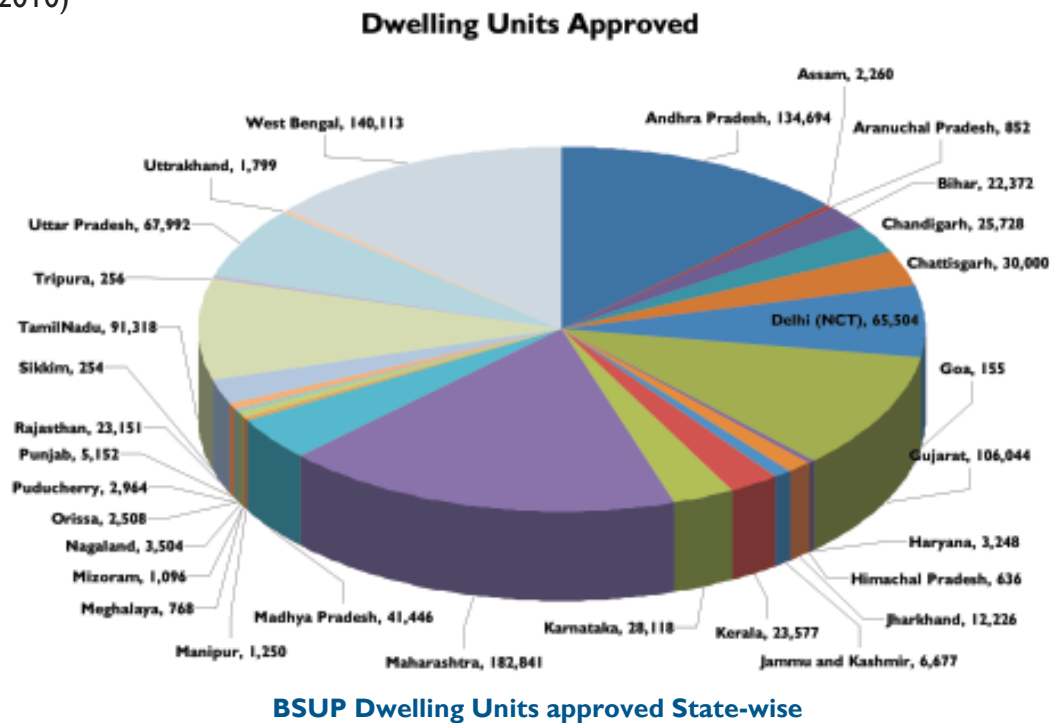
7 Year Allocation	Commitment & Release (in Crores)		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
Revised 7-Year Allocation	16356.35	6828.31	23184.66
ACA Commitment against 7-year Allocation	13566.63	6614.14	20180.77
% Commitment	82.94%	96.86%	87.04%
ACA Released (total)	6102.72	3577.13	9679.85
% Release (Release vs Commitment)	44.98%	54.08%	47.96%
No of projects approved	477	966	1443
Total project cost approved	26844.28	9711.60	36555.88
No of States/UTs covered	31	31	
No of Cities/Towns covered	64	820	884
No of DUs Approved	1028503	515244	1543747
No. of DUs in Progress	318151	137373	455524
No. of DUs Completed	264965	108416	373381
No. of DUs Occupied	116852	64796	181648

5.8 PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF BSUP & IHSDP DURING THE YEAR OF 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010):

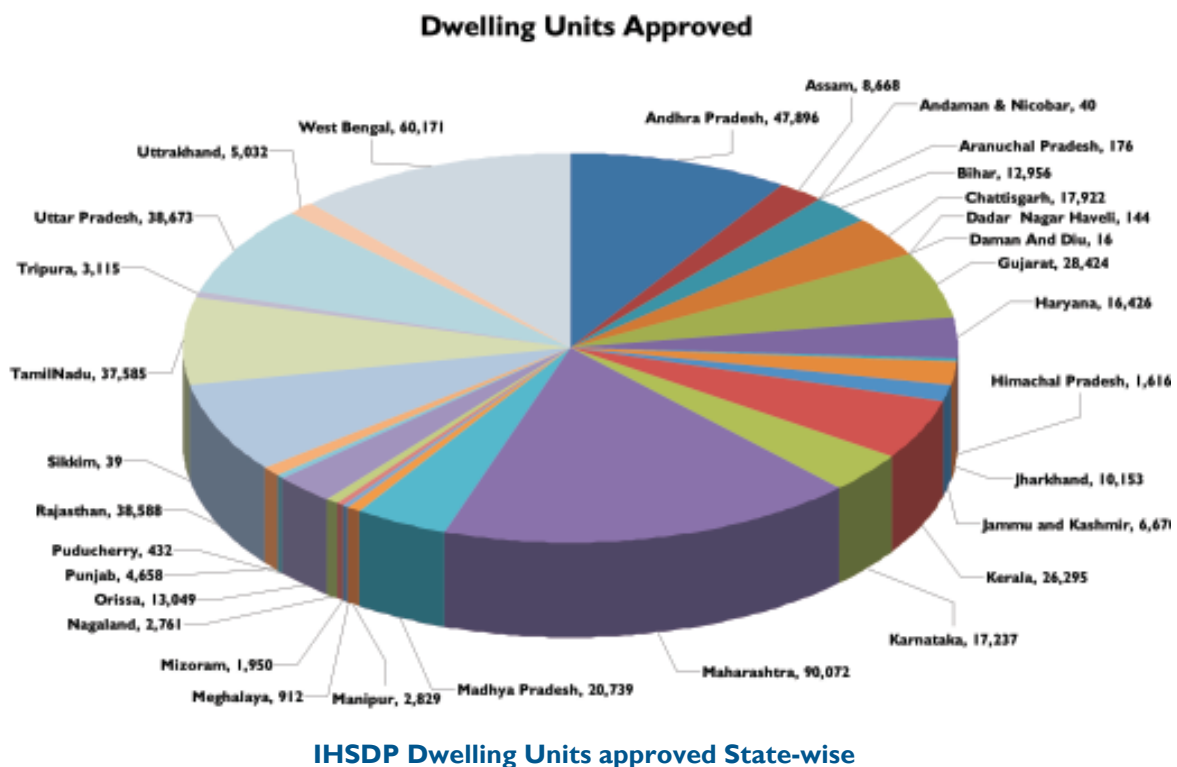
(Rs.in Crore)				
S.No.		BSUP	IHSDP	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
1.	No. of Projects Approved*	04	22	14
2.	Project Cost Approved	655.22	307.58	792.04
3.	Central Share Approved	303.1	198.12	53.96
4.	State Share Approved	354.6	109.45	-
5.	ACA Released (Total)	1014.73	215.35	-
6.	No. Dwelling Units Approved	23878	13049	19100

* Additional cost has been approved for one project, which was earlier approved for Uttar Pradesh during 2006-07.

(A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under BSUP is given below as on 31.12.2010)



(A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under IHSDP is given below as on 31.12.2010)



5.9 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
- ii) Optional reforms

List of Mandatory and Optional reforms is at

Annexure-II. National Steering Group may add additional reforms to the identified reforms.

5.10 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**
55 cities have 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**
17 States (50 Cities) have issued the policy



Dwelling Units nearing completion under JnNURM (BSUP) at Ajmer-Pushkar, Rajasthan



Completed Dwelling Units under JnNURM (BSUP) at Vadodra, Gujarat

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

5.11 HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE

The High Level Committee under the Sub-Mission on BSUP of the JNNURM was constituted on 4/9th May, 2006 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Tourism (HUPA & T). This Committee has the following modified terms of reference:

The High Level Committee will provide a participation platform for discussions relating to

implementation of Sub-Mission on BSUP of JNNURM and IHSDP, particularly for convergence with other Social Sector programmes. The High Level Committee will vet the proposals/DPRs received from State Government/implementing agencies from the point of view of conformity to the seven point charter under BSUP and IHSDP viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.

During the year 2011-11, 5th meeting of the High Level Committee was held on 21.7.2010 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for HUPA&T.

5.12 NATIONAL STEERING GROUP

As per revised JNNURM Guidelines, to steer the Mission objectives, National Steering Group has been constituted with the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development and Co-Chairpersonship of Minister of HUPA & T. This Group may consider addition or deletion of cities/towns under the

Mission shall, whoever, remain around the same.

6th meeting of National Steering Group was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Urban Development Minister and Co-chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for HUPA & T.

5.13 SOME KEY INITIATIVES:

5.13.1 Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership

The Government has launched new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/ parastatals/ Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. Detailed Guidelines have been issued in this regard. 14 projects with total project cost of ' 792.04 Crore were approved for construction of 19,100 dwelling units under Affordable Housing in Partnership for the States of Uttar Pradesh (10 projects) and Chhattisgarh (4 projects).

5.13.2 Social Audit

It has also been decided to establish an independent social audit and public accountability of JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) along with a Manual on Social Audit 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. A Manual has been prepared and circulated. Proposals are invited from National Network of Resource Centres (NNRCs) in collaboration of reputed Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for conducting Social Audit Pilots of BSUP and IHSDP Projects.

5.13.3 Central TPIM

The Ministry has appointed 2 agencies as Central TPIM agencies for undertaking TPIM exercises on a sample basis to independently 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.

5.13.4 Enhancement of allocation by Planning Commission

Planning Commission has enhanced the allocation by Rs. 5043 crore (BSUP - Rs. 2682 crore and IHSDP - Rs. 2361 crore).

Revision of Ceiling Cost of Dwelling Unit under IHSDP Ceiling Cost of a dwelling unit provided under the IHSDP was revised with the approval of the Cabinet from Rs. 80,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- w.e.f. 01-04-2008.

5.13.5 Advisory to all States for occupancy of Dwelling Units constructed under BSUP and IHSDP

The Ministry has also recently issued advisory to all States for drawing an action plan and set clear milestones for occupancy of the houses constructed under BSUP and IHSDP as early as possible.

5.13.6 Model Legal Framework

The Model legal framework for assigning property rights to slum dwellers is being prepared in consultation with States, Experts as well as the National law School, Bangalore.

ANNEXURE-I

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

Sl.No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
a) 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
b) 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)
c) 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.
- Rationalisation 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.



**Completed and allotted housing cluster under JnNURM (IHSDP) at
Karimadon Colony, Kerala**

6. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

In pursuance of the address of the President of India, to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and the Prime Minister on Independence Day, in which the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" was announced, this Ministry began the process of formulation of a new Scheme - Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

The Scheme 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 parameters of the Scheme have been drafted after extensive consultation with Experts, Civil Society Representatives, Members of Technical Advisory Group, City Commissioners, State Secretaries, Central Ministries and Departments etc. The draft scheme was also critically appraised by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sh. Deepak Parekh.

6.1 Rationale for the Scheme

As per Planning Commission estimates using NSSO 61st Round Data, an estimated 26% of urban population of the country (810 lakh in 2004-05) still subsists on incomes that are below the poverty line. Eighty percent of their meagre earnings go towards food and energy, leaving very little for meeting the costs of living in an increasingly

monetized society. The majority of them live in slums and squatter settlements (estimated at 75.2 million in 2001), in inhuman conditions that deny them dignity, shelter, security, and the right to basic civic amenities or social services, in an environment in which crime, ill-health and disease frequently raise demands that draw them deeper into vulnerability and poverty; to which they are condemned by the failures of the current master planning system that provides little space for the poor for housing and livelihoods. That about a quarter of the country's urban population lives in notified and non-notified slums – higher in the metros, as high as 54% in Mumbai and 46% in Faridabad, 45% in Aligarh, 44% in Meerut (2001 Slum Census data) - is an indication of the iniquitous and exclusionary urban planning system, urban land management practices and land legislation that have not been able to adapt themselves to the pace or profile of indigenous urban growth; or to create space within the formal system of planned living and working spaces to accommodate the informal working classes. As urbanization grows, and the projected share of urban households rises in the next two decades from the current 28% to 50% of the country's population, we may expect that slums will grow, seriously crippling the productive capacities of a growing number of people by the denial of basic services, shelter and security, increasing inequity and retarding the GDP potential of urban areas.

To address these shortages – Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, a major flagship programme was started by the Government in December 2005. Two of its components, namely Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) targeting 65 Mission cities and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) focusing on small and medium towns aim at holistic development of slums. The Mission seeks to improve the living condition of slum-dwellers and

the urban poor by enabling the construction of 15 lakh dwelling units with basic amenities.

As components of JNNURM, the BSUP and IHSDP have so far achieved a modest success with the overarching aims of focusing State attention on the problems of inequity in urban areas, and drawing budgetary resources to the welfare of the urban poor. What JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) has not been able to do is to break the deep-seated bias against conferment of legal property rights to the urban poor. While some States are indeed willing to and have given legal title to property to the slum households, the larger numbers are still guided by the suspicion that conferment of title will enable the slum dweller to sell the property and create a fresh encroachment. It is in this regard that the Government announcements propose a policy change.

6.2 Present status of the scheme

The proposal of the scheme has been submitted for consideration of the Cabinet Committee on

Economic Affairs on 10.2.2011.

6.3 Slum-free City Planning under RAY

In the mean time, the preparatory phase of RAY has already commenced from March 2010 and the States are being assisted to draw up their Slum-free Plans of Action to proceed towards the goal of Slum-free Cities/States in a systematic and time bound manner. Detailed Guidelines under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme have been issued and the states are being provided technical and financial assistance to prepare Slum Free City Plans. This scheme comprises all the preparatory activities such as slum survey, GIS Mapping of Slums and development of Slum free City and Slum Free State Plans with active involvement of experts having expertise in the areas of GIS, MIS, and Planning etc. Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs. 60 Crore has been released to 20 States for preparing Slum free City Plans. The Ministry has issued guidelines on Slum Survey & MIS, GIS Mapping, and GIS-MIS integration to assist the States in undertaking the preparatory activities.



Single storied house constructed under JnNURM (IHSDP) in Pallavarayan Patti, Melur Municipality, Tamilnadu

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

7.1 MADHYA PRADESH URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (MPUSP)

The Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor (MPUSP) project has received DFID assistance of £41 million for implementing urban reforms and infrastructure upgradation in slums in 14 ULBs across Madhya Pradesh. The MPUSP programme aims at enhancing capacity and strengthening institutional systems of the state to deliver sustainable access to quality services for the urban poor. This will support the overall goal of sustainable urban poverty reduction and economic growth in Madhya Pradesh in line with the objectives of JNNURM and now, RAY.

Duration of the Project

From 1st September 2006 to 31st December 2012.

Cost of the Project

Under this project, DFID has committed funding of £41 million.

Coverage

Bhopal, Burhanpur, Dewas, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Katni, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Singrauli, Ujjain,

7.2 KOLKATA URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (KUSP) PROJECT

KUSP is a £102 million programme targeting the improvement of the lives of the urban poor in all 41 ULBs of the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) with the overall goal of reducing urban poverty in West Bengal. The project supports the provision of infrastructure in slums and fills critical infrastructure gaps at the town level. The main outputs of the programme include improving urban planning and governance, strengthening access to basic services for the urban poor and promoting local economic growth.

In particular, the project is aimed at supporting processes of economic visioning and planning involving the formal and informal business sectors and also capacity building of municipalities and state level agencies.

Cost of the Project

Under this project, DFID has committed funding of £102 million.

Duration of the project

From 14th January 2004 to 31st March 2011.

7.3 SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR PROJECT AT THE CENTRE URBAN REFORMS (SPUR), BIHAR:

Initiated in mid-2010, the Bihar SPUR Project focuses on the key areas of urban governance and planning, financial management, resource mobilization and procurement, municipal infrastructure, local economic development and social development, poverty alleviation and livelihoods. Towards this end, SPUR covers 28 towns in Bihar and in particular seeks to support the implementation of centrally-assisted schemes of JNNURM, SJSRY and RAY.

In the past months of its existence, SPUR has assisted the state in the establishment of the Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development corporation, repositioned the Bihar Urban Development Agency into an Economic Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation Mission, strengthened the Directorate of Municipal Administration and is supporting the establishment of a resource centre for the urban sector with support from JNNURM and RAY.

Duration of the project:

From March 2010 to March 2016.

7.4 GOI-DFID PROJECT, SUPPORT TO NATIONAL POLICIES FOR URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION:

In the context of economic growth accompanied by on-going urbanisation, this project seeks to support the Government of India's (GoI) response to the challenge of increasing urban poverty coupled by the inadequate capacity of local bodies to deal with urban poverty. The basic objective of the project is a sustained reduction in urban poverty by a more effective implementation of national programmes for housing and urban poverty alleviation, such as, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Inter alia, the project will promote institutional coordination between the ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, create a network of resource centres for pro-poor governance learning from national and international experiences, support the augmentation of capacities in 20 cities to effectively implement pro-poor reforms and programmes and finally the establishment of a Policy and Programme Support Unit (PPSU) in Mo/ HUPA to develop and disseminate policy on urban poverty reduction and pro-poor governance.

Duration of the project:

From March 2010 to March 2015

Funding under the project:

DFID has committed a funding of £14.5 million for this purpose.

8. 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.

8.1 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:-

(I) GARIBI HATAO (POVERTY ERADICATION) - SJSRY URBAN AREAS

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Central funds released and Physical Targets / Achievements during 2010 – 11 may be seen at Annexure 'A'.

(II) SUBKE LIYE AAWAS (HOUSING FOR ALL) - EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. The Point Subke 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 2010- 11 under this point for BSUP and IHSDP- components of JNNURM may be seen at Annexure 'B'.

(III) BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS) - Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation, Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of 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 may be seen at Annexure 'C'.



