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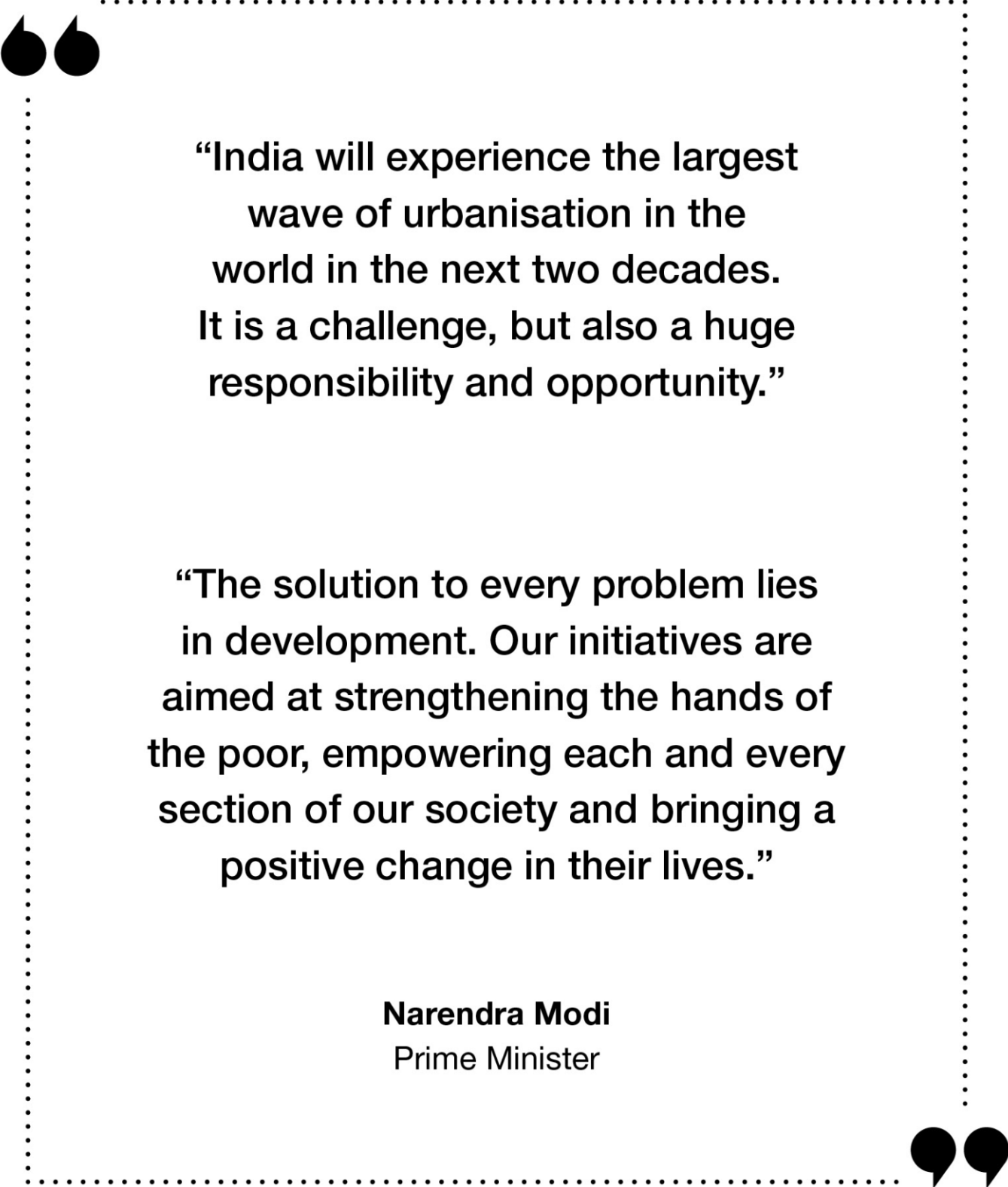


ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

ANNUAL REPORT MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS 2018-19



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**



“India will experience the largest wave of urbanisation in the world in the next two decades. It is a challenge, but also a huge responsibility and opportunity.”

“The solution to every problem lies in development. Our initiatives are aimed at strengthening the hands of the poor, empowering each and every section of our society and bringing a positive change in their lives.”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

**MINISTRY
OF
HOUSING
AND
URBAN AFFAIRS**



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**ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BMTPC	Building Material Technology Promotion Council
BSUP	Basic Services to Urban Poor
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System
CPHEEO	Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DUAC	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
Gol	Government of India
HBA	House Building Advance
HFA	Housing For All
HRIDAY	Heritage Cities Development and Augmentation Yojana
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Limited
HSMI	Human Settlement Management Institute
HSUI	Housing Start Up Index
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
IDSMT	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
IHC	India Habitat Centre
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
ITPI	Institute of Town Planner
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
L&DO	Land & Development Office
LCS	Low Cost Sanitation

LIG	Low Income Group
MIG	Middle Income Group
MIS	Management Information System
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
NBO	National Buildings Organization
NCHFI	The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NHB	National Housing Bank
NERUDP	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NUHHP	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
PEARL	Peer Experience and Reflective Learning
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
POA	Power of Attorney
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
TPIM	Third Party Information and Monitoring
UD	Urban Development
UEPA	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
UIDSST	Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Satellite Towns
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure & Governance
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme

1.01 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes regarding urban housing and urban development. Urban development is a State subject and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth) amendment Act, 1992 has delegated many functions to urban local bodies. Government of India, however, plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports various urban housing programs, urban livelihood mission and overall urban development through Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry facilitates resolution of a variety of issues relevant to urban sector through appropriate policy guidelines, subordinate legislation and sectoral programmes.

1.02 Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and it is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization is characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities, although India may be said to be in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society. The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasized the role of sustainable cities by incorporating Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) i.e. Sustainable Cities and Communities for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

1.03 At current rate of growth, urban population in India is estimated to reach a staggering 575 million by 2030 A.D. According to Census 2011, as many as 53 cities in India had a million plus population. Over successive decades, the number of urban areas and towns has increased, as indicated below:

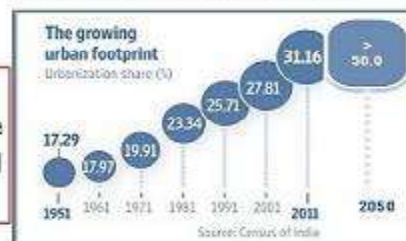
Urban Population

As per Census 2011:

- 377 million i.e 31.2% of the total population lives in towns
- No. of towns: 5161 in 2001; 7933 in 2011.
- 37% lives in 53 million plus cities
- Decadal growth of urban population is >rural growth

Projections:

More than 50% of the Country's population will be Urban by 2050



1.04 It is acknowledged that this transition to a quasi - urban society, however, has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services like water supply, sewerage and drainage network, solid / liquid waste management facilities, citywide roads, public transport, and public safety systems like street lighting and pedestrian pathways. The supply of land and housing has not kept pace with the increase in urban population.

1.05 Towards better monitoring, implementation and communication of all urban missions, Output-Outcome Indicator Framework was developed in consultation with NITI Aayog. Indicators for outputs and outcomes of various Central Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes were identified. Further, quarterly targets and achievements for these Schemes were represented on the Dashboard of NITI Aayog.

1.06 The challenge of financing urbanization will have to be addressed through a combination of increased investment, strengthening the framework for governance and finance and a comprehensive capacity building programme at all levels of Government. High Powered Expert Committee (2011) has estimated investment requirement of Rs. 39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices for urban infrastructure (O&M Expenditure) over the 20-year period (2012-31). Municipal bonds are an important way of mobilizing financial resources, particularly in the light of limited recourse to budgetary resources due to fiscal constraints. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been trying to invigorate the bond market through its various flagship missions. In Smart Cities Mission (SCM), it was envisaged that, Centre/State/ULB funds will meet only a part of the project cost and balance funds are expected to be mobilized from various innovative finance mechanisms such as municipal bonds with credit rating of ULBs.

1.07 During the year 2018-19, ULBs and Transaction Advisers were facilitated to issue of Municipal Bonds for raising funds to meet the increasing demands of fast-growing Cities. Municipal bonds of Rs. 2,989.90 crore were issued in 2018-19 by Indore (Rs. 139.90 crore), Hyderabad (Rs. 195 crore), Amaravati (Rs. 2,000 crore), Bhopal (Rs. 175 crore), Visakhapatnam (Rs. 80 Crore), Ahmedabad (Rs. 200 Crore) Municipal Corporations and Surat Municipal Corporation (200 Crore).

1.08 During this period, O/o Comptroller & Auditor General conducted Audit on preparedness for implementation of SDGs in various Ministries including MoHUA. A revised draft Audit Report of O/o DG Audit on "Preparedness for Implementation of SDGs" was received for comments and confirmation of facts. The draft Report contains a list of shortcomings in mapping of 17 SDGs and 169 targets such as absence of horizontal policy coherence and comprehensiveness, well-defined role and tasks, etc. MoHUA did not figure in this shortcoming list. MoHUA, along with 4 other Ministries, have been appreciated for taking up capacity building exercise by including sessions on SDGs in their training programmes and workshops.

1.09 The responsibilities of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs include construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, except

those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication. It also manages Central Government land/property in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and in some of the metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Land and Development Office (L&DO). Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications are also looked after by Ministry through Directorate of Printing and the Government of India Stationery Office. The Department of Publication stocks and sells Government publications.

1.10 Under its administrative control, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has five Attached and three Subordinate Offices, three Public Sector Undertaking and eight Statutory/Autonomous Bodies, including one non-statutory registered society and a Government company as shown below:

A. Attached Offices:

- i. **Central Public Works Department (CPWD)** is a multifaceted comprehensive Construction Management Agency of Government of India which provides services from Project concept to completion and maintenance management in the post construction stage, is the largest of these Organizations. It is a total Service Provider, capable of giving single window service for all facets of built environment with complete accountability and responsibility.
- ii. **Directorate of Printing (DOP)** with Presses in various parts of the country, caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments.
- iii. **Directorate of Estates (DOE)** is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels.
- iv. **Land and Development Office (L&DO)** administers nazul and rehabilitation leases in Delhi, in addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi.
- v. **National Buildings Organization (NBO)** is engaged in collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities in the country

B. Subordinate Offices:

- i. **Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO)** is the technical arm of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in matters of town planning, regional planning and urban development.
- ii. **Government of India Stationery Office (GISO)** is headquartered at Kolkata and with three Regional Stationery Depots in New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai is

responsible for the procurement of stock, line stationery items including papers of all kinds and to ensure the supplies of the same to all its authorized indenters belonging to the all Ministries, Departments, Offices, Undertakings etc. under the Government of India against their respective annual indents.

- iii. **Department of Publication** located at Civil Lines, Delhi, is the authorised agency for publishing all Government books. It is also responsible for stocking, distribution, advertising of tender notices, cataloguing and sale of Government publications.

C. Public Sector Undertaking:

- i. **NBCC (India) Ltd.** a Public Sector civil construction agency under administrative control of the Ministry is a Schedule "A" and ISO-9001 company and its activities are spread all over the country and abroad. NBCC has been conferred with the status of NAVRATNA by the Government of India. NBCC provides Civil Engineering Construction Services in a wide gamut of projects of varied nature, complexities in different Geographical locations, both within India and abroad.
- ii. **Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)** is the premier techno-financial institution engaged in financing and promotion of housing and urban infrastructure projects throughout India, with the objective of providing long term finance and undertaking housing and urban infrastructure development programmes. HUDCO is a public financial institution under section 4A of the Companies Act and has been conferred the status of Mini- Ratna. It aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors by catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options in urban and rural housing and infrastructure development.
- iii. **Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)**, one of the oldest CPSEs is a pioneer of Prefab technology in India and is one of the leading CPSEs aiming to deliver hi-tech Project Management Consultancy services in civil construction projects which includes mass housing projects under various Govt. schemes, educational, hospitals and other institutional buildings of Central & State Govt. and their Agencies.

D. Statutory / Autonomous Bodies:

- i. **Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC)** has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi.
- ii. **The National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board** constituted in March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, has the important goal of evolving harmonized policies for control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region.

- iii. **Delhi Development Authority (DDA)** has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; and
- iv. **The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**, set up in 1976, is an autonomous non-statutory body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for carrying out urban research in the country. It is also involved in collection, processing, storing and dissemination of information relating to urban local bodies, their functioning, management, finances, development programmes and training.
- v. **Rajghat Samadhi Committee** was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act 1951, to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.
- vi. **Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)**, as a technology promotion council, has been promoting appropriate building materials and construction technologies for field level application.
- vii. **National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)** is a nation-wide organization of the cooperative housing sector aiming to promote housing cooperatives and to coordinate and facilitate their operations especially between the Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) which are its members.
- viii. **Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)** is a welfare organization under the aegis of the Ministry for construction of dwelling units exclusively for Central Government Employees, on "No Profit - No Loss" basis.
- ix. **The National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)** was incorporated on 21.8.2013 for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in the National Capital Region (NCR). M/o Housing and Urban Affairs is the nodal Ministry for NCRTC.

2.01 The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was constituted on 13th May, 1952. Subsequently it was reconstituted and renamed on various occasions. Government of India, vide Gazette Notification, No. SO2163 (E) dated 06.07.2017, merged the two erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development and erstwhile Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Awasan aur Shahari Karya Mantralaya).

2.02 Shri Hardeep Singh Puri is the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Affairs w.e.f 04 September, 2017.

2.03 Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, IAS (UP:84) is Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2.04 The Secretary is supported by two Additional Secretaries, nine Joint Secretaries including JS & FA, one Officer on Special Duty (Urban Transport), one Economic Adviser and one Chief Controller of Accounts. equivalent to JS rank, besides other officers at various levels. The organizational chart of the Ministry may be seen at Appendix-I.

2.05 The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are indicated at Appendix-II.

2.06 The list of Attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory & Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry may be seen at Appendix-III.

2.07 The group-wise staff strength of the Ministry is indicated at Appendix-IV.

2.08 The information relating to Ex-Servicemen, Representation of SC/ST and Representation of the Persons with Disabilities is given in Appendix-V to IX respectively.

2.09 As per the General Financial rules, 2017, procurement of all goods and services that are available on Government e-Market (GeM) is made through GeM only.

2.10 The Ministry upgraded the network in the Nirman Bhawan building from 1G to 10G for seamless implementation of Digital India programmes of the Government.

2.11. Reservation Cell of this Ministry has been ensuring due compliance of the orders/ instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favor of the SCs, STs, OBCs, Ex Servicemen, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) by offices/ organizations under this Ministry. An Expert Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admin.) having

representatives from all the Offices/Organizations under this Ministry to analyze the reasons for less employability of SCs, STs, OBCs & Persons with Disabilities in Government sector and remedial measures.

Budget

2.12 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 paragraphs, and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the direct control of the Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser. The details regarding audit objections and CAG reports may be seen at Appendix-X to XII.

2.13 There is only one Demand for Grants i.e. Demand No. 56 pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the Financial year 2018-19

2.14 Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) 2018-19 and actual expenditure are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	B.E. 2018-19	R. E. 2018-19	Provisional Expenditure 2018-19 on Gross basis (upto 31.03.2019)
Revenue	25349.73	25955.25	25580.02
Capital	16415.40	17009.88	15151.01
Total	41765.13	42965.13	40731.03

Accounts

2.15 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 Deputy Secretary, two Controllers of Accounts, one Pay and Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer and supporting staff assists him.

Progressive use of Hindi

2.16 Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. Official Language Division caters to the entire translation needs of the Ministry and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry. The offices under control of the Ministry have adequate translation arrangements.



Members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti participated in the meeting discussing the agenda.

2.17 During the period, meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee were organized on 16th January, 2018 and 28th March, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Housing & Urban Affairs.

2.18 Hindi Pakhwara September, 2018 was observed in the Ministry to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions were organized during the month and the winner participants were awarded accordingly.

2.19 There is a Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admin), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry. Like every year, regular meetings of this Committee were held during this period.

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

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

2.22 Under the aegis of Ministry, Rajbhasha Sangosthis were organized by DDA, TCPO, DMRC & CPWD during this period, in which representatives of the Ministry as well as subordinate offices participated.

Parliament Section

2.23 Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session 2018 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs answered 756 (55 Starred and 701 Unstarred) Parliament Question on various subjects dealt by the Ministry.

2.24 During 2018, three meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were organized on 8th June, 2018, 29th October, 2018 and 3rd January, 2019 on the following subjects were discussed during the first, second & third meetings respectively:

- i) Smart Cities (Organized in Surat, Gujarat)
- ii) Urban Transport (Organized in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi)
- iii) Progress in Swachh Bharat Mission (Organized in East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.)

2.25 Annual Reports / Audited Accounts / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the year indicated against each of the following Organizations were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha during Budget Session, Monsson Session and Winter Session 2018.

- i. Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (2017-2018)
- ii. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) (2017-2018)
- iii. Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC (India) Limited and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year (2018-2019)
- iv. Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC Services Limited and NBCC (India) Limited for the year (2018-2019)
- v. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (2017-2018)
- vi. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (2017-18)
- vii. Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (2017-2018)
- viii. Delhi Urban Art Commission (2017-2018) only in Lok Sabha
- ix. National Capital Region Planning Board (2017-2018)
- x. National Institute of Urban Affairs (2017-2018)

- xi. Kochi Metro Rail Corporation (2017-2018)
- xii. National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd, New Delhi (2017-2018).
- xiii. Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2017-2018)
- xiv. Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2017-2018)
- xv. Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Nagpur (2017-2018)
- xvi. Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad Company Limited, Gandhinagar (2017-2018)
- xvii. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) (2017-2018)
- xviii. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) (2017-2018)
- xix. Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) (2016-2017)
- xx. Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Ltd. and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year (2018-2019)
- xxi. Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year (2018-19)
- xxii. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (2017-2018)
- xxiii. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (2017-2018)
- xxiv. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) (2017-2018)

Welfare Unit

2.26 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 organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

2.27 During the year 2018-19, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships / Competitions in Athletics, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Cricket(veteran), Football, Shooting Ball, Table-Tennis, Music, Dance and Shortplay, Volley Ball and Weightlifting & Best Physique organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. 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. Welfare

Section has also arranged farewell functions in honour of retiring officials of the Ministry, which is presided over by Secretary (HUA).

House Building Advance (HBA) to Central Government Employees

2.28 The scheme of House Building Advance (HBA) to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing them assistance to construct/acquire house/flats of their own. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs acts as the nodal Ministry for the same. The scheme was introduced in 1956 as a welfare measure. House Building Advance is admissible to all those permanent/temporary employees who have rendered 5 years of continuous service. The Ministries/Departments are delegated powers to sanction House Building Advance to their employees in accordance with the House Building Advance Rules.

2.29 The position with regard to the maximum admissible amount of House Building Advance and cost ceiling limit in respect of purchase/construction of new house/flat, stands as follows:

- i. Both the spouses, if they are central government employees, are eligible to avail HBA either jointly or separately.
- ii. The maximum limit for grant of HBA shall be 34 months of basic pay subject to a maximum of 25.00 lakhs or cost of the house or the repaying capacity whichever is the least, for new construction/purchase of new house/ flat.
- iii. The maximum limit for grant of HBA for enlargement of existing house shall be 34 months' basic pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs or cost of the enlargement or repaying capacity, whichever is the least.
- iv. The cost ceiling limit shall be 139 times the basic pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore relaxable up to a maximum of 25% of the revised maximum cost ceiling of Rs. 1.00 crore.
- v. Migration of home loans from banks / Financial institution to HBA schemes is allowed.
- vi. Enhancement of HBA would be granted to government employee for an amount equivalent to the difference between the previously sanctioned amount and new eligible amount determined on the basis of basic pay as per the 7th CPC.
- vii. Under the provision of availing 'second mortgage' on the house for repayment balance loan from banks/financial institutions, 'No objection certificate' will have to be issued along with sanction order of HBA, on employees' declaration.
- viii. The rate of interest on HBA shall be at a fixed rate of 8.5% on simple interest.
- ix. Interest rebate available to HBA beneficiaries for promoting small family norms has been withdrawn.

