

# Annual Report 2016-2017



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
Government of India

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## 2016-2017



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**Government of India**



The tableau of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation passing through the Rajpath, on the occasion of the 68<sup>th</sup> Republic Day Parade on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017 in New Delhi

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## Abbreviations

BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council
BSUP	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
CPGRAMS	Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
HfA	Housing for All
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
HSMI	Human Settlement Management Institute
HSUI	Housing Start up Index
HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
IHSDP	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
IHC	India Habitat Centre
ITPI	Institute of Town Planners, India
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LIG	Lower Income Group
MIG	Middle Income Group
MIS	Management Information System
NUHHP	National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2017
NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
NBO	National Buildings Organisation
NCHFI	National Cooperative of Housing Federation of India
NHB	National Housing Bank
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PoA	Plan of Action
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
ULB	Urban Local Body
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
TPIM	Third Party Inspection and Monitoring



## Introduction

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, administering of Plan schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for incentivizing adoption of general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban poverty alleviation and slum improvement. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 has further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. Hence, the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports the States/UTs through Centrally Sponsored schemes and programmes.

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

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries viz. the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No. CD-160/2004 dated 27.5.2004. The Ministry was renamed as Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification No. 1/22/1/2006-Cab.vol-II (I), dated 2.6.2006. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Official Language and Finance is common to both the Ministries.

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

At the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 18.78 million units. An estimated 96% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) segments.

In order to mitigate the housing shortage along with deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry had announced the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007. This Policy focuses on affordable housing for all with special emphasis on economically weaker sections of the society such as SC, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households and the differently abled. The Policy seeks public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial-cum-labour housing sector playing an important role in increasing the affordable housing stock in the country. The role of Central Government is envisaged as an 'enabler' and 'facilitator' under the aegis of NUHHP. The NUHHP, 2007 is being revisited to reflect the emerging priorities and NUHHP, 2017 is being formulated.

The urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market-based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the

Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992. In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone a major change. The need for public private partnership is now widely appreciated. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it became imperative to draw up a strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

MoHUPA had drafted the Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with all stakeholders to establish a uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transactions (buying or selling), and to provide an adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal. The Union Cabinet approved the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill on 09<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 and after completion of all formalities, this Ministry moved the requisite Notices for introduction of the Bill in Rajya Sabha. The Bill, as approved by the Cabinet, was considered and passed by Rajya Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. Further, the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. The Presidential assent was obtained on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 and the Gazette Notification of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for public information was published on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.

As expression of commitment of Government that by the time the nation completes 75 years of its independence, every family will have a pucca house with access to water connection, toilet facilities and 24x7 electricity supply, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2015. The Mission which is to be implemented during 2015-2022 provides central assistance to all eligible families/beneficiaries across all statutory towns for houses included under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to Statutory Town and which

surrounds the concerned municipal area.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 extended JNNURM for two years i.e. upto 31.03.2017 for completion of projects sanctioned till March, 2012. Only spill-over projects under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM are, therefore, being taken up for completion. The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) scheme has been subsumed in the New Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

‘National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)’ was launched in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 replacing the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The scope of the mission has been enhanced to include its implementation in all statutory towns. It has now been renamed as ‘Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission’ (DAY-NULM). NULM focuses on organizing urban poor in self-help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.

Learning from the experience of implementation of JnNURM and its successor programmes, Government has now accorded thrust to participatory urban planning. The new urban Missions, which have since been launched, are based on transparent objective criteria with regard to selection of cities and allocation of central assistance. Citizen participation, increased delegation of powers, higher devolution of resources, project prioritization and area based approach comprise some key aspects of improving urban governance to enable realization of project outcome.

# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

## ADMINISTRATION

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

Shri M Venkaiah Naidu assumed charge as Cabinet Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 16<sup>th</sup> May 2014. Rao Inderjit Singh assumed charge as Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 05.07.2016. Dr. (Smt.) Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary assumed charge w.e.f. 01.02.2015.

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

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

## BUDGET

Budget Section is responsible for the preparation and printing of Demands for Grants and Outcome Budget of the Ministry and to lay these documents on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends to work relating to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit paras and Parliamentary Standing Committees. The section functions under the direct control of the Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) and the Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser (JS&FA). The allocation of Plan and Non Plan funds pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants viz. Demand No. 56.