Occupied houses under JnNURM (BSUP) in Sector 38 (west) at Chandigarh

ANNEXURE 'A'

**CENTRAL FUNDS RELEASED & PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS
DURING 2010-11 (as on 31st December, 2010)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total SJSRY Allocation in 2010-11 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central funds released in 2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs) (upto 31/12/10)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprise (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises (UWSP) UWSP		No. of beneficiaries assisted through revolving funds for T&CS under		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of Man-days of work generated under UWEP (in lakh)	Last Report Received
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3790.43	1895.22	1900	3266	1900	0	3800	15230	15200	1680	0.06	Sep,10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	201.79	100.90	3	0	3	0	6	0	22	0	0.00	Sep,10
3	Assam	2869.96	2869.96	40	164	40	0	80	0	317	205	16.15	Sep,10
4	Bihar	2001.40	0.00	1003	0	1003	0	2006	0	8026	17134	0.00	June,10
5	Chhattisgarh	1201.95	1201.95	602	184	602	305	1204	1133	4820	398	0.17	Sep,10
6	Goa	101.24	0.00	51		51		102		406			
7	Gujarat	1678.53	839.27	841	3316	841	35	1682	91	6731	6420	0.06	June,10
8	Haryana	654.37	654.37	328	497	328	250	656	502	2624	2078	0.08	Sep,10
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	25.00	7		7		14		54			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.21	42.84	68		68		136		542			
11	Jharkhand	814.88	0.00	408		408		816		3268			
12	Karnataka	3940.45	3940.45	1975		1975		3950		15801			
13	Kerala	1059.96	0.00	531		531		1062		4250			
14	Madhya Pradesh	4570.13	4570.13	2291	3564	2291	212	4582	758	18326	26290	1.03	Sep,10
15	Maharashtra	9028.52	9028.52	4527	745	4527	2699	9054	11596	36203	783	1.36	Sep,10
16	Manipur	448.43	224.22	6	8	6	0	12		50	96	0.00	Sep,10
17	Meghalaya	358.74	0.00	5		5		10		40			
18	Mizoram	358.74	179.37	5		5		10		40			
19	Nagaland	269.06	134.53	4	130	4	196	8	975	30	154	0.09	Dec,10
20	Orissa	1650.75	825.38	827	1479	827	961	1654	3634	6620	1731	0.56	Sep,10
21	Punjab	401.27	0.00	201		201		402		1609			Sep,10
22	Rajasthan	2932.96	1466.48	1470	596	1470	13	2940		11761	972	0.39	June,10
23	Sikkim	44.84	0.00	1		1		2		5			
24	Tamil Nadu	4267.63	4267.63	2139	3925	2139	4660	4278	8682	17113	2330	14.45	Sep,10
25	Tripura	448.43	224.25	6	209	6	20	12	3	50	1586	31.16	Sep,10
26	Uttarakhand	546.34	546.34	274	258	274	10	548	340	2191	695	0.41	Sep,10
27	Uttar Pradesh	7224.67	7224.67	3621	812	3621	62	7242	181	28971	10754	1.49	June,10
28	West Bengal	2169.31	2169.31	1087	1800	1087	220	2174	373	8699	2989	0.00	Sep,10
29	A & N Islands	37.50	0.00	10		10		20		79			
30	Chandigarh	78.52	39.26	21		21		42		166			
31	D & N Haveli	17.58	8.79	5		5		10		37			
32	Daman & Diu	16.41	0.00	4		4		8		35			
33	Delhi	200.00	0.00	690	80	690		1380		5520	109		Sep,10
34	Puducherry	50.00	25.00	49	57	49	58	98	0	394	0	0.04	June,10
	TOTAL	53620.00	42503.84	25000	21090	25000	9701	50000	43498	200000	76404	67.50	

Source: UPA, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

ANNEXURE 'B'

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER BSUP-IHSDP FOR 2010-11

S. No.	Name of The State	Dwelling Units Target			Dwelling Units Completed-Achievement (till 1.12.10)		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	20000	4000	24000	15120	1940	17060
2	Assam	0	500	500	0	309	309
3	Aranuchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	2000	2000	0	1450	1450
6	Chandigarh(UT)	2500	0	2500	1600	0	1600
7	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	3000	0	3000	1760	0	1760
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	25000	2000	27000	12850	1713	14563
13	Haryana	700	1400	2100	50	1063	1113
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kerala	4000	4000	8000	2808	2967	5775
18	Karnataka	5000	4000	9000	3335	2639	5974
19	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra	5000	2500	7500	2247	1287	3534
21	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000	3000	1475	64	1539
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	200	100	300	135	100	235
25	Nagaland	1000	500	1500	720	480	1200
26	Orissa	800	700	1500	589	985	1574
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	200	2000	2200	160	1495	1655
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	TamilNadu	8000	12000	20000	5454	8682	14136
32	Tripura	0	500	500	0	317	317
33	Uttar Pradesh	2500	700	3200	1074	416	1490
34	Uttranchal	100	100	200	49	23	72
35	West Bengal	20000	12000	32000	13531	8426	21957
	Grand Total	100000	50000	150000	62957	34356	97313

Source: JNNURM Dte., M/o HUPA

ANNEXURE 'C'

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT NO. OF URBAN POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED UNDER 7-POINT CHARTER FOR 2010-11

S.No.	Name of The State	Target			Achievement (till 1.12.10)		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	25000	6000	31000	18900	2910	21810
2	Assam	0	750	750	0	463.5	464
3	Aranuchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	3000	3000	0	2175	2175
6	Chandigarh(UT)	3125	0	3125	2000	0	2000
7	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	3750	0	3750	2200	0	2200
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	31250	3000	34250	16063	2569.5	18632
13	Haryana	875	2100	2975	63	1594.5	1657
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kerala	5000	6000	11000	3510	4450.5	7961
18	Karnataka	6250	6000	12250	4169	3958.5	8127
19	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra	6250	3750	10000	2809	1930.5	4739
21	Madhya Pradesh	2500	1500	4000	1844	96	1940
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	250	150	400	169	150	319
25	Nagaland	1250	750	2000	900	720	1620
26	Orissa	1000	1050	2050	736	1477.5	2214
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	250	3000	3250	200	2242.5	2443
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	TamilNadu	10000	18000	28000	6818	13023	19841
32	Tripura	0	750	750	0	475.5	476
33	Uttar Pradesh	3125	1050	4175	1343	624	1967
34	Uttranchal	125	150	275	61	34.5	96
35	West Bengal	25000	18000	43000	16914	12639	29553
	Grand Total	125000	75000	200000	78696	51534	130230

Source: JNNURM Dte., M/o HUPA

9. Follow Up on National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007

The Policy along with tabulated statement indicating the various actionable points under the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy: 2007 have been widely circulated among the various Central Ministries, State Governments, UT Administrations, business chambers, associations of real estate developers and other stake holders. The Policy and the actionable points have been put on the web-site of the Ministry : www.mhupa.gov.in.

9.1 High Level Monitoring Committee

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 provides that a High Level Monitoring Committee at the Central Government level would be set up

to periodically review the implementation of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 and make amendments/modifications considered necessary. Accordingly, vide orders dated 21.10.2008, a High Level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister with the implementation of NUHHP:2007. The first meeting of the High Level Monitoring Committee has been held on 19.07.2010. In follow up to the decisions taken by the Committee, four consultations have been organized by the Ministry to discuss the preparation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and State Level Action Plans as detailed below:

9.2 Details of the four regional consultations organized by four identified institutes

S. No.	Place for Regional Consultation	Date	States covered	Identified Institute	Chaired by
1.	Bengaluru	15.11.2010	Pondicherry, Karnatka, Orissa Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)	Joint Secretary (Housing)
2.	Gurgaon	20.11.2010	Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA)	Secretary (HUPA)
3.	Kolkata	23.11.2010	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	Institute of Social Sciences (ISS)	Joint Secretary (Housing)
4.	New Delhi	08.12.2010	Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, and Bihar.	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)	Secretary (HUPA)

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

10.1.1 Background

“Affordable Housing for All” is an important policy agenda of the Government of India. The Government of India has sought to create an enabling and a supportive environment for expanding credit flow to the housing sector and increasing home ownership in the country. Various policy pronouncements have reinforced the primacy of the housing sector and the need to provide shelter opportunities to everyone.

As per the Technical Group set up by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India. In year 2007, the estimated urban housing shortage was 24.7 million units. Of this shortage, 99% is related to EWS and LIG segments.

In the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 a demand driven approach, ranging from subsidy based housing schemes to cost recovery-cum-subsidy schemes for housing through a proactive financial policy including micro-finance and related self-help group programmes, has been advocated. The policy seeks to devise innovative housing finance schemes for targeting the two segments – EWS & LIG with suitable support from Central and State Governments to increase flow of finance for catering to housing needs of these segments.

The Government has approved an Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP). The interest subsidy scheme will also seek to supplement the efforts of the Government through the JNNURM to comprehensively address the housing shortage. The interest subsidy on housing loans for the urban poor will enhance affordability besides

leveraging funds from the market for lower segments. Under this scheme, a subsidy of 5 per cent per annum will be given for loans of Rs 100,000/- taken during the 11th Plan. The loan repayment period would be 15-20 years.

10.1.2 Salient Features of the Scheme

The Scheme will leverage flow of institutional finance for the EWS and LIG segment households and result in creation of additional housing stock of 3.10 lakh houses for EWS/LIG segments over the next 3 years (2009-12) out of which 2.13 lakh dwelling units are targeted for EWS housing and 0.97 lakh for LIG housing. Households with monthly income of upto Rs 3,300 (now revised Rs. 5000/-) are classified as EWS while those with monthly income between Rs 3,301 and Rs 7,300 (now Revised between Rs. 5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-) are termed LIG.

The key objective of the Scheme is to enable EWS and LIG households to avail affordable housing loans for purchase of house/construction of new house.

Loan will be available for construction of new houses. Loan repayment periods will be permissible generally ranging from 15-20 years. The subsidy will be 5% p.a. for EWS and LIG, admissible for a maximum loan amount of Rs. 1 lakh over the full period of the loan.

Beneficiary borrowers may choose fixed or floating rates (the consequences clearly explained to the borrowers by PLIs). An additional 1% p.a. maximum will be 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 be accepted as primary

security. However, there would be no collateral security/third party guarantee for loans upto and inclusive of Rs. 1 lakh excluding group guarantee. No levy of prepayment charges would be permitted.

Banks/HFCs can also involve NGOs for lending to their group members without involving MFIs, to whom they can pay a small service fee for services rendered in terms of organisations and follow-up, the percentage to be determined by the Steering Committee.

The Net Present Value (NPV) subsidy will be given to the lenders on upfront and quarterly basis. The NPV subsidy given to the lender will be deducted from the principal loan amount of the borrower, who will then have to pay interest to the Housing Finance Institution (HFI) at an agreed document rate for the whole duration of the loan. The advantages of this method is as under:

The interest subsidy directly accrues to the benefit of the borrower upfront reducing his principal outstanding amount.

The EMI for any beneficiary type is lower than in a situation where the interest subsidy is disbursed through the loan period quarterly.

The transactional complexity of administering and accounting of provision of subsidy disbursement through quarterly loan periods as well as cost involved for the PLIs claiming subsidy periodically and National Housing Bank (NHB) / HUDCO on behalf of Government of India effecting payments, is reduced.

The beneficial impact of this upfront subsidy on the acceptability of borrowers should be higher than in the case of periodical subsidy payment.

The lenders prefer the upfront adjustment mechanism not only for reasons of administrative convenience but also for facilitating credit risk evaluation. This is because the borrower's equity

in the house goes up or the loan to value ratio comes down. This should also facilitate greater coverage of borrowers.

The Scheme will close in 2012, the last year of the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007 -12). However, the loans extended in the last year will also have repayment period upto 20 years.

Under the scheme, preference (subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments) will be given to Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Minorities, Person with disabilities and women beneficiaries in accordance with their proportion in the total population of city/urban agglomerate during the 2001 census.

NHB and HUDCO, as intermediary financial institutions, would be responsible for administering the subsidy to the eligible institutions and submitting utilization certificates from the PLI's.

Achievements as on 31.12.2010 under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) :

The Ministry has been following the matter regularly with all the States and the steering committee of ISHUP has liberalized the guidelines to further popularize the scheme, namely:-

- All loans extended by the banks w.e.f. 26.12.08 are eligible for claiming the NPV of Interest Subsidy under the Scheme.
- The income ceilings have been revised to upto Rs.5000/- for EWS and Rs.5001/- to Rs.10,000/- for LIG households. Necessary amendments in MoU were made enabling recovery against NPA to be shared on pro rata basis between the GoI & Banks.
- Inclusion of RRBs & Private sector Banks for the implementation of the ISHUP Scheme.
- Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been approved

- to avail of the scheme.
- For the speedy implementation of the Scheme the Steering Committee in its 4th Meeting has approved that Public Sector Banks can undertake Income certification of beneficiaries subject to audit by CNAs.
- Facilitation fee of Rs. 100/- per approved application under the Scheme can be extended to MFIs/CBOs/NGOs. Recently in the 5th meeting of Steering Committee of ISHUP, this facilitation fee has been raised to Rs. 250/- per approved application of the scheme.

1. Apart from the initiatives to simplify the guidelines and implementation of the scheme, the Ministry has also taken steps to disseminate information about the scheme and regular review of scheme. During the current Financial Year, a meeting was held with the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) conveners on 08.06.2010. The scheme was also reviewed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the recent meeting with Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Financial Institutions (FIs) held on 14.08.2010. A review meeting of ISHUP under Secretary (HUPA) was organized by the Ministry on 17.08.2010 with the secretaries of states and CMDs of banks to sensitize the implementation of the scheme.

2. As result of persuasion of the Ministry, State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings have already been held in 15 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jharkhand, Pudducherry, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The Ministry has also held meeting with all major state governments namely Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jammu & Kashmir to bring them on board/ review the progress.

3. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Kerala cumulatively had assigned a total target of 6,29,121 beneficiaries at the inception of 2010-11. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have initiated simplified system and processes for filing the applications and processing, Government of Andhra Pradesh which had initially indicted a target of 2.32 lakh houses, has not generated targetted number of claims. In case of Rajasthan the result of recently announced policy is yet to materialize. In rest of the States, the progress is very slow.

4. Till 31st December, 2010 cumulatively **3865** beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme incurring cumulative expenditure of Rs. **2.69** crores.

5. The progress of the Scheme has been reviewed through meetings with Principal Secretaries and other stakeholders including bankers in various States. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have put the system in place by facilitating easy mortgage and plan approval procedures for takeoff of scheme.

10.2 SENSITISATION THROUGH CELEBRATION OF WORLD HABITAT DAY

1. The Ministry has been sensitizing the various stake holders through various events and by providing a platform for mutual interaction and learning.

2. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation organized World Habitat Day 2010 celebrations at India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi on 4th October, 2010 to commemorate the Day. UNHABITAT decided the theme Better City, Better Life for World Habitat Day 2010 to highlight the collective vision of a sustainable urban world that harnesses potential and possibilities, mitigates inequalities and disparities and provides

homes for people of all cultures and ages, both rich and poor.

3. Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism, was the Chief Guest and delivered the World Habitat Day address on the occasion. She highlighted the need for credit enhancement through appropriate fiscal, legal and institutional mechanism, including intermediation of public and private housing agencies to ensure the flow of capital to realize the vision of 'Slum Free India'. She invited all the stakeholders to join hands for taking forward the global vision of 'Better City, Better Life' and improve quality of the life of all citizens of urban India in an inclusive and participatory manner.

4. The event was attended by diplomats of various countries, representatives from various UN bodies, officers from Central/State Governments dealing with Housing and Human Settlement matters, NGOs, and other Dignitaries.

5. In mark the event, organizations of repute in urban management and planning would be organizing seminars as detailed below.

i) **School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)**

Workshop on 'Inclusive Urban Planning' to be organized at School of Planning & Architecture(SPA) on 29th October,2010.

ii) **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**

Half Day Workshop on Municipal Governance, Urban Infrastructure and Civic Services on 21st October,2010.

iii) **Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)**

Seminar on 'Inclusive Cities" 19th October,2010 at IHC, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

iv) **Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)**

conclave in consultation with TERI on "Preparing for an Urban Future: Resilience Sustainability and Leadership" on 1st November, 2010 at IHC, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

6. HUDCO, BMTPC and NHB also held essay writing and drawing and painting competitions in schools for the differently abled as part of the activities to create awareness of the theme "Better City, Better Life".

11. Draft Model Real Estate (Regulation Of Development) Act 200__

1. The National Conference of Ministers dealing with Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration held on 20.01.2009 in New Delhi, inter alia resolved that Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation may prepare a model (Real Estate Regulation Bill), which includes the issue of land evaluation systems and mechanism for use of State Governments, to bring in adequate controls on urban development.

and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other; Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200_. The draft Model Act has been divided in seven Chapters and includes six schedules as under:-
2. This Ministry in pursuance of the resolution constituted a Committee on 19.2.2009 under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) to give a final shape to the Draft Model Bill for Regulating the Real Estate. The Committee has representation from MOUD, TCPO, ITPI, Council of Architecture, NAREDCO, CREDAI and NIPFP.

CHAPTER I	Preliminary
CHAPTER II	Regulation of Development and Management of Colonies and Promotion of Construction, Sale, Transfer and Management of Residential Buildings, Apartments and Other Similar Properties
CHAPTER III	Role of Promoter
CHAPTER IV	Real Estate Management & Regulatory Authority
CHAPTER V	Appellate Tribunal
CHAPTER VI	Offences & Prosecution
CHAPTER VII	Miscellaneous
SCHEDULE-I	Promoter's responsibility to make available all documents and information
SCHEDULE-II	Form of the Agreement and accompanying documents
SCHEDULE-III	Promoter's responsibility to take measures for protection and safety of property
SCHEDULE-IV	Promoter's responsibility regarding the account of sums taken from or on behalf of the allottees
3. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 16.6.09. It was decided in the meeting that Ministry will hold wide ranging consultation on the draft bill and suggestions/comments from the participants were invited. It was felt that the legislation will be helpful in the healthy growth of the real estate sector and at the same time check the activities of the unscrupulous persons who exploit the buyers. It was further felt that builders/developers need to share greater information with the public and consumers, so that everybody takes a considered decision in the light of available information.
4. Hon'ble M(HUPA) unveiled the 100 days agenda of the Ministry on 30.6.2009 which included that a dialogue will be initiated with all stakeholders to prepare model bill for regulating the real estate sector.
5. Accordingly, in order to promote planned

SCHEDULE-V Promoter's responsibility to prepare and maintain a list of plots and apartments with their numbers, the names and addresses of the persons

SCHEDULE-VI Promoter's responsibility to form association of apartment owners

6. The draft bill seeks to establish a Regulatory Authority and an Appellate Tribunal to regulate, control and promote planned and healthy development and construction, sale, transfer and management of colonies, residential buildings, apartments and other similar properties, and to host and maintain a website containing all project details, with a view to protecting, on the one hand the public interest in relation to the conduct and integrity of promoters and other persons engaged in the development of such colonies and to facilitating on the other the smooth and speedy construction and maintenance of such colonies, residential buildings, apartments and properties and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

7. The bill provides for compulsory registration with the Regulatory Authority for development of land into a Colony of plots or construction of a building or conversion of any existing building or part thereof into apartments, for the purpose of marketing all or some of the apartments, except when the area of land proposed to be developed into a colony does not exceed one thousand square meters or the number of apartments proposed to be constructed does not exceed four.

8. The bill also provides that no promoter shall issue or publish an advertisement or prospectus, offering for sale any plot, building or apartment, or inviting persons who intend to take such plots, buildings or apartments to make advances or deposits without registering with the Regulatory Authority and without first filing a copy of the

advertisement or prospectus in the office of the Regulatory Authority.

9. The bill also has provisions for
- a. Responsibility of the Promoter to enter all record or details on the website of the Regulator;
 - b. Responsibility of promoters regarding veracity of the advertisement or prospectus;
 - c. No deposit or advance to be taken by promoter without first entering into an agreement of sale;
 - d. Responsibility of Promoter to take measure for protection and safety of property;
 - e. Responsibility of the Promoter regarding the account of sums taken from or on behalf of the allottees;
 - f. Responsibility of the promoter to the allottees during project period etc.

10. The draft bill was put in public domain through website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>) in August, 2009. Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers.

11. Responses poured in from real estate associations, real estate developers, consumers and State Governments; and continued to be received well after the last date of 06.11.2009. More than 350 comments were received.

12. As the second step of this exercise, after analyzing each comment, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation discussed the comments received and the issues raised with representatives of some of the State Governments in a meeting held in March, 2010.

13. A series of Workshops were held on 16th, 17th, 22nd and 23rd April, 2010 with the representatives of the State Governments in order to prepare the second draft with the participation of urban development and urban law experts from some of the states. The Workshops proceeded clause-wise taking into account the comments received in the Ministry.

14. The second draft was placed before a wider group of states, developers and experts in another round of consultations held on 11th June, 2010 before being finalized. The revised draft was again considered in a meeting taken by Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 10.8.2010. However, through different consultations, the basic structure of the earlier model bill has undergone substantial changes.

15. The Ministry had accordingly referred the matter to Ministry of Law & Justice to advice as to whether it would be appropriate to legislate in the matter by the Union Government or otherwise.

16. Ministry of Law & Justice has opined “It appears that the ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are state subjects. However, transfer of property, registration, contract and criminal law are in the Concurrent List and under the Concurrent jurisdiction. But certain subjects of the proposed Bill like construction, management of colonies, townships, buildings and other similar properties, are not falling under the entries mentioned in List I and List III. Therefore, such subjects are outside the legislation powers of the Union Parliament.”

17. The matter is further being examined in the Ministry in the light of advice given by Ministry of Law & Justice.

12. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme

12.1 Background of ILCS:

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

ILCS Scheme was initially started in 1980-81 through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme was transferred in 1989-90 to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and from 2003-04 onwards to Ministry of UEPA/HUPA. The scheme has helped in constructing/converting over 28 lakh latrines to liberate over 60952 scavengers so far.