- x. The attractive package is an incentive to the Government employee for purchasing house / flat etc. which will give a fillip to the housing infrastructure.

Provisions for safe recovery of House Building Advance are as follows:

2.30 The recovery of advance shall be made in not more than 180 monthly instalments and interest shall be recovered thereafter in not more than 60 monthly instalments. In case Government servant is retiring before 20 years, repayment may be made in convenient instalments and balance may be paid out of Retirement Gratuity.

2.31 As a safeguard of the House Building advance, the loanee government employee has to insure the house immediately on completion or purchase of the house, as the case may be, at his own cost with any insurance companies which are approved by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA). However, the insurance should be taken for a sum not less than the amount of advance against damage by fire, flood and lightning, and has to be continued till the advance together with interest is fully repaid to Government.

2.32 The house constructed/purchased with the help of House Building Advance shall be mortgaged in favour of the President of India within a stipulated time unless an extension of time is granted by the concerned Head of the Department. After completion of the recovery of the advance together with interest thereon, the mortgage deed is re-conveyed in a proper manner.

Public Grievance Cell (PG Cell)

2.33 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 over-all charge of Joint Secretary (A&LE), who is designated as the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under the Ministry also have Public Grievance Officers for addressing the grievances of public pertaining to their organizations.

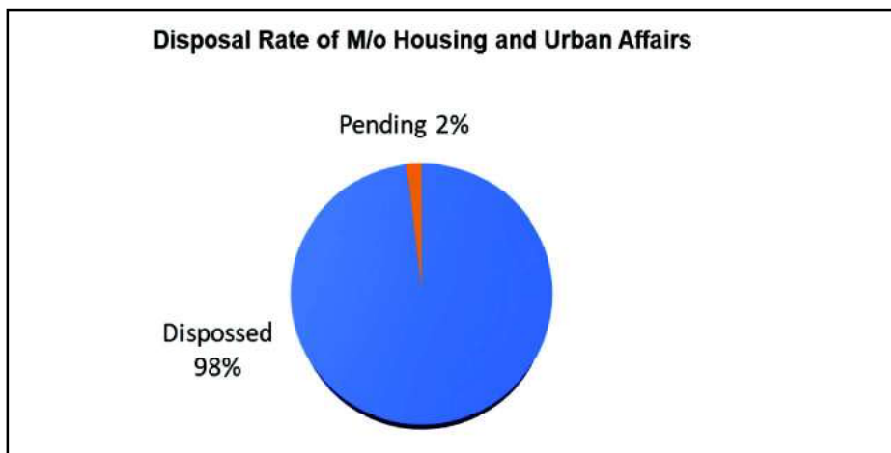
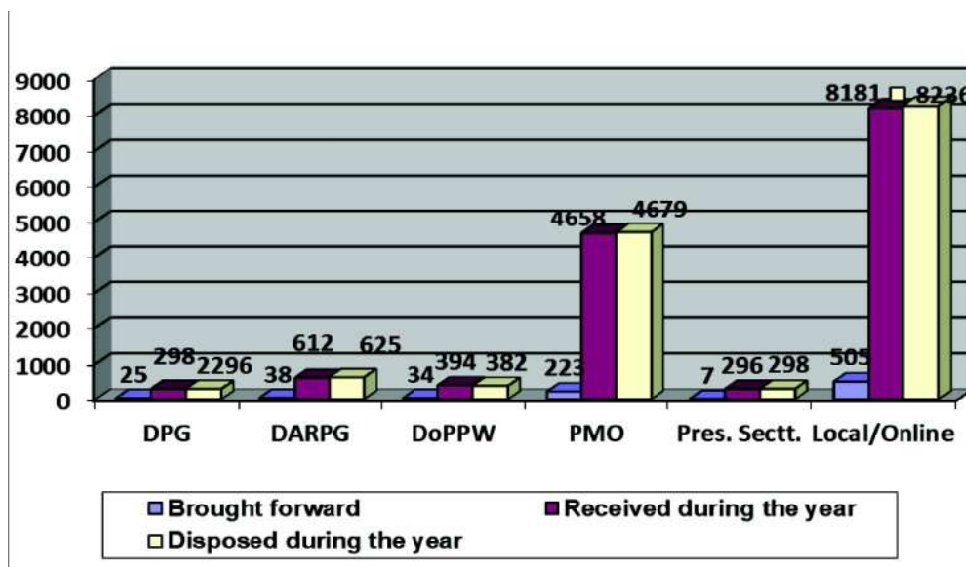
2.34 Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to 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 in a time bound manner. The pendency of grievances are actively monitored by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of issue of a reasoned and speaking reply by the concerned organization/ Ministry. Monthly meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) with Senior level officers is conducted in the Ministry to review the pendency of Public Grievances. Continuous interaction and meetings with officers of DDA, CPWD, L&DO, Dte. of Estates and Quality Council of India (QCI) were also held to improve the quality of disposal of grievances and to bring systemic changes in the organizations.

2.35 Overall position of public grievance cases received, redressed and forwarded from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 is as under :

i. No. of grievances pending (B.F.) as on 01/01/2018	:	832
ii. No. of new grievances received during the period	:	14439
iii. No. of grievances settled/disposed of during the period	:	14516
iv. No. of grievances pending as on 31/03/2019	:	755

2.36 Grievances are received from various sources i.e. from DPG (Cabinet Secretariat), D/o AR&PG, PMO, President Sectt., D/o P&PW, Direct on CPGRAMS portal of this Ministry, Dedicated E-mail IDs of Director of Grievances and also by post. During the period from 01/01/2018 to 31.03.2019 grievances received, taken-up and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following charts :

Number of Grievances brought forward, received & disposed during the period of 01/01/2018 to 31/03/2019



2.37 The Ministry is endeavoring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of D/o AR&PG, a Sevottam Compliant Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been created to redress and monitor public grievances in the Ministry. Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal monitored by D/o AR&PG has been hyperlinked on the website of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for lodging online complaints/grievances and all the Attached/Sub-ordinate Offices/PSUs/Autonomous bodies under the Ministry have been requested to provide CPGRAMS portal on their websites also. It is stated that Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) stipulate that Public Grievances should be disposed within a period of 60 days from the receipt of the grievances. The average rate of disposal of the Ministry is 25 days. Further, some of the pending grievances shown in the above pie chart may be falling within the 60 days period.

2.38 Public Grievance Officers of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and various Organizations under it, at present, are as below :

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Public Grievance Officers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Ms. Nandita Gupta, Joint Secretary (A&LE). (Coord., Parl. & PG) Shri R. PremAnand, Dy. Secretary	Room No 144, 'C' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23061444 E-mail: jsle-mohua@gov.in Room No. 313, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23061425 E-mail: dscoord-mud@nic.in Website: www.mohua.gov.in
2.	CPWD	Shri Harish Kumar, DDG (Works) Shri Vivek Bansal, DDG (HQ) Dr. Sushil Kumar, Director (PM & PG)	Room No. 114, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23061506 Room No. 108, 'A' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, Tel. No. 23062674 Room No 115, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23062220 E-mail:dirpm@nic,in Website:– www.cpwd.gov.in

3.	Land & Development Office	Shri Rajeev Kumar Dy. Land & Development Officer	Room No. 629, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23061296 E-mail: ldo@nic.in Website:– www.ldo.nic.in
4.	Directorate of Estates	Shri Naveen Yadav Director of Estates	Room No. 439, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23061749, E-mail-nandita.gupta@ias.nic.in Website:– www.estates.nic.in
5.	Directorate of Printing	Shri Arun Kumar Bansal Director	Room No. 102, 'B' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23061413 E-mail: bansal.arun@gov.in Website: www.dop.nic.in
6.	National Building Organisation	Shri Umraw Singh, Director	National Building Organisation, Room no.-210, G Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, Tel. No. : 23061692 E-mail: umraw.s@gov.in
7.	Pay and Account Office	Shri B. B. Banduni, Sr. Accounts Officer	Room No.- 307, B-Wing, III Floor, O/o CCA, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No.-23063673 E-mail- tnc.moud@gov.in
8.	Town & Country Planning Organization	Shri S. Surendra Additional Chief Planner	T&CPO, E-Block, Vikas Bhawan, I P Estate, New Delhi-110002. Tel. No. 23370306 E-mail: cp.tcpo@yahoo.com Website: www.tcpomud.gov.in
9.	Department of Publication	Shri A. S. Pensia Assistant Controller (Admn.)	Department of Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054. Tel. No. 23813761 E-mail: acop-dep@nic.in Website:– www.deptpub.nic.in

10.	Govt. of India Stationary Office	Shri B. N. Halder, Asstt. Controller of Stationery	G.I.S.O., 3,Church Lane, Kolkata-700001. Tel. No.033- 22625481 Website: www.giso.gov.in
11.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	Smt. Ramya A.S. DGM Engg.	NBCC Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003. Tel. No. 243651155 E-mail-min.coord@nbccindia.com Website: www.nbccindia.gov.in
12.	Housing and Urban Development Corp.	Shri S. K. Solanki, General Manager Law	Core 7A, HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel. No. : 24651165, E-mail :spghudco2018@gmail.com, Website : www.hudco.org
13.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Ms. Soniya Singh, Company Secretary,	Hindustan Prefab Ltd. Jangpura, New Delhi-110014 Tel. No.- 43149800, E-mail: cshpl@gov.in Website: hindprefabin
14.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	Shri Yogendra Kumar, Ex. Engineer(Planning)	Metro Bhawan, Fire Brigade Lane, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001. Tel. No. 23417915, E-mail-planning_dmrc@rediffmail.com Website:www.delhimetrorail.com
15.	Delhi Development Authority	Shri Vivin Ahuja, Director (SA & GR)	Vikas Sadan, INA, C Block, 3rdFloor, New Delhi. Tel No. 24617763 Email: ddacpgrams@gmail.com Website:- www.dda.org
16.	National Capital Region Planning Board	Shri Abhijeet Samanta, Deputy Director	N.C.R.P.B., Core-IV B, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110003. Tel No. 24635966, E-mail: ncrpb-dr@nic.in Website:- www.ncrpb.nic.in

17.	Delhi Urban Art Commission	Smt. Ruby Kaushal Secretary	Core-6A, UG First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Phone-24619593 E-mail:duac74gmail.com
18.	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council	Shri A. K. Tiwari, Chief PMT & Admn	Core 5A, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110008, Tel. No.-24654695, E-mail: bmptc@gmail.com
19.	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	Shri A. K. Purswani, Dy. Director (Tech)	`A' Wing, 6th floor, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi - 110 001, Tel Nos. -23352627 E-mail:cgewho@nic.in
20.	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	Shri N. S. Mehara Chief Executive	6A/6, Siri Fort Institution Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi, Tel. No.-26490535 E-mail: nchf2001@yahoo.com, Website: nchfindia.net
21.	National Institute of Urban Affairs	Ms. Pramita Dutta Dey Snr. Research Officer	Core-4B, 1st and 2nd Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Phone-24643284, Extn. No.- 207 E-mail- pdey@niua.org
22.	National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd.	Shri Saket Kumar Singh, Company Secretary	7/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049, Phone- 41066943, E-mail- saket.singh@ncrtc.in
23.	Rajghat Samadhi Committee	Shri K. P. Singh, Secretary	Raj Ghat Samadhi, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110002. Phone- 23273546, E-mail- gandhisamadhi@gmail.com www.rajghat.gov.in

Implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

2.39 The procedures established in the Ministry for processing of RTI applications/appeals are fully functional and satisfactory in accordance with the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005. Some of the measures taken for administering and implementing the Spirit of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Secretariat of the Ministry are enumerated below:

Statutory action taken

- (i) Material/information under Sections 4(1) (b) & (c) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry and is being updated as and when required. The various organizations under the Ministry have also developed their own websites. Links have been provided in the Ministry's website.
- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities have been designated in the Secretariat of the Ministry as well as in all the organizations under its control. The list of the Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities as well as their contact details have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Mechanism installed

- (i) A Public Information Cell has been established in the Ministry to facilitate filing of applications, receipt of fees and costs from the public and for monitoring the status of disposal of applications/appeals received under the RTI Act, 2005. Officers of the level of Under Secretary in the Secretariat of the Ministry have been designated as Central Public Information Officers and their immediate supervisory officers of the level of Director / Deputy Secretary as Appellate Authorities.
- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities are maintaining official E-mail IDs to enable the public to apply through electronic medium as per the requirement of the RTI Act. The thrust is to provide all types of facilities to the public for filing RTI applications easily.

2.40 Overall position of RTI cases received and disposed off in the Secretariat of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 is as under:

i) No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01.01.2018	:	54
ii) No. of cases received during the year	:	7855
iii) No. of cases disposed of during the year [including the cases brought forward as at (i)]	:	7714
iv) No. of cases pending as on 31.12.2017	:	95*

* These cases may be pending during the 30 days time period available for the reply to the RTI applicants.

2.41 Complaints Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace

In pursuance of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and other Vs State of Rajasthan (AIR) and on the recommendation of National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee with the following Composition exists in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at workplace:

1.	Smt. S.K.Ram, JS (PSP)	Head
2.	Sh. Amit Kataria, L&DO	Member
3.	Smt. Archana Mittal, Director (Smart cities)	Member
4.	Ms. Nidhi Garg, Dy. Director, Dte of Estates	Member Secretary
5.	Ms. Shibani Das, Assnt. Director, Dte. Of Printing	Member
6.	Ms. Dhiya Ann Mathew (representative from YWCA of India, New Delhi) Brief Highlights of the e-Governance projects/ initiatives /processes	Member

2.42 The Ministry has its own website. Most of the organizations under its control also have their respective websites. The following websites were maintained and regularly updated during the period:

	Organization	Website Address
(a)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	www.mohua.gov.in
(b)	Central Public Works Department	www.cpwd.gov.in
(c)	Delhi Development Authority	www.dda.gov.in
(d)	Directorate of Estates	www.estates.nic.in
(e)	Land and Development Office	www.ldo.nic.in
(f)	Directorate of Printing	www.dop.gov.in
(g)	Department of Publications	www.deptpub.gov.in
(h)	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)	www.cpheeo.nic.in
(i)	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts	www.ccamoud.nic.in
(j)	National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	www.ncrpb.nic.in

(k)	National Capital Region Transport Corporation	www.ncrtc.in
(l)	National Institute of Urban Affairs	www.niua.org
(m)	National Buildings Construction Corporation	www.nbccindia.gov.in
(n)	Government of India Stationery Office	www.giso.gov.in
(o)	Town & Country Planning Organization	www.tcpomud.gov.in
(p)	Delhi Urban Arts Commission	www.duac.org
(q)	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	www.nchfindia.net
(r)	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization	www.cgewho.in
(s)	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	www.bmtpc.org
(t)	Hindustan Prefab Limited	www.hindprefab.in
(u)	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	www.hudco.org
(v)	National Buildings Organization	ww.nbo.nic.in

MISSIONS		Website Address
(a)	Swachh Bharat Mission	www.swachhbharaturban.gov.in
(b)	Smart Cities Mission	www.smartcities.gov.in
(c)	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	www.amrut.gov.in
(d)	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	www.hridayindia.in
(e)	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)	www.pmaymis.gov.in
(f)	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	www.nulm.gov.in

2.43 The Ministry decided to switch over to complete e-Office during the year. To enable the employees of the Ministry to work on e-Office several workshops were arranged in the Ministry during the year with the help of the e-Office Team of National Informatics Centre (NIC). The Ministry has also decided to implement e-Office in the Attached Offices of the Ministry viz., CPWD, L&DO, Dte. of Estates and Dte. of Printing. The Ministry is in the process of upgradation of the network in the Nirman Bhavan building from 1G to 10G to enable seamless implementation of Digital India programmes of the Government. The Ministry has re-designed the website of the Ministry giving preference to that information which the General Public is interested most.

2.44 GIS Mapping of ULBs is underway.

2.45 e-Gazette portal is being improved with the digital data provided by the Central Library, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. Efforts are being made to make the portal more user- friendly and incorporate full text search facility.

2.46 An exclusive website (www.nerudp.nic.in) is available for North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme of the Ministry.

2.47 Downloadable Forms and Formats for use:

- The websites of the DoE, CPWD and L&DO contain forms for downloading by the citizens / customers.
- Formats for providing information are available on the websites of the JNNURM Mission and CPHEEO.

2.48 Information dissemination and facilitation to the public and concerned users:

- Information regarding waiting lists, allotment offers of GPRA, allotment letters, etc. were made available to the applicant on the website of the Directorate of Estates.
- Online filling up of Application Form for allotment of Government Accommodation was made available on the website of the Directorate of Estates.
- Online booking requests for Holiday Homes / Tour Officers Hostel was made available. Online confirmation of booking requests was also made available.
- Online registration and redressal of service requests from the allottees of GPRA were done through the web-enabled CPWD sewa and Call Centre.

E-Gazette

2.49 The Directorate of Printing has been entrusted with the responsibility for uploading of all 18 types of Gazette Notifications on the e-Gazette website for access of common public free of cost. In assurance of the Digital India programme, an environment friendly step has been taken by the Directorate of Printing by discontinuing the physical printing of Gazette Notifications of Government of India and exclusive e-publishing of the same. This also conforms to the provisions of Section 8 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 effective from 1st October, 2015.

2.50 For the exclusive e-publishing and to speed up the process, the existing e-gazette website *i.e. www.egazette.nic.in* is being re-designed with the provisions of directly submitting the digitally signed matter for publication by the indenting Department/Ministry to the Govt. of India Presses on the web portal.

e-Awas - Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS)

2.51 The web application is used by the Directorate of Estates and its regional offices at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Nagpur, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Chandigarh and Shimla.

Automated System of Allotment

2.52 With a view to introduce complete transparency, speedy allotment, higher occupancy of houses and enable the applicants to get house of their choice, an Automated System of Allotment for GPRA has been used by the Directorate of Estates in Delhi and its eight regional offices. SMS and Email facility integrated with Automated System of Allotment were used for timely communication. The system has brought transparency in working of the Directorate and helped in improving satisfaction level of the applicants and also the image of the Directorate of Estates.

Online License Fee Recovery and Posting System

2.53 With a view to introduce complete transparency online license fee recovery and postings system is being used by the Directorate of Estates in Delhi and its eight regional offices with integrated SMS and Email facility.

e-Dharti – Urban Land Management Information System (ULMIS)

2.54 Land & Development Office (L&DO) deals with public applications which are mainly related to Conversion of property from leasehold to freehold, Substitution of names of legal heirs and Mutation in the name of purchaser, etc. These three applications cover almost 95% of total applications received. Apart from these three, the office also deals with applications related to Sale Permission, Mortgage Permission and Gift Permission.

2.55 Lots of initiatives have been taken by this office to make the system more transparent, accountable, efficient and effective so that general public, particularly old aged, poor, ailing and deprived persons as well as women and widows, are benefitted.

2.56 In this direction efforts have been made with the help of NIC team to shift the public related affairs of the office on a new online system known as e-Dharti system. Accordingly, all the three main modules i.e. Conversion, Substitution and Mutation have been made online w.e.f. 07.03.2019 for the public which can be accessed from L&DO website "www.ldo.gov.in". Apart from this, payment system in L&DO has also been completely digitalized and no manual payment like Cash/Cheque/Draft, etc is accepted. Work is also in final stage in respect of other three small modules namely Sale Permission, Mortgage Permission and Gift Permission and these will be also be opened for public soon.