While implementing the ILCS Scheme, it was observed that the Scheme did not perform well due to various reasons. To make the Scheme more attractive and implementable the Guidelines have been revised w.e.f. 17th January 2008.

12.2 Salient features:

The Salient features of the revised guidelines of the Scheme are as follows:

- (i) The objective of the Scheme is to convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructures and appropriate variations to suit local conditions (area specific latrines) and construct new latrines where EWS Household have no latrines.
- (ii) The scheme is on ‘All Town’ coverage basis irrespective of the population criteria. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only.
- (iii) Targets are fixed initially in the ratio of 75%

for conversion of dry latrines with reference to 6 lacs dry latrines reported by the States so far and 25% for provision of pour flush latrines to beneficiaries having no latrines.

- (iv) The scheme is funded in the following manner:-

Central Subsidy	75%,
State Subsidy	15% and
beneficiary share	10%.
- (v) The upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult / hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each two pit pour flush latrine. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only and does not entail a loan component. The scheme will be implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation directly.
- (vi) The States should select NGOs having adequate experience in this field who will be funded to a maximum extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Centre and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation.
- (vii) 1% of total central allocation is retained by the Ministry every year, to be utilized for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC components.

12.3 Cumulative Programme Status Under the earlier ILCS Scheme:

Till 31st March 2010 the total number of schemes sanctioned under the previous ILCS programme through HUDCO is 873 covering 2093 towns in

23 States/UTs. The cumulative project cost of the scheme is Rs.236834.16 lakhs for conversion & construction of 5020074 units. The cumulative subsidy released as on 31.12.2009 is Rs. 35951.30 lakhs. As per the progress reported by the State nodal agencies, 2881862 units have been completed. The total number of 60952 scavengers have been liberated through implementation of ILCS schemes and 911 towns have been declared as scavenger-free.

12.4 Progress under the Revised Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

At the time of revision of revision of guidelines of the scheme the State of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh together indicated 6 lakh dry latrines. Later the State of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu Kashmir have stated that they have no dry latrines in their States. These figures changed during implementation after the house to house survey of all municipal areas for identification. Presently, State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have reported existence of dry latrine and funds have eventually been sought to eliminate existence of dry latrines are as follows:

S. No.	State	Original Estimate	Actual Number of Dry Latrines on Survey
1.	Assam	60341	Nil
2.	Bihar	200230	931
3.	Uttar Pradesh	270911	238253
4.	Uttarakhand	Under Survey	1613
5.	Karnataka	Under Survey	Nil
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	63927	Nil
	Total	5,96,016	2,40,797

Presently, only states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar have to declare themselves dry latrine free. The revised ILCS Scheme envisages conversion of all existing dry latrines within a period of three years (2007-2010). In the video conference held

on 28.09.2010, with the representative of States of Bihar, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, these states have assured that the conversion task will be completed by 31st December 2010 and they would be able to declare themselves dry latrine free.

The number of proposals sanctioned under the revised guidelines of ILCS as on 31.12.2010 is given below:

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of units for conversion	No. of units for Construction	Total units sanctioned
1	Bihar	3545	8586	12131
2	Jammu & Kashmir	5624	273	5897
3	Manipur	0	7117	7117
4	Maharashtra	0	12237	12237
5	Nagaland	499	4981	5480
6	Uttar Pradesh	238253	0	238253
7	Uttarakhand	1613	0	1613
8	West Bengal	0	6798	6798
9	Kerala	0	1675	1675
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	7423	7423
11	Tripura	2429	569	2998
	Total	251963	49659	301622

12.5 Financial Progress during 2010-11 as on 31.12.2010

There was a budget provision of Rs 71.00 crores for the financial year 2010-11 under the Scheme. An amount of Rs.68.09 crore has been released so far to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.. Under the revised guidelines of ILCS scheme 1% of the total Budget Estimates is earmarked for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC Component. In the financial year 2010-11 Rs1.00 crore was earmarked for IEC component and an amount of Rs.8.77 lakh has been released to the Institute of Social Sciences, Kolkata for conducting third party inspection of the projects sanctioned under the ILCS scheme.



Inauguration of 64 Dwelling Units at Laggere(Phase-I), Bangalore, Karnataka constructed under JNNURM (BSUP) by Hon'ble Minister of HUPA & Tourism

With the present pace of implementation of revised ILCS scheme, it is expected that the inhuman practice of manual scavenging will be eradicated from the country.

At the same time, though dry latrines have been converted, in many cities poorer households have circumvented the law and dry latrines have been converted into 'Bahao' latrines i.e. into pour flush pan connected not to septic tanks or underground pits but to open drains flowing through congested colonies. These Bahao latrines other unsanitary latrines generally exists in economically depressed areas which are not slums they are either the older parts of towns or very congested old localities or villages within towns.

These unsanitary latrines require continuous cleaning, which is done by municipal staff and almost always manually, with the most rudimentary of appliances, generally only a broom & folded sheet of metal. Since cleaning is often irregular, these unsanitary latrines

clog the drains, causing the sludge and excreta in open drainage to spill out, especially in rainy weather and cause environmental and health hazards.

Through the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), a toilet facility which is integral to the new houses being constructed, is during provided in all slum household being covered, the inner city areas and poor households nor covered under the category of 'slums', this menace continues unchecked.

The Ministry therefore, has mooted a proposal that the revised guidelines of ILCS Scheme be continued with the balance provision; with the objective of assisting Economically Weaker Section households to convert 'bahao' and other unsanitary latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines or latrines connected to biodigesters, septic tanks etc., with an approach that aims to make urban areas fully sanitation compliant.

13. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

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

2. 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 Building 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 Building Organization is envisaged to be follows:

- To act as a national resource centre and repository on urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related statistics, networked with similar resource centres at State and Urban Local Body levels and internationally;
- To collect, collate, validate, analyse, disseminate and publish building construction, housing and other related statistics and statistical reports from time to time;
- To bring out compendiums on urban poverty, slums, housing and 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;

13.1 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:

- (i) Data Centre and MIS on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing, Building Construction and related Urbanization Statistics;
- (ii) Knowledge Centre/National Resource Centre for Urban Poverty and Slums;
- (iii) Sample Surveys in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction;
- (iv) Socio-Economic Research Studies in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction; and
- (v) Capacity Building & Training in areas of Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction Statistics.

13.2 National Buildings Organisation has carried out the following major activities under the Plan Scheme ‘USHA’ during the last 9 months (01/04/2010 to 31/12/2010):

13.2.1 Housing Start-up Index (HSUI):

Housing start index is computed and published as a major economic indicator in most developed countries capturing the upward and downward swings of the business cycle. Taking into account the importance of HSUI for Indian economy, NBO in joint collaboration with Reserve Bank of India is currently engaged in develop and operationalize HSUI for the first time in the country. The effort under USHA to develop HSUI will break a new ground in the country. NBO has prepared the formats with regard to information on building permits, building starts and building completion for data collection by the States/UTs and requested the States/UTs to furnish the information by stipulated time so that data inputs may be compiled in time and used for the final calculation of HSUI.

To calculate HSUI, huge data will be required as inputs; accordingly, NBO has released funds for setting up of HSUI Cell in selected cities/towns for coordinating the works relating to data collection and submission required for generation of the Index. Guidelines for the computation of HSUI have been prepared and were released on 3rd December 2010 on the JNNURM Day.

13.2.2 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 systematically. Keeping this in view, NBO has designed common formats for Slum, Slum Households and Livelihoods Surveys under USHA for the country as a whole and also designed Training Module for the

implementation of such surveys. NBO has also spearheaded national and state level training programmes on the subject. Financial and technical support to States has been provided under USHA for Slum, Slum Household and Livelihoods Profile Survey in cities/towns having population more than 50,000 in the country. The coverage of these surveys will be gradually expanded to cover all 5161 cities/towns in the country.

13.2.3 e-Tools for Data Compilation: NBO has developed e applications namely HSUI MIS and Slum Survey MIS for online transmission of data and generation of MIS reports. The fund requirements for hosting and maintenance of these data-related e-applications are to be met from 'USHA' Scheme. The basic profile and MIS created under USHA will be the foundation on which the superstructure of any scheme like RAY can be built.

13.2.4 Online Data Transmission 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 is closely working with State Governments Departments/Bureaus of Planning & Statistics, Municipalities, and Development Authorities etc.

13.2.5 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.

13.2.6 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. A Compendium on Urban Poverty was prepared and released on 3rd December 2010 on the JNNURM Day. Compendiums on Slums and Housing covering all statistical aspects are nearing completion. NBO has also completed 3 major studies in connection with 3 pro-poor reforms under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

13.2.7 Conferences/ Meetings/Training/ Capacity Building Programmes: Training & capacity building workshops has been organized at different centers all over India in which more than 400 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.

13.2.8 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



Presentation of Awards at the National Conference on JnNURM on 3rd December 2010

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.

13.3 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.

Carrying out this responsibility 101 meetings of CSMC and 97 meetings of CSC have been organized since inception of JNNURM for approval of 487 projects costing Rs.28287.24 crores for 1046780 dwelling Units under BSUP covering 64 identified cities and approval of 978 projects costing Rs. 9986.30 crore for 524128 dwelling units under IHSDP covering other small and medium towns are being implemented by cities and towns in the States / UTs with assistance from the Government of India (as on 28/02/2011). During FY 2010-2011, 17 meetings of CSMC and 17 meetings of CSC were organized so far for approval of new projects and

release of second and subsequent installments under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

NBO is also designated as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and reviews of projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership which aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/Parastatal/Urban Local Bodies / developers-for realizing the global of affordable housing for all. 14 projects have been approved under Affordable Housing in Partnership (as on 28/02/2011) during the year of 2010-2011. The details are as under:

1.	No. of Projects	14
	Approved:	
2.	Project Cost	Rs. 792.04 crore
	Approved:	
3.	Central Share	Rs. 53.96 crore
	Approved:	
4.	No. of Dwelling Units	19100
	Approved:	

NBO has so far coordinated and organized more than 12 Regional/State level training and capacity building programmes, workshops/review meetings during this financial year, for effective implementation of JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

13.4 Newly Announced 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-prolonged approach focusing on:

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

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). During FY 2010-2011, one meeting of CSMC was organized for sanction of proposals from State Governments under Slum Free City Planning of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

13.5 Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2010)

Under the Plan Scheme "USHA", a total of Rs. 12.00 crore (Twelve Crores) approx. have been utilized out of the total allocation of Rs. 20.00 crore for the year 2010-2011.

Under the Non Plan Head, Rs. 1.68 Crores (One crore sixty eighty lakhs) approx. have been spent out of the total allocation of Rs. 2.58 crore for the year 2010-11.

13.6 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 cities. It will be its endeavour to cater to the needs of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies as well as research and training institutions for on line data on urban issues and MIS by developing partnerships with State Governments and reputed resource centres.

Table - I State wise distribution of urban & rural population - 2001

States/UT's	Population				
	Total	Urban	%	Rural	%
A & N Islands	356,152	116,198	32.63	239,954	67.37
Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	20,808,940	27.30	55,401,067	72.70
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	227,881	20.75	870,087	79.25
Assam	26,655,528	3,439,240	12.90	23,216,288	87.10
Bihar	82,998,509	8,681,800	10.46	74,316,709	89.54
Chandigarh	900,635	808,515	89.77	92,120	10.23
Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	4,185,747	20.09	16,648,056	79.91
D & N Haveli	220,490	50,463	22.89	170,027	77.11
Daman & Diu	158,204	57,348	36.25	100,856	63.75
Delhi	13,850,507	12,905,780	93.18	944,727	6.82
Goa	1,347,668	670,577	49.76	677,091	50.24
Gujarat	50,671,017	18,930,250	37.36	31,740,767	62.64
Haryana	21,144,564	6,115,304	28.92	15,029,260	71.08
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	595,581	9.80	5,482,319	90.20
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	2,516,638	24.81	7,627,062	75.19
Jharkhand	26,945,829	5,993,741	22.24	20,952,088	77.76
Karnataka	52,850,562	17,961,529	33.99	34,889,033	66.01
Kerala	31,841,374	8,266,925	25.96	23,574,449	74.04
Lakshadweep	60,650	26,967	44.46	33,683	55.54
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	15,967,145	26.46	44,380,878	73.54
Maharashtra	96,878,627	41,100,980	42.43	55,777,647	57.57
Manipur	2,166,788	575,968	26.58	1,590,820	73.42
Meghalaya	2,318,822	454,111	19.58	1,864,711	80.42
Mizoram	888,573	441,006	49.63	447,567	50.37
Nagaland	1,990,036	342,787	17.23	1,647,249	82.77
Orissa	36,804,660	5,517,238	14.99	31,287,422	85.01
Puducherry	974,345	648,619	66.57	325,726	33.43
Punjab	24,358,999	8,262,511	33.92	16,096,488	66.08
Rajasthan	56,507,188	13,214,375	23.39	43,292,813	76.61
Sikkim	540,851	59,870	11.07	480,981	88.93
Tamil nadu	62,405,679	27,483,998	44.04	34,921,681	55.96
Tripura	3,199,203	545,750	17.06	2,653,453	82.94
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	34,539,582	20.78	131,658,339	79.22
Uttaranchal	8,489,349	2,179,074	25.67	6,310,275	74.33
West Bengal	80,176,197	22,427,251	27.97	57,748,946	72.03
INDIA	1,028,610,328	286,119,689	27.82	742,490,639	72.18

Source: Registrar General of India



CIB International Conference on 'Innovative Building Technologies for Affordable Mass Housing' organized by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on 28th October 2010

Table - 2 Number of cities according to population range - 2001

Population Range	No. of UAs & Towns	Total Population
1 Crore & above	3	42517553
50 Lakhs - 1 Crore	3	18003724
20 Lakhs - 50 Lakhs	7	20510402
10 Lakhs - 20 Lakhs	22	27258334
5 Lakhs - 10 Lakhs	39	27503626
4 Lakhs - 5 Lakhs	18	8087658
3 Lakhs - 4 Lakhs	27	9223867
2 Lakhs - 3 Lakhs	55	13304420
1 Lakh - 2 Lakhs	220	29938413
50000 - 1 lakh	404	27832412
20000-50000	1163	35154857
10000-20000	1346	19458295
5000-10000	879	6658356
Below 5000	192	667772
India	4378	286119689

Source: Registrar General of India

Table -3 India: Total population of States & Union Territories 1971 - 2001

States/UTs#	Total Population (million)			
	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	43.50	53.55	66.51	76.21
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.63	0.86	1.10
Assam	14.63	18.04\$	22.41	26.66
Bihar	42.13	52.30	64.53	83.00
Chhattisgarh	11.64	14.01	17.61	20.83
Goa	0.80	1.01	1.17	1.35
Gujarat	26.70	34.09	41.31	50.67
Haryana	10.04	12.92	16.46	21.14
Himachal Pradesh	3.46	4.28	5.17	6.08
Jammu & Kashmir	4.62	5.99	7.84\$	10.14
Jharkhand	14.23	17.61	21.84	26.95
Karnataka	29.30	37.14	44.98	52.85
Kerala	21.35	25.45	29.10	31.84
Madhya Pradesh	30.02	38.17	48.57	60.35
Maharashtra	50.41	62.78	78.94	96.88
Manipur	1.07	1.42	1.84	2.29
Meghalaya	1.01	1.34	1.77	2.32
Mizoram	0.33	0.49	0.69	0.89
Nagaland	0.52	0.77	1.21	1.99
Orissa	21.94	26.37	31.66	36.80
Punjab	13.55	16.79	20.28	24.36
Rajasthan	25.77	34.26	44.01	56.51
Sikkim	0.21	0.32	0.41	0.54
Tamil Nadu	41.20	48.41	55.86	62.41
Tripura	1.56	2.05	2.76	3.20
Uttar Pradesh	83.85	105.14	132.06	166.20
Uttaranchal	4.49	5.73	7.05	8.49
West Bengal	44.31	54.58	68.08	80.18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.36
Chandigarh #	0.26	0.45	0.64	0.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.22
Daman & Diu #	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.16
N.C.T. Delhi #	4.07	6.22	9.42	13.85
Lakshadweep #	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
Puducherry #	0.47	0.60	0.81	0.97
INDIA	548.16	683.33	846.42	1028.74

Note:

* The 2001 Census population of India and Manipur State includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati district

\$ Interpolated.

Source: Census of India 2001: General Population Table. A-1-A3 India Statement

Table -4 Urban population of States & Union Territories in India: 1971 - 2001 (In Million)

States/UTs#	Urban Population (million)			
	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	8.40	12.5	17.89	20.81
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.23
Assam	1.29	2.05	2.49	3.44
Bihar	5.63	8.72	11.35	8.68
Chattisgarh	-	—	-	4.19
Goa	0.20	0.32	0.48	0.67
Gujarat	7.50	10.6	14.25	18.93
Haryana	1.77	2.83	4.05	6.12
Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.86	1.26	1.84	2.52
Jharkhand	-	—	-	5.99
Karnataka	7.12	10.73	13.91	17.96
Kerala	3.47	4.77	7.68	8.27
Madhya Pradesh	6.78	10.59	15.34	15.97
Meghalaya	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.45
Maharashtra	15.71	22	30.54	41.1
Manipur	0.14	0.37	0.51	0.58
Mizoram	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.44
Nagaland	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.34
Orissa	1.85	3.11	4.23	5.52
Punjab	3.22	4.65	5.99	8.26
Rajasthan	4.54	7.21	10.07	13.21
Sikkim	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06
Tamil Nadu	12.46	15.95	19.08	27.48
Tripura	0.16	0.23	0.42	0.55
Uttar Pradesh	12.39	19.9	27.61	34.54
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	2.18
West Bengal	10.97	14.45	18.71	22.43
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.12
Chandigarh #	0.23	0.42	0.58	0.81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	-	0.01	0.05
Daman & Diu #	0.02	-	0.05	0.06
N.C.T. Delhi #	3.65	5.77	8.47	12.91
Lakshadweep #	-	0.02	0.03	0.03
Puducherry #	0.20	0.32	0.52	0.65
ALL INDIA	109.11	159.72	217.63	286.15

Note:

1. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Daman & Diu were Union Territories in 1981.
2. No census was held in Assam in 1981 and J&K in 1991.

Source: Registrar General of India

Table - 5 Trends in percentage of urban population below the poverty line (1973-74 to 2004-05)

States/UTs	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05+
Andhra Pradesh	50.61	43.55	36.30	40.11	38.33	28.0
Arunachal Pradesh	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Assam	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Bihar	52.96	48.76	47.33	48.73	34.50	34.6
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	41.2
Goa	37.69	36.31	27.00	35.48	27.03	21.3
Gujarat	52.57	40.02	39.14	37.26	27.89	13.0
Haryana	40.18	36.57	24.15	17.99	16.38	15.1
Himachal Pradesh	13.17	19.44	9.43	6.29	9.18	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	21.32	23.71	17.76	17.47	9.18	7.9
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	20.2
Karnataka	52.53	50.36	42.82	48.42	40.14	32.6
Kerala	62.74	55.62	45.68	40.33	24.55	20.2
Madhya Pradesh	57.65	58.66	53.06	47.09	48.38	42.1
Maharashtra	43.87	40.09	40.26	39.78	35.15	32.2
Manipur	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Meghalaya	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Mizoram	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Nagaland	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Orissa	55.62	50.92	49.15	41.63	41.64	44.3
Punjab	27.96	27.32	23.79	14.67	11.35	7.1
Rajasthan	52.13	43.53	37.94	41.92	30.49	32.9
Sikkim	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Tamil Nadu	49.40	48.69	46.96	38.64	39.77	22.2
Tripura	36.92	32.71	21.73	9.94	7.73	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	60.09	56.23	49.82	42.96	35.39	30.6
Uttarakhand						36.5
West Bengal	34.67	38.20	32.32	35.08	22.41	14.8
A & N Islands	49.40	48.69	46.96	38.64	39.77	22.2
Chandigarh	27.96	27.32	23.79	14.67	11.35	7.1
D & N Haveli	37.69	36.31	27.00	-	39.93	19.1
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.03	21.2
Delhi	52.23	33.51	27.89	13.56	16.03	15.2
Lakshadweep	62.74	55.62	45.68	40.33	24.55	20.2
Puducherry	49.4	48.69	46.96	38.64	39.77	22.2
INDIA	49.01	45.24	40.79	38.20	32.36	25.7

+ URP Consumption Data

Source: Planning Commission of India (PIB dated 11 March 1997, 22nd Feb 2001 and March 2007)

Table -6 State wise estimated slum population for all 5 I 6 I towns in 2001

State/UT's	Urban Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population in Urban	% of State Slum Population in Total Slum Population of India
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	20808940	7254399	34.86	9.64
Arunachal	227881	56538	24.81	0.08
Assam	3439240	805701	23.43	1.07
Bihar	8681800	1422155	16.38	1.89
Chhattisgarh	4185747	1578285	37.71	2.1
Goa	670577	100365	14.97	0.13
Gujarat	18930250	3708127	19.59	4.93
Haryana	6115304	2350269	38.43	3.12
Himachal	595581	69310	11.64	0.09
Jammu &	2516638	395696	15.72	0.53
Jharkhand	5993741	762025	12.71	1.01
Karnataka	17961529	2951441	16.43	3.92
Kerala	8266925	499498	6.04	0.66
Madhya Pradesh	15967145	5107505	31.99	6.79
Maharashtra	41100980	14319132	34.84	19.03
Manipur	575968	68967	11.97	0.09
Meghalaya	454111	172223	37.93	0.23
Mizoram	441006	87309	19.8	0.12
Nagaland	342787	73523	21.45	0.1
Orissa	5517238	1401973	25.41	1.86
Punjab	8262511	2164649	26.2	2.88
Rajasthan	13214375	3118120	23.6	4.14
Sikkim	59870	9609	16.05	0.01
Tamilnadu	27483998	7340271	26.71	9.75
Tripura	545750	104281	19.11	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	34539582	8527840	24.69	11.33
Uttaranchal	2179074	638467	29.3	0.85
West Bengal	22427251	7520116	33.53	9.99
A & N Island	116198	20303	17.47	0.03
Chandigarh	808515	208057	25.73	0.28
D & Nagar Haveli	50463	7653	15.17	0.01
Daman & Diu	57348	7420	12.94	0.01
Delhi	12905780	2318635	17.97	3.08
Lakshadweep	26967	1683	6.24	0
Pondicherry	648619	92495	14.26	0.12
India	286119689	75264040	26.31	100

Source: Report of the committee on Slum Statistics/Census

Table - 7 State wise projected slum population from year 2011 to 2017

State/UT's	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	8188022	8273434	8357451	8440074	8521999	8602530	8681318
Arunachal Pradesh	98248	103459	108669	114127	119833	125788	131494
Assam	1070835	1100118	1129636	1159857	1190780	1222406	1253798
Bihar	1683954	1707378	1730148	1752590	1774376	1795671	1816639
Chhattisgarh	2111546	2169237	2228058	2287634	2347964	2409802	2470886
Goa	154759	161494	168229	174815	180801	185741	192476
Gujarat	4662619	4759581	4856740	4954094	5051840	5149782	5245569
Haryana	3288292	3390907	3495059	3600364	3707207	3815202	3923582
Himachal Pradesh	87281	89143	91005	92983	94845	96707	98685
Jammu & Kashmir	494180	504243	514306	524369	534275	544180	553771
Jharkhand	931912	948949	966239	983530	1001202	1019382	1036673
Karnataka	3631147	3700490	3770161	3839998	3910162	3980656	4049341
Kerala	533278	536057	538776	541314	543671	545906	548021
Madhya Pradesh	6393040	6523229	6654059	6785528	6917636	7050705	7181214
Maharashtra	18151071	18549628	18950624	19352665	19754009	20152914	20557046
Manipur	75197	75915	76514	76993	77592	78190	78789
Meghalaya	205176	208590	212003	215416	219209	222622	226415
Mizoram	105720	107700	109679	111659	113639	115619	117599
Nagaland	83220	84292	85365	86223	87295	88368	89226
Orissa	1736064	1770623	1805436	1840503	1876078	1912161	1948244
Punjab	2798256	2864014	2930296	2996316	3062598	3128094	3193590
Rajasthan	3826160	3894590	3962311	4029561	4095395	4160049	4224939
Sikkim	13321	13803	14124	14605	14926	15408	15729
Tamil Nadu	8644892	8862969	9081045	9298651	9515080	9729624	9940165
Tripura	131080	134137	137003	140061	143118	146175	149232
Uttar Pradesh	10878336	11127210	11378552	11631376	11885434	12139739	12394291
Uttarakhand	826257	846181	866105	886615	906832	927342	947559
West Bengal	8546755	8640642	8733188	8825399	8918616	9014179	9106055
A & N Island	33722	35294	36867	38265	39663	41060	42633
Chandigarh	332473	348685	365154	381881	397321	411474	429744
D & N Haveli	26083	28813	31542	34424	37305	40035	43219
D & Diu	9187	9316	9316	9445	9445	9575	9575
Delhi	3163430	3260984	3360874	3463999	3570716	3681745	3793313
Lakshadweep	1560	1560	1498	1435	1435	1435	1373
Puducherry	136899	143316	149876	156435	162282	167131	174118
India	93055983	94977993	96907923	98845216	100786594	102729415	104668340

Source: Report of the committee on Slum Statistics/Census

Table -8 Abstract of slum population from 1743 cities/towns having 20,000 and above population -2001

Sl.No.	Items	Slum*	Total Urban** population of India
1	Population		
	Persons	52,371,589	286,119,689
	Males	27,759,224	150,554,098
	Females	24,612,365	135,565,591
2	Population (0-6 age group)		
	Persons	7,576,856	37,349,117
	Males	3,944,105	19,591,555
	Females	3,632,751	17,757,562
3	Scheduled Castes Population		
	Absolute	9,673,817	33,624,822
	Percentage	18.5	11.8
4	Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Absolute	1,460,290	6,987,643
	Percentage	2.8	2.4
5	Sex Ratio	887	900
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)	921	906
7	Literacy rate		
	Persons	72.2	79.9
	Males	80.1	86.3
	Females	63.2	72.9
8	Work Participation Rate		
	Persons	33.1	32.3
	Males	51.1	50.6
	Females	12.8	11.9
9	Percentage of Main & Marginal workers		
	Main Workers	89.3	90.8
	Marginal Workers	10.7	9.2
10	Categories of Workers		
	Cultivators	1.8	2.8
	Agricultural Labourers	5.4	4.7
	Household Industry Workers	5.4	5.2
	Other Workers	87.4	87.3

* Combined slum population of 1743 cities and towns including 640 covered in Vol..I & 1103 towns in Vol. II survey

** All urban areas of the country

Source: Census of India 2001

Table - 9 Contribution of housing (dwelling) sector to national income in India

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	(at current prices)			National total GDP At Factor Cost	Percentage of GDP Dwelling of Total GDP
	GDP Dwellings		Total		
	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	90993	61668	152661	2967599	5.1
2005-06	100646	67934	168580	3402316	5.0
2006-07	111174	79219	190393	3941865	4.8
2007-08	126735	96884	223619	4540987	4.9
2008-09	149905	124876	274781	5228650	5.3

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	(at constant prices)2004-05=100			National total GDP At Factor Cost	Percentage of GDP Dwelling to Total GDP
	GDP Dwellings		Total		
	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	90993	61668	152661	2967599	5.1
2005-06	95052	62569	157621	3249130	4.9
2006-07	98778	63483	162261	3564627	4.6
2007-08	103566	64411	167977	3893457	4.3
2008-09	108812	65352	174164	4154973	4.2

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Table - 10 Houseless population in India - 2001

States/UT's	Houseless Population				
	Total	Rural	%age	Urban	%age
Andhra Pradesh	163,938	97,101	59	66,837	41
Arunachal Pradesh	442	360	81	82	19
Assam	13,355	10,989	82	2,366	18
Bihar	42,498	29,768	70	12,730	30
Chhattisgarh	28,772	22,558	78	6,214	22
Goa	5,280	2,991	57	2,289	43
Gujarat	220,786	148,691	67	72,095	33
Haryana	59,360	35,384	60	23,976	40
Himachal Pradesh	8,364	7,047	84	1,317	16
Jammu & Kashmir	12,751	10,129	79	2,622	21
Jharkhand	10,887	6,998	64	3,889	36
Karnataka	102,226	61,898	61	40,328	39
Kerala	16,533	9,096	55	7,437	45
Madhya Pradesh	231,246	169,376	73	61,870	27
Maharashtra	340,924	236,412	69	104,512	31
Manipur	2,897	2,525	87	372	13
Meghalaya	1,827	1,644	90	183	10
Mizoram	336	73	22	263	78
Nagaland	2,002	1,254	63	748	37
Orissa	42,871	31,039	72	11,832	28
Punjab	46,958	23,549	50	23,409	50
Rajasthan	143,497	87,866	61	55,631	39
Sikkim	286	228	80	58	20
Tamilnadu	86,472	29,344	34	57,128	66
Tripura	857	670	78	187	22
Uttar Pradesh	201,029	104,387	52	96,642	48
Uttaranchal	14,703	10,768	73	3,935	27
West Bengal	110,535	19,726	18	90,809	82
A & N Islands	242	78	32	164	68
Chandigarh	2,722	41	2	2,681	98
D & Nagar Haveli	1,471	1,261	86	210	14
Daman & Diu	1,071	659	62	412	38
Delhi	24,966	1,063	4	23,903	96
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Pondicherry	1,662	194	12	1,468	88
India	1,943,766	1,165,167	60	778,599	40

Table - I I Urban housing shortage in India by States 2007 (in million)

State	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
Uttaranchal	0.18
West Bengal	2.04
A& N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
D & Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Puducherry	0.06
All India	24.71

Table - 12 Unemployment rates (per 1000) for different National Sample Survey Organisation (NSS) Rounds

NSS Rounds	Male				Female			
	Usual Status	Usual Adjusted	Current Weekly Status	Current Daily Status	Usual Status	Usual Adjusted	Current Weekly Status	Current Daily Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
64 (2007-08)	40	38	47	69	66	52	65	95
	(23)	(22)	(27)	(39)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(12)
62 (July'05-June' 06)	48	45	58	79	79	63	77	101
	(27)	(25)	(32)	(44)	(10)	(10)	(11)	(13)
61 (July'04-June' 05)*	44	38	52	75	91	69	90	116
	(25)	(22)	(30)	(42)	(14)	(12)	(15)	(18)
60 (Jan.-June'04)	46	40	57	81	89	67	90	117
	(25)	(22)	(32)	(45)	(12)	(11)	(14)	(16)
59(Jan -Dec'03)	43	40	51	-	44	35	49	-
	(24)	(23)	(28)		(5)	(5)	(6)	
58(July -Dec'02)	47	45	55	-	61	47	57	-
	(26)	(25)	(31)		(8)	(7)	(7)	
57(July'01-June'02)	42	39	46	-	49	38	48	-
	(24)	(22)	(26)		(6)	(5)	(6)	
56(July'00-June'01)	42	39	48	-	38	29	39	-
	(23)	(22)	(26)		(5)	(4)	(5)	
55(July'99-June'00)*	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94
	(26)	(24)	(30)	(38)	(9)	(8)	(10)	(12)
54(Jan-June'98)	53	51	54		81	68	78	
	(28)	(27)	(29)		(9)	(8)	(8)	-
53 (Jan-Dec.'97)	37	39	43		51	44	58	-
	(21)	(21)	(23)		(6)	(6)	(7)	-
52(July'95-June'96)	40	38	41	-	36	31	35	-
	(22)	(21)	(22)		(4)	(4)	(4)	-
51 (July'94-June'95)	37	34	39	-	41	34	40	-
	(20)	(18)	(21)		(5)	(5)	(5)	-
50(July'93-June'94)	45	40	52	67	83	62	84	105
	(24)	(22)	(28)	(36)	(11)	(10)	(12)	(14)

Note: Figures within bracket indicate the proportion of unemployment per 1000(person days for col.5 and 9)

Source: NSS Report No. 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India: July, 2007-June, 2008

Table - 13 Unemployment Rate (UR) by different age groups (in Per 1000)

State/UT	Rural + Urban											
	5 years & above			15-59 years			15 years & above			All ages		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	73	83	76	75	84	78	71	83	75	73	83	76
Assam	53	111	61	56	115	64	52	113	60	53	111	61
Bihar	152	306	168	154	301	170	147	309	164	152	306	168
Chhattisgarh	39	24	34	40	26	35	38	24	34	39	24	34
Delhi	6	26	8	6	23	8	6	23	7	6	26	8
Goa	206	468	281	209	451	282	206	469	281	206	468	281
Gujarat	90	126	100	85	125	96	89	125	99	90	126	100
Haryana	70	218	87	68	221	86	70	217	86	70	218	87
Himachal Pradesh	63	45	59	69	45	64	63	45	59	63	45	59
Jammu & Kashmir	45	89	49	50	61	51	45	61	47	45	89	49
Jharkhand	224	422	274	229	413	276	221	420	271	224	422	274
Karnataka	25	39	29	26	39	30	24	38	28	25	39	29
Kerala	75	205	107	74	219	110	75	205	107	75	205	107
Madhya Pradesh	66	122	79	68	134	83	65	125	79	66	122	79
Maharashtra	45	88	60	45	86	58	44	88	59	45	88	60
Meghalaya	132	94	117	123	97	113	132	94	117	132	94	117
Orissa	83	173	96	79	169	92	79	171	92	83	173	96
Punjab	101	141	105	106	142	111	101	140	105	101	141	105
Rajasthan	119	349	180	116	358	181	116	351	178	119	349	180
Sikkim	47	91	63	47	97	65	42	91	60	47	91	63
Tamil Nadu	45	91	60	46	86	59	44	89	58	45	91	60
Uttaranchal	52	40	49	49	34	46	52	40	49	52	40	49
Uttar Pradesh	73	179	82	73	190	82	72	176	80	73	179	82
West Bengal	83	257	113	81	263	114	80	256	111	83	257	113
Chandigarh	13	41	16	15	42	19	13	41	16	13	41	16
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Diu	48	81	53	53	96	58	48	81	53	48	81	53
Pondicherry	77	476	168	71	476	165	77	476	168	77	476	168
All	80	146	94	80	149	95	78	145	93	80	146	94

Source: Report on Employment & Unemployment Survey (2009-10)

Table - 14 Unemployment Rate (UR) by different age groups (in Per 1000)

State/UT	Rural											
	5 years & above			15-59 years			15 years & above			All ages		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	82	78	81	85	79	83	80	78	79	82	78	81
Assam	51	97	57	53	100	59	50	98	56	51	97	57
Bihar	161	318	178	165	314	180	156	322	173	161	318	178
Chhattisgarh	30	21	27	31	23	28	30	21	27	30	21	27
Delhi	36	113	45	38	113	47	36	113	45	36	113	45
Goa	328	531	391	330	531	395	328	531	391	328	531	391
Gujarat	105	102	104	98	95	97	104	101	103	105	102	104
Haryana	67	215	82	62	222	80	67	217	82	67	215	82
Himachal Pradesh	65	32	58	71	30	62	65	32	58	65	32	58
Jammu & Kashmir	45	86	49	50	56	51	45	56	46	45	86	49
Jharkhand	245	449	299	250	441	301	241	447	295	245	449	299
Karnataka	23	31	25	24	31	26	21	32	25	23	31	25
Kerala	77	210	109	76	232	113	77	210	109	77	210	109
Madhya Pradesh	57	106	69	59	118	73	56	109	69	57	106	69
Maharashtra	40	53	45	39	55	45	38	54	44	40	53	45
Meghalaya	142	105	127	129	109	121	142	105	127	142	105	127
Orissa	80	155	91	75	147	86	76	151	87	80	155	91
Punjab	65	127	70	68	128	73	65	123	69	65	127	70
Rajasthan	139	362	206	135	372	207	135	365	204	139	362	206
Sikkim	35	68	47	32	73	48	29	68	44	35	68	47
Tamil Nadu	55	109	74	55	100	71	53	107	71	55	109	74
Uttaranchal	61	34	54	58	27	50	61	34	54	61	34	54
Uttar Pradesh	77	178	85	77	189	86	77	173	84	77	178	85
West Bengal	91	341	136	90	352	139	87	342	133	91	341	136
Chandigarh	71	596	95	78	596	104	71	596	95	71	596	95
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	70	56	68	79	69	77	70	56	68	70	56	68
Pondicherry	144	362	221	149	362	226	144	362	221	144	362	221
Overall	87	148	101	88	152	103	85	148	99	87	148	101

Source: Report on Employment & Unemployment Survey (2009-10)

Table - 15 Unemployment Rate (UR) by different age groups (in Per 1000)

State/UT	Urban											
	5 years & above			15-59 years			15 years & above			All ages		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	41	124	57	42	125	58	41	124	57	41	124	57
Assam	76	207	100	80	212	106	73	207	98	76	207	100
Bihar	51	126	57	52	125	57	51	125	57	51	126	57
Chhattisgarh	82	75	81	85	78	84	81	75	81	82	75	81
Delhi	4	19	5	4	16	5	4	16	5	4	19	5
Goa	100	404	183	109	368	180	100	405	183	100	404	183
Gujarat	66	183	92	67	196	95	66	182	91	66	183	92
Haryana	77	221	95	79	219	97	76	217	93	77	221	95
Himachal Pradesh	43	236	77	46	234	79	43	226	75	43	236	77
Jammu & Kashmir	46	138	49	47	141	49	46	138	48	46	138	49
Jharkhand	74	47	69	75	48	71	74	47	69	74	47	69
Karnataka	30	66	38	31	69	39	29	62	37	30	66	38
Kerala	70	193	102	70	194	103	70	193	102	70	193	102
Madhya Pradesh	94	187	112	96	198	116	93	190	112	94	187	112
Maharashtra	56	202	92	55	183	86	56	202	92	56	202	92
Meghalaya	86	5	62	92	6	67	86	5	62	86	5	62
Orissa	100	330	127	102	352	130	97	334	124	100	330	127
Punjab	152	149	152	159	151	158	153	150	152	152	149	152
Rajasthan	54	194	70	52	201	69	51	195	67	54	194	70
Sikkim	90	208	124	98	209	132	89	208	124	90	208	124
Tamil Nadu	30	54	37	32	59	39	30	54	37	30	54	37
Uttaranchal	25	82	31	25	82	31	25	83	31	25	82	31
Uttar Pradesh	57	186	69	55	194	68	54	188	66	57	186	69
West Bengal	68	73	68	63	75	65	67	73	68	68	73	68
Chandigarh	1	5	2	2	5	2	1	5	2	1	5	2
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	23	115	34	24	129	36	23	115	34	23	115	34
Pondicherry	54	580	144	45	580	138	54	580	144	54	580	144
Overall	59	138	73	59	138	74	58	137	73	59	138	73

Source: Report on Employment & Unemployment Survey (2009-10)

Table - 16 Percentage Distribution (Per 1000) of households by major source (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days

Sector: Urban

State/UT's	Bottled Water	Tap	Tube-Well/ Hand Pump	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Tank/ Pond (Reserved for Drinking)	Other Tank/ Pond	River / Lake	Spring	Harvest Rain Water	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	75.4	13.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	87.2	3.8	6.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.3	36.6	41.1	14.7	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9
Bihar	0.9	29.0	67.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	1.0	60.5	37.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Delhi	1.5	88.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Goa	0.0	87.7	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
Gujarat	3.4	83.8	11.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Haryana	1.9	76.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	8.0	88.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	3.4	90.9	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	0.7	49.1	34.3	5.4	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	1.3	91.3	3.7	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kerala	1.6	41.6	4.1	36.5	16.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	66.8	23.6	2.6	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	2.2	88.9	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Manipur	1.0	65.6	7.4	1.2	0.2	13.0	3.4	4.3	2.5	0.0	1.4
Meghalaya	1.6	95.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.2	72.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.3	20.7	2.3	0.9
Nagaland	0.2	25.7	2.6	24.2	6.9	15.2	6.2	0.9	3.5	12.5	1.9
Orissa	1.1	63.6	22.3	5.3	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	1.1	82.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	1.0	86.6	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1
Sikkim	0.5	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	7.7	81.4	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Tripura	0.0	60.6	33.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Uttarakhand	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	47.3	50.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	0.7	70.4	26.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & Nagar Haveli	0.0	80.2	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	2.1	93.8	1.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.2	9.5	14.9	14.8	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Puducherry	3.2	94.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDIA	2.7	74.3	17.5	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 17 Percentage distribution of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each State/UT.