2.57 With making the above said three important modules online, the public can now submit their applications online by visiting L&DO website and are not required to visit this office for

submission of them and also for follow up of their applications. They will also be aware about the progress of their applications sitting at home.

e-Dharti Geo Portal

2.58 Another important application on which L&DO has started working, is GIS based mapping of all its approx. 65000 properties. This is a huge exercise and the whole staff of the office with the help of a team of NIC are working on it. Through this application each and every Government property under L&DO, whether it is allotted or still lying vacant, is proposed to be mapped on a portal called “e-Dharti Geo Portal”.

2.59 Through this portal the Lessee of the property will be able to see the basic details of his/her property along with map showing its location. The Lessee can also be issued a Property Card from this office about his property if he asks for it.

2.60 Though more than 40,000 properties have been outlined on the GIS based map by NIC team all across Delhi, the actual validation is being done by this office by checking each and every mapped property with its location and details which is a time consuming exercise.

2.61 The whole exercise of validating all the L&DO properties and linking it with its details may take a time period of about one year. As on date, more than 6,000 properties have been mapped and verified.

2.62 This application will not only benefit public but the Government also in getting to know the actual status of its vacant properties, whether there is any encroachment on the said property, etc.

2.63 The office has developed another software for issuing Property Certificate to the lessee of the property which will provide them their legal rights over the property. This module is likely to be launched soon.

2.64 The action already taken and the proposed ones will not only result in higher revenue generation for the L&DO but will also go a long way in streamlining the working of the office making it more public friendly, accountable, efficient and transparent.

2.65 e-Governance Initiatives

- i. New homepage of the CPWD website developed in-house launched by the Hon'ble Minister, MoHUA on 05.09.2018.
- ii. CPWD Face book page and CPWD Twitter handle launched by the Hon'ble Minister of State, MoHUA on 05.09.2018 and both the links have been provided on newly designed homepage for CPWD website.
- iii. New website of Central Vista, New Delhi launched on 17.12.2018, which disseminates information about history and current developments in Central Vista.

- iv. A dynamic webpage of Horticulture & Landscape Activities in CPWD launched on 08.06.2018,
- v. New website of Project Processing Approval and Management System launched on 17.12.2018.
- vi. Smart Imprest card launched in CPWD on 13.04.2018 to achieve 100% digitization of payments thereby fulfilling objectives of Digital India mission.
- vii. New modules developed:
 - Online Posting Option System
 - Online ACC Clearance Module
 - Online Probity Report Module
 - Online Periodic Review under Fundamental Rule 56j etc.
 - Approval for additional Qualification acquired after joining service in CPWD
 - Online Information Assets Register
 - Online Land Reporting & Management System
 - Sugamya Bharat - Accessible India Campaign Online Reporting module
 - Online Reporting Module for Implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures
 - Online Solar Rooftop PV Generation Module.
 - Online Hindi Pragati Pranali /Reporting and Samiksha System
 - Online Construction and Demolition Waste Management Reporting System
 - Online Rain Water Harvesting Schemes reporting module
 - Online GPRA Quarters Under Maintenance reporting module
 - Online CCEA Measures to Review Construction Sector reporting module
 - Online Recycling of Waste Water & Waste Management reporting module
 - Horizon Module with a facility for online issue of QR codes for CPWD works
 - Online Park Booking Module with NTRP
 - Online Permission and Intimation of Properties by the Employees of CPWD
 - Online Departmental Examination Management & Processing System
 - Online Ready Reckoner of Outsourcing of Maintenance Divisions in CPWD
 - Online Client Interaction Module

3.01 The Administrative Vigilance Unit (AV Unit) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc. under its administrative control. The AV Unit functions under the charge of Chief Vigilance Officer who is of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India. The Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry is assisted by a Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Director/ Deputy Secretary, four Under Secretaries as well as by the Chief Vigilance Officers and the Vigilance Officers of Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies.

3.02 The AV Unit processes the complaints, investigation reports and vigilance/disciplinary cases pertaining to Group 'A' Officers of the Government and Board level employees of the PSUs. In those cases where the President is the Disciplinary Authority, the cases are dealt in the AV Unit from the stage of issue of charge-sheet till the stage of taking final decision in consultation with the UPSC and the CVC. AV Unit also deals with the Appeal/Review cases where the President is the Appellate/Reviewing Authority.

3.03 In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the investigating agencies 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.

3.04 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 by the CVOs/VOs. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of Gazetted status of doubtful integrity is 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.

3.05 The Vigilance Awareness Week - 2018 was observed from October 29th, 2018 to November 03rd, 2018. Following actions have been taken/organized by various organizations, attached/subordinate offices under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

- i) The observance of Vigilance Awareness Week commenced with administration of Integrity Pledge to all the officers and staff of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices by Secretary (HUA) on 29.10.2018 at 10.00 AM.
- ii) Banners/posters highlighting this year's theme "Eradicate Corruption – Build a New India (भ्रष्टाचार मिटाओ—नया भारत बनाओ)" were displayed at prime locations in the building of Nirman Bhawan.

- iii) A workshop on "Eradicate Corruption – Build a New India (भ्रष्टाचार मिटाओ–नया भारत बनाओ)" was organized under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) on 30.10.2018 for all the officers of rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the M/o HUA and its Attached/Subordinate offices/CPSUs on policies/procedures of these organizations and preventive vigilance measures. Shri Pratyush Sinha, former CVC was the Chief Guest in the workshop.
- iv) A talk on "Eradicate Corruption – Build a New India" by the Brahma Kumaris was organized on 31.10.2018.
- v) A poster designing and slogan writing competition was organized by the Ministry. Essay competitions, slogan competitions, debates and quiz competitions on the topic of anti-corruption were arranged by various organizations under MoHUA.
- vi) Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops on the topic were organized by various attached/subordinate offices under the Ministry.
- vii) Employees were made aware about the concept of e-Integrity Pledge initiative of CVC.
- viii) A link of e-pledge was provided in the Ministry's website portal.

3.06 The AV Unit has been consistently trying to sensitize administrative authorities to take appropriate steps for operationalizing the instructions issued by the CVC and Department of Personnel & Training within a definite time-frame. The vigilance functionaries are instructed during the meetings to adopt pro-active steps and spearhead the campaign to promote e-Governance.

3.07 CPWD has created a "Vigilance" web page on its website, which facilitates the people to lodge complaints online and also monitor the progress of action taken on these complaints. The web page also provides details about various activities undertaken by vigilance unit. During the period a total no. of 417 complaints were registered online, out of which 331 complaints were disposed of.

3.08 The following details have been collected from all the Attached/Subordinate Offices/ PSUs/Autonomous bodies under the Ministry:

S.No.	Activities	
1.	Surprise & regular inspection	72
2.	Number of officers charge-sheeted	186
3.	Number of officers placed under suspension	10
4.	Number of officers prosecuted	24
5.	Number of major penalties imposed	71
6.	Number of minor penalties imposed	75

4.01 Overall context

- i. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has two primary components of implementation: achieving 100% open defecation free status, and 100% scientific processing of solid waste – in all statutory towns in the country.
- ii. During 2018-19, a total of Rs. 2491.08 crores has been released by the Centre to States under various components of the Mission, up to 31.03.2019.

4.02 Mission Progress: Sanitation

- i. As on date, urban areas of 23 states and UTs (**Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tripura and Kerala**) have become ODF. *States in Bold are Certified ODF through an independent third party agency verification.*
- ii. A total of 4,155 cities (out of 4,378) have declared themselves ODF (95% progress), of which 3,561 cities/ ULBs have been certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) after third party certification.
- iii. To do this, up to 31.03.2019,
 - 63.43 lakh units of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) have been constructed and/ or under construction (i.e. 95.50% progress against target of 66,42,220);
 - 5.21 lakh seats of Community and Public Toilet seats (CT/PT) have been constructed and / or under construction (i.e. 102.66% progress against target of 5,07,587)
- iv. Additionally, after third party certification, 377 ULBs have been certified SBM ODF+ and 167 ULBs have been certified SBM ODF++ respectively. (For details about ODF+ and ODF++ protocol refer to description under the heading 'Mission Monitoring' below)

- v. As on 31.03.2019, 53 cities were certified as Three Star and 3 cities were certified as Five Star cities. (For details about Star Rating protocol refer to description under the heading 'Mission Monitoring' below)

4.03 Mission Progress: Solid Waste Management (SWM)

- i. As on 31.03.2019, 76,101 wards (out of the total 84,420 wards) are covered by 100% door-to-door collection. 53.19% of the total waste generated is currently being processed, and 62.87% of wards (53,076 wards) are practicing source segregation.
- ii. Currently, there are 685 functional waste to compost plants (centralized) with capacity to process 189 lakh tonnes waste per annum, and another 232 plants are under construction, with approx. input capacity of 46.6 lakhs tonnes per annum. Additionally, there are 2 functional RDF plants with input capacity of 3.1 lakh tonnes per annum, and 30 bio gas and bio-methanation plants are functional. 7 waste to electricity plants are functional with input capacity of over 20.8 lakh tonnes per annum and output capacity of 88.4 MW, and 56 waste to electricity plants are under construction with output capacity of 415 MW. There are currently 6 functional C&D plants with input capacity of 12.92 lakh tonnes per annum and 3 C&D Plants are under construction.



Waste to compost plants



Waste to energy plants



Construction & Demolition waste plant

4.04 Mission monitoring

- i. The **Swachh Survekshan** that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has started has now given rise to a spirit of healthy competition between cities in their race to become the 'cleanest' city. What sets the Swachh Survekshan apart is that citizen feedback is also collected about cleanliness status in their cities, and this data becomes an integral input for cities' rankings. While the first survey was among 73 cities, the second round of Survekshan was held among 434 cities. Swachh Survekshan 2018 covered 4,203 cities. Swachh Survekshan 2019 covered 4237 cities and was completed in just 28 days the month of January, 2019. The award ceremony was conducted on 6 March, 2019 in the august presence of Hon'ble President of India. Indore emerged as cleanest city, and Chhattisgarh the best performing state. Swachh Survekshan 2018 covered 4,203 cities; Indore, emerged as the cleanest city in the country.
- ii. MoHUA has launched a '**Star Rating Protocol for garbage free cities**' to motivate cities to achieve garbage free status. 18 Capacity building workshops have been conducted across regions, and cities are gearing up to get themselves certified on various 'stars'. Cities would be evaluated by an independent agency on the basis of star rating achieved by them on the protocol designed for assessing their garbage free status. The 'Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities' protocol is based on 12 assessment parameters, including cleanliness of drains and water bodies, plastic waste management, management of construction and demolition waste, etc. 3 cities have been certified as 5-star, and 53 cities as 3-star.
- iii. MoHUA has launched the **ODF+ and ODF++ protocols**, with a focus on sustaining ODF outcomes and achieving holistic sanitation. While **ODF+** protocol focuses on O&M of community / public toilets by ensuring functionality and proper maintenance of CT/PTs for their continued usage, **ODF++** focuses on addressing safe management of fecal sludge from toilets, and ensuring that no untreated sludge is discharged into open drains, water bodies or in the open. Cities have started getting certified as ODF+

and ODF++ through independent third party. Till date, 377 cities have been certified ODF+, and 167 cities have been certified ODF++.

- iv. In order to monitor the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), a **State/ULB Level MIS** have been developed which captures both physical & financial progress of more than 4000 Urban ULBs across the country, and forms the basis for monthly progress review VCs with all states.
- v. The Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) (MOS-IC) has been conducting **regular state level reviews of Mission progress**, in the presence of the Chief Minister and senior officials of the Mission.

4.05 Technology enablement

- i. A **national helpline number – 1969** – has been launched, to address queries from citizens around Swachh Bharat Mission. Nearly 4.47 lakh calls have already been received on this helpline.
- ii. A '**Swachhata**' app has been launched as a grievance redressal platform for any complaints from citizens related to cleanliness. Till date, 96 lakh citizens have downloaded this app, and 1.4 crore complaints have been posted, with 93% resolution rate of complaints.
- iii. MoHUA has partnered with **Google to map all public / community toilets** on Google maps, along with unique IDs being given to CT/PTs. Till date, all toilet blocks across 1400 cities are live on Google maps.
- iv. MoHUA has also launched the '**Swachh Manch**', which will act as an online knowledge management and stakeholder engagement portal to galvanize the SBM into a true 'Jan Andolan'.



4.06 Capacity building

- i. SBM-Urban has an online educational portal where educational videos on 150 best practices have been uploaded, in the form of training modules. More than 82,600 municipal staff have already completed 3 lakh courses on the portal. Additionally, more than 100 capacity building workshops have been conducted in every state for cities to learn from best practices across the country.
- ii. A guideline document 'Use of RDF as Alternative Fuel in Industries' has been released.

- iii. A guideline document on bulk waste generators has been brought out by MoHUA to help ULBs to ensure compliance to SWM Rules 2016 by bulk waste generators.
- iv. A compendium titled 'Waste to Wealth' has been brought out by MoHUA to help ULBs identify processing technologies suitable to their specific needs.
- v. A compendium on "Decentralised Composting options" has been launched by MoHUA for households and RWAs to process their wet waste on-site.
- vi. Two compilations of Best practices on SWM and Sanitation across various cities has been brought out by MoHUA.
- vii. An Advisory on Public and Community Toilets was released on 19.11.2018 during World Toilet Day.
- viii. A guideline titled "Plastic Waste Management: Issues, Solutions & Case Studies" was released in the month of March, 2019
- ix. Additionally, model RFPs have been prepared to help Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to procure technologies and services.
- x. A DPR planning tool has been launched by MoHUA for providing handholding support to cities.
- xi. MoHUA is also facilitating the process of incorporating on the GeM portal all possible equipment required for solid waste segregation, collection and transportation.

4.07 Behavior change initiatives

- i. For the Swachh Survekshan 2018, a series of TVCs and Radio ads have been brought out by MoHUA featuring top celebrities (film and sports personalities including Aishwarya Rai, Sachin Tendulkar, Anil Kapoor, Shah Rukh Khan, Ayushman Khurana, Sonu Nigam, Shankar Mahadevan, Deepa Malik, etc.).
- ii. MoHUA also partnered with Department of Field Publicity to hold nearly 100 on-field outreach events for targeted behaviour change and messaging around SBM components.
- iii. MoHUA has also started a radio series titled '**Swachhata Selfie**' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries. This programme has been very well received by cities and proving to be a good success.
- iv. A "**Swachh Neighbourhood**" guideline document has been launched by MoHUA to encourage all stakeholders' involvement and ownership in keeping their neighbourhoods clean.

- v. MoHUA, in convergence with NULM and NUHM, is leveraging line functionaries of the two missions, viz. SHGs, ASHA workers, MAS workers, to help spread the message of Swachhata across citizens.

4.08 Special events during the year

i. Swachh Survekshan 2018 – Announcement of Awards

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State for Housing & Urban Affairs (Independent Charge), announced award winners for Swachh Survekshan 2018 at National Media Centre in New Delhi on 16 May 2018. The Swachh Survekshan 2018 assessed 4203 Urban Local Bodies and was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under the aegis of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).



ii. Swachh Survekshan 2018 Awards

The award ceremony for Swachh Survekshan 2018 (SS2018) was held in Indore, Madhya Pradesh on June 23, 2018. Among the 52 award categories in this year's Survekshan, a total of 41 awards were handed over to the awardee cities by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, at the Brilliant Convention Centre, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, while 11 top categories were awarded by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at Nehru Stadium, Indore. Three Non-Urban Local Bodies (private ventures in the solid waste management space) shortlisted by the Ministry after an independent assessment were also felicitated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the ceremony. The Prime Minister also released the Swachh Survekshan 2018 Report and launched the Swachh Survekshan 2018 Results Dashboard. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt Sumitra Mahajan and Sh. Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh were present on the occasion among other dignitaries.



Three Non-Urban Local Bodies (private ventures in the solid waste management space) shortlisted by the Ministry after an independent assessment were also felicitated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the ceremony. The Prime Minister also released the Swachh Survekshan 2018 Report and launched the Swachh Survekshan 2018 Results Dashboard. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt Sumitra Mahajan and Sh. Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh were present on the occasion among other dignitaries.

- iii. The event also saw the launch of two booklets titled, 'Advisory on Decentralized Processing of Organic Waste' & 'Transforming Urban Landscape of India: A Book of Case Studies'.

iv. World Environment Day 2018

India was the global host for 2018 to the United Nations World Environment Day observed on June 5 every year. The theme for this year was 'Beat Plastic Pollution' with the world coming together to combat single use plastic pollution.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) was part of the four day exhibition from June 2-5 held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. As part of the exhibition, SBM (Urban) not only showcased its progress since the inception of the project but also highlighted various initiatives and policy interventions on and related to plastic waste management under the Mission. This was done through a digital exhibition and screening of multimedia videos at the designated stall.



v. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Exhibition in Lucknow

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) showcased its initiatives at an exhibition organized at the Indira Gandhi Pratishthan in Lucknow on July 27-28, 2018 on the occasion of the third anniversary of PMAY, AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission. This was the first time that SBM Urban showcased its best practices across cities and States through 3D models.



vi. Launch of Swachh Survekshan 2019

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State (I/C) for Housing & Urban Affairs launched Swachh Survekshan 2019, the fourth edition of the annual cleanliness survey of urban

India at the National Media Centre on 13th August 2018. The event also saw the launch of the SBM ODF+ and SBM ODF++ Protocols, web-based citizen engagement platform *Swachh Manch*, the Ease of Living Index and Ease of Living Index dashboard.



vii. Official Release of film "Halkaa" by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

The Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Housing and Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri launched the official trailer, music and poster of Bollywood film "Halkaa" under the aegis of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), in partnership with the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) on August 6, 2018. The launch event, held at the NDMC Convention Centre, New Delhi was attended by school children and teachers from government schools in Delhi, Municipal Commissioners of NCR region, officials from the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, and the cast and crew of the film. 'Halkaa' (*Relief*) is the story of an 8-year-old boy Pichku who aspires for a better quality of life, by refusing to be part of the age-old practice of open defecation and decides to build a toilet of his own for his betterment despite resistance from his father. In turn, he becomes a hero in his slum community.

viii. Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign- September 15- October 2, 2018

MoHUA and its entities had planned a series of activities and events during the period. The different entities included Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), NBCC India Limited, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL). The major activities undertaken by MoHUA officers included:

Plogging Drive by officers of all MoHUA entities on September 22, 2018,

Plogging Drive by officers of all MoHUA entities on September 30, 2018

A second plogging exercise was organized by the New Delhi Municipal Council on September 30, 2018 from Nehru Park to Yashwant Place.

On the eve of culmination of 'Swachhata Hi Sewa' Pakhwada, Waste Converter Machine installed by CPWD in Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi was inaugurated by Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, MoHUA on October 1, 2018.