Sector: Urban

State/UT's	Type of Use of Drinking Water Facility			
	Exclusive Use	Common Use of Households in the Building	Community Use	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)(5)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	24.10	40.40	26.80	8.70
Arunachal Pradesh	52.90	29.90	13.90	3.30
Assam	64.30	23.50	8.70	3.50
Bihar	45.30	34.90	17.00	2.80
Chhattisgarh	35.20	16.70	45.90	2.20
Delhi	61.90	22.30	13.60	2.20
Goa	61.20	31.80	3.80	3.10
Gujarat	68.80	17.50	8.60	5.10
Haryana	56.30	24.70	15.20	3.80
Himachal Pradesh	48.00	32.90	10.30	8.70
Jammu & Kashmir	62.20	27.70	5.60	4.60
Jharkhand	40.20	24.00	34.40	1.40
Karnataka	47.00	24.70	25.60	2.70
Kerala	65.00	11.70	12.20	11.10
Madhya Pradesh	37.60	17.00	41.00	4.30
Maharashtra	55.40	19.60	15.60	9.30
Manipur	30.80	18.60	48.80	1.80
Meghalaya	45.00	35.10	18.20	1.70
Mizoram	54.30	14.20	28.50	2.50
Nagaland	37.30	26.60	26.30	9.80
Orissa	36.00	20.00	40.50	3.50
Punjab	59.20	35.60	3.00	2.20
Rajasthan	58.80	31.30	6.40	3.50
Sikkim	63.60	33.10	2.80	0.50
Tamil Nadu	29.20	25.50	36.70	8.50
Tripura	39.40	39.10	17.60	4.00
Uttarakhand	63.10	23.00	13.70	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	57.40	23.70	16.80	2.20
West Bengal	30.60	21.30	46.30	1.90
A & N Islands	65.90	26.00	6.80	1.20
Chandigarh	68.60	23.60	7.80	0.00
D & Nagar Haveli	57.00	22.30	20.80	0.00
Daman & Diu	74.70	18.50	3.50	3.30
Lakshadweep	60.90	9.00	28.20	1.90
Puducherry	59.10	29.20	7.90	3.80
INDIA	47.00	24.70	22.90	5.40

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 18 Percentage distribution of households by type of latrine used for each State/UT.

Sector: Urban

States/UT's	Type of Latrine				
	No. of Latrine	Service	Pit	Speptic Tank/Flush	Others
Andhra Pradesh	11.20	0.70	1.50	85.30	0.60
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	11.60	12.50	61.50	13.20
Assam	0.90	0.20	12.20	84.80	1.40
Bihar	27.70	2.10	3.30	61.90	4.20
Chhattisgarh	31.50	0.50	1.20	64.30	1.90
Delhi	1.20	1.20	3.20	92.80	0.90
Goa	9.60	0.20	1.40	87.60	0.00
Gujarat	7.30	0.70	11.50	79.50	0.60
Haryana	8.40	1.90	13.30	73.50	2.90
Himachal Pradesh	8.80	1.00	2.70	87.50	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	11.80	3.20	7.80	71.30	5.70
Jharkhand	24.50	0.90	3.10	70.60	0.40
Karnataka	11.30	1.10	13.60	72.80	0.40
Kerala	1.50	0.10	46.60	50.60	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	24.30	1.40	6.40	66.20	0.30
Maharashtra	5.90	1.40	1.90	89.40	0.90
Manipur	0.00	9.30	31.10	51.60	8.00
Meghalaya	0.20	5.10	15.30	79.10	0.30
Mizoram	0.00	0.20	16.70	82.30	0.90
Nagaland	1.30	1.50	17.50	70.10	6.30
Orissa	29.10	3.60	7.30	56.20	1.10
Punjab	5.00	2.30	7.80	84.10	0.60
Rajasthan	12.60	0.80	14.80	70.30	1.50
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.10	98.90	0.00
Tamil Nadu	16.00	1.30	0.80	79.10	0.30
Tripura	0.90	0.00	45.70	48.60	4.80
Uttarakhand	3.30	0.90	24.90	70.60	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	14.20	4.40	6.50	72.80	1.60
West Bengal	5.60	2.20	16.50	73.40	1.10
A & N Islands	6.10	0.00	0.00	93.90	0.00
Chandigarh	0.60	0.00	0.00	99.40	0.00
D& Nagar Haveli	7.10	0.00	6.10	87.10	0.00
Daman & Diu	6.40	6.30	0.70	86.70	0.00
Lakshadweep	1.00	0.90	32.70	62.00	1.20
Puducherry	9.10	3.70	0.90	84.80	1.10
INDIA	11.30	1.60	8.00	77.30	1.00

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 19 Proportion (in Percentage) of households with electricity for domestic use for each State/UT.

State/UT's	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	93.20	97.50	94.50
Arunachal Pradesh	77.90	98.50	82.30
Assam	40.20	94.60	46.60
Bihar	24.50	79.40	30.50
Chhattisgarh	81.10	96.70	84.00
Delhi	96.00	98.60	98.40
Goa	99.50	97.30	98.40
Gujarat	89.70	99.00	93.40
Haryana	93.40	98.30	95.00
Himachal Pradesh	98.60	99.40	98.70
Jammu & Kashmir	95.90	97.50	96.30
Jharkhand	43.00	93.90	51.10
Karnataka	94.10	97.90	95.50
Kerala	92.70	97.90	94.10
Madhya Pradesh	81.30	96.90	85.10
Maharashtra	81.90	98.50	89.30
Manipur	86.80	99.50	90.50
Meghalaya	69.80	99.30	75.50
Mizoram	81.90	99.80	89.90
Nagaland	99.00	100.00	99.30
Orissa	44.90	90.10	52.10
Punjab	96.50	99.30	97.60
Rajasthan	63.80	97.00	72.60
Sikkim	95.80	99.40	96.40
Tamil Nadu	92.60	97.80	95.00
Tripura	66.10	95.30	71.50
Uttarakhand	85.50	98.60	88.40
Uttar Pradesh	37.60	89.80	49.00
West Bengal	49.50	93.30	60.80
A & N Islands	84.50	98.50	89.10
Chandigarh	100.00	98.50	98.70
D & Nagar Haveli	100.00	100.00	100.00
Daman & Diu	100.00	97.40	99.10
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00
Puducherry	95.20	99.30	98.10
INDIA	66.00	96.10	75.00

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 20 Percentage distribution of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each State/UT

Sector: Urban

States/UT's	Type of Structure				
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Serviceable	Katcha Unserviceable	All (col. (4)+(5))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	92.80	3.40	3.00	0.90	3.90
Arunachal Pradesh	62.00	17.20	2.00	18.80	20.80
Assam	75.50	22.10	0.90	1.50	2.40
Bihar	79.40	10.00	4.40	5.90	10.30
Chhattisgarh	79.90	18.80	0.80	0.40	1.10
Delhi	94.40	2.80	2.70	0.00	2.80
Goa	94.60	3.10	0.20	2.20	2.40
Gujarat	96.10	2.90	0.90	0.10	1.00
Haryana	98.80	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.50
Himachal Pradesh	98.00	1.70	0.30	0.00	0.30
Jammu & Kashmir	93.60	3.40	2.90	0.10	3.10
Jharkhand	90.40	7.70	1.40	0.50	1.90
Karnataka	89.30	9.20	1.40	0.10	1.50
Kerala	88.70	10.10	0.60	0.60	1.20
Madhya Pradesh	88.60	10.40	1.00	0.00	1.00
Maharashtra	95.50	4.10	0.30	0.10	0.40
Manipur	29.10	64.30	5.20	1.40	6.60
Meghalaya	88.30	11.00	0.00	0.70	0.70
Mizoram	92.10	7.00	0.00	0.90	0.90
Nagaland	72.70	24.70	0.40	2.20	2.60
Orissa	79.80	14.80	5.10	0.30	5.40
Punjab	98.20	1.30	0.30	0.10	0.50
Rajasthan	96.90	1.80	1.30	0.00	1.30
Sikkim	99.90	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	87.70	8.60	2.80	0.80	3.60
Tripura	57.60	40.90	0.80	0.70	1.50
Uttarakhand	98.00	1.80	0.20	0.00	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	94.00	3.80	1.80	0.40	2.10
West Bengal	90.90	7.90	0.80	0.30	1.10
A & N Islands	93.40	6.50	0.00	0.10	0.10
Chandigarh	97.50	2.30	0.20	0.00	0.20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.40	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	97.50	1.40	0.10	1.10	1.10
Lakshadweep	92.90	4.70	1.90	0.50	2.30
Puducherry	88.20	4.60	3.70	3.50	7.20
All-India	91.70	6.20	1.60	0.50	2.10

Source: NSS Report No535: Housing Condition and amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 21 Percentage distribution of households living in a houses by condition of structure for each State/UT

Sector: Urban

State/U.T's	Condition of structure		
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	67.00	26.70	6.30
Arunachal Pradesh	41.50	53.90	4.60
Assam	49.20	46.10	4.50
Bihar	32.80	47.50	19.40
Chhattisgarh	39.70	46.80	13.50
Delhi	49.50	40.60	9.90
Goa	65.00	27.00	8.10
Gujarat	63.00	30.40	6.70
Haryana	43.30	50.20	6.50
Himachal Pradesh	52.10	40.70	7.30
Jammu & Kashmir	49.70	41.20	9.10
Jharkhand	31.50	44.10	24.40
Karnataka	67.50	28.40	4.10
Kerala	57.80	34.00	8.20
Madhya Pradesh	45.40	46.40	8.20
Maharashtra	56.20	36.00	7.80
Manipur	40.10	51.50	8.40
Meghalaya	85.60	13.40	1.00
Mizoram	63.10	33.70	3.20
Nagaland	34.60	56.10	8.70
Orissa	40.30	46.00	13.60
Punjab	61.50	32.00	6.50
Rajasthan	59.50	35.80	4.70
Sikkim	89.40	10.50	0.00
Tamil Nadu	60.10	35.60	4.30
Tripura	55.20	40.10	4.70
Uttarakhand	45.40	49.10	5.50
Uttar Pradesh	41.50	48.10	10.40
West Bengal	40.70	41.50	17.80
A & N Islands	46.00	48.80	5.20
Chandigarh	63.10	31.90	5.10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.50	36.40	17.10
Daman & Diu	64.70	27.60	7.60
Lakshadweep	52.10	36.10	11.80
Puducherry	69.20	23.90	6.90
All-India	54.20	37.50	8.40

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 22 Proportion (in%) of households wherein married couples got separate room for each State/UT

State/U.T.s	Rural	Urban	Rural +Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	67.80	73.50	69.40
Arunachal Pradesh	87.20	90.40	87.90
Assam	81.10	89.40	82.00
Bihar	79.60	78.40	79.50
Chhattisgarh	86.60	74.30	84.40
Delhi	85.50	79.70	80.10
Goa	85.90	90.30	87.80
Gujarat	68.00	81.60	73.10
Haryana	80.30	75.90	79.00
Himachal Pradesh	83.00	84.60	83.10
Jammu & Kashmir	91.30	86.60	90.30
Jharkhand	83.40	83.70	83.40
Karnataka	75.80	81.80	77.90
Kerala	93.70	93.70	93.70
Madhya Pradesh	80.90	82.80	81.30
Maharashtra	67.80	61.40	65.10
Manipur	90.20	94.50	91.40
Meghalaya	91.90	85.80	90.90
Mizoram	54.60	71.10	61.60
Nagaland	79.10	78.50	79.00
Orissa	72.10	81.90	73.50
Punjab	77.10	82.50	78.90
Rajasthan	78.70	85.00	80.20
Sikkim	88.60	86.90	88.40
Tamil Nadu	64.90	70.20	67.20
Tripura	72.30	80.00	73.60
Uttarakhand	80.60	76.40	79.70
Uttar Pradesh	73.70	74.50	73.90
West Bengal	66.20	73.90	67.90
A & N Islands	82.50	75.90	80.40
Chandigarh	72.10	88.90	87.20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.40	80.30	82.80
Daman & Diu	91.10	92.00	91.40
Lakshadweep	100.00	94.20	97.80
Puducherry	68.60	78.50	75.50
All-India	74.60	75.60	74.90

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

Table - 23 Proportion (in %) of households living in dwelling units with specific conditions

Sector: Urban

State/UTs	Open Katcha	No Drainage	Garbage Disposal Arrangement	No Direct Opening Of Road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)(5)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	2.2	14.6	75.8	4.1
Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	16.4	72.6	10.7
Assam	31.9	22.6	68	4.2
Bihar	13.9	22.8	52.4	6.4
Chhattisgarh	4.8	26.3	80.7	7.3
Delhi	5.1	3.4	87.7	2.3
Goa	4.2	30.3	60.9	4.2
Gujarat	3.6	8.3	82.6	5.4
Haryana	3.5	6.3	65.1	6.8
Himachal Pradesh	2	12.6	69.3	8.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11.9	7.8	73	11.2
Jharkhand	15.4	19.3	59.8	13
Karnataka	2.6	11.7	83.8	1.9
Kerala	6.6	54	32.9	10
Madhya Pradesh	12.7	13.3	74	6.2
Maharashtra	3.2	10.9	88.2	6.6
Manipur	52.8	29.3	73.8	0.2
Meghalaya	11.4	2.8	79.9	2.8
Mizoram	27.9	30.3	64.6	6.2
Nagaland	29.3	29	68.4	19.5
Orissa	4.2	36.7	62.1	3
Punjab	2.9	7.5	79.4	1.1
Rajasthan	5.5	9.8	79.9	2.8
Sikkim	0.7	0.6	92.7	4.2
Tamil Nadu	5.4	19.7	88.2	6.9
Tripura	2.8	68.1	27.1	5.3
Uttarakhand	3.5	6.7	79.3	8
Uttar Pradesh	6.3	6.7	83.8	5.1
West Bengal	9.5	21.4	70.3	7.6
A & N Islands	10.9	15.7	75.6	7.8
Chandigarh	3.3	1	97.5	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.4	9.1	86.6	4.5
Daman & Diu	5.4	31.3	91.7	2.7
Lakshadweep	3.5	89.4	26	42.9
Puducherry	7.6	9.4	94.9	0.7
All-India	5.8	14.8	78.6	5.5

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009

14. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

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

HUDCO is fast emerging as the only organization of its kind for dealing with the unique needs of shelter and infrastructure development and still ensuring profitable results. HUDCO, during the three decades of its existence, has extended assistance for taking up over 145 Lakh dwelling units both in urban and rural areas. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the fraternity, of targeting the affluent middle and high income groups, HUDCO's assistance covers the housing needs of every class of the society, with special emphasis on the weaker sections and the deprived.

HUDCO has contributed significantly for housing for the disaster affected population, by extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. Cumulatively till 31.12.2010, HUDCO has been able to extend support for taking up over 41 lakh houses in disaster affected regions with a project cost of over Rs.4094.07 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, and renewals and retrofitting.

Adequate basic services and appropriate social amenities along with associated infrastructure has been an integral part of the HUDCO agenda of sustainable habitat development. The urban infrastructure window of HUDCO, opened in 1989, has sanctioned a total of 1570 projects (excluding sanitation schemes) with a total project cost of Rs.430568 crore and HUDCO financial assistance of Rs.74298 crore, contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of the citizens at large.

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

Anchored on the cornerstones of Growth, Innovation and Leadership and equipped to face the challenges of the new millennium, the company would be striving for the pinnacle of excellence in service delivery, towards making HUDCO a household brand name. HUDCO with diligent vision, proven strengths and prudential strategies

would be banking on its core competencies, quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism to tap the right opportunities in achieving prolific and vibrant growth in the years to come.

14.1 HUDCO'S OPERATION DURING 2010-11 (AS ON 31.12.2010)

During the year 2010-11, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs.7840 crore providing assistance for construction of 31546 dwelling units throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.3132 crore.

Cumulatively HUDCO has sanctioned 16282 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.507231 crore (excluding HUDCO Niwas) with a loan component of Rs.108725 crore out of which an amount of Rs.70804 crore has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 145.29 Lakh residential units, about 66.87 Lakh sanitation units and in undertaking 1570 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas, in over 1853 towns and thousands of villages.

14.2 HOUSING FOR ALL

During the year 2010-11, as on 31.12.2010 HUDCO has sanctioned a total assistance of Rs.2313 crore (Including HUDCO Niwas) for housing programmes. These schemes will provide 31546 residential units and 335 non residential buildings.

14.3 MAJOR INITIATIVES TOWARDS INCREASED SOCIAL HOUSING OPERATIONS

HUDCO has been making significant efforts towards increasing its contribution towards the social

housing sector. 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 covering Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) in the range of 7% to 7.50%. It is highlighted that this rate is probably the lowest in the market, it is lower than its borrowing cost, and does not include its administrative/overhead costs. This rate of interest for social housing has also been popularized through formal advertisements in print media, in electronic media in popular web-sites. Further this has also been brought to the knowledge of the concerned Housing Secretaries and the CEOs of the Housing agencies in the States by the Regional Heads. The substantial reduction in the interest rates has definitely sent a positive signal in the field.

14.4 EXTENDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE

In addition, towards promoting affordable housing projects, HUDCO charges 1% to 3% lesser interest rate for affordable housing projects. Further, under its HUDCO Niwas window (retail lending), a 0.75% reduction in fixed interest rate for women beneficiaries is being extended.

14.5 HUDCO'S OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE (As on 31.12.2010)

During the financial year 2010-11, till 31.12.2010, HUDCO has sanctioned 66 schemes with a total loan of Rs.7840 crore out of which Rs.2313 crore has been sanctioned for housing schemes (Incl. Retail Finance), and Rs.5527 crore has been sanctioned for various urban infrastructure schemes. Further an amount of Rs.3132 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.393 crore for housing schemes and Rs.2739 crore for urban infrastructure schemes.

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

Under the Housing Programme of Govt. of India which was started during 1998-1999, HUDCO had been entrusted for providing loan assistance for construction of 10 lakh units annually (6 lakh units in rural areas and 4 lakh units in urban areas, out of the 13 lakh houses in rural areas and 7 lakh in urban areas envisaged under the programme). Under the same scheme from 1998 to 2010-11 as on 31.12.2010, HUDCO has supported a total of 109.42 lakh units in both rural and urban areas.

14.7 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.

14.8 CUMULATIVE STATUS OF VAMBAY SCHEMES

As on 31.12.2010 Govt. of India subsidy (net) of Rs.93724.782 lakh has been released for construction/upgradation of 460809 dwelling units (DUs) and 65682 toilet seats. Out of the above, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Govt. of India subsidy (net) of Rs.12266.02 lakh has been released for construction of 65682 toilet seats.

As per progress reports received from agencies, 442283 DUs have been completed and 8770 DUs are under progress. In addition, a total of 63819 toilet seats have been completed & the rest are under progress.