Plogging Drive organized by NDMC on 30th September, 2018

- ix. Apart from the activities undertaken by MoHUA officers and entities, all ULBs across the country have actively conducted events in their respective regions in the true spirit of a Jan Andolan. About 1.34 crore people participated in 63,075 events organized across the country. The activities during the campaign included plogging drives, Shramdan, clean & green drives, Swachhata rallies, screening of films on cleanliness themes, Nukkad-Natak, Swachhata competition among children and taking of Swachhata pledge etc. The details of all these activities have been uploaded on Swachh Manch, a digital engagement and volunteering platform of the Ministry.



x. World Habitat Day Celebrations

This year, the theme for celebrating World Habitat Day was Municipal Solid Waste Management. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs celebrated World Habitat Day on October 5, 2018 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. On the occasion, the Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Shri Hardeep Singh Puri launched the Guidelines book on "Refuse Derived Fuel" (RDF) processed out of municipal solid waste, aimed at promoting RDF co-processing in Cement Kilns and to address the problem of municipal solid waste processing. On this occasion, the cleanest residential towers (Tower R in Nivedita Kunj and Tower 10 in New Moti Bagh) were also felicitated with Swachhata certificates.



xi. World Toilet day, 19th November, 2018

MoHUA, under the aegis of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-Urban) organized a one-day National Workshop on Urban Sanitation on 19 November 2018 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on the occasion of World Toilet Day. Shri Ramdas Athawale, Honourable Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment was the Chief Guest at the event while Shri Anil Baijal, Honourable Lieutenant Governor of Delhi was the Special Guest. The event was attended by 500 dignitaries comprising Municipal Commissioners and senior officers from AMRUT cities, and other stakeholders working in the area of urban sanitation. The event saw the release and launch of a series of advisories, and an exhibition of sanitation and FSSM technologies, aimed at building capacities of ULBs.

xii. Swachh Survekshan 2019 Awards

MoHUA, under the aegis of SBM-Urban organized the Swachh Survekshan 2019 Awards Ceremony on 6 March 2019 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India was the Chief Guest at the event. In all, nearly 200 cities and states received awards and citations during the ceremony. While the Hon'ble President gave away awards for the best-performing 10 states and cities that have topped the charts in the recently concluded Swachh Survekshan 2019, other awards and citations were given away by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State (IC), Housing and Urban Affairs, and by Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs. Along with the event, an exhibition was organised showcasing the



progress and achievements under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM Urban). The event was attended by more than 1200 dignitaries comprising senior officials, Municipal Commissioners and other staff from the awardee states and cities, and other stakeholders working with the Ministry in the area of urban sanitation and solid waste management.



Two books of case study compilations on IEC/Behaviour Change and ICT interventions as part of MOHUA's 'Transforming Urban Landscapes of India' series documenting good practices from across the country were also released on the occasion. Simultaneously, an advisory on Plastic Waste Management focusing on various methods available to deal with the menace of plastic waste including technologies and case studies from across the country was released by the ministry.

Apart from the awards and citations, there were two panel discussions on '*Circular Economy and Waste Management System*' and '*Creating an Eco System for Private Sector Participation in Sanitation and SWM*'. While the former deliberated on innovative business models and opportunities for small and medium enterprises in applying circular economy principles in Waste Management Systems and the role of government in creating an enabling environment, the latter identified ways of optimally



leveraging the private sector for sustainable implementation of Solid and human waste, and policy changes required to build up an enabling environment for the same. Panelists for these discussions included senior government officials and eminent persons from the industry.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

5.01 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015. In total, 500 cities have been included in the Mission. All ULBs with a population of one lakh or more as per Census 2011, all other capital cities of States/ UTs, all HRIDAY cities, identified cities on the stem of the main rivers, from hill states, islands and tourist destinations. Approximately 60% of urban population in the country is covered under AMRUT.

5.02 AMRUT Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme with a total outlay of rupees one lakh crore including a Central Assistance of Rs. 50,000 crore spread over 5 years i.e. from FY 2015-2016 to FY 2019-2020. The balance share of Rs. 50,000 crore has to come from States and ULBs.

5.03 The thrust areas of the Mission are water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & park, non-motorized urban transport and capacity building. The Mission focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure in the Mission cities with the following expected outcomes:

- i. Universal coverage for access to potable water for every household in Mission cities;
- ii. Substantial improvement in coverage and treatment capacities of sewerage;
- iii. To develop city parks;
- iv. Reform implementation and
- v. Capacity building.

5.04 To mitigate the problem in drinking water sector, the water supply component inter-alia, provides for rehabilitation of old water supply systems including treatment plants and rejuvenation of water bodies, specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water. Recycling/ reuse of waste water, reduction of non-revenue water and exploring possibilities for septage management, are some of the important features.

5.05 At the inception of AMRUT, the water supply coverage was 64% and the coverage of sewerage network was 31%. Universal coverage of water supply and sewerage are the priority sectors under the Mission. By the end of the Mission, it aims to cover 100% households and envisages to enhance the sewerage network coverage to 62%.

5.06 The target is to provide 139 lakh water tap connections to achieve universal coverage. So far 48.07 lakh tap connections have been provided. Out of which 45.36 lakh tap connections are provided in 2018-19.

5.07 To fast track the implementation, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for the entire Mission period have been approved in the first three years in three rounds viz. SAAP I, II & III. Against the total plan size of Rs. 77,640 crore of all the SAAPs, Rs. 39,011 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply, Rs. 32,456 crore (42%) to sewerage & septage projects, Rs. 2,969 crore (4%) towards drainage projects, Rs. 1,436 crore (2%) for non-motorized urban transport and Rs. 1,768 crore (2%) has been allocated for green spaces and parks.

5.08 Progress of implementation for the period 1st Jan, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 of the Mission is as under:

- i. In the **water supply sector**, contracts for 593 projects worth Rs. 12,851 crore have been awarded and 205 projects worth Rs. 1,819 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 540 projects worth Rs. 12,878 crore and DPRs for 357 projects worth Rs. 10,562 crore have been approved.
- ii. In the **sewerage and septage management sector**, contracts for 286 projects worth Rs. 13,416 crore have been awarded and 65 projects worth Rs. 919 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 324 projects worth Rs. 10,014 crore and DPRs for 292 projects worth Rs. 10,514 crore have been approved.
- iii. In the **drainage sector**, contracts for 672 projects worth Rs. 1,730 crore have been awarded and 136 projects worth Rs. 111 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 675 projects worth Rs. 1,572 crore and DPRs for 534 projects worth Rs. 800 crore have been approved.
- iv. In the **urban transport sector**, contracts for 230 projects worth Rs. 585 crore have been awarded and 22 projects worth Rs. 35 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 206 projects worth Rs. 373 crore and DPRs for 137 projects worth Rs. 189 crore have been approved.
- v. In the **green spaces and parks sector**, contracts for 1,140 projects worth Rs. 797 crore have been awarded and 699 projects worth Rs. 392 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 824 projects worth Rs. 503 crore and DPRs for 520 projects worth Rs. 248 crore have been approved.
- vi. So far, works have been completed for 1,422 projects worth Rs. 3,451 crore, contracts have been awarded for 3,366 projects worth Rs. 59,215 crore, 742 projects worth Rs. 16,009 crore are under tendering and DPRs worth Rs. 2,846 crore are to be tendered. (reference Table No.2)
- vii. So far, Rs. 13,213 crore has been released against projects under Mission. Of this, Rs. 6,295 crore has been released in the year 2018. (reference Table No.1)

5.09 Besides creating infrastructure for basic amenities as above, the Mission also has a reform agenda spread over a set of 11 reforms comprising 54 milestones to be achieved by the States/ UTs over a period of four years. These reforms broadly cover offering online services to citizens, establishing single window for all approvals, establishing municipal cadre, achieving at least 90% of billing and collection of taxes/user charges, developing at least one park for children every year, establishing maintenance system for parks and play grounds, credit rating, implementing model building bye-laws etc.

Reform incentive

5.10 Rs. 340 crore has been awarded as incentive to 21 States in 2018-19 for reforms implemented in 2017-18. So far, Rs. 1,240 crore have been awarded as an reform incentive to States/UTs. (reference Table No.3)

Credit rating

5.11 Credit rating works have been awarded for 485 cities and completed in 466 cities. Of these, 163 cities have received Investment Grade Rating (IGR) and others are envisaged to go for enhancement of credit worthiness. There are 36 cities spread across 12 States with rating of A- & above and have higher potential to issue municipal bonds. In the year 2018, credit rating work has been awarded for 3 cities, completed in 103 cities, 19 more Mission cities have received IGR including 7 cities with A- & above rating. 8 AMRUT Mission cities have issued municipal bonds amounting to Rs. 3,390 crore- Amravati, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Indore, Pune, Visakhapatnam and Surat. These cities have been awarded an incentive of Rs. 181 crore for issuance of Municipal Bonds.

Online Building Permission System (OBPS)

5.12 OBPS has been implemented in 1,668 cities including 439 AMRUT Mission cities. Single window clearance system is being implemented in all cities. There are 11 States/ UTs in which OBPS has been completed for all the ULBs: Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana and Tripura. In the World Bank Doing Business Report 2019, India has jumped from 181 rank to 52 rank in dealing with construction permits.

Replacement of streetlights with LED lights

5.13 So far, 59 lakh conventional streetlights have been replaced with energy efficient LED. Of these, 30 lakh streetlights have been replaced during 2018.

Capacity building

5.14 Against the target of 45,000 functionaries, 47,024 functionaries have been trained under capacity building programme of AMRUT so far. Of these, 23,900 municipal functionaries and elected representatives have been trained in the year 2018-19.

Table No. 1 :State wise total SAAP, committed Central Assistance (CA) and CA released

<i>All amounts in Rs. crore</i>							
Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	SAAP Size				Total Committed CA	Total CA Released (projects)
		SAAP I (2015-16)	SAAP II (2016-17)	SAAP III (2017-20)	Total SAAP		
1	A&N Island	3.18	3.60	4.04	10.82	10.82	2.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	1350.26	2890.17	1056.62	619.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.67	52.64	140.25	126.22	25.25
4	Assam	188.16	218.67	250.31	657.14	591.42	73.23
5	Bihar	664.20	775.20	1030.37	2469.77	1164.80	369.93
6	Chandigarh	15.04	18.00	62.03	95.07	54.09	26.95
7	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.37	878.99	2192.76	1009.74	407.90
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.60	3.81	10.82	10.82	2.16
9	Daman & Diu	4.56	5.75	7.72	18.03	18.03	3.60
10	Delhi	223.07	265.73	313.51	802.31	802.31	160.46
11	Goa	59.44	69.60	80.14	209.18	104.58	20.91
12	Gujarat	1204.42	1401.00	2279.00	4884.42	2069.96	518.78
13	Haryana	458.02	525.40	1582.32	2565.74	764.51	152.90
14	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	114.96	304.52	274.07	85.39
15	Jammu & Kashmir	171.00	197.33	224.72	593.05	533.72	265.15
16	Jharkhand	313.36	376.80	555.58	1245.74	566.17	197.23
17	Karnataka	1258.54	1624.72	2069.61	4952.87	2318.79	1,141.87
18	Kerala	587.48	796.06	975.84	2359.38	1161.20	232.24
19	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.20	1.73	3.61	3.61	0.73
20	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	2050.91	2493.95	6200.67	2592.86	1,471.29
21	Maharashtra	1989.41	2489.91	3280.00	7759.32	3534.08	1,532.52
22	Manipur	51.43	60.00	68.88	180.31	162.28	96.21
23	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	30.66	80.14	72.12	8.91
24	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	53.02	140.25	126.22	74.44
25	Nagaland	34.98	40.00	45.24	120.22	108.19	21.63
26	Odisha	461.30	530.40	607.26	1598.96	796.97	472.40
27	Puducherry	18.97	21.60	24.34	64.91	64.91	12.98
28	Punjab	709.66	857.01	1199.95	2766.62	1204.47	240.89
29	Rajasthan	919.00	1072.80	1232.14	3223.94	1541.95	727.51

30	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	13.30	40.06	36.06	7.21
31	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	3834.49	4111.06	11194.78	4756.58	1,686.74
32	Telangana	408.51	554.77	702.98	1666.26	832.60	302.00
33	Tripura	36.62	49.33	62.30	148.25	133.43	26.68
34	Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	3895.16	4239.24	11421.67	4922.46	1,244.49
35	Uttarakhand	148.53	197.33	247.16	593.02	533.72	149.49
36	West Bengal	1104.86	1393.69	1536.45	4035.00	1929.32	831.00
	Sub-Total	20672.36	25182.15	31785.51	77640.02	35989.70	13,212.93

Table No.2 : Progress in Project Implementation (Rs. in crore)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 6-5
S. No.	States Name	Works Completed	Contracts Awarded	NITs Issued	DPRs Approved	TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	SAAP size	DPRs to be prepared
1	Andhra Pradesh	511.99	2,737.11	81.30	-	3,330.40	2,890.17	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	15.12	49.67	49.71	114.50	140.25	25.75
3	Assam	-	7.57	331.38	-	338.95	657.14	318.19
4	Bihar	-	2,029.98	463.58	250.80	2,744.36	2,469.77	-
5	Chhattisgarh	41.88	2,132.88	41.72	2.64	2,219.12	2,192.76	-
6	Goa	13.50	30.42	16.30	44.24	104.46	209.18	104.72
7	Gujarat	638.51	3,587.67	526.06	418.15	5,170.39	4,884.42	-
8	Haryana	71.59	2,282.71	18.57	-	2,372.87	2,565.74	192.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	18.95	164.33	30.00	17.47	230.75	304.52	73.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49.25	436.88	37.93	5.11	529.17	593.05	63.88
11	Jharkhand	9.69	1,604.37	1.67	-	1,615.73	1,245.74	-
12	Karnataka	81.38	4,887.99	281.07	-	5,250.44	4,952.87	-
13	Kerala	60.37	1,413.20	471.66	191.37	2,136.60	2,359.38	222.78
14	Madhya Pradesh	222.98	6,173.39	36.34	6.66	6,439.37	6,200.67	-
15	Maharashtra	68.12	6,993.20	614.60	122.57	7,798.49	7,759.32	-
16	Manipur	1.28	207.37	-	3.22	211.87	180.31	-
17	Meghalaya	-	5.13	-	0.22	5.35	80.14	74.79
18	Mizoram	20.57	104.79	-	13.57	138.93	140.25	1.32
19	Nagaland	0.82	33.84	-	35.95	70.61	120.22	49.61
20	Odisha	408.24	1,295.14	-	-	1,703.38	1,598.96	-
21	Punjab	70.56	460.29	520.49	287.18	1,338.52	2,766.62	1,428.10
22	Rajasthan	149.28	2,860.39	180.14	33.95	3,223.76	3,223.94	0.18
23	Sikkim	0.53	22.93	-	5.42	28.88	40.06	11.18
24	Tamil Nadu	301.73	7,786.21	3,698.07	-	11,786.01	11,194.78	-

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 6-5
25	Telangana	305.91	1,346.61	1.80	4.94	1,659.26	1,666.26	7.00
26	Tripura	-	19.24	117.46	-	136.70	148.25	11.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	294.91	6,154.83	1,095.53	5,019.43	12,564.70	11,421.67	-
28	Uttarakhand	14.31	343.71	44.28	57.52	459.82	593.02	133.20
29	West Bengal	42.65	3,416.41	448.17	127.77	4,035.00	4,035.00	-
Union Territories (UTs)								
30	A & N Islands	2.21	5.66	-	3.04	10.91	10.82	-
31	Chandigarh	29.99	8.42	-	-	38.41	95.07	56.66
32	D & N Haveli	-	41.36	-	-	41.36	10.82	-
33	Daman and Diu	-	25.98	-	-	25.98	18.03	-
34	Delhi	19.94	563.01	-	163.00	745.95	802.31	56.36
35	Lakshadweep	-	0.60	-	1.05	1.65	3.61	1.96
36	Puducherry	0.15	16.30	14.28	21.64	52.37	64.91	12.54
	Total	3,451.29	59,215.04	9,122.07	6,886.62	78,675.02	77,640.02	2,846.40

Table 3: Status of reform incentives released for 2018-19

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.92
2	Bihar	14.07
3	Chandigarh	0.51
4	Chhattisgarh	14.01
5	Goa	0.89
6	Gujarat	18.19
7	Haryana	6.40
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4.20
9	Jharkhand	7.05
10	Karnataka	27.64
11	Kerala	15.89
12	Madhya Pradesh	34.00
13	Maharashtra	51.36
14	Mizoram	1.15
15	Odisha	11.03
16	Puducherry	0.81
17	Punjab	15.15
18	Rajasthan	14.29
19	Tamil Nadu	58.86
20	Telangana	11.78
21	West Bengal	16.80
	Total	340.00

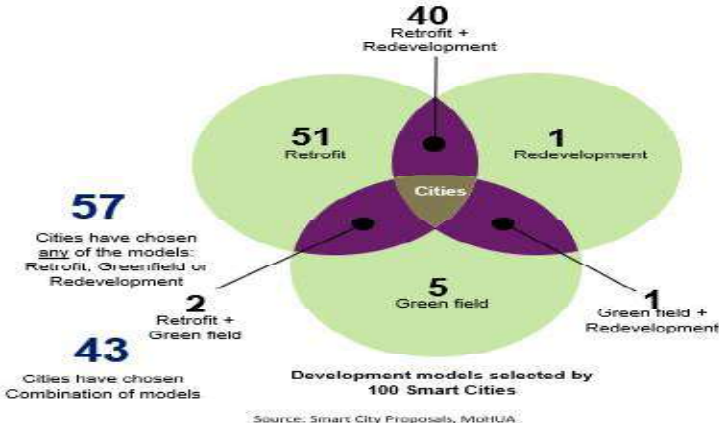
SMART CITIES MISSION

6.01 Within the broader economic narrative, cities are regarded as "engines of growth". Various reports emphasize the centrality of cities in economic growth. This is primarily because no country in the world has been able to develop without the growth of cities. The confluence of capital, people and space unleashes the benefits of agglomeration, creating a fertile environment for innovation of ideas, technologies and processes. Mckinsey Global Institute estimates that by 2025, the top 600 cities will account for nearly 60% of the global GDP with only 25% of the world's population.

6.02 Cities in India generate two-thirds of national GDP, 90% of tax revenues and the majority of jobs, with just a third of country's population. India's urban population is projected to increase from 370 million in 2015 to 590 million in 2030, an unprecedented expansion that will change the economic, social and political landscape of India. Despite being the epicenter of opportunities, urban India poses a host of environmental and humanitarian challenges, from pollution to lack of civic amenities like drinking water, sewage, housing and electricity and marginalization of the poor. However, if managed well, urbanization may also mean big opportunity for businesses ultimately leading to increased investments and higher economic growth.

Smart Cities Mission in India

6.03 Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25th June 2015 for a 5-year period with the objective of promoting cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' solutions. The strategic components of Smart Cities' initiative are Area-Based Development (ABD)



involving city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) and a Pan-city development in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.

6.04 At the broadest level, Smart cities address three core issues: **Livability, Economicability and Sustainability**. To achieve this, the concept of Smart Cities in the Indian context is woven around the following six key principles:

- i. **Citizen at the core.** Citizens, and the communities they are part of, are at the center of development of Smart Cities.
- ii. **More from Less.** Smart Cities are conscious of the fact that resources are limited and hence, they have to generate more impact and outcomes from use of fewer resources- energy, money and time.
- iii. **Cooperative and competitive federalism.** The selection of cities under the Mission has been done through a two-stage Challenge process, first at the State and then at the national level. The Challenge process is also being followed during implementation of the Mission.
- iv. **Integration, innovation, sustainability.** Smart Cities in the Indian context are not merely about the use of technology. They are about creation of integrated infrastructure and services, promotion of circular economy and sustainable habitats, reimagining paradigms of governance through adoption of participatory governance, creation of urban resilience, spurring innovation in delivery of solutions thus spurring economic growth and deepening the markets for urban products and services.
- v. **Technology is the means, not the goal.** Technology is one of the many instruments in the bouquet of solutions that cities adopt to solve their challenges. Careful selection of technologies, relevant to the context of particular cities, built around specific needs of their communities are important issues which cities grapple with while deploying solutions.
- vi. **Inclusiveness.** Cities are for people and therefore unless they are built around the principles of inclusiveness, they cannot truly be 'Smart'.