14.9 HUDCO'S ROLE IN GENERATION OF BSUP/IHSDP PROJECTS:

HUDCO in conformity with its emphasis on

providing Housing for Economically Weaker Sections and the disadvantaged sections is playing a very **significant role** by taking the benefits of the Mission 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 like provision of need based Community centres, Livelihood centre, Occupational Spaces, Animal Pens, informal market spaces, adequate green open areas, primary health centres, informal educational centres etc, cost effective infrastructural services like rain water harvesting, solid waste management etc. HUDCO also acts as an **appraising Agency for Projects** received from the States in accordance with the schemes and directives for consideration of sanction by the Ministry. HUDCO has recently been nominated as a Central Monitoring Agency for monitoring the implementation of BSUP & IHSDP projects.

14.9.1 Achievements of HUDCO

Cumulative status:

As on 31.12.2010, (based on minutes of CSMC/ CSC meetings received from the Ministry) 300 projects under BSUP with a Project Cost of Rs.17758.63 crores covering 6.25 lakh dwelling units, and 907 projects under IHSDP with a Project Cost of Rs.9060.28 crore covering 4.86 lakh dwelling units have been appraised by HUDCO and sanctioned by the Ministry.

14.10 LOAN ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS THROUGH HUDCO NIWAS

During the current financial year 2010-11 (till

31.12.2010), a loan assistance of Rs.39.54 crore has been sanctioned for 451 beneficiaries and Rs.40.79 crore has been released under HUDCO Niwas, retail housing window of HUDCO.

14.11 INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (ISHUP)- HUDCO's ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India has launched an Interest Subsidy Scheme in February, 2009 as an instrument for addressing the housing needs of EWS/LIG segments in urban areas. The scheme provides the interest subsidy on the housing loan up to Rs.100000/- to EWS (Average income up to Rs.5000 p.m.) & LIG (Average income between Rs.5001 p.m. up to Rs. 10000 p.m.) household for acquisition or construction of house, who do not own house in his/her name, spouse and any dependent child. HUDCO has been designated as Nodal Agency by the GOI, to disburse subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) i.e. to Banks and HFCs who executes MoU with HUDCO.

The GoI would release the subsidy @ 5% to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) through HUDCO. After adjusting Interest subsidy, the monthly installment (EMI) gets reduced to Rs.571.00 against the original EMI of Rs.868.00 (EMI for Rs.1.00 lakh at ROI @ 8.5% for 20 year loan). The reduction in EMI is to the extent of Rs.397.00. The loan of Rs.100000.00 will effectively be reduced to Rs.65826.00 after adjusting the subsidy.

In order to disseminate information about the ISHUP scheme and clarify various issues related to its implementation, HUDCO is organizing Regional level Workshops/meetings wherein the officers from various concerned deptt of State Govt. and Banks are participating. As on 31.12.2010, sixteen (16) such workshops/meetings covering the state of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Thiruvananthapuram have been

organized. Moreover, HUDCO has also released advertisements on ISHUP in vernacular languages in Trivandrum, Tamil Nadu and Bhubaneshwar on 13.07.2010, 13.10.2010 and 23.07.2010 respectively.

As on 31.12.2010, HUDCO has executed MoU with eighteen (18) Public Sector Banks, two (2) Private Sector Banks and two (2) Housing Finance Companies for implementation of the ISHUP scheme.

As on 31.12.2010, HUDCO has processed eleven (11) claims and released the subsidy of Rs. 21, 45,179.00 to 331 beneficiaries.

14.12 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE : TOUCHING THE DAILY LIVES OF CITIZENS

As the market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO has continued extending finance for a variety of projects. During the financial year 2010-11, (till 31.12.2010), HUDCO has sanctioned 30 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs.430568 crore and a HUDCO loan component of Rs.5527 crore. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:-

(Rs. In Crore)		
Sector	No.	Loan Amount
Water Supply	1	205.00
Sewerage/Drainage/Solid Waste Management	2	108.87
Transport & Roads/Bridges	8	2757.80
Area Development	0	0
Commercial & Others	14	2321.70
Social Infrastructure	5	133.50
Total	30	5526.87

14.13 SPECIAL INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North-Eastern States through a special allocation of 10 percent of its annual allocations for North-Eastern States under its housing portfolio.

14.14 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES THROUGH BUILDING CENTRES

HUDCO has continued its efforts in strengthening the Building Centre Movement towards promoting environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing and yet cost effective and affordable building materials and technologies in the construction sector. 577 Building Centres were sanctioned out of which 387 Building Centres are working to propagate the innovative building materials and technologies and others are in various stages of establishment. So far (till 31.12.2010), total grant of Rs.2216.10 Lakh has been sanctioned for Urban Building Centres out of which Rs.1679.44 Lakh has been released.

14.15 ESTABLISHMENT OF ADARSH GRAM/ADARSH BASTI

HUDCO continued its programme for development of Model Villages (Adarsh Gram) and Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti) for providing integrated inputs of physical planning, architectural design, efficient utilization of land and appropriate technologies ensuring user participation, use of innovative/renewable sources of energy etc., adopting a convergence mode in all the States and Union Territories. HUDCO's cumulative sanctions upto 31.12.2010 are Rs.3891.83 Lakh in 116 Model Villages/ Basti.

14.16 RESOURCE MOBILISATION INITIATIVES

In 2009-10, till 31.03.2010, HUDCO had mobilized an amount of Rs.3339.96 Crore. In 2010-11 (till 31.12.2010) HUDCO has mobilized an amount of Rs.1602.21 crore (provisional). The resources were generated through a prudent mix of Banking Sector Loans and Public Deposits so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. With upgradation of HUDCO to Mini-Ratna status in 2004, no further equity infusion is being received from the Government.

14.17 CONSULTANCY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Apart from the techno-economic mandate given to HUDCO, 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, Designing and Planning. During the 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 enhancing the fee-based activities of HUDCO, it has developed proficiency in the area of preparation of Detailed Project Reports for housing/slum development as well as infrastructure development in various cities and towns. During the year 2009-10, HUDCO has undertaken the work of preparation of DPRs under BSUP and IHSDP schemes of JNNURM, for Meerut, Hastinapur, Malegaon, Bangaluru. Further, appraisals of project reports for funding/approval by the Government for projects under JNNURM programme have been undertaken. HUDCO has also undertaken the assignment of Project Management Consultancy in Patna.

As a gesture of appreciation for the consultancy services provided for Pilgrimage cum Cultural

Centre at Sikkim, the Govt. of Sikkim has entrusted additional works to HUDCO. HUDCO is also involved in the Preparation of a Tourism Plan for Yamuna Nagar, Panchkula and Paonta Sahib Tourism Circuit. The plan entails the identification of tourist destination in the above districts and developing these destinations by providing new tourist attractions and basic tourist amenities to improve the visitors' experience.

The project for Archaeological Survey of India has been revived with the efforts of HUDCO and it is being designed as a demonstration project in heritage conservation and energy efficiency.

In addition, HUDCO is providing Comprehensive Architectural Services for the development of its own plots at NOIDA and Regional Office Buildings at Jaipur etc. The Institutional Complex at NOIDA is also being developed as a prestigious project.

HUDCO has prepared Master Plans for major cities in Bihar and Jharkhand. Further, it has prepared the Urban Development Strategy for the state of Jharkhand. The preparation of City Development plans for selected cities of Bihar has also been initiated.

Currently, HUDCO is gearing to provide consultancy assistance to the states and urban local bodies for slum free city planning as per the Slum Free City Planning scheme, the preparatory phase of the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme..

Another significant initiative of HUDCO towards diversification of its sphere of fee based consultancy activities is the decentralization of its consultancy activities to the Regional Offices. With this initiative, many of the Regional Offices such as Chennai, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Patna and Kohima have started showing good potential for undertaken consultancy/fee based assignments at the Regional level. At present, a large number of consultancy assignments pertaining to Social Housing and Tourism Development Projects

are being undertaken in Puducherry and other areas, by HUDCO's Chennai Regional Office. Further initiatives in terms of exploring projects under RAY (Rajiv Awas Yojana) are also being taken.

14.18 HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (HSMI)

HSMI is functioning as 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 & Urban Development Sectors including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Finance Institutions etc.

Recently, HSMI has been re-structured by establishing four Centers of excellence focusing on specialized professional areas as follows:-

1. Centre for Sustainable Habitat;
2. Centre for Affordable Housing;
3. Centre for Urban Poverty, Slums & Livelihoods;
4. Centre for Project Development & Management

Faculty Members are being assigned to each Centre to carry out the activities which include training, research, collaboration and extending the required professional support to various programmes of Government of India.

HSMI is one of the identified Nodal Resource Centre 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 Govt. of India supported poverty alleviation programme (SJSRY).

During the year, HSMI activities covered a series of training research and related activities, the details of which are briefly indicated as below:

14.18.1 Training

During the period 2010-11 (till 31.12.2010), HSMI has organized training programmes for professionals from Urban Local Government/Local Bodies, Urban Sector Organisations and HUDCO Officers. Till December 31, 2010, 21 Programmes have been organized and 1195 man-days have been achieved covering 850 professional functionaries from different Urban Local Bodies implementing SJSRY programmes in different States of the Country. In addition, Capacity Building for Quality Assurance & TPIM, monitoring and documentation support for implementation of Government of India supported JNNURM have also been undertaken. These programmes have been organized both at HSMI and other locations in the country.

HSMI also organized 14 In-house Training Programmes covering 345 HUDCO employees till 31.12.2010 covering areas like Consultancy Management, Project Appraisal, Project Management, Legal Issues in Financing of Housing & Infrastructure Projects, IT Applications, Management and Behavioral related issues and achieved 2537 man-days.

HSMI in association with NAREDCO has organized two Training Programmes for the Real Estate Professionals till 31.12.2010 in which 54 real estate professionals participated and 648 man-days have been achieved.

The details of total Programmes, Participants and man-days achieved during the financial year 2010-11 (till 31.12.2010) is as under:

Achievements for the period 1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010:

S. No.	Description of Targets	No. of Prog.	No. of Participants	Man-days Achieved
1.	Training to HUDCO Employees	15	378	2570
2.	Training of ULB Professionals (under IEC-SJSRY)	21	850	1195
3.	Training of Real Estate Professionals	2	54	648
4.	Capacity Building for Quality Assurance & TPIM	6	152	458
5.	Masons & Building Centre Officials on Innovative Cost Effective Building Materials & Construction Practices	8	229	1054
6.	Support to Research Studies on Housing & Urban Development Sector.	4	IN Progress	
Total:		56	1717	5925

Activities listed at Sl. No. 5&6 also from part of MoU targets for HUDCO during the financial year 2010-11.

14.18.2 Networking Activities

HSMI carried out a series of professional networking with various National and International agencies to exchange experience and expertise in Urban Development Issues. These include participation of HSMI in the training programmes, seminars, workshops etc. Besides extending documentation and other logistic support, collaboration and networking activities both at national and international level are being further reviewed and strengthened with focus on identified professional areas of the four Centres of Excellence established recently at HSMI and also to augment wider networking with National Resource Centres undertaking activities supported by the MoHUPA

14.18.3 Other Activities:

- Professional support to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India on World Habitat Day Activities in October, 2010. In addition, a Seminar on “Inclusive Cities” was organized by HSMI on 19.10.2010 as part of World Habitat Day celebrations of MoHUPA.
- Publication of HUDCO Magazine “Shelter”- 2 Issues (Vol.12 No.1&2).

14.19 REJUVENATION OF HUDCO

Setting up of High Powered Committee for rejuvenation of HUDCO with a view to strengthen its financial position and expansion of activities for better services to poor and weaker sections of the society.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India had set up a High Powered Committee in May 2008 **for rejuvenation of HUDCO with a view to strengthen its financial position and expansion of activities for better services to poor and weaker sections of the society.** The committee was headed by Shri Ashok Jha, IAS (Retd.), former Finance Secretary to Government of India. The Committee comprised of Shri S.K. Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Shri Nasser Munjee, Former CEO, IDFC Ltd., Shri P.P. Vora, Former Chairman, NHB & Former CMD, IDBI, Shri Jagdish Capoor, Former Deputy Governor RBI, Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty, CMD, Punjab National Bank, Shri M.B.N. Rao, former CMD, Canara Bank, Shri S.R. Rao, IAS Principal Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Shri M.V.P.C. Sastry, IAS, Principal Secretary, Andhra Pradesh and Shri K.L.Dhingra, CMD, HUDCO.

The High Powered Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation, in December, 2008. The Committee noted that HUDCO is the only techno-financing Institution in the field of housing and core urban infrastructure, and in the light of the increased thrust of the Government on extending a larger delivery of affordable housing particularly for the weaker sections, has suggested various measures for improving its contribution. The major recommendations of the High Powered Committee include permitting HUDCO to raise funds under the purview of Municipal Tax free Bonds, extending a letter of comfort by the Government to HUDCO to enable HUDCO to raise cheaper resources, allowing plan funds allocation towards repayment of over-dues of HUDCO, permission to issue 54(EC) Bonds, allowing HUDCO to follow RBI norms in respect of credit concentration, permitting plough-back of dividend and restoration of equity support to HUDCO for a period of 7 years specifically to support weaker section lending by HUDCO.

14.20 VIGILANCE FUNCTIONS 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 and implementation of e-governance initiative by the concerned wings of the Company and Regional Offices. An additional link “Online Access for Existing Customers” has been created on HUDCO’s website so that the borrowing agencies can directly access their scheme account for knowing the status of their schemes. At the instance of CVD, different training modules were formulated for “induction training” for almost 250 non-executives recently promoted to executive grade. So far around 150 officials promoted to executive grade have undergone the induction training.

Inspection of Regional Office at Guwahati was

carried out during the year and employees were detailed about preventive aspects of Vigilance. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 25th October to 1st November, 2010 at the Head Office as well as at all the Regional Offices with focus on 'Generation of Awareness and Publicity against Corruption'.

14.21 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 31.12.2010 is 999, out of which 681 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, systems, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relation, documentation etc.

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

HUDCO is making profit since its inception and based on the performance, the HUDCO Board of Directors in its 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 Directors/ Executive Directors which are specialized posts in areas like Resources Management, Internal Audit, Retail Finance, Law, HRD, Management Services, Training, Technology & Works and Vigilance.

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

With a view to enhance competitive capabilities of its human resources, 580 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2010-11 (upto 31st December, 2010). As on 31st December, 2010 the total employee strength was 999 comprising of 681 executives and 318 non executives. The total number of women employees as on 31st December, 2010 was 279. 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 employees, there were 181 SCs, 60 STs, 82 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 27 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

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

14.22 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO has been making all out efforts to implementing 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. Meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee and many Hindi workshops were held regularly at the Corporate office as well as at all Regional Offices during the year. All the meetings at the Corporate office were presided over by the Chairman of Official Language Implementation Committee, HUDCO and at Regional Offices, by the respective Regional chiefs. This year, at the instance of the Ministry, Rajbhasha month was celebrated in the month of Sept, 2010 at the corporate office as well as in its all Regional Offices. In order to promote use of Hindi in official work, various competitions were organized during Rajbhasha Month at its Corporate office as well as at Regional offices. Official Language inspections were conducted by Head Office at Jaipur, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram,

Bhubaneswar Regional Offices during the year to ascertain implementation of Official Language policy. During the year the, Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the HUDCO Head Office & the Guwahati Regional Office & Kochi Development Office. On inspection the Committee expressed satisfaction on the use of Hindi in these offices. In recognition of our efforts towards progressive use of Hindi in HUDCO, the Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram Regional Offices were awarded by Town Official Language Implementation committee **NARAKAS**.

14.23 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

HUDCO has earmarked three percent of its net profit for the year 2009-2010 for use under its Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, in line with the DPE Guidelines on the subject. HUDCO as part of its CSR initiatives has already taken up the rehabilitation project for the Flash Flood victims in Leh recently through provision of pre-fabricated housing with its support of Rs.5 crore under CSR budget.



Dwelling Units constructed under JnNURM (BSUP) in Malvani (Malad), Mumbai, Maharashtra

15. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

15.1 INTRODUCTION

In 1948, the Government of India established “Government Housing Factory” as a Department under the then Ministry of Production with the prime objective to carry out all kinds of business relating to manufacture, fabrication, assembly export, import and dealing in other construction and fabrication business. In the year 1950 the name of this Department was changed to “**Hindustan Housing Factory Limited (HHF Ltd)**” and keeping the same objective it was registered as Hindustan Housing Factory Limited on 27-01-1953 as a private company. It became a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) on 16-08-1955, with the changed name of **Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)** w.e.f. 09-03-1978.

15.2 MANAGEMENT

HPL is managed by the following Board of Directors:

- Sh. Jaiveer Srivastavaa, Chairman & Managing Director full time Official Director of HPL took over charge of CMD w.e.f. 01.08.2006;
- Sh. S.K Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary - Housing, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Part Time Official Director of HPL;
- Mrs. Sudha Krishnan, IA&AS, Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Part time Official Director of HPL.

15.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

The company has on its pay rolls 291 regular employees, 124 Contract and 31 Compassionate appointees as on 31-12-2010.

15.4 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Since last five years HPL is executing Project Management Consultancy (PMC) and works as an executing Agency for various types of projects all over the country. HPL is capable of executing and delivering quality projects such as prefab construction, Mass housing, Institutional Buildings, Hospitals, University & Training Campuses, Infrastructure Projects, Shelters, Barracks, Interiors, Furniture, Real Estate, Third Party Quality Inspection, Reality Advisory, etc in the prescribed time. This also includes prefab construction for the Disaster Rehabilitation Project all over the country. HPL is having operations in 17 States with **CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS AT DELHI** and to facilitate project administration, it has five Regional Offices:

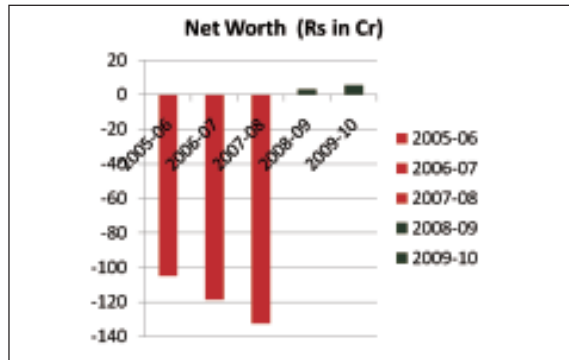
- Delhi.
- Patna (Bihar),
- Raipur (Chhattisgarh),
- Shillong (Meghalaya for North-East)
- Trivandrum (Kerala)

Overseas Venture: HPL has been awarded a project for **construction 1000 houses as a pilot project for the Internally Displaced People (IDP's) in Northern Sri Lanka by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.** This will be the first overseas venture of HPL.

15.5 PERFORMANCE OF HPL

Since 2008-09, HPL is in profit and the net worth of the company which was negative in 2007-08 is now positive.

Year	Net Worth (Rs in Cr)
2005-06	-104.9
2006-07	-118.73
2007-08	-132.48
2008-09	+3.06
2009-10	+ 5.52



HPL has also been able to implement the latest pay scales for CDA 2006 and for IDA 2007 to all its employees.

15.6 ORDER BOOK POSITION

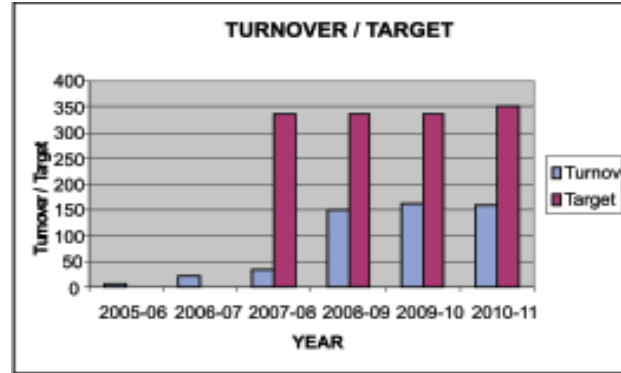
The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2010 is as follows:

		(Rs. In crore)
a)	Construction works	1800.00 (Approx.)
	Total:	1800.00

15.7 TURNOVER

Year	Turnover (Rs in Cr)	MoU Target (Rs in Cr)
2005-06	8.73	NA
2006-07	23.20	NA
2007-08	35.10	335
2008-09	150.32	335
2009-10	162.42	335
2010-11	160.52*	350

*Upto 31-12-2010



The Company is expected to post profit also for the financial year 2010-2011.

15.8 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

15.9 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility is a Company's commitment to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interests of its stakeholders. This commitment is beyond statutory requirements. In line with the commitment in the MOU 2010-11, HPL has constructed 20 Nos. of prefab toilets for the disaster affected rural areas of Leh-Ladakh(J&K) under CSR initiative. Besides, on the initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty, HPL has constructed 432 Nos. of prefab houses for the people affected by cloudburst in Leh at 26 locations which was appreciated by the Prime Minister of

India. In this initiative, ten other CPSEs including HUDCO made financial contribution under their CSR funds.

15.10 SECURITY & VIGILANCE

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

15.11 WELFARE ACTIVITY

Due care is taken for the welfare of all the employees of HPL. To redress the grievances of the SC/ST employees, a Cell has been set-up under the control of a Liaison Officer. Rosters of recruitment were maintained as per Government directives.

15.12 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 and open areas in and around the office; as a result, there are large number of peacocks and rare species of birds in the campus.
- The premises are also surrounded by grown up trees and greenery which help in controlling the pollution to a large extent;
- The factory and office premises are always kept clean and tidy on day to day basis.
- HPL is also encouraging Green Building concept, and in this regard it has recently started a project for Income Tax Department at Firozabad, UP.

15.13 USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period, three meetings were held on 03-05-2010, 14.08.2010 and 27.11.2010, which were attended by all Heads of

Departments in HPL. Hindi week was observed in September 2010.

15.14 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The company is observing Anti Terrorism Day, Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year. All the employees take pledges on the respective days.

15.15 ISO CERTIFICATION

HPL is an ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company. This certificate was got revalidated up to 05.12.2011 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.

15.16 APPRECIATION

HPL has completed most of its projects successfully for which it received appreciation from the clients. HPL constructed 170 one room prefab houses in 41 days for the people of Solor Colony, Choglamsar, Leh affected by the cloudburst in August 2010 and the Prime Minister of India appreciated the initiative of completing such a difficult task on time.

15.17 FUTURE OUTLOOK

- HPL is making efforts to enter into its core business of prefab / precast. It has recently signed MOU with Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), a CPSE for venturing into prefab Concrete & Steel production.
- To start manufacturing prefabricated components at various strategic locations in the country.
- To execute projects and supply prefab components in various construction sectors.

16. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)

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

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

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

16.1 MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2010-2011 (upto December 2010)

16.1.1 Demonstration Construction

1. The Council is undertaking construction work of 24 demonstration houses at Amethi, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The housing units and the infrastructure work have been completed. The work of construction of boundary wall and internal roads has also been completed. This demonstration project focuses on promoting innovative technologies in the region. Documentation of the project is also being done. The technologies used in the project are rat-trap bond in bricks for walling, prefabricated brick panels for roofing, RCC door/window frames, precast sunshades, staircases, lintels etc. This project is being handed over to the State Government shortly.
2. For construction of 24 demonstration houses at Bitna Road, construction of ground floor has been completed and the work in first floor started. The technology being used are rat-trap bond in bricks, RCC filler slab for floors, precast concrete door/window frames, etc. The documentation of the project is being undertaken.
3. The finishing work for construction of Demonstration Community Centre at Village



Demonstration Houses constructed by BMTPC at Amethi, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Khojkipur-Naggal is under progress after completion of the basic structure. After completion of the plinth protection work, the boundary wall, rainwater harvesting and external development work has been started on the site. Special features include use of rat trap bond for walling; interlocking compressed earth blocks; flyash bricks; modular bricks for walling; RCC planks and joists; prefabricated panels; prefab brick arch panels; RCC filler slab; doubly curved shell for roofing; precast concrete door/window frames; precast sunshades, lintels, staircases, etc. The documentation of the project is also being carried out.

4. The construction work of Informal Market at Viskhapatnam has been started. After completion of market shed, work on the open theater and park area is in advance stage of construction.

5. The Council has undertaken construction of demonstration houses using Rapid-wall System Technology at Mumbai. A MoU has been signed with M/s Rashtirya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF)

Ltd. for construction of 32 demonstration houses using rapidwall technology at Chembur, Mumbai on cost sharing basis (BMTPC 75: RCF 25). Based on the test reports of manufactured panels in RCF Mumbai, design manual and design of the proposed structure is being carried out.

16.1.2 Disaster Mitigation, Management and Preparedness

1. After completion of retrofitting of five MCD schools, the Council has initiated retrofitting of two more MCD school buildings. After conducting soil investigation at two sites i.e. Vivek Vihar and Lajpat Nagar, the retrofitting plan and estimates have been prepared. The agency for carrying out the retrofitting work under the guidance and supervision of BMTPC has been finalized through open tenders. The retrofitting work in both the schools is nearing completion.

2. The Council has prepared the revised version of the Guidelines on Earthquake and Flood

resistance of Housing. This work has been undertaken under the guidance of Dr.A.S.Arya, Professor Emeritus, IIT Roorkee, who earlier developed these guidelines. The printing of the both the documents have been undertaken. The peer review of the Guidelines on Wind/Cyclone Resistance of Housing has also been completed. After incorporation of the comments received from the members of the Peer Group, this manual has also been published.

3. One-day Technical Workshops on Model Amendments in Town and Country Planning Act, Zoning Regulation, Development & Control Regulation and Building Regulation for safety against natural hazards, sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs, was organized in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep on August 4, 2010. So far, the Council had organized technical workshops in 24 States and UT's.

4. The Manual for Restoration and Retrofitting of Buildings in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh has been published.

16.1.3 Technology Development

1. With a focus on developing innovative building technologies, the following is the list of activities undertaken with R&D institutions which are under various stages of completion:

- Upgradation of facility for manufacture of Bamboo Mat Ridge Cap – completed.
- Energy auditing and carbon footing in manufacture of bamboo mat ridge cap and bamboo mat corrugated roofing sheets – in progress.
- Development of design methodology for chemically treated bamboo reinforced concrete members for low cost housing – in progress.
- Development of Housing System using cellular light weight concrete – completed.
- Development of Technology for cost effective

value added thermal insulation Tiles for ceiling purposes – in progress.

- Development of Building Components from Sponge Iron Waste – in progress.
- Development of technology package using confined masonry – in progress.
- Development of Specifications and Code of Practice on:
 - MCR tiles and Ferrocement roofing channels – completed
 - Filler slabs – in progress
- Development of Floor/Wall Tiles and Pavers from Granite Slurry. A pilot plant is being set up in Ongole District in Andhra Pradesh – in progress.
- Development of Technology for Utilization of Marble Slurry in Self Compacting Concrete – in progress.
- Development of Flattened Bamboo Composites and Laminated Bamboo Lumber Products – nearing completion.

16.1.4 Activities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

1. Appraised 2 BSUP projects in the State of Rajasthan.
2. Monitoring visits were undertaken to 30 IHSDP projects at Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Besides 23 BSUP projects were monitored at Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
3. Review of the TPIM reports for 147 BSUP and IHSDP projects for the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra, Chandigarh and Karnataka has been completed.

4. The Regional Review meetings of BSUP/IHSDP projects at Bangalore, Karnataka and Panji, Goa were held in which BMTPC participated.

5. Organized Capacity Building Programmes on Quality Assurance and TPIM for BSUP and IHSDP Projects under JNNURM in Agra - 13-14th August, 2010, Bhopal - 19-20th August, 2010, Delhi - 27th August, 2010, Hyderabad - 11-12 November, 2010 and Chennai-1-2 December, 2010.

16.1.5 Activities in the North Eastern Region

1. For establishing Bamboo Mat Production Centre in Arunachal Pradesh, the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has identified the site at Mopaya Village and has agreed to provide shed and infrastructure facility for the Centre. The implementing agency has been identified by the State Govt. and the revised MoU has been sent to the agency for their consent. The response is awaited from the implementing agency.

2. The shed for establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centre at Nongchram, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya has been completed. The machines required for the Centre have been identified and the tenders have also been invited for procurement of the machines. The agency has been finalized for procurement of machines and orders have been placed. The required machines are under fabrication.

3. The construction of the building for establishment of Bamboo Technology Park, being set up alongwith Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre, Guwahati, is in progress. The Bamboo Technology Park will provide facilities in processing of bamboo for different application and training for artisans in the North East.

16.1.6 Standardisation and Product Evaluation

1. The Council is operating Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) for new products/systems not covered by any Indian Standards. Under PACS, applications covering Low Cost Binder, Underground Septic Tank, Veneer Laminated Lumber, Copper Slag, UPVC windows, Monolithic framework, Continuous Sandwich Panel, FRP manholes, Monolithic concrete construction and Marshal doors are under different stages of processing.

2. Providing technical inputs to the various Sectional Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards.

16.1.7 Promotion of Cost Effective Building Materials & Technologies

1. The Council has already invited the Global Expression of Interest through leading newspapers for identification of emerging technologies and construction of demonstration houses using the identified and evaluated technologies. After the preparation of the abstracts of the received offers, a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) has been constituted by the Executive Committee of the Council in its last meeting for identification, evaluation and selection of the suitable technologies. The first meeting of the TAG is stated to be held in January 2011.

2. The Ministry of Rural Development has requested BMTPC to act as Consultant for Rural Housing to provide technical assistance and guidance in respect of Rural Housing sector. The Council has requested Ministry of Rural Development for entering into a MoU and to provide areas in which Council's expertise can be provided as approved EC.

3. The Council is developing Design Concepts using alternate building materials and construction technologies in different geo-climatically regions for a cluster of 60 houses, community centre, school and shops/kiosks. These Design Concepts are being developed in-house. Once developed, these will be submitted to State Governments for their commitment to take it forward through demonstration construction by BMTPC. The design package for plain areas has been developed alongwith its estimates and detailed drawings.

As decided in the 35th meeting of the Executive Committee, the council is also seeking assistance from experts in the field. Accordingly, proposals have been invited from the experts through our website for providing assistance in preparation of design concepts for different geo-climatic regions.

4. The Council organized Brain Storming Sessions with builders & real estate developers on 26th August and with faculty members and scientists from academic institutions and CSIR laboratories on 27th August, 2010 respectively on cost effective building materials and construction technologies: problems & prospects. As a result of detailed deliberations, it is emerged that BMTPC should work for standardization of products developed and promoted by the Council, nomenclature, give specifications, economy as well as cost analysis in the form of a document easily available and accessible

5. Attended series of inter-ministerial meeting held under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (E&SA), MEA regarding Follow-up of India Africa Forum Summit (IAFS). In these meetings, further steps to ensure expeditious implementation of the projects were primarily discussed.

6. The Council organized a training programme on “Building Maintenance – Water Proofing and General Repairs” from 12 – 13 August 2010 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi in association with Dr. Fixit Institute. The programme was attended by

around 25 participants from various organizations such as RITES, NCCBM, CSIR, Haryana Housing Board, Tata Housing Development Co. Ltd, Urban Administration and Development Division, Madhya Pradesh, Ultra Tech Cement Limited etc. The overall programme was well appreciated by participants and requested Council to organize such programmes in future also. The faculty was distinguished experts from the field with years of experience in practical field also.

7. As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2010, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently Abled Children on the theme: “Better City Better Life”. These children included special children (under 15 years of age) in the categories namely (i) Mentally Challenged. (ii) Visually impaired, (iii) Deaf and dumb and (iv) Autistic children at 12 schools in Delhi. The Council received 79 entries in the competition. The prizes were awarded to winning entries by the Hon’ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Tourism during the celebrations of World Habitat Day on 4th October, 2010 at New Delhi. To mark the occasion the Council brought out Special Issue of Newsletter “Nirman Sarika”.

8. The Council has published following Manuals/ Guidelines:

- i. Improving Earthquake Resistance of Housing – Guidelines
- ii. Improving Flood Resistance of Housing – Guidelines
- iii. Improving Wind/Cyclone Resistance of Housing – Guidelines
- iv. Training Manual for Ductile Detailing in Hindi
- v. Manual for Restoration and Retrofitting of Buildings in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

These publications were released by the Hon’ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Tourism during the celebrations of World Habitat Day 2010.



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, releasing the Manual for Restoration and Retrofitting of Buildings in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during the World Habitat Day on 4th October, 2010

The following manuals has been prepared:

- i. Training Manual for Foremen
- ii. Training Manual for Formwork for concreting

9. Participation/Organization of Seminars/ Workshops/Training Programmes/ Meetings/ Exhibitions/Study Visits:

- Exhibition during 8th Infra Educa 2010 - held at Delhi from 29th to 30th May, 2010.
- The Executive Director, BMTPC chaired First Technical Session of "Sustainable Materials" during 16th Annual Convention & National Seminar organized by Indian Building Congress, 17-19th June 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi.
- Participated in the Kumaon Srajan 2010" – An awareness generation campaign for uplifting lives of rural masses specially youths through exhibition cum seminar from 15th to 18th June, 2010 at Munsiyari, Uttrakhand organized by CYME of Social Development.
- Delivered a lecture on Environment-Friendly, Cost Effective and Agro-industrial waste based building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies during the Training Programme on Human Resource Management for senior personnel of Housing Cooperatives on 2-3 July, 2010 organised by NCHF at Shimla.
- Attended 44th Research Council meeting of Structural Engineering Research Centre, (SERC), Chennai on 15-16th July 2010.
- To discuss follow up action of Africa Action Plan, attended meeting with Jt. Secretary (HUPA), MoHUPA on 20th July 2010.
- Put up BMTPC's display during the 14th National Exhibition on Striving Towards a Glorious India organized by Central Calcutta

- Science & Culture Organisation for Youth from 2-8 September, 2010 at Koklata.
- Delivered a lecture on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction on Concrete Day Celebrations organized by ICI Western UP Centre on 15th September, 2010.
- Delivered a lecture in the course organized jointly by Institution of Engineers (I), Roorkee and CBRI, Roorkee on 'Earthquake Resistant Design & Construction Practices' on 24th September, 2010.
- Attended the meeting of Civil Engineering Division Council held on 6th September, 2010 at BIS, New Delhi.
- Participated in 14th National Exhibition on the theme of "Striving Towards a Glorious India" during September 3-7, 2010 at Kolkata,
- Participated in the CIB International Conference on "Innovative Building Technologies for Affordable Mass Housing" organized by NBO, M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 28th October, 2010 at New Delhi.
- Participated in the 12th World Innovation Summit and Expo "Constru India 2010" from 27-30th October 2010 at Mumbai.
- Technology Show on Cost Effective and Emerging Building Materials and Housing Technologies during 14 - 27 November, 2010 at India International Trade Fair, New Delhi.
- Exhibition during 14th Symposium on Earthquake Engineering held at IIT Roorkee organized by Department of Earthquake Engineering, IIT Roorkee from 17-19 December, 2010.
- 2. construction of demonstration houses
- 2. Evaluation of emerging and cost effective technologies suitable for Indian geo climatic and hazard conditions
- 3. Development of Course Content on Cost Effective and Disaster Resistant Technologies for inclusion in the syllabus of engineering/ architecture colleges for Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses
- 4. Documentation of application of cost effective technologies
- 5. Development of Training modules on cost effective technologies for trainers and artisans.
- 6. Construction of Demonstration Houses/ structures using innovative, green and disaster resistant technologies in different regions
- 7. Training Programmes for Trainers for training and Construction Workers such as masons, carpenters, supervisors in various States
- 8. Dissemination of information through seminars/ workshops/ exhibitions
- 9. Setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centres in North Eastern States
- 10. Training Programmes on Bamboo based technologies in North Eastern States
- 11. Energy auditing and carbon footing in manufacture of bamboo mat ridge cap and bamboo mat corrugated roofing sheets.
- 12. Development of technology package using confined masonry.
- 13. International summit on emerging trends in low cost construction technologies.
- 14. Reprinting of IITK-BMTPC earthquake tips in local languages.
- 15. Upgradation and preparation of hindi version of Manual for Hazard Resistant construction in India.

16.2 ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING JANUARY 2010 TO MARCH 2011

It is envisaged to take up following activities in 2010-11, which are in various stages of progress:

- I. Finalisation of Design packages for

17. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a nation-wide organization of the entire 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 April to December, 2010 are given below:

17.1 Promotional Activities

1. For promoting Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organizations do not exist, NCHF requested the concerned State Governments to do the needful. In response to the request of NCHF Secretariat, the Administrator of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has agreed to the suggestion for setting up an ACHF and the matter is being examined by their Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Sikkim also visited NCHF Secretariat to discuss various issues regarding setting-up of an ACHF in the State of Sikkim.

Efforts are also being made through a senior local Cooperator to register Apex Cooperative Housing Federation in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

2. A target of construction of one lakh housing units by cooperative sector has been fixed by the Government of India under the Two Million Housing Programme. NCHF approached the major funding institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO to increase the flow of funds to ACHFs so as to achieve above targets. NCHF monitored and reviewed the progress made by cooperatives under the said

programme and also collected the data and supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation at regular intervals.

3. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to provide loans to ACHFs. The Chairman and the Managing Director, NCHF along with the Chairman and the Managing Director of M.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation met the Executive Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) on 8th November, 2010 at Mumbai to discuss the proposal for One Time Settlement (OTS) of LIC over dues by M.P. Housefed and Chhattisgarh Housefed.

4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to grant repayment reschedulement to ACHFs. The HUDCO was also requested to issue No Dues Certificate and release security against loans taken by Bihar State Housing Cooperative Federation on Government Guarantee and under Devghar Scheme.

5. The National Housing Bank (NHB) was requested to provide refinance assistance to ACHFs, enhance the repayment period and to calculate interest on quarterly outstanding balance of principal amount. Data on borrowings, lending operations, construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 were sent to NHB for including in their annual publication.

6. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) was requested to consider financing of ACHFs to enable this sector to fulfill its social objective of providing an affordable shelter to the needy people on a larger scale. The NCDC has introduced a scheme for extending financial

assistance for Tourism, Hospitality, Transport, Generation and Distribution of power by New, Non-conventional & Renewable Sources of Energy, and Rural Housing Programmes of Cooperatives. The guidelines of the new scheme of NCDC were circulated to all Member Federations of NCHF for facilitating them to avail the financial assistance. Representatives of NCHF also met the senior Officers of NCDC to discuss regarding financial assistance for rural housing scheme.

7. A memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana requesting therein that the State Government may bear the interest burden of Rs.16.77 crores on the Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation under one time settlement scheme to enable it to raise more loans from funding institutions.

8. The NCHF submitted another memorandum to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana on rationalization of the policy regarding charging of stamp duty and registration fee from members of housing cooperatives. The Government of Haryana has given relief to cooperative group housing societies in respect of payment of stamp duty on execution of the conveyance deed. Now, society members will have to pay stamp duty on the allotment price of land as against the earlier provision of stamp duty on the cost of land and construction of dwelling unit.

9. 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.

10. A copy each of the orders issued by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand for provision of Structural Audit in the Bye-Laws of housing cooperatives as well as extract from the Model Bye-Laws of housing cooperatives in Maharashtra regarding Structural Audit (Bye-Law No.77) was sent to Pondicherry State Cooperative Housing Federation and Sahakari Awas Nirman Avam Vitta Nigam (SANAVN) for information and necessary action. The SANAVN has taken up the matter with the Housing Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh for issuing such orders to housing cooperatives of the State.

11. Orders issued by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the States of Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand regarding provision for Structural Audit in the bye-laws of housing cooperatives were sent to M.P. Housefed for necessary guidance.

12. 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.