The Selection Process- City Challenge

6.05 The selection process of Smart Cities was based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism. It is for the first time in the urban history of India that cities were selected based on competition. A two-stage selection process was followed. 100 smart cities were first distributed amongst the States and UTs on the basis of equitable criteria. In the first stage, States/UT shortlisted potential smart cities on the basis of certain pre-conditions and scores. In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 smart cities

prepared their Smart City Proposal (SCP) which contained the model chosen (retrofitting or redevelopment or green-field development or a mix thereof) and additionally include a Pan-city dimension with smart solutions.

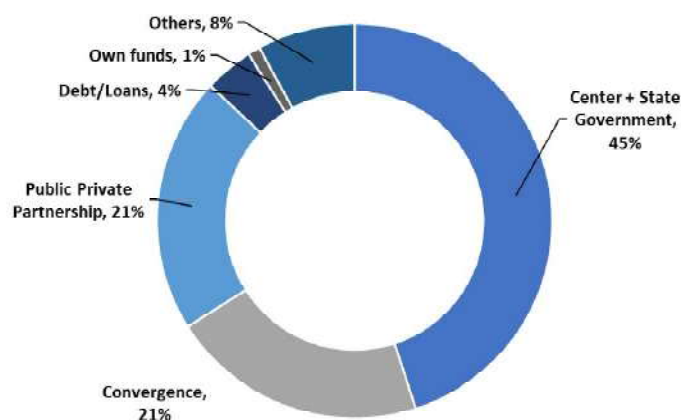
6.06 Following this process, 100 smart cities, as targeted, were selected in various Rounds ensuring that at least one city was selected from each state/UT as under:

Four rounds of competition					
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Total
No. of Selected Cities	20	40	30	10*	100
Period of selection	Jan 2016	May to Sep 2016	Jun 2017	Jan 2018	
Total no. of Projects	829	1,959	1,891	472	5,151
Investment (in ₹ Crores)	48,064	83,698	57,393	15,863	2,05,018
Avg. SCP Size (in ₹ Crores)	2,403	2,092	1,913	1,586	2,050

*Shillong selected as 100th Smart City in June 2018

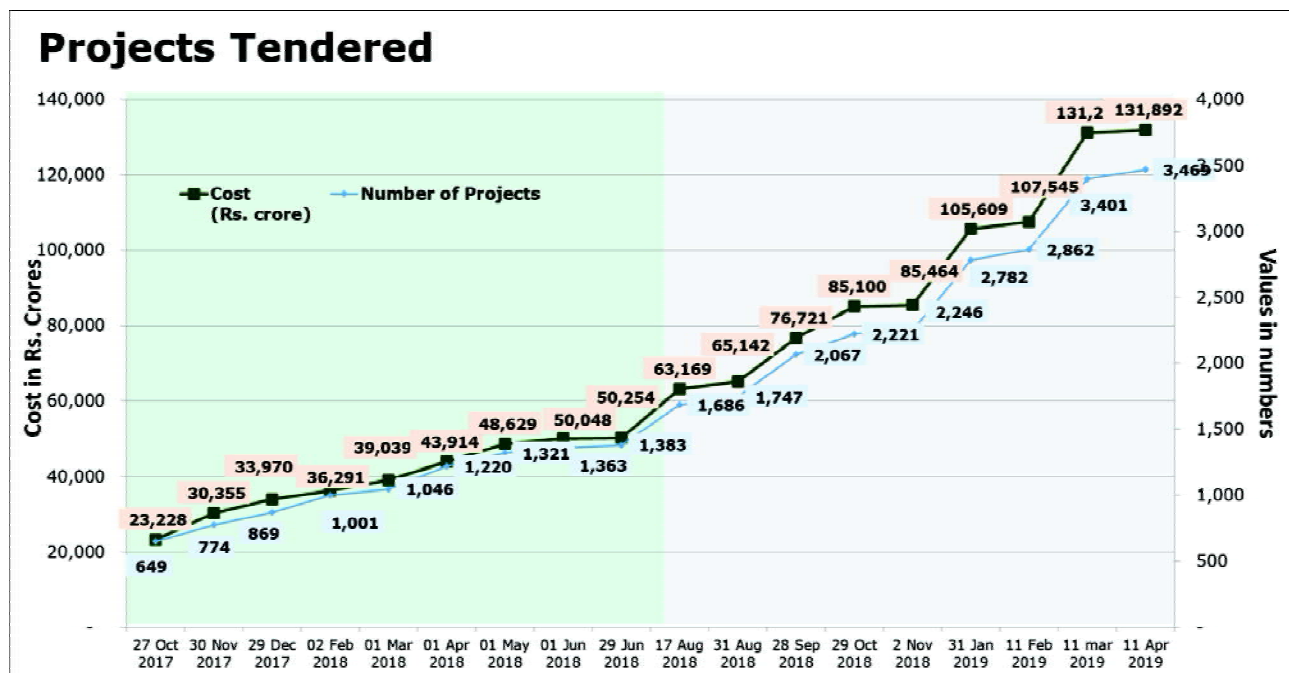
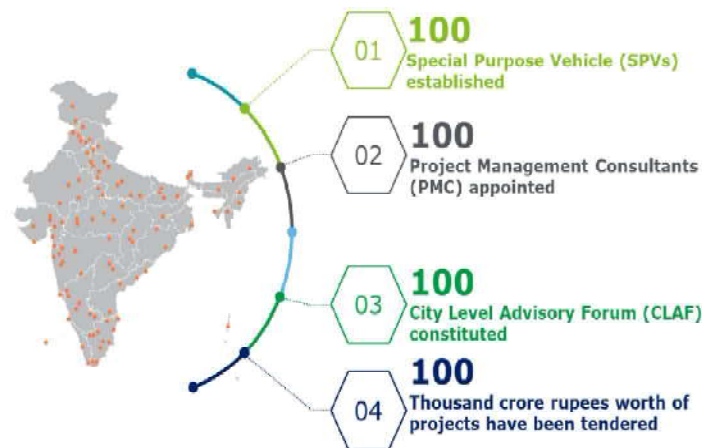
List of selected Cities (State wise) and their progress details are given in Annexure-I

6.07 The 100 cities under the Mission have proposed to execute 5,151 projects worth Rs. 2,05,018 crore in 5 years from their respective dates of selection. Financial innovation is built into the design of their capital investment plans. The distribution of funding envisaged from different sources is as follows: Central and State government: Rs. 93,552 crore (45%), Convergence funding from other missions, programs of the Central/State Governments and/or ULBs: Rs. 42,028 crore (21%), Funds from PPP Rs. 41,022 crore (21%), Loans/Debt Rs. 9,843 crore (4%), Own sources Rs. 2,644 crore (1%), Other sources: Rs. 15,930 crore (8%).

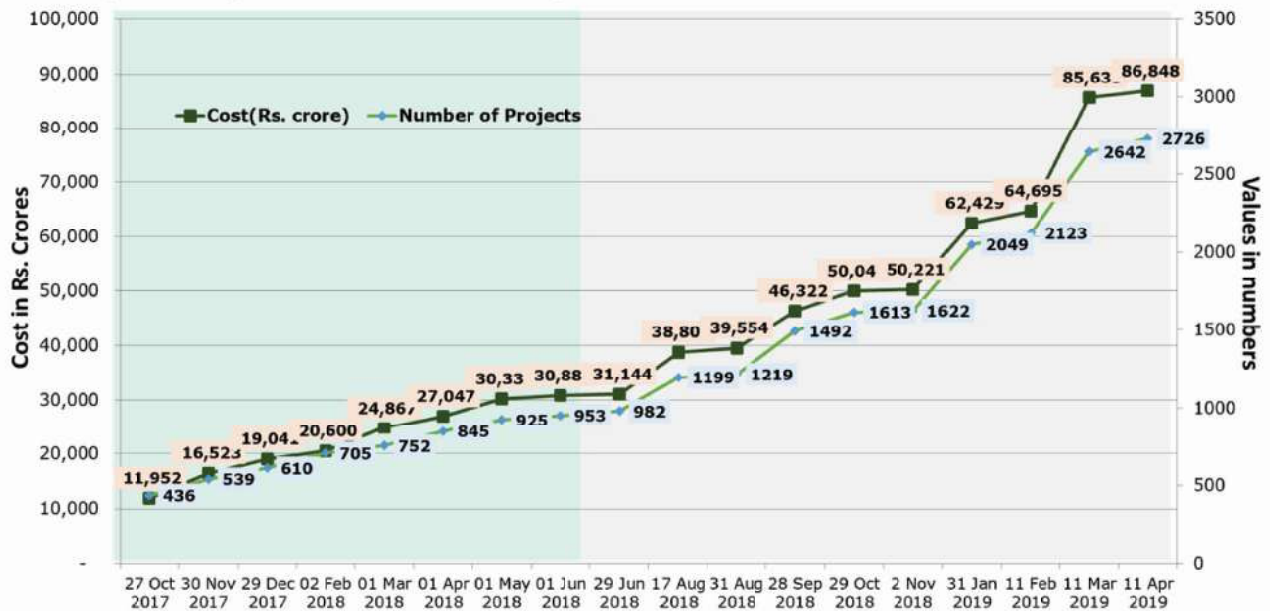


Current Implementation Status

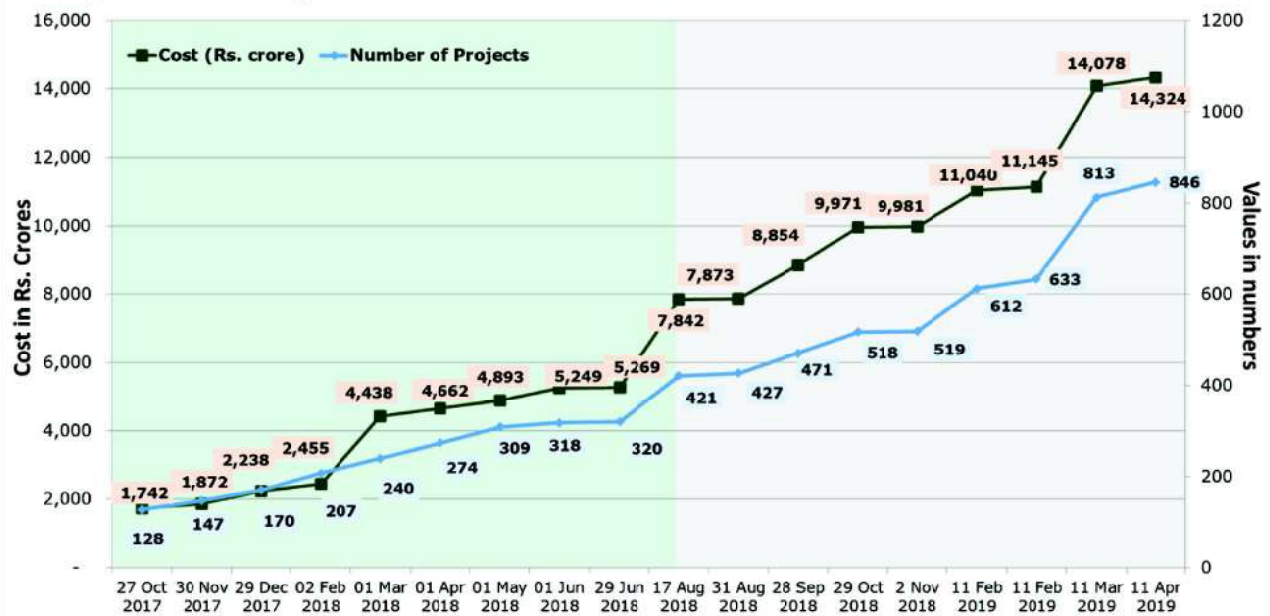
6.08 Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), City Level Advisory Forums (CLAFs) and appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Since the launch of the mission, 5,151 projects worth more than Rs. 2 lakh crores are at various stages in the 100 cities. As on 11.04.2019, the value of tendered smart city projects is Rs. 1,31,892 crore, the value of work orders issued is Rs. 72,524 crore and value of all completed projects is Rs. 14,324 crore.



Projects grounded/completed



Projects completed



6.09 Significant progress has been made with respect to implementation of projects pertaining to Integrated Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water, Solar Rooftops, and Vibrant Public Spaces, as depicted below:



***City details in Annexure-II*

Other Smart Cities Mission Initiatives

6.10 The Mission has launched several new initiatives that will not only ensure integrated development across various aspects of urban development but also catapult the mission to the next stage of development. Some of these initiatives include the following:

- i. **India Smart Cities Fellowship Program:** The India Smart Cities Fellowship Program announced on 9th July 2018, is designed to provide valuable experience to the youth interested in smart cities specifically, and urban renewal sector in general and will bring in new ideas, passion and energy to the challenging but exciting work of implementing cutting edge, high-impact solutions to key urban problems. This program will cultivate young leaders, strengthen their understanding of Indian urban sector and prepare them for greater leadership roles in future. Out of more than 3,000 applications received from across the country, MoHUA has engaged 35 young graduates/post graduates and PhDs in the fields of Urban Planning, Urban Design, Engineering, Information and Technology, Urban Mobility, Finance, Social Sector, and Environmental issues as Smart Cities Fellows. The period of engagement is 1-year extendable up to 3 years. They will provide necessary support to Office of Mission Director, Smart Cities in MoHUA and/or CEOs of selected Smart Cities in terms of analytics, research, documentation, independent assessment, visualization or any other related activities including preparation of reports, posters, dossiers, etc.
- ii. **Smart Cities Digital Payment Awards-2018:** The Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards (SCDPA) 2018 '100 days Challenge in 100 Smart Cities' was launched on 9th July 2018 as part of the initiatives of MoHUA to promote ease of living for India's urban residents. The objective of these awards was to guide, motivate, recognize and reward the Smart Cities for promoting digital payments and carrying out innovative

payment initiatives in their respective cities. The SCDPA awards were given away during the 2nd Apex Conference of Smart City CEOs on 26 February 2019. List of winners is provided in Annexure-III.

iii. **City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Challenge:** City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) was launched on 9th July, 2018 by the Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in partnership with Agence Française de Développement (AFD), European Union (EU) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). The program, the total size of which was 100 Million Euros, was open to all the 100 smart cities. During the Challenge process for selection of projects under CITIIS, 36 Smart cities submitted a total of 67 proposals belonging to various themes. Of these, 27 were shortlisted in the first round by a distinguished jury comprising of nine experts from India and France. Another round of evaluation was done to select the final project awardees. The final list of selected projects is provided in Annexure-IV. The CITIIS awards were given away during the 2nd Apex Conference of Smart City CEOs on 26th February, 2019.

iv. **Ease of Living Index 2019 and Municipal Performance Index 2019:**

- The first framework on 'Ease of Living' Index for cities was launched in June 2017 with the objective of framing an index to enable a shift to data driven approach in urban planning and management and promote healthy competition among cities. City rankings based on Ease of Living Index are provided in Annexure-V. As a part of improving the index, a new edition 'Ease of Living Index (EoL) 2019', more focused on outcomes has been launched. The Index aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars: Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators. The Ease of Living indicators are strongly linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and this exercise will help India to track and achieve SDGs. The Mission has planned for regional workshops on EoL and MPI on 15th and 29th April 2019. The objective of the Workshops is to familiarize the cities regarding the initiatives, methodology, pre-survey readiness, survey preparation and roles and responsibilities of the cities/ nominated officials.
- The Municipal Performance Index (MPI), 2019 is a first-of-its-kind initiative by the Ministry which seeks to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance. EoL 2019 focuses on outcome indicators, accompanied by MPI 2019 which would assess the performance of cities based on enablers.

v. **DataSmart Cities Strategy, Assessment Framework (DMAF), Smart Cities Open Data and India Urban Data Exchange (IUDX) Portals:**

- The need for the City governments to take 'digital leadership' has become more pronounced than ever before. The mission has launched a suit of measures to make cities 'DataSmart' to realize the full potential of technology interventions and innovation ecosystems in cities.
- To catalyze the adoption of data-centric governance, Smart Cities Mission has conceptualized 'DataSmart Cities'-Strategy to leverage the potential of data to address complex urban challenges in 100 Mission Cities. In the path towards creation of culture of Data in cities, the DMAF has been framed. The intent of DMAF is to provide a comprehensive set of indicators under its 2 pillars - Systemic and Sectoral which will help assess each city's readiness towards data. Through difference cycles of the DMAF, both these pillars will gain different weightages to ensure a gradual and smooth movement of a city towards implementation of DataSmart Cities Strategy from both a policy advocacy as well as practical execution perspective.
- The Smart Cities Open Data Portal is a step towards the culmination and effective execution of the Data Smart Strategy. The Smart Cities Open Data Portal is a platform where the Smart Cities can share valuable data which can then be used by all stakeholders in the Smart Cities Ecosystem. The aim is to provide data that would be used to generate actionable insights not only by municipal / line departments, but also by research institutes, academia and industries. These insights could potentially help develop products and services that would assist in the betterment of the urban scenario in India. The main features of the portal include single point access to datasets, responsive web layout design, enhanced visualization platform, better user experience and efficient discoverability of resources, cataloguing of similar resources, application programming interfaces (APIs), embedding catalogues, widgets to share filtered set of data catalogues, catalogues subscription, community participation through forums, blogs, infographics, visualizations, etc.
- The Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru to carry out a research project leading to creation of IUDX. IUDX is an open source software platform that will facilitate secure, authenticated and managed exchange of data amongst various data platforms, 3rd party authenticated and authorized applications and other sources, data producers and consumers, both within a city to begin with and scaled up across cities eventually at a national level, in a uniform and seamless way. The platform will provide full control to the data owners as to what data to expose and

to whom. Built-in accounting mechanisms will enable it to connect with payment gateways which will form the foundation for a data marketplace. The whole platform will be developer friendly, via definitions of open APIs and data schema templates (formats for interpreting data), so that a whole new application ecosystem gets created.

- vi. **India Urban Observatory:** A state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory has been operationalized on 9th March 2019 in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As cities begin to implement 'smart' solutions, data is becoming a significant asset and an enabler for data-driven governance, leading to urban transformation. The Observatory will plug into various sources of data from cities both from real-time and archival sources for generating insights through analytics for cities, academia, industry and governments. This will greatly contribute towards evidence-based decision-making and policy-making.
- vii. **National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS):** NUIS aims to catalyze transformative collaboration in the urban ecosystem through establishing a shared digital public good. NUIS will strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to solve complex programs quickly and scale by unlocking the power of urban data, build capacity among all actors of the quadruple helix, driving discoverability and collaboration between urban stakeholders, and enabling responsive and data-driven governance.
- viii. **National Urban Innovation Hub (NUIH):** To deliver the new urban transformation agenda of the Government of India through innovation, there is a growing need to nurture a well-knit ecosystem of urban innovation- to encourage innovation in technology, governance, financing and citizen engagement. It is envisaged that NUIH with necessary physical and digital infrastructure will anchor the innovation efforts of the government and build necessary capacity for urban transformation. The vision of NUIH is to stimulate and steer the transition to providing improved quality of life in urban India through systemic innovation and comprehensive capacity-building. The mission is to strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to identify and solve problems at scale and with speed. NUIH will be the apex national level institution that will drive the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA's) whole-of-system innovation through a Hub-and-Spoke network across states and UTs and will be the Govt's preferred institution for delivering the capacity-building and governance reforms in urban sector.
- ix. **Capacity Building Frameworks on the National Urban Learning Platform (NULP):** The NULP is envisioned as a means of digitally consolidating key skills and knowledge required by urban stakeholders and making these available to all actors on the channel of their choice. The NULP includes tools to enable and streamline content creation, content organization and management, course building, course management,

assessment and certification. These tools enable the ecosystem of training institutions, urban experts and academia to rapidly digitize their existing course materials while creating new interactive and engaging types of content as well. This learning platform enables the creation of multilingual content to ensure that language is not a barrier to learning. The NULP actively engages with and enrolls training institutions, schools, civil society and other knowledge creators in India and abroad to ensure that there is a variety of content on a wide range of topics available on demand. The NULP team also works closely with these stakeholders to help align their programs with the training requirements and scale their reach. It's a content neutral, scalable and multi-channel platform which can be used for producing and delivering capacity through a 360 degree approach. A workshop for 20 Smart City CEOs via WebEx was organized on 8th April 2019 to identify key next steps towards implementing the program and the expectation from the cities.

- x. **ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework 2019:** The Framework is first-of-its-kind public assessment framework on climate change relevant parameters, including those of the recently launched National Clean Air Programme. The objective is to provide a clear roadmap for the cities and urban India as a whole, towards combating Climate Change, through adoption of both mitigation and adaptation measures as well as curbing air quality deterioration. The ClimateSMART Cities assessment framework consists of 30 diverse indicators across five categories namely; (i) Energy and Green Building, (ii) Urban Planning, Green Cover and Biodiversity, (iii) Mobility and Air Quality, (iv) Water Resource Management and (v) Waste Management. Four workshops for training of city officials on the framework were organized on 8th, 9th, 10th and 15th April, 2010 at India Habitat Centre in New Delhi.
- xi. **Consultation Paper on City GDP Measurement Framework:** Measuring city GDP enables cities to do better socio-economic and infrastructural planning. However, there is no standardized methodology for estimating city level GDP. To develop a framework to estimate city level GDP for Indian cities, a consultation paper on framework for city GDP has been brought out by the Ministry for city GDP estimation. The cities have been invited to provide feedback/ suggestions/ recommendations on the proposed framework, using the feedback link provided on smartnet website by 30th April 2019.

List of selected Smart Cities (state-wise) and their progress details

FT-Fast Track, Value in Rs. Crore;

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No. of Project	Value	No. of Project	Value
Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Fast Track	2	14.33	2	14.33
Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	3	26	2046.06	25	2046.05
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	54	1610.62	48	1330.46
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	62	1814.38	49	1547.72
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	1	65	2697.64	61	2360.64
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	1	90	1	90
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	3	1	81.89	1	81.89
Assam	Guwahati	1	11	538.25	7	40.43
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Fast Track	12	1046.38	9	511.14
Bihar	Bihar Sharif	4	13	384.1	3	224.02
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3	11	418.18	4	205.39
Bihar	Patna	3	26	1695.05	21	1619.98
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Fast Track	32	1316.75	24	268.29
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	17	723.68	12	635.21
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	3	3	169.47	2	168
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Fast Track	94	1018.95	79	565.45
Daman and Diu	Diu	4	8	545.38	4	53.47

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No. of Project	Value	No. of Project	Value
Delhi	NDMC	1	96	1276.4	90	1124.4
Goa	Panaji	Fast Track	22	392.02	18	348.34
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	74	4732.99	64	4121.23
Gujarat	Dahod	3	30	842.8	13	297.6
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3	19	434.18	8	148.76
Gujarat	Rajkot	3	35	3539.89	17	715.42
Gujarat	Surat	1	84	4247.91	74	3626.55
Gujarat	Vadodara	2	69	2676.68	56	2201.94
Haryana	Faridabad	Fast Track	20	625.86	17	597.72
Haryana	Karnal	3	14	471.91	3	9.57
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Fast Track	10	77.73	9	75.3
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3	4	138.19	4	138.19
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	3	232.86	2	215.86
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3	13	45.22	9	8.88
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Fast Track	29	3173.61	28	2587.15
Karnataka	Belagavi	1	109	2432.15	84	1521.45
Karnataka	Bengaluru	3	22	1488.83	14	1192.33
Karnataka	Davanagere	1	74	1735.07	57	1414.09
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	2	56	2038.89	33	822.76
Karnataka	Mangalore	2	61	1764.62	34	691.22
Karnataka	Shivamogga	2	69	1314.98	47	837.33
Karnataka	Tumakuru	2	136	2323.36	104	1805.51

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No. of Project	Value	No. of Project	Value
Kerala	Kochi	1	37	1109.13	15	258.78
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	13	273.59	9	192.85
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	4	3	7.7	3	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	72	6175.31	66	3035.63
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2	62	1662	44	1061.59
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	193	6491.76	157	3316.13
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1	70	1103.29	59	910.52
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	3	12	1051.83	12	1051.83
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	3	17	542.55	11	334.25
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2	45	1824.7	43	1732.65
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	2	7	431.2	6	426.2
Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	12	1087.19	6	228.48
Maharashtra	Nagpur	2	9	1957	7	1879.03
Maharashtra	Nashik	2	50	2370.55	36	1228.24
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	3	20	1198.76	16	1081.73
Maharashtra	Pune	1	62	4037.17	43	1616.85
Maharashtra	Solapur	1	40	1923.33	29	445.99
Maharashtra	Thane	2	42	5480.7	38	1253.7
Manipur	Imphal	Fast Track	17	445.91	4	275.16
Mizoram	Aizawl	3	14	214.25	12	212.25

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No. of Project	Value	No. of Project	Value
Nagaland	Kohima	2	13	415.41	11	356.13
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	28	4097.2	24	2822.28
Odisha	Rourkela	2	13	873.07	7	374.17
Puducherry	Puducherry	3	9	64.01	8	62.43
Punjab	Amritsar	2	11	577.35	5	142.31
Punjab	Jalandhar	2	7	268.41	5	136.51
Punjab	Ludhiana	1	15	640.54	13	529.88
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	79	905.87	68	835.7
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	63	1459.42	44	1076.62
Rajasthan	Kota	2	42	1499.61	30	710.58
Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	50	1381.78	44	1179.03
Sikkim	Gangtok	3	11	623.34	5	214.75
Sikkim	Namchi	2	15	497.69	12	442.69
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	37	872.97	31	517.78
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	67	1430.1	64	1266.91
Tamil Nadu	Erode	4	13	988.22	9	672.36
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2	14	610.32	11	391.11
Tamil Nadu	Salem	2	36	850.41	31	829.95
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2	24	490.53	20	483.06
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	3	28	471.37	26	346.02
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3	12	883.43	9	839.66
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	3	26	1168.82	19	1000.04

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No. of Project	Value	No. of Project	Value
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	3	22	2427.02	18	2053.94
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2	28	1874.82	17	1641.13
Telangana	Karimnagar	3	7	296.94	2	11.43
Telangana	Warangal	Fast Track	34	1035.32	18	682.45
Tripura	Agartala	Fast Track	32	384.63	23	333.63
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	59	2139.41	58	1979.41
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3	24	1014.5	20	738.94
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3	132	907.39	131	900.94
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	4	6	170.76	4	27.82
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3	30	2684.68	18	924.38
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2	39	2709.14	30	2386.52
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Fast Track	55	999.14	49	931.93
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2	77	2208.77	73	2071.48
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	16	323.33	10	104.42
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	Fast Track	11	41.35	6	15.84
Total			3469	131892.3	2726	86847.86

Key Projects under Smart Cities Mission

Smart Command and Control Centres		
Tender issued (11 Cities)	Work Order Issued (44 cities)	Work Completed (16 cities)
Bhagalpur	Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad
Shivamogga	Belagavi	Rajkot
Udaipur	Indore	Surat
Warangal	Gwalior	Vadodara
Solapur	Satna	Vizag
Guwahati	Sagar	Kakinada
Rourkela	Jaipur	Bhopal
Jalandhar	NDMC	Pune
Amritsar	Panaji	Nagpur
Dehradun	Kanpur	Naya Raipur (Atal Nagar)
Ludhiana	Chennai	Ujjain
	Agra	Bhubaneswar
	Tiruchirappalli	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
	Tirunelveli	Varanasi
	Thanjavur	Jabalpur
	Tiruppur	Raipur
	Salem	
	Vellore	
	Coimbatore	
	Madurai	
	Erode	
	Thoothukudi	
	Lucknow	
	Hubballi - Dharwad	
	Agartala	
	Mangaluru	
	Tumakuru	

Smart Command and Control Centres		
Tender issued (11 Cities)	Work Order Issued (44 cities)	Work Completed (16 cities)
	Devengere	
	Faridabad	
	Dahod	
	Namchi	
	Gangtok	
	Itanagar	
	Pasighat	
	Patna	
	Ranchi	
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	
	Tirupati	
	Aligarh	
	Thane	
	Kochi	
	Nashik	
	Aurangabad	
	Amravati	

Smart Road Projects		
Tender issued (36 Cities)	Work Order Issued (58 cities)	Work Completed (23 cities)
Aizawl	Agartala	Agra
Belagavi	Agra	Ahmedabad
Bhagalpur	Ahmedabad	Ajmer
Davanagere	Ajmer	Belagavi
Gandhinagar	Allahabad	Bhopal
Gangtok	Belagavi	Chandigarh
Gwalior	Bhagalpur	Chennai
Hubli-Dharwad	Bhopal	Indore
Jabalpur	Bhubaneswar	Jabalpur

Smart Road Projects		
Tender issued (36 Cities)	Work Order Issued (58 cities)	Work Completed (23 cities)
Kakinada	Chandigarh	Kakinada
Karimnagar	Chennai	Kanpur
Karnal	Coimbatore	Kota
Kochi	Dahod	Mangalore
Kota	Davanagere	Namchi
Lucknow	Erode	NDMC
Ludhiana	Faridabad	Panaji
Mangalore	Gangtok	Pune
Muzaffarpur	Gwalior	Raipur
Namchi	Hubli-Dharwad	Solapur
Pune	Indore	Surat
Raipur	Jabalpur	Ujjain
Ranchi	Jaipur	Vadodara
Rourkela	Jalandhar	Varanasi
Shivamogga	Kakinada	
Solapur	Kanpur	
Srinagar	Kochi	
Thane	Kohima	
Thoothukudi	Lucknow	
Tirunelveli	Ludhiana	
Thiruvananthapuram	Mangalore	
Tumakuru	Nagpur	
Udaipur	Namchi	
Vadodara	Nashik	
Vellore	Panaji	
Vishakhapatnam	Patna	
Warangal	Puducherry	
Warangal	Pune	
	Ranchi	
	Sagar	

Smart Road Projects		
Tender issued (36 Cities)	Work Order Issued (58 cities)	Work Completed (23 cities)
	Salem	
	Shimla	
	Shivamogga	
	Solapur	
	Srinagar	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Tiruchirappalli	
	Tirunelveli	
	Tirupati	
	Tiruppur	
	Thiruvananthapuram	
	Tumakuru	
	Udaipur	
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

Smart Solar Projects		
Tender issued (9 Cities)	Work Order Issued (36 cities)	Work Completed (15 cities)
Bhubaneswar	Agra	Ajmer
Dharamshala	Ajmer	Aurangabad
Hubli-Dharwad	Amritsar	Bhopal
Kochi	Bengaluru	Chandigarh
Patna	Bhopal	Coimbatore
Raipur	Bhubaneswar	Indore
Shivamogga	Chandigarh	Jabalpur

Smart Solar Projects		
Tender issued (9 Cities)	Work Order Issued (36 cities)	Work Completed (15 cities)
Solapur	Chennai	Jaipur
Tirupati	Coimbatore	Lucknow
	Davanagere	Ludhiana
	Guwahati	NDMC
	Gwalior	Surat
	Imphal	Tumakuru
	Indore	Udaipur
	Jabalpur	Vishakhapatnam
	Jaipur	
	Jalandhar	
	Kakinada	
	Kochi	
	Kota	
	Ludhiana	
	Madurai	
	Mangalore	
	Namchi	
	Nashik	
	Naya Raipur (Atal Nagar)	
	New Town Kolkata	
	Pune	
	Solapur	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Thiruvananthapuram	
	Udaipur	
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	

Smart Water Projects		
Tender issued (31 Cities)	Work Order Issued (54 cities)	Work Completed (23 cities)
Agartala	Agartala	Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad	Agra	Belagavi
Amritsar	Ahmedabad	Coimbatore
Belagavi	Ajmer	Dahod
Bhopal	Aligarh	Dharamshala
Chandigarh	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Guwahati
Chennai	Amravati	Gwalior
Dahod	Bareilly	Kakinada
Davanagere	Belagavi	Kochi
Erode	Bhagalpur	Kohima
Gandhinagar	Bhopal	Lucknow
Gwalior	Bihar Sharif	Nashik
Hubli-Dharwad	Bilaspur	NDMC
Jhansi	Chandigarh	Raipur
Kohima	Chennai	Solapur
Lucknow	Coimbatore	Surat
Madurai	Davanagere	Thanjavur
Mangalore	Dehradun	Tumakuru
Nashik	Erode	Ujjain
NDMC	Gangtok	Vadodara
Puducherry	Gwalior	Varanasi
Raipur	Hubli-Dharwad	Vellore
Rajkot	Imphal	Warangal
Surat	Indore	
Thanjavur	Jabalpur	
Tirunelveli	Jaipur	
Tirupati	Jhansi	

Smart Water Projects		
Tender issued (31 Cities)	Work Order Issued (54 cities)	Work Completed (23 cities)
Tiruppur	Kakinada	
Tumakuru	Kavarati	
Vadodara	Kochi	
Vishakhapatnam	Ludhiana	
	Mangalore	
	Namchi	
	Pune	
	Raipur	
	Rajkot	
	Ranchi	
	Sagar	
	Salem	
	Shivamogga	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Thanjavur	
	Thoothukudi	
	Tirunelveli	
	Tirupati	
	Tiruppur	
	Thiruvananthapuram	
	Tumakuru	
	Ujjain	
	Varanasi	
	Vellore	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

Public Private Partnership Projects		
Tender issued (36 Cities)	Work Order Issued (46 cities)	Work Completed (26 cities)
Ahmedabad	Agra	Agra
Ajmer	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Ajmer	Ajmer
Belagavi	Aligarh	Bhopal
Bhagalpur	Amravati	Chandigarh
Bhubaneswar	Bengaluru	Chennai
Bihar Sharif	Bhopal	Coimbatore
Bilaspur	Bhubaneswar	Dahod
Chandigarh	Bilaspur	Gwalior
Dahod	Chennai	Indore
Ahmedabad	Coimbatore	Jabalpur
Allahabad	Davanagere	Jhansi
Aurangabad	Dehradun	Kanpur
Belagavi	Gandhinagar	Kakinada
Bhagalpur	Guwahati	Kochi
Bhubaneswar	Gwalior	Kota
Bihar Sharif	Hubli-Dharwad	Lucknow
Chandigarh	Indore	Nashik
Dahod	Jabalpur	NDMC
Davanagere	Jaipur	Pune
Faridabad	Jhansi	Raipur
Gandhinagar	Kakinada	Surat
Gangtok	Kanpur	Thane
Gwalior	Kochi	Ujjain
Hubli-Dharwad	Kohima	Vadodara
Indore	Kota	Vishakhapatnam
Jabalpur	Lucknow	
Kakinada	Ludhiana	
Kalyan-Dombivali	Mangalore	
Kanpur	Nagpur	
Kochi	Namchi	
Lucknow	Nashik	
Mangaluru	NDMC	
Nagpur	Patna	
Nashik	Pune	
NDMC	Raipur	

Public Private Partnership Projects		
Tender issued (36 Cities)	Work Order Issued (46 cities)	Work Completed (26 cities)
Panaji	Sagar	
Pune	Surat	
Raipur	Thane	
Rajkot	Tirupati	
Satna	Tumakuru	
Shivamogga	Udaipur	
Solapur	Ujjain	
Surat	Vadodara	
Tumakuru	Varanasi	
Ujjain	Vishakhapatnam	

Vibrant Public Places		
Tender issued (20 Cities)	Work Order Issued (34 cities)	Work Completed (21 cities)
Agartala	Agra	Bhagalpur
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Bhopal
Bhubaneswar	Ajmer	Bhubaneswar
Guwahati	Belagavi	Chandigarh
Gwalior	Bhopal	Davanagere
Jabalpur	Chandigarh	Indore
Jaipur	Chennai	Jaipur
Kalyan-Dombivali	Coimbatore	Kakinada
Kochi	Davanagere	Kanpur
Kota	Faridabad	Lucknow
Lucknow	Gwalior	Nashik
Mangalore	Imphal	NDMC
Nashik	Indore	Pune
Rourkela	Jabalpur	Ranchi
Shivamogga	Jaipur	Thane
Solapur	Kakinada	Tumakuru
Surat	Kalyan-Dombivali	Udaipur

Vibrant Public Places

Tender issued (20 Cities)	Work Order Issued (34 cities)	Work Completed (21 cities)
Thane	Kohima	Vadodara
Tumakuru	Kota	Varanasi
Vishakhapatnam	Ludhiana	Vishakhapatnam
	Madurai	Warangal
	Namchi	
	Panaji	
	Raipur	
	Ranchi	
	Rourkela	
	Shivamogga	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Udaipur	
	Ujjain	
	Varanasi	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

List of winners under the Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018

Results		
Award Category	Population Category	Selected City(ies)
Best Digital Payments Adopter	0-5 Lakh	Amravati And NDMC
	5-10 Lakh	Ujjain
	Above 10 Lakh	Bhopal And Pune
Best Digital Payments Innovator	0-5 Lakh	Port Blair
	5-10 Lakh	Ujjain And Bhubaneswar
	Above 10 Lakh	Ahmedabad and Pimpri Chinchwad
Fastest growing Smart City	0-5 Lakh	Diu
focusing on Digital Payments	5-10 Lakh	Ujjain And Solapur
	Above 10 Lakh	Ludhiana

List of Projects selected under CITIIS

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects	City (20 Cities)
1	Social Inclusion through Modernizing Public Schools as Smart Campus	Visakhapatnam
2	Our Neighbourhood is Your Neighbourhood Too-A Participatory Planning Approach for Improvement of Low-Income Settlements in Pondicherry	Puducherry
3	B-Active	Bhubaneswar
4	Electric Public Transportation System	Kakinada
5	Child Friendly and Commuter Centric Dehradun Smart City Sustainable Mobility Plan	Dehradun
6	E-Health Solution	Kochi
7	Development of Sustainable and Green Public Transportation in Amritsar City	Amritsar
8	Model & SMART Corporation Schools in Chennai	Chennai
9	Mahakal Rudra Sagar Integrated Development Approach-Phase-II	Ujjain
10	Creating "Wild Valley Bio-Diversity Park" as City Lungs by Rejuvenation of existing Wasteland along the Creek	Surat
11	Green Mobility Corridor	Hubbali-Dharwad
12	Basic Infrastructure Development at Low-Income Settlements	Amravati
13	Howrah River Front Development (Phase-II)	Agartala

Ease of Living Index 2018—City Rankings

S. No.	City	Ease of Living Rank-2018	S. No.	City	Ease of Living Rank-2018
1.	Pune	1	26.	Nagpur	31
2.	Tirupati	4	27.	Gwalior	32
3.	Chandigarh	5	28.	Varanasi	33
4.	Thane	6	29.	Jhansi	34
5.	Raipur	7	30.	Ludhiana	35
6.	Indore	8	31.	Vadodara	36
7.	Bhopal	10	32.	Tirunelveli	37
8.	Karimnagar	11	33.	Rajkot	38
9.	Tiruchirappalli	12	34.	Gandhinagar	39
10.	Bilaspur	13	35.	Mangalore	41
11.	Chennai	14	36.	Salem	42
12.	Jabalpur	15	37.	Thanjavur	43
13.	Amravati	16	38.	Thoothukudi	44
14.	Vishakhapatnam	17	39.	Kochi	45
15.	Bhubaneswar	18	40.	Diu	47
16.	Surat	19	41.	Vellore	48
17.	Nashik	21	42.	Kalyan-Dombivali	50
18.	Solapur	22	43.	Ajmer	51
19.	Ahmedabad	23	44.	Belagavi	52
20.	Ujjain	24	45.	Udaipur	54
21.	Coimbatore	25	46.	Agra	55
22.	Erode	26	47.	Dharamshala	56
23.	Madurai	28	48.	Hubli-Dharwad	57
24.	Tiruppur	29	49.	Bengaluru	58