13. Necessary support and cooperation was provided to Member Federations on various issues.

17.2 Education, Training and Research

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

During the period from April to December, 2010, NCHF organized the following training programmes for the personnel of ACHFs, housing cooperatives and others concerned:

- (i) A Technical Training Programme from 1-4th July, 2010 at Shimla, which was attended by 25 participants.
- (ii) A Technical Training Programme from 24-27th October, 2010 at Jaipur, which was attended by 27 participants.

NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities.

17.3 Conferences/Seminars

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars/Symposia/Workshops 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. During the period under report, NCHF organized the following:

- (I) **57th All India Cooperative Week:** The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3rd week of November. During the year 2010-11, the 57th All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November, 2010. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was 'Addressing Climate Change through Cooperatives'. The 19th November, 2010 was earmarked as '**Introspection and Envisioning by Sectoral Cooperatives**' day by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), the apex organization of Indian Cooperative Movement, for celebration by various cooperatives including housing cooperatives. To mark this occasion, NCHF and its member ACHFs organized Workshop/

Symposium/Meetings etc.

- (2) **Symposium on Direct Taxes Code Bill and Cooperatives:** During the 57th All India Cooperative Week, NCHF organized a Symposium on '**Direct Taxes Code Bill and Cooperatives**' on 19th November, 2010 at New Delhi to celebrate the 'Introspection and Envisioning by Sectoral Cooperatives' day. Shri Vaibhav Vishal, a very senior Chartered Accountant delivered the theme lecture on Direct Taxes Code Bill and Cooperatives.

17.4 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 delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives. During the period from April to December, 2010, it brought out the following publications:

- (i) **NCHF Bulletin:** This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and contains other useful information pertaining to housing cooperatives including legal column and latest developments in the field of construction technologies. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period from April to December, 2010 all issues of 'NCHF Bulletin' were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (September-October, 2010) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November, 2010).
- (ii) **'Sahakari Awas' (Hindi):** This half yearly Hindi Patrika called 'Sahakari Awas' is being published for promoting use of Rajbhasha Hindi in cooperative housing sector. One

issue of 'Sahakari Awas' was brought out during the period under report.

- (iii) **Booklet on 'You and Your Housing Cooperative' in Hindi:** This Booklet was brought-out in Hindi entitled 'Aap aur Aapki Awas Sahakarita' for the benefit of members, office bearers and prospective members of housing cooperatives and those engaged in member education programme in housing cooperatives. It highlights various aspects like cooperative principles, advantages and types of housing cooperatives, bye-laws, registration, rights and duties of members and management etc.
- (iv) **Annual and Audit Report:** The Annual and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2009-10 were prepared and published in Hindi and English.
- (v) **Telephone Directory of NCHF:** This Directory was brought-out which contains important addresses and telephone numbers of Member ACHFs, concerned Ministries, and Organizations dealing with housing, National level Cooperative Federations, Registrars of Cooperative Societies, Institutes of Cooperative Management and International Cooperative Organizations.
- (vi) **NCHF Pamphlet:** NCHF Pamphlet which includes the objectives of NCHF, its achievements and operational details of ACHFs such as membership, share capital, borrowings, loaning operations and house construction was updated and got printed.

17.5 Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office

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

- (i) Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly.
- (ii) The month of September, 2010 was observed

as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member Federations.

- (iii) Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2010.
- (iv) A Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' was published.
- (v) The Annual Report and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2009-10 were prepared in Hindi.
- (vi) Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and Hindi Workshops were held regularly.
- (vii) Various information/material in Hindi was uploaded on the web-site of NCHF.

17.6 Rajasthan Housefed's Building Centre

The Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation has started its Building Material Sales Centre at Jaipur, which is supplying high quality building materials like marble, granite and Kota Stone. NCHF extended all necessary cooperation and support to Rajasthan Housefed in further strengthening the Building Centre which has offered the building materials at reasonable prices to other Federations and housing cooperatives at around 10% to 20% less than the market prices. Other Member Federations as well as primary housing cooperatives were advised to take the benefit of procuring building materials at economical rates from the Building Centre of Rajasthan Housefed.

17.7 Documentation Centre

The Documentation Centre on Cooperative Housing at NCHF Secretariat was further strengthened by procuring various useful publications, reports etc. Efforts were also made to purchase more books in Hindi during the year. This Documentation Centre has a collection of over 1250 documents/books as on 31st December, 2010.

17.8 Multi-purpose Cooperative Housing Societies

As advised by the Ministry of Housing and Urban

Poverty Alleviation, NCHF took the initiative and organized a multi-purpose cooperative housing society in Dabua Colony, Faridabad (Haryana) for the beneficiaries of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the year 2009-10. The Ministry of HUPA has asked NCHF to promote multi-purpose housing cooperatives to enable beneficiaries to acquire skills, group management strength and collective solidarity on self-help and self-reliant basis for the beneficiaries of JNNURM initially in 10 Mission Cities like Ajmer, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai, Faridabad, Hyderabad, Jammu, Ludhiana, Mathura and Puducherry. The Ministry of HUPA has approved the constitution of a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.S.Manhas, Vice-Chairman, NCHF to oversee the functioning of the Cooperative Cell regarding promotion of multi-purpose housing cooperatives for the beneficiaries of JNNURM. The First Meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 22nd November, 2010 at New Delhi.

17.9 Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat

The following trainees/international cooperators made study visit to NCHF Secretariat during the period under reference:

- (i) A four member delegation from Ho Chi Minh City Cooperative Alliance (HCMCA), Vietnam visited on 18th November, 2010. The delegation was headed by Mrs. Huynh Kim Hoang, Standing Vice President of HCMCA and Chairman of Ho Chi Minh City's Housing Cooperative Union. The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) coordinated the above visit.
- (ii) A group of 36 trainees of Higher Diploma in Cooperative Management (HDCM) from the Institute of Cooperative Management, Madurai made an observation study visit on 20th July, 2010.
- (iii) A group of 23 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative

Education (NCCE), New Delhi made an observation study visit on 1st October, 2010.

The management trainees and the cooperators from abroad were briefed about the functioning and achievements of NCHF, ACHFs and housing cooperatives across the country. A Video Film on 'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India' was screened before the trainees/cooperators and suitable literature was also supplied to them.

17.10 Miscellaneous

- (1) Faculty support was provided by NCHF Secretariat to cooperative institutions with regard to lectures/talks on cooperative housing.
- (2) The Citizen's Charter in respect of NCHF was updated and sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- (3) Annual Meeting of the General Body of NCHF was held on 24th July, 2010 at New Delhi which elected a new Board of Directors of NCHF for the next term of 5 years (2010-2015).
- (4) Shri S.N.Sharma was unanimously elected as the Chairman of NCHF by the new Board of Directors in their meeting held on 24th July, 2010 at New Delhi for the next term of five years (2010-2015). He represents the Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Housing Federation on the Board of NCHF.
- (5) Sarvashri B.S.Manhas, Former Senior Additional Advocate General, Government of J&K and S.T.Somashekar, a senior cooperator from the State of Karnataka were also elected as the Vice Chairmen of NCHF in the above meeting. Shri Manhas represents the J&K Cooperative Housing Corporation and Shri Somashekar represents the Karnataka State Cooperative Housing Federation on the Board of NCHF.
- (6) Necessary material pertaining to NCHF was sent to the Building Materials and Technology

- Promotion Council (BMTPC) for including in the kit-distributed at a function organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to celebrate World Habitat Day on 4th October, 2010 at New Delhi.
- (7) 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, 2010) and one issue of half yearly Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' were uploaded on the web-site. The details of activities and achievements of NCHF, Office Bearers and Board of Directors of NCHF, Operational details and addresses of Member Federations, and Guidelines to Housing Cooperatives on Safety against Earthquakes were uploaded on the Web-site of NCHF in Hindi.
- (8) A copy each of the draft Guidelines on 'Prudential Norms (NPA Guidelines) for Apex Housing Cooperatives/Primary Housing Cooperatives' was sent to A.P.Cooperative Housing Societies Federation and the Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation.
- (9) The National Council for Cement and Building Materials was requested to consider the request of Pondicherry Cooperative Building Centre favourably and provide them with necessary documents/views on their proposal for allowing weight shortage in respect of sale of Steel at retail points.
- (10) A copy of the Guidelines for Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was sent to Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Housing Federation for guidance to become a Nodal Agency.
- (11) A brief note on the 'Problems and Suggestions on Fiscal Concessions to Housing Cooperatives' was sent to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI). Similarly, a brief report on the activities of NCHF during 2009-10 for inclusion in their Annual Report, and a brief note on 'Cooperative Housing Movement in India' for inclusion in the guidelines for Celebration of 57th All India Cooperative Week were also sent to NCUI.
- (12) The Managing Directors of ACHFs were requested to send the photographs of the cooperative housing projects/complexes completed or under construction in their respective States for including in the 'Nation Album' maintained by NCHF Secretariat for giving publicity to such projects.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 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.

17.11 Future Programmes

The details of important activities planned from January to March, 2011 are given below:

- (i) A Management Development Programme for the senior personnel of ACHFs and housing cooperatives.
- (ii) A Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of ACHFs.
- (iii) A National Seminar on Housing Cooperatives.
- (iv) Regular publication of 'NCHF Bulletin'.
- (v) Half yearly Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas'.
- (vi) Hindi-English Dictionary and Hand-outs.
- (vii) Continued efforts will be made to augment the flow of funds to housing cooperatives from the financial institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO.

18. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)

18.1 INTRODUCTION

Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization 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.

18.2 OBJECTIVES

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

- a. undertake social welfare schemes on 'no profit-no loss' basis, for the Central Government Employees-serving and retired both, spouses of the deceased central government employees, and employees in service of this society, and spouses in case of deceased employees, by inter-alia promoting the construction for houses, and providing all possible help and required inputs, to achieve this object.
- b. Do all such things as are incidental, or conducive, to the attainment of any, or all the above objects.

18.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The Organization 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 Min of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviations; Min

of Personnel, PG & Pension; Min of Finance; Housing & Urban Development Corporation and JCM, as ex-officio members.

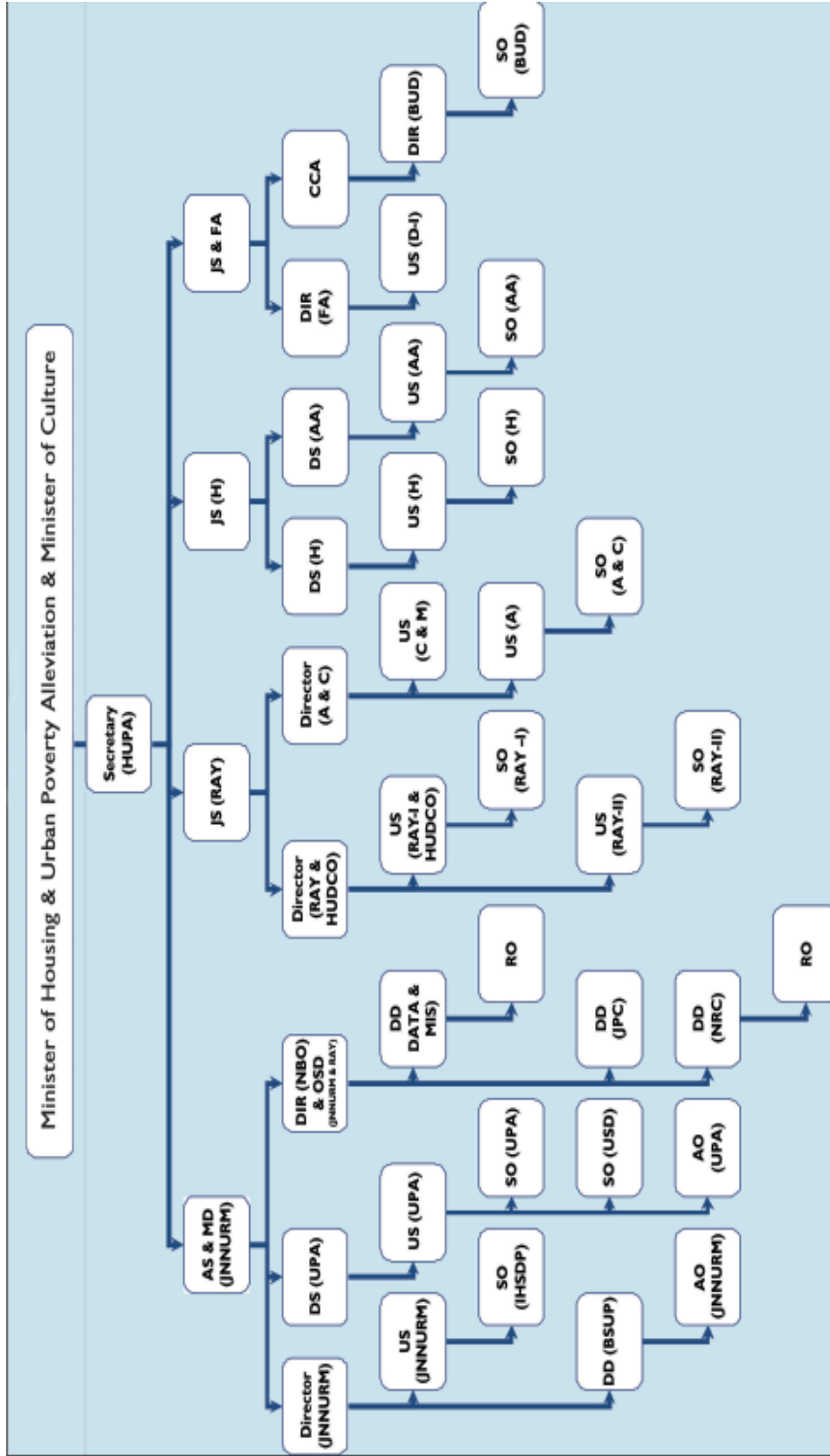
There is an Executive Committee with Joint Secretary (H), as its Chairman, to oversee and approve the proposals and plans for procurement of lands, appointment of Architects, Contractors and formulation of housing schemes.

18.4 PERFORMANCE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

	On-going project	No. of DUs	
(i)	Chennai Ph-II	572	Turnkey Project
(ii)	Hyderabad Ph-III	380	—do—
(iii)	Mohali Ph-I	586	—do—
(iv)	Bhubaneswar Ph-I	256	—do—
(v)	Meerut Ph-I	90	Conventional Project
(vi)	Jaipur Ph-II	572	—do—
(vii)	Vishakhapatnam Ph-I	190	Turnkey Project
(viii)	Bhubaneswar Ph-II	240	—do—
(ix)	Kolkata (Ph-II)	696	—do—
(x)	Vishakhapatnam	570	—do—
(xi)	Mohali(Ph-II)	656	—do—
Projects in Pipe line			
(i)	Chennai Ph-III	-	Turnkey Project
(ii)	Navi Mumbai	-	Turnkey Project
(iii)	Greater Noida	-	Conventional Project

APPENDIX - I

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION



Abbreviations:

1. HUPA -Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, 2. JNNURM-Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, 3. NBO -National Buildings Organisation, 4. BSUP -Basic Services of Urban Poor, 5. IHSDP - Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme, 6. FA -Finance Adviser, 7. H - Housing, 8. CCA -Chief Controller of Accounts,9. DS -Deputy Secretary, 10. UPA -Urban Poverty Alleviation, 11. Admn -Administration,12. ILCS -Integrated Low Cost Sanitation 13. A.O. - Account Officer, 14. DFA - Deputy Financial Advisor, 15. EA - Economic Advisor, 16. DD - Deputy Director 17. A & C - Administration & Coordination, 18. R.O. - Research Officer, 19. BUD - Budget, 20. RAY - Rajiv Awas Yojana, 21. MD - Mission Director, 22. HUDCO - Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited

APPENDIX - II

SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

APPENDIX - III

ATTACHED OFFICE, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

Public Sector Undertakings

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

Autonomous Bodies

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

APPENDIX - IV

STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2010

A. Secretariat (including Attached Office)

S. No.	Name of office	Group-A Gazetted	Group-B Gazetted	Group-B Non-Gazetted	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	26	14	28	09	08	-	85
2	National Buildings Organization	08	06	04	06	14	-	38

B. Public Sector Undertakings

1	HUDCO	508	-	173	185	133	-	999
2	HPL	05	-	08	203	75	-	291

C. Autonomous Bodies

1	BMTPC	17	04	01	10	09	-	41
2	CGEWHO	13	-	06	18	07	-	44
3	NCHF	02	-	05	02	04	-	13

Note:- PSUs and Autonomous Bodies do not have gazetted status.

APPENDIX - V

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2010 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING (HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED)

Group	Number of Vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
A	-	-	-
B	-	-	-
C	01	-	-
D	08	-	-

APPENDIX - VI

REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs AND OBCs

CPSE : (I) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2010									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	By Other Methods		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	508	77	21	33	-	-	-	-	44	39	6	-	-	-
Group B	173	35	09	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	185	27	13	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	133	42	17	08	-	-	-	-	28	22	6	-	-	-
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D (Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	999	181	60	82	-	-	-	-	73	61	12	-	-	-

CPSE : (II) Hindustan Prefab Limited

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2009									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	By Other Methods		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	05	-	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group B	08	01	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group C	203	82	09	04	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group D	74	18	-	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D (Safai Karamchari)	01	01	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	291	102	09	05	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

APPENDIX - VII

REPRESENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (FOR THE YEAR 2010)

CPSE : (I) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Group	Number of Employees	DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION										
		No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made			No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made							
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group A	508	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3
Group B	173	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	185	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3
Group D	133	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	999	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	6

CPSE : (Ii) Hindustan Prefab Limited

Group	Number of Employees	DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION										
		No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment made			No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment made							
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group A	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	08	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	203	01	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	75	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	291	01	-	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :- (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)

(iii) OH stands for Orthopaedically Handicapped (Persons suffering from locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/ AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/2010 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/ SUBORDINATE OFFICES

S.No.	Office/ Departments	Inspection Reports	Audit Objections/ Paras (No.)
1.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	3	16
2.	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	3	15
	Total	6	31

APPENDIX - IX

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

Name of the Ministry/ Department: Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Status as on 31.12.2010 (December, 2010)

C&AG REPORT (CIVIL)

Sl. No. & Year	Report No.	No. of Paras/ PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/ PA 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
I.	2010-11	00	03	-	-

C&AG REPORT (COMMERCIAL)

Sl. No. & Year	Report No.	No. of Paras/ PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/ PA 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
I.	2009-10	00	01	-	-

APPENDIX - X

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT C & AG OBSERVATIONS

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

S.	Para No. / Report No.	Text of Para
1.	Audit Report No. CA 9 of 2009-10	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited The Company did not adhere to the Reserve Bank of India guidelines and lacked control mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds borrowed from banks for housing specific purposes. Para 11.1.1
2.	(Report No. 9 of 2010-11)	Non-commencement of Model Demonstration slum Projects under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY) The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in August 2001 to provide shelter or upgrade existing shelters for people living below the poverty line in urban slums. In order to demonstrate that better dwelling units could be constructed by the using cost-effective technology under VAMBAY, it was envisaged that in every State there should at least be one model demonstration slum project to be emulated by all other cities and towns in the State. Subsequently, model demonstration slum projects were approved in 11 States for 1,165 units (with per unit cost ranging from Rs.40,000 to Rs.60,000), based on proposals received from the States, and funds of Rs. 5.52 crore released between March 2003 and April 2004. The projects were to be executed by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous body under the Ministry.Audit found that model demonstration slum projects in six States (Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura) for construction of 600 dwelling units at the estimated cost of Rs.2.55 crore could not be commenced due to delay in availability of sites, and higher construction costs than the allowable limits. The Ministry did not take effective and timely action to address these problems to make the projects successful, and hence the objective of demonstrating the use of cost-effective technology for building slum dwelling units could not be achieved.



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110108
www.mhupa.gov.in