S. No.	City	Ease of Living Rank-2018	S. No.	City	Ease of Living Rank-2018
25.	Jaipur	30	50.	Kota	59
51.	Puducherry	60	76.	Guwahati	85
52.	Warangal	61	77.	Aligarh	86
53.	Satna	62	78.	Rourkela	87
54.	Muzaffarpur	63	79.	Moradabad	89
55.	Kakinada	64	80.	Panaji	90
56.	NDMC	65	81.	Imphal	91
57.	Sagar	66	82.	Shimla	92
58.	Shivamogga	67	83.	Agartala	93
59.	Ranchi	68	84.	Jammu	95
60.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	69	85.	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	96
61.	Tumakuru	70	86.	Aurangabad	97
62.	Thiruvananthapuram	71	87.	Shillong	98
63.	Faridabad	72	88.	Namchi	99
64.	Lucknow	73	89.	Srinagar	100
65.	Gangtok	74	90.	Silvassa	102
66.	Kanpur	75	91.	Saharanpur	103
67.	Amritsar	76	92.	Kavaratti	104
68.	Jalandhar	77	93.	Pasighat	105
69.	Port Blair	78	94.	Itanagar	106
70.	Dahod	79	95.	Bhagalpur	107
71.	Dehradun	80	96.	Bihar Sharif	108
72.	Bareilly	81	97.	Patna	109
73.	Karnal	82	98.	Kohima	110
74.	Davanagere	83	99.	Naya Raipur (Atal Nagar)	-
75.	Aizawl	84	100.	New Town Kolkata	-

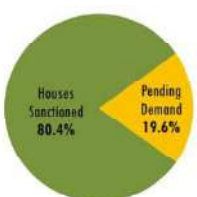
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA - HOUSING FOR ALL (Urban)

7.01 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25th June, 2015 for implementation during 2015-2022. The Mission provides central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries. Size of house for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) is 30 sq. mt. in carpet area but States have flexibility to enhance the size of houses in consultation with the Ministry. EWS family has been defined as family with annual income up to Rs.3 lakh and LIG as family with annual income between Rs.3-6 Lakh. The Mission has the following four components:

- i. **"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):** Slum redevelopment grant of Rs.1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the component of In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) using land as Resource with participation of private developers. This slum rehabilitation grants can be utilised by States/UTs for any of the slum redevelopment projects. After redevelopment, de-notification of slums by State/UT Government is recommended under the guidelines.
- ii. **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):** Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG)-I and Middle Income Group (MIG)-II seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for acquiring/constructing houses are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amount up to Rs. 6 lakh, Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively. Ministry has nominated Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions and for monitoring the progress of this component. The scheme for MIG category was up to 31st March, 2019 which has been now extended up to 31st March, 2020 recently.
- iii. **Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP):** Central Assistance of Rs.1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by Government of India in projects where atleast 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has atleast 250 houses.

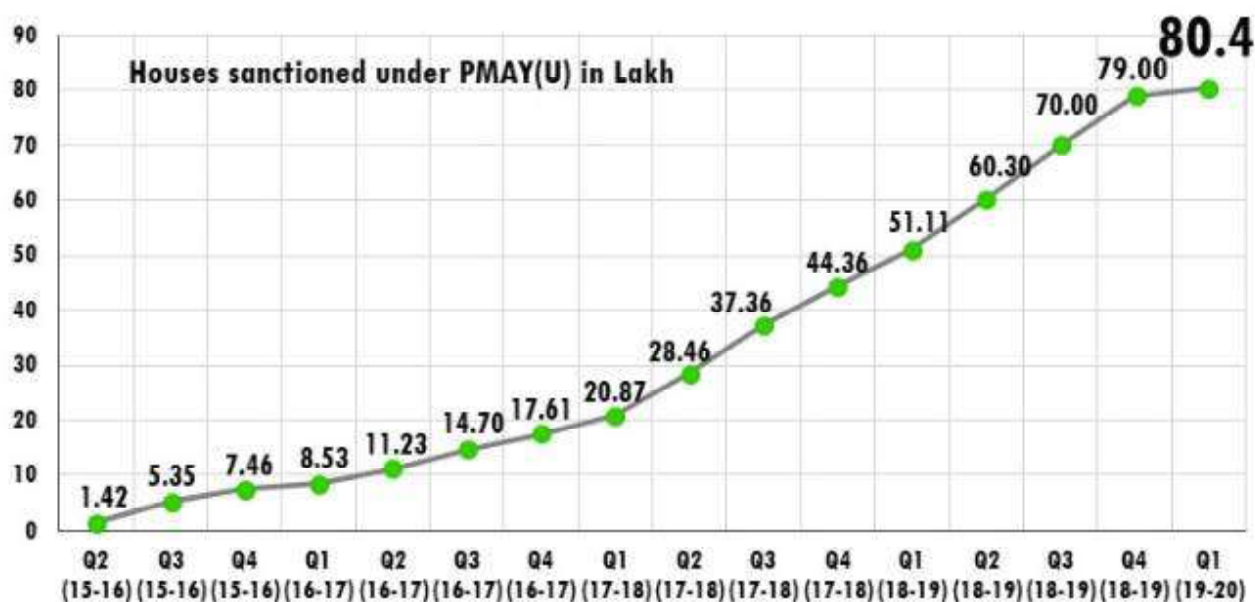
- iv. **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC):** Under this component, central assistance of Rs.1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.
- v. States/UTs, ULBs & Implementing agencies may add financial incentives over and above the central assistance under ISSR, AHP and BLC components of the mission. States/UTs would also need to fulfil mandatory conditions such as obviating the need for separate Non Agricultural (NA) Permission for residential zones, earmarking land for Affordable Housing, Single-window time bound clearances, deemed building permission and layout approvals for EWS/LIG housing, amendments in existing rental laws and Additional FAR/FSI/TDR and relaxed density norms for slum redevelopment and low cost housing.

Achievements as on 31.03.2019 under the Mission



Urban Housing demand: 100 Lakh
Houses Sanctioned: 80.4 Lakh

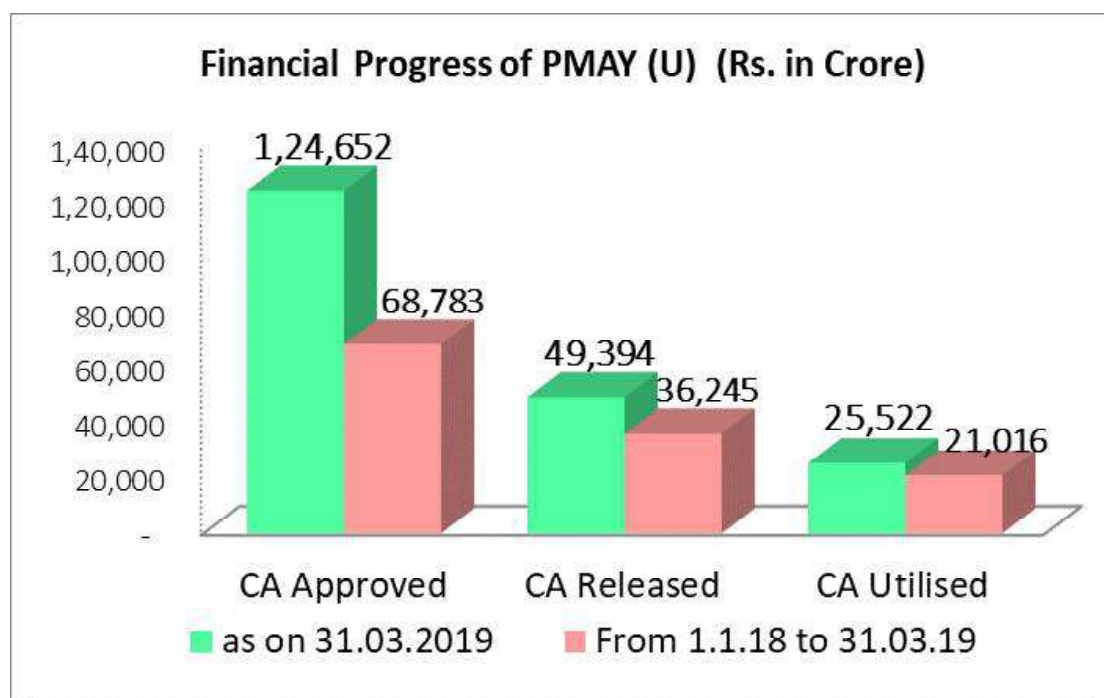
7.02 A total of 14 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) were held for approval of central assistance for construction of houses approved by States/UTs and also to monitor Physical and Financial achievement of earlier approved houses under the Mission during 1.1.2018 to 31.3.2019. Progress of PMAY(U) mission can be summarised in the table and graphs given below:



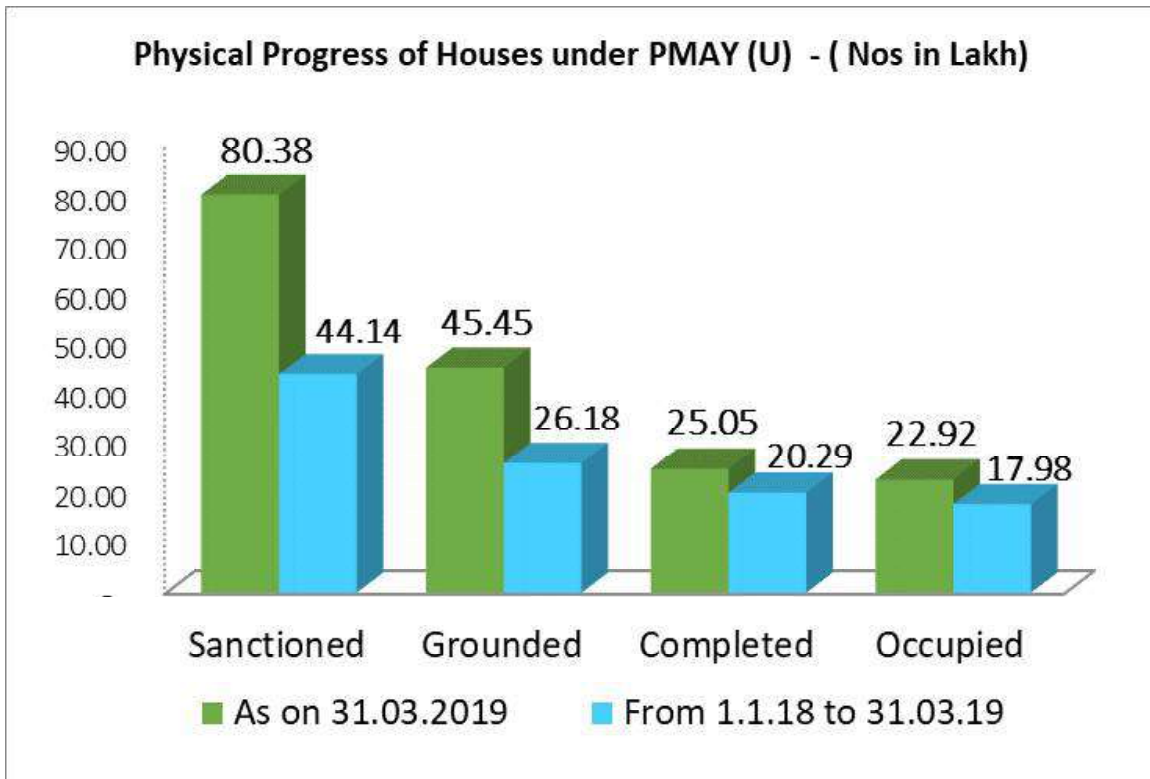
7.03 Progress of PMAY (U)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Progress from 1.1.2018 to 31.03.2019	Cumulative as on 31.3.2019
1	City/Town Covered (Nos)	1,084	4,445
2	Project(s) Approved (Nos)	9,263	16,512
3	Investment (Central, State & Beneficiary) (Rs. in Crore)	2,78,789.97	4,73,688.01
4	Central Assistance Involved (Rs. in Crore)	68,782.81	1,24,651.92
5	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Crore)	36,244.59	49,394.09
6	Houses Involved (Nos)	44,14,148	80,38,107
7	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)*	26,17,503	45,44,981
8	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)*	20,28,569	25,05,440
9	Houses Occupied (Nos) *	17,97,687	22,91,638

* Includes incomplete works of earlier NURM scheme completed after 2014



CA: Central Assistance (Rs. in Crore)



7.04 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) projects for NE States as on 31.03.2019 (Physical and Financial Progress in North Eastern States including Sikkim under the Mission)

Sr. No.	Union Territories	PMAY (U) Progress from 1.1.2018 to 31.03.2019			Cumulative PMAY (U) Progress as on 31.03.2019		
		Central Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Central Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)
		Approved	Released		Approved	Released	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.91	31.52	193	148.64	88.55	6,285
2	Assam	54.61	192.11	3,459	892.13	353.08	59,252
3	Manipur	245.78	12.21	16,359	642.67	171.97	42,821
4	Meghalaya	21.97	1.01	1,451	33.82	6.25	2,233
5	Mizoram	242.73	91.57	16,096	458.73	110.44	30,010
6	Nagaland	183.19	66.48	12,209	412.56	151.88	25,774
7	Sikkim	0.23	2.84	10	7.97	3.11	526
8	Tripura	154.94	197.46	10,161	1,240.27	629.11	80,314
	Total	906.36	595.20	59,938	3,836.80	1,514.38	2,47,215

7.05 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) projects for Union Territories (UTs) as on 31.03.2019 (Physical and Financial Progress in Union Territories under the Mission)

Sr. No.	Union Territories	PMAY (U) Progress from 1.1.2018 to 31.03.2019			Cumulative PMAY (U) Progress as on 31.03.2019		
		Central Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Central Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)
		Approved	Released		Approved	Released	
1	A&N Island	0.05	0.28	3	9.18	0.28	612
2	Chandigarh	4.01	4.01	181	4.69	4.69	216
3	D&N Haveli	30.71	37.30	1,476	76.59	48.12	4,409
4	Daman & Diu	8.21	6.96	440	15.35	8.49	900
5	Delhi	262.35	262.35	11,546	290.75	290.75	12,909
6	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Puducherry	86.27	39.06	5,623	173.79	62.78	11,451
	Total	391.60	349.96	19,269	570.35	415.10	30,497

Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

7.06 The Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) is being implemented as Central Sector Scheme (CS) wherein central assistance is being released to Central Nodal Agencies for crediting the interest subsidy directly into home loan account of beneficiaries through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). As of 31.03.2019, a total of 5,67,950 beneficiaries entailing a total subsidy of Rs. 12,717.08 crore have availed benefits under CLSS. A breakup of beneficiaries and subsidy released under CLSS during the period from 1.1.2018 to 31.03.2019 along with cumulative progress as on 31.03.2019, is as per under:

Details for CLSS scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		Subsidy (Rs. in Crore)	
	From 1.1.2018-31.03.2019	Cumulative Total	From 1.1.2018-31.03.2019	Cumulative Total
CLSS for EWS/LIG	3,28,029	4,00,292	7,722.99	9,178.14
CLSS for MIG	1,56,587	1,67,658	3,309.97	3,538.94
Total	4,84,616	5,67,950	11,032.96	12,717.08

Carpet area extension under CLSS for MIG

7.07 The carpet area of houses, that was originally upto 90 and 110 square meters for MIG-I and MIG-II categories respectively, has been subsequently revised twice and is currently at upto 160 and 200 square meters for MIG-I and MIG-II respectively. The houses build with carpet area more than the specified limits are not eligible for interest subsidy under the scheme.

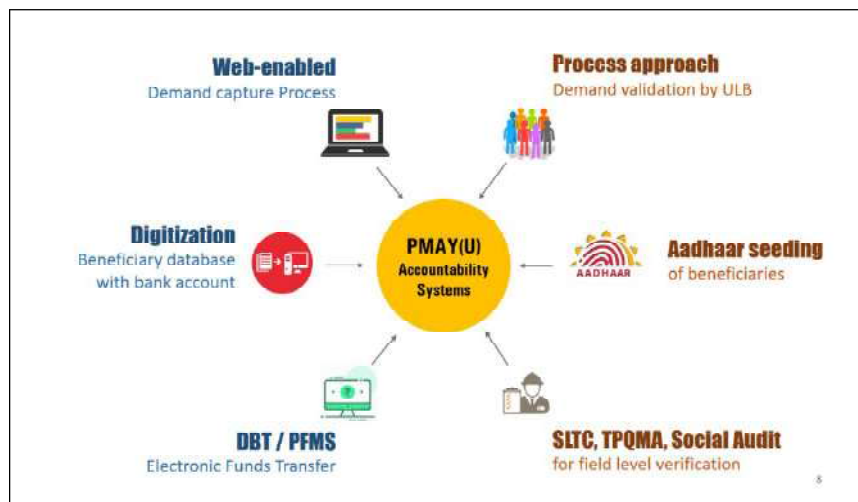
Meeting of Monitoring Committee for CLSS

7.08 The fourth meeting of the Committee on Monitoring the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for Housing for All (Urban) mission of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) under the Co-chairpersonship of Secretary (HUA) and Secretary (DFS) was held on 31st July 2018 to discuss the issues concerning CLSS .

Enhanced Coverage Area in PMAY (U)

7.09 The coverage of the Mission was earlier limited to all statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently. In order to ensure that the benefits admissible under the mission outreach the large segment of the population the coverage area defined in Para 2.1 of the scheme guidelines has subsequently been revised thrice. With the last amendment dated 12th January, 2018 coverage is now extended to the entire urban areas consisting of all statutory towns and areas including Notified Planning /Development Area/ Industrial Development Authority/ Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations.

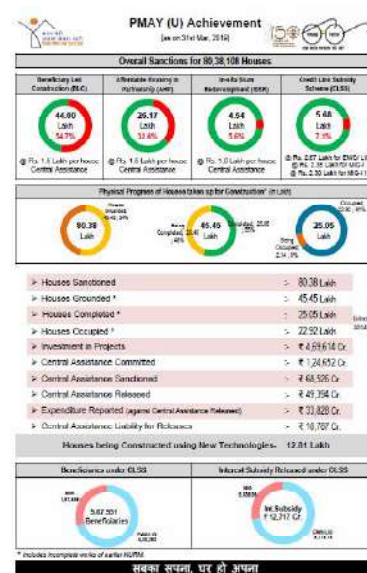
Accountability and Transparency through E-governance



7.10 The PMAY(U) mission has number of systems in place to ensure transparency in Demand Survey, Beneficiary selection, de-duplication, Fund transfer, Monitoring etc. Field level verification is done through Third Party Quality and Monitoring Agency and Social Audit. Each State also has dedicated State/City level technical cells for implementation and monitoring of the mission.

Robust MIS system (<https://pmaymis.gov.in/>)

7.11 A comprehensive and robust MIS system is in place that helps all stakeholders to seamlessly manage information pertaining to physical and financial progress. The MIS allows submitting on-line demand survey with tracking facility and helps in housekeeping of various records through digitization such as Survey, Project information, Beneficiary details, fund utilization etc. The MIS is equipped with Geo-tagging features and integrated with BHUVAN Portal of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and BHARAT MAP of National Informatic Centre (NIC) for monitoring the progress of construction of houses under the BLC, ISSR and AHP. The MIS is utilizing services from UIDAI servers for 'on the fly' demographic authentication of Aadhar of beneficiaries. The MIS has also been integrated with UMANG Mobile App, NITI Aayog Dashboard and DBT Bharat Portal for sharing of mission critical information with different Stakeholder.



Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

7.12 The transfer of the Central and State share to the beneficiaries of BLC vertical of the Mission is being done by States/ULB's through DBT mode where the instalments are credited directly into the beneficiary's bank account as per construction stage completed and geo-tagged.

Capacity Building Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

7.13 A total of 5% of allocation under the scheme is earmarked for capacity building, Information Education & Communication (IEC) and Administrative & Other Expenses (A&OE). Allocation available under the 'Capacity Building' head is being utilized for carrying out various activities required for effective implementation of mission. Illustrative activities under the 'Capacity Building' head includes the ten components: 1- Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA); 2-Establishment of State level technical Cells and City Level Technical Cells (SLTC and CLTC); 3-Trainings and Workshops; 4-Documentation and Research; 5-Exposure and Handholding Visits; 6-Information Education and Communication (IEC); 7-Social Audit; 8-Third Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM); 9-Geo-tagging and 10-Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE). Out of these ten components under the Capacity Building Budget, four components are shared between the Central Government and the concerned State/UT in the ratio 75:25 and in case of North Eastern and special category states in the ratio of 90:10. These are; i) HFAPoA, ii) Establishment of SLTC and CLTCs, iii) TPQM and iv) A&OE. Remaining six components are fully funded by Central Government.

In FY 2018-19, funds covering all key components of Capacity Building amounting Rs. 66.36 crores have been disbursed to States/UTs for facilitation and ease of implementation of the Mission. The details are as under:

PMAY - (U) F.Y. 2018-19 (Amount in Rs, Lakhs)								
HFAPoA& Others	CLTC	SLTC	Geo-Tagging	IEC	TPQM	A&OE	Social Audit	Total
75.33	1645.70	445.20	2205.28	467.27	876.68	904.72	16.02	6636.22

Employment Generation under PMAY (U) - Study Report

7.14 Investment in the housing sector has both direct and indirect impact on economy and has significant bearing on employment generation. In order to assess the magnitude of employment generated due to investment made under PMAY (U), a study was conducted by

National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for the period of June, 2015 to 31st January, 2019. The study report was launched by Shri Hardeep S.Puri, Minister of State (IC), Housing & Urban Affairs in a press conference on 6th March, 2019 in the presence of Secretary,



MoHUA and other officials of the Ministry. The same was published on MoHUA website for ready reference of the stakeholders.

As on 31.3.2019, an estimated 284.74 crore person days of employment has been generated under PMAY (U) which includes 88.79 crore person days of direct employment and 195.95 crore person days of indirect in nature. As per NSSO estimates, 280 working days are to be treated as jobs, thereby it translates to creation of 101.69 lakh jobs in total, out of which 31.71 lakh as direct and 69.98 lakh as indirect.

Technology Sub-Mission under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission till 31.03.2019

7.15 A Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission has been set up to facilitate adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. BMTPC has been identified as the nodal agency. The major activities under TSM during 2018-19 are as follows:

Compendium of Prospective Emerging Technologies

7.16 BMTPC is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems

suiting different geo-climatic conditions of the country, which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses. BMTPC has evaluated and published a Compendium of Prospective Emerging Technologies for Mass Housing comprising following 24 new systems:

<p>I. Formwork Systems (a) Engineered Formwork Systems (b) Stay-in-Place Formwork Systems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminium, Plastic-Aluminium or Composite formwork 2. Modular Tunnel Form 3. Sismo Building Technology 4. Insulating Concrete Forms 5. Monolithic Insulated Concrete System 6. Structural Stay-in-place formwork system (Coffor) 7. Lost-in-place formwork system- Plaswall Panel system 8. Plasmolite Wall Panels
<p>II. Precast Sandwich Panel Systems (a) EPS based Systems (b) Others</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Advanced Building System - Emmedue 10. Rapid Panels 11. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System 12. QuickBuild 3D Panels 13. Concrewall Panel System 14. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panel System 15. Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced Sandwich Panels 16. Rising EPS (Beads) Cement Panels
<p>III. Light Gauge Steel Structural Systems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS) 18. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panel Technology
<p>IV. Steel Structural Systems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System 20. Speedfloor System
<p>V. Precast Concrete Construction Systems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. SRPL Building System (Waffle-Crete) 22. Precast Large Concrete Panel System 23. Industrialized 3-S System using Precast RCC Columns, Beams & Cellular light weight concrete Precast RCC Slabs 24. WalltechHollowcore Concrete Panel

Other Publications

7.17 Following publications have been brought out under Technology Sub-Mission through BMTPC:

- i. Ready Reckoner for Utilization of Recycled Produce of C&D Waste,
- ii. Compendium of Prospective Emerging Technologies for Mass Housing - Third Edition,

- iii. Guidebook for Concreting Artisans,
- iv. Manual on Waterproofing of GFRG / RAPIDWALL Buildings
- v. Digital version of 3rd edition of Vulnerability Atlas of India - Hon'ble Prime Minister, released the digital version of Third Edition of Vulnerability Atlas of India on the occasion of Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India), Construction Technology India 2019 Expo-cum-Conference on 2nd March, 2019 at New Delhi. The Vulnerability Atlas of India is a collation of the existing hazard scenario for the entire country and presents the digitized State/UT-wise Hazard Maps with respect to Earthquakes, Winds & Floods for district-wise identification of vulnerable areas. In addition, the Atlas contains digitized maps for Thunderstorms, Cyclones and Landslides. Along with Hazard maps, the Atlas presents the district-wise Housing Vulnerability Risk Tables based on wall types and roof types as per 2011 Census Housing data. The Atlas is a useful tool not only for urban managers, State & National Authorities dealing with disaster mitigation and management but also for general public.

Adoption and Implementation

7.18 Adoption of New & emerging technologies in construction works undertaken by CPWD vide OM F.No.133/SE(TAS)/DSR/2019/115 dated 12.03.2019. Sixteen new and emerging technologies have been approved by CPWD for adoption in CPWD works for the benefit of all users, as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of New Technology
1.	Monolithic Concrete Construction by using Aluminum Formwork
2.	Monolithic Concrete Construction by using Plastic- Aluminum Formwork
3.	Expanded Polystyrene Core panels
4.	Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSFS)
5.	Industrialized 3-S system using RCC Precast with or without shear wall, columns, Beams & Cellular Light Weight concrete slabs/semi precast solid slab.
6.	Speed Floor System
7.	Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System
8.	Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
9.	Non Asbestosfibre reinforced aerated sandwich wall/roof/floor light weight solid core panel.

1	2
10.	EPS cement sandwich wall/roof/floor light weight solid core panel
11.	Use of Self Compacting concrete
12.	Confined Masonry in Building construction
13.	C& D Recycled Waste Products in constructions and C&D Recycled Waste Block Masonry
14.	AAC Block masonry
15.	Fly ash Brick masonry
16.	Reinforced Soil Technology using Technical Textiles.

Construction of houses by using new Technologies

7.19 Various States/UT Governments are being pursued to use new and emerging technologies in their housing projects. Use of new technologies by different States and private agencies are as given below:

Houses being Constructed using New Construction Technologies

No.	Name of Technology	Number of Houses being Constructed	Number of Houses constructed so far
1	EPS System	192	—
2	Monolithic RCC using Aluminum Formwork	9,02,108	1,79,471
3	Monolithic RCC using Tunnel Formwork	20,142	2,628
4	Precast RCC Technology	3,42,512	1,26,983
5	Precast RCC (Wafflecrete)	9,289	2,052
6	SLIP form work	3,290	791
7	Fly-Ash Hollow Blocks	864	—
6	Moducast Precast Technology	1,520	1,520
9	Prefabricated Steel Structure	249	72
	Total	12,80,166	3,13,517

Demonstration Housing Project (DHPs)

7.20 In order to showcase the field application of new emerging technologies, MoHUA has taken an initiative to construct Demonstration Houses through BMTPC. States were invited to participate in the "Demonstration Housing Project (DHP)". The Demonstration Housing Project at Bhubaneswar, Odisha has already been completed and handed over to State Government. The status of other ongoing projects at three locations are as follows:

S. No.	Location	No. of DUs	Emerging Technologies	Status
1	Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana	32 (G+3)	Structural Stay in Place Formwork System (coffor)-16 DUs and Light Gauge Steel Frame structure (LGSF)-16 DUs	Work has been completed and ready for handing over.
2	Aurangabad Jagir, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	40 (G+1)	Stay in Place EPS based double walled panel System (Sismo)	Work has been completed and ready for handing over.
3	Bihar Shariff, Bihar	36 (G+2)	Structural Stay in Place Formwork System (Coffor)	Work has been completed and ready for handing over.

7.21 A revised Operational Guidelines for undertaking Demonstration Housing Projects have been issued by MoHUA for construction of new DHPs. Jharkhand, Puducherry, Tripura, Goa, Haryana and Chhattisgarh have shown interest in DHPs.

Capacity Building and Awareness

7.22 The various activities undertaken for capacity building and awareness generation by BMTPC are:

- a. One-day Sensitization Programme on "Good Construction Practices and Emerging Technologies for Housing" under PMAY on Saturday, 2nd June, 2018 Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. 100 members participated in the programme.
- b. One-day Workshop on "Good Construction Practices including Emerging Technologies for Housing" under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Urban) and site visit Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 27th & 28th June, 2018. 100 participants attended the programme.
- c. Two days Capacity Building Programme on "Good Construction Practices including Emerging Technologies for Housing" Jodhpur, Rajasthan on 30th -31st August, 2018. The programme was organized by BMTPC, MoHUA jointly with RAJREDCO Jaipur. 80 members participated in the programme.

Global Housing Technology Challenge-India

7.23 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has initiated a Global Housing Technology Challenge- India (GHTC-India) to identify and shortlist alternative and innovative technologies from across the globe through a challenge process. It aligns with the transformative vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister and his belief in technological advances for rapid delivery of housing in India that meets stringent environmental, societal, quality and economic standards.



7.24 As part of GHTC-India, an Expo-cum-Conference named **Construction Technology India - 2019 (CTI-2019)** was organized on 2 -3 March, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Expo was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the presence of Shri Hardeep S Puri, Minister of HUA (I/C). Prime Minister also visited the exhibition area outside Vigyan Bhawan to understand the uniqueness of the new and innovative

construction technology which were exhibited by companies from all over the world. He also interacted with shortlisted domestic potential technology providers at the exhibition area.

7.25 Secretary, MoHUA welcomed the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs (I/C) and expressed his delight that the Ministry is working towards providing pucca house for all in urban areas by 2022. Minister, HUA (I/C) presented his Remarks on Transforming India in the inaugural session.

7.26 The Inaugural Address of CTI-2019 was delivered by Hon'ble Prime Minister followed by release of Vulnerability Atlas of India (Third Edition) and GHTC-India Mobile Application. Prime Minister in his address mentioned that the Government is committed to support the construction sector to the extent possible. He announced the names of six winning States where Light House Projects will be constructed. He also launched the CTI- 2019, Mobile application for capturing the post expo activities of GHTC-India and the real time progress of Light House Projects through live demonstration and Virtual Reality. The Expo brought together multiple stakeholders involved in innovative and alternative housing technologies, for exchange of knowledge and business opportunities through an exhibition, thematic sessions, panel discussions and master classes.



7.27 About 3500 visitors including 2500 delegates from 32 countries participated in CTI-2019. The exhibition had 188 stalls in which 60 exhibitors for 54 proven technologies from 25 countries showcased their technologies. 23 States/ UTs exhibited progress of PMAY (U) in the expo through showcasing prototypes of projects constructed. In addition, 72 potential technology providers and 51 Indian Partners participated in CTI 2019. Hon'ble Prime Minister declared the period April 2019- March 2020 as "**Construction Technology Year**".



Hon'ble Prime Minister visiting GHTC-India, an Expo-cum-Conference named **Construction Technology India - 2019** (CTI-2019) organized on 2-3 March, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



Hon'ble Prime Minister interacting with women beneficiaries during Third anniversary of the Urban Missions held on 27-28 July, 2018 at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)



1. AHP Houses in Pune, Maharashtra using Precast Construction Technology



2. AHP Houses in Atal Nagar, Chhattisgarh using Precast Construction Technology



3. AHP houses in Andhra Pradesh using Monolithic Concrete Construction



4. PMAY(U) Project in Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh



5. PMAY(U) Project in Rajkot, Gujarat



6. PMAY(U) Project in Tamil Nadu



7. PMAY(U) Project in Telangana



8. PMAY(U) House in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)



9. PMAY(U) House in Karnataka



10. PMAY(U) House in Manipur



11. PMAY(U) House in Andhra Pradesh



12. PMAY(U) House in Coimbatore



The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

7.28 Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) was passed by the Parliament in March, 2016 heralding a new era of transformation in the real estate sector. The core objective of this transformative legislation is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector in an efficient manner and to protect the interest of home buyers. The Act is applicable to all the States / UTs, except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. 30 States / UTs have notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules in their respective States / UTs. 4 North-Eastern States have initiated the process of notifying the rules under RERA. In last one year, 8 Regular Real Estate Regulatory Authorities have been set up by States / UTs. As on date, total 28 States / UTs have established Real Estate Regulatory Authority (Regular - 20, Interim - 8). In last one year, 9 Regular & Real Estate Appellate Tribunals have been set up by States / UTs. As on date, a total of 21 States / UTs have set up the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal so far (Regular - 13, Interim - 8). In last one year, 15 more States have operationalized online web portals under the provisions of RERA. As on date 23 States/UT have operationalized online web portals. More than 40,000 Real Estate Projects and 31,000 Real Estate Agents have been registered under RERA across the country.

i. Central Advisory Committee

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (16 of 2016), the Central Government vide Notification dated 15.11.2017 notified the Central Advisory Council. The first meeting of the Central Advisory Council (CAC) was held on 14th May, 2018 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (HUA).

ii. Regional Workshops

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has organised Regional Workshops on the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 (RERA) in the Western, Southern, Northern and Eastern regions of the country involving all the stakeholders including homebuyers, real estate developers, financial institutions, Real Estate Regulatory Authorities and Real Estate Appellate Tribunals. The workshops provided a platform for discussion, learn best practices and suggest way forward. First workshop was organised for the Western region at Pune on 10th September, 2018; second workshop was organised at Chennai on 12th October, 2018 for the Southern region, third workshop was organized for the Northern region at New Delhi on 15th November, 2018 and fourth workshop was organised at Ranchi on 15th December, 2018 for the Eastern and North Eastern region.

iii. High Level Committee

A High Level Committee was constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide order dated 18th June, 2018 under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of

Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in order to address the issues of home- buyers and affected parties of Noida, Greater Noida and Yamuna Expressway. The mandate of the Committee was to identify the problems and to make clear recommendations to solve the issues raised by home-buyers. The committee held deliberations with all the stakeholders Home-buyers Association, Developers & their Association, Bankers, concerned administrative Authorities etc. and submitted its Report in August, 2018.

iv. **Retirement Home Guidelines**

India's First 'Model Guidelines for Development and Regulation of Retirement Homes' was released by Union Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Govt. of India on 06.03.2019. The vision of these model guidelines is to address the special needs and protect the rights of the senior citizens and retirees (person above 60 years of age) living in Retirement Homes who aspires to spend rest of their life in a safe, secure, dignified and independently. The Guidelines will enable appropriate regulatory environment, boost investment in the sector and cater the demand of such special category of real estate which is expected to grow in the next decades and contribute in employment generation in service sector industries associated with Retirement Homes.

DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NULM)

7.29 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) for reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households since September, 2013. The Mission covers all the statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per local need and capability. DAY-NULM has seven components as follows :

- a. **Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID)** which envisages mobilisation of urban poor women, differently-abled men and men in vulnerable occupations into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.
- b. **Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)** to enable engagement of dedicated expert manpower for implementation of the Mission at State and city levels as well as for capacity building of community institutions and government functionaries.
- c. **Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)** for skill development of urban poor in market-oriented courses to enable them to earn sustainable livelihoods.
- d. **Self Employment Programme (SEP)** provides interest subvention on loans to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises.

- e. **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)** to support pro-vendor planning, development of vendors' market, credit enablement, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro-enterprises development and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.
- f. **Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)** supports provision of 24X7 permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services.
- g. **Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP)** to promote pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP).

Financial Progress under DAY-NULM during 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

7.30 The Central fund released to States/UTs under DAY-NULM during the period amounts to Rs 679.89 crore.

7.31 Physical Progress under DAY-NULM during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

- 1,18,231 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and 92,484 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund.
- 3,14,930 persons have been skill-trained & certified and out of these 1,86,005 have been placed.
- Loans with interest subvention have been provided to 1,68,474 to individuals/groups for self-employment micro-enterprises and 1,59,301 loans have been disbursed to SHGs under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme.
- Street Vendor Survey has been completed in 450 cities.
- 496 shelters for urban homeless are made functional.

7.32 Other major initiatives under DAY-NULM

i. PAISA - Portal for Affordable Credit and interest Subvention Access

A centralized web based online platform was launched in November 2018 for online crediting of interest subvention directly to beneficiary's account on monthly basis, which is informed to the beneficiary through SMS.

ii. National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)

Under this initiative, 1,106 candidates have been selected for on job training with industry partners to enhance their employability in the State of Maharashtra.

iii. NAREDCO initiative

Tripartite MoU with NAREDCO and SULM, Maharashtra has been signed with the aim of skill training 2.5 lakh construction workers in 3 years.

iv. Linking CLCs to GeM portal

This has been initiated to enhance market access for SHG products. So far, 6 City Livelihoods Centers (CLCs) have been registered and more are under process. This will also help in standardizing the products made by SHGs and enhance the marketability of their products.

v. Shehri Samridhi Utsav

Celebrated during the first fortnight of February, 2019 to extend the outreach of DAY-NULM to the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable, the event showcased the Mission initiatives and strengthened the safety net for SHGs. More than 8.30 lakh women members of SHGs provided access to PMAY-U, SBM-U, PMJDY, PMBSY, PMJJBY & NNM.

vi. Swachhata Excellence Awards 2019

These were given on 15 February 2019 to recognize and reward the exemplary performances of City Level Federations and Area Level Federations of Women SHGs and Urban Local Bodies in promoting sanitation-based livelihoods and ensuring a clean neighbourhood.

vii. Recognition of Prior Learning

To improve the employment of unorganized sector workers, the skill sets of these workers are being certified. Currently 10,000 candidates are undergoing RPL programme in Gujarat. More RPL proposals are under process for approval from different states.

viii. Model ULBs

46 ULBs have been selected to be developed as Model ULBs based on the compliances of the provisions of Street Vendors Act, 2014 and Support to Urban Street Vendors component of DAY-NULM.

ix. Model Shelters

Equipped with all basic facilities, model shelters are being established as per mission guidelines. So far, 44 ULBs have been selected to provide replicable models for developing quality shelters, and provide dignified life to urban homeless.

x. Geo Tagging of Shelters

Shelters for Urban Homeless are being geo-tagged through a Mobile App to facilitate location of shelters in cities for the common man.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan (TSP)

7.33 An amount of Rs. 151.26 crore under SCSP and Rs 24.21 crore under TSP has been released to States/UTs during the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019.