During 2016, oral evidence was given by

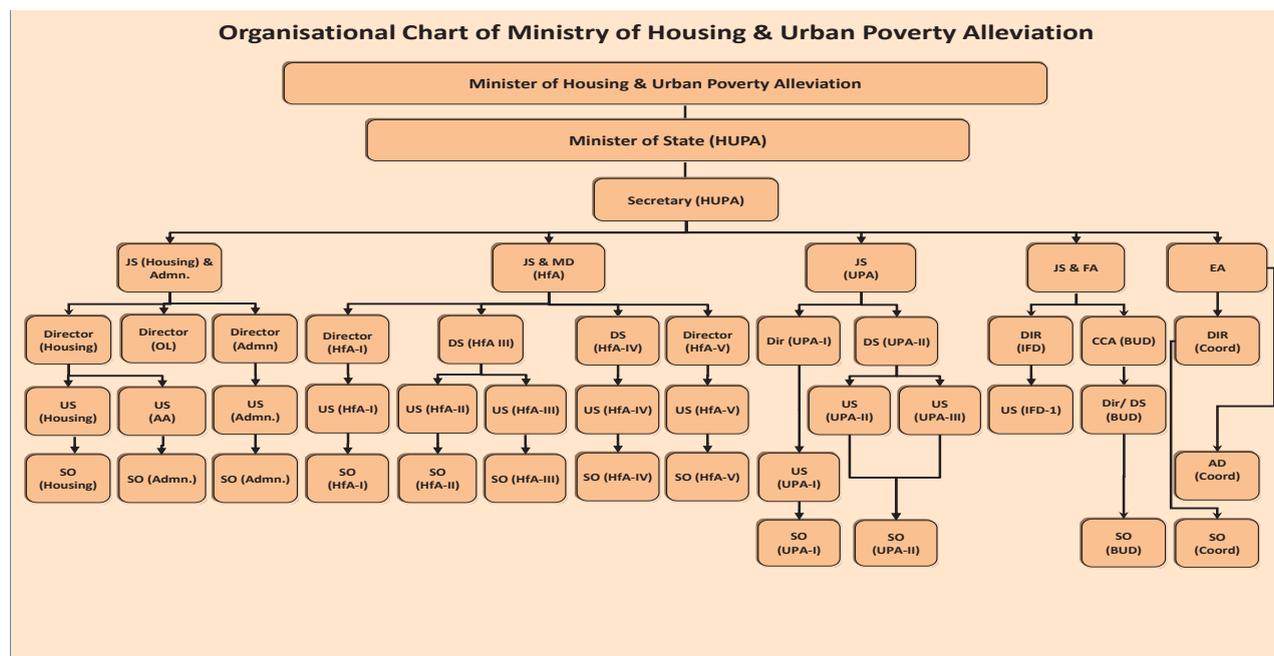


Table 1 :

(Rupees in crore)

	B.E. 2016-17			R.E. 2016-17			B.E. 2017-18		
	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Total	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Total	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Total
Revenue	5379.90	31.10	5411.00	5245.00	40.00	5285.00	6370.00	36.00	6406.00
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5379.90	31.10	5411.00	5245.00	40.00	5285.00	6370.00	36.00	6406.00

the Ministry on 30.03.2016 before the Departmentally related Standing Committee in the course of Examination of Demand for Grants (2016-17). The Committee undertook a Study tour of the districts of Baramulla and Bandipore in Jammu & Kashmir from 24.05.2016 to 26.05.2016 to take stock of follow up action by the State Governments on schemes run by the Government of India.

The Demand-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 2016-17 (Scheme) and (Non-Scheme) and Budget Estimates, 2017-18 are given in Table-1.

## ACCOUNTS

The Accounting Wing functions under the supervision of a Chief Controller of Accounts who is supported by two Controller of Accounts (CA) and Deputy Controller of Accounts. There is one Principal Accounts Office, one Pay and Accounts Office and one Internal Audit Wing and Drawing and Disbursing officers (DDO) in field. The CCA submits internal Audit observations and matters related to financial discipline through JS & FA to the Secretary. CCA is also entrusted with the responsibility of Budget Division of the Ministry.

A brief description of various functions performed by these units is given below:-

### Receipts, Payments and Accounts

- Accurate and timely payments in

conformity with prescribed rules and regulations.

- Timely realization of receipts.
- Timely and accurate compilation and consolidation of monthly and annual accounts.
- Efficient service delivery to the Ministry/ Department by the banking system.
- Adherence to prescribed accounting standards, rules and principles.
- Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.

### Internal Audit/Performance Audit

The Internal Audit Wings working under the control and supervision of the CCAs/CAs shall assist the Financial Advisers in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of individual schemes.

### Other financial management activities:

- Budget formulation including the 'Outcome' and 'Performance Budget'.
- Expenditure and Cash Management
- Estimation and flow of non-tax revenue receipts
- Monitoring of Assets and Liabilities
- Disclosure and reporting requirements under FRBM Act.

### Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

A New system called Public Financial Management (PFMS) System has been

introduced to release all the payments relating to Plan and Non-plan. The main functions and benefits of this include release the payments funds through PFMS Portal along with on-line monitoring of utilisation of funds at different levels. It has been designed to keep online details of releases which can be accessed instantly with all the relevant information.

### Outstanding Audit Objections and Inspection Reports

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit Objections as on November 2016 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix VI. There is no pending audit para of C&AG reports as on 31.12.2016 (Appendix VII).

### PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry

during the period under review. Ministry shares the services of its Official Language Division with Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Hence, the Hindi Division caters to the entire translation needs of both of the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/ attached offices of both the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Urban development & Housing and Urban poverty alleviation, Joint Hindi Advisory Committee was re-constituted. During the year under review, two meeting of this committee were organized on 21st April, 2016 in Hyderabad and 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 in Kochi respectively.

Hindi Pakhwara September, 2016 was observed



Dr. Nandita Chatterjee receiving the Rajbhasha Kirti Puruskaar from H.E. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India on 14.09.2016 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions were organised during the month.

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

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

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. Sections were also visited to see the use of Hindi in official work.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (where number of staff is less than 300) has been awarded Second prize with a shield for doing outstanding work in promoting the progressive use of Official Language for the year 2015-16 under the scheme "Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar" introduced by the Department of Official Language to encourage the implementation of the Official Language. This award was conferred by the Hon'ble President of India to the Secretary (HUPA) at the Hindi Day celebration at Rashtrapati

Bhavan on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2016.

## PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter sessions 2016 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 287 (31 Starred and 256 Unstarred) Questions on various subjects dealt with by the Ministry.

Annual Reports/Audited Accounts/Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) for the year indicated against each of the following organisations were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha during the year 2016;

Name of Organisation	Period
Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)	2014-15 2015-16
Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)	2014-15
Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB)	2015-16
Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2016-17
Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2016-17
Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	2015-16
Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	2015-16

## COMMITTEE FOR COMPLAINTS AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

A Complaints Committee has been constituted

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

1.	Smt. S.K.Ram, Joint Secretary	Head
2.	Shri Anand Mohan, Director	Member
3.	Smt. Archana Mittal, Director	Member
4.	Ms. Nidhi Garg, Dy. Director, Dte. of Printing	Member Secretary
5.	Smt. Swarnali Banerjee, Dy. Director, Dte. of Estates	Member
6.	Smt Akanksha Bhatti Representative from YWCA, New Delhi	Member

## WELFARE

Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Eight Recreation Clubs are functioning for the purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in the various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services tournaments/Championships. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours in future sports events also.

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

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

## Policy Decisions and activities for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities

The Department of Disability Affairs (DDA) has been emphasizing that needs and capacities of persons with disability (PwD) must be recognized and disability concerns factored in all developmental activities. In consonance with provisions of relevant UN Convention, a comprehensive and holistic legislation-The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014- has been drafted, which would replace existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to earmark 3% of their total budget towards PwD for increasing their employment and participation in vocational training and other employment support programmes funded by Government. Further, as per goals and targets envisaged in Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for PwD, National Action Plan has

been chalked out by DDA.

Accordingly, the schemes/programmes administered by MoHUPA have incorporated appropriate provisions to benefit PwD.

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

Employment through Skills Training & Placement component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) provides inter-alia that minimum 3% candidates should be differently-abled. Also, based on the trade and area of implementation, if the requirement of minimum percentage cannot be fulfilled through common training programs, specific training programs may be undertaken by the State Urban Livelihoods Mission. Under the Self Employment Programme component of NULM, special provision of 3 percent reservation for the differently-abled has been made. Suitable provisions for persons with disabilities have been incorporated also in the Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless and Innovative & Special Projects under NULM.

During 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016), under the Self Employment Programme (SEP), 254 differently-abled persons have been assisted with subsidized loans for setting up microenterprises. Similarly, under Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P), 254 differently-abled beneficiaries have been provided skill training.

### **Housing for All (urban) / Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana :**

The 'Housing for All' Urban Mission launched on 25.06.2015 aims to provide assistance

to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor through four verticals viz. 'In-situ' slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as a resource, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); Affordable Housing in Partnership; and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

Under the 'in-situ' Slum redevelopment component, the scheme guidelines provide that while making allotment, families with physically handicapped persons should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors. Similarly under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component, preference under the schemes, subject to beneficiaries being otherwise eligible, should be given, inter-alia, to persons with disabilities. Also, under the Affordable Housing Project (AHP) component, preference in allotment is to be given to physically handicapped persons and while making allotment too, families with differently-abled persons may be allotted house preferably on the ground floor or lower floors.

### **VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2016-17**

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

Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive

action. Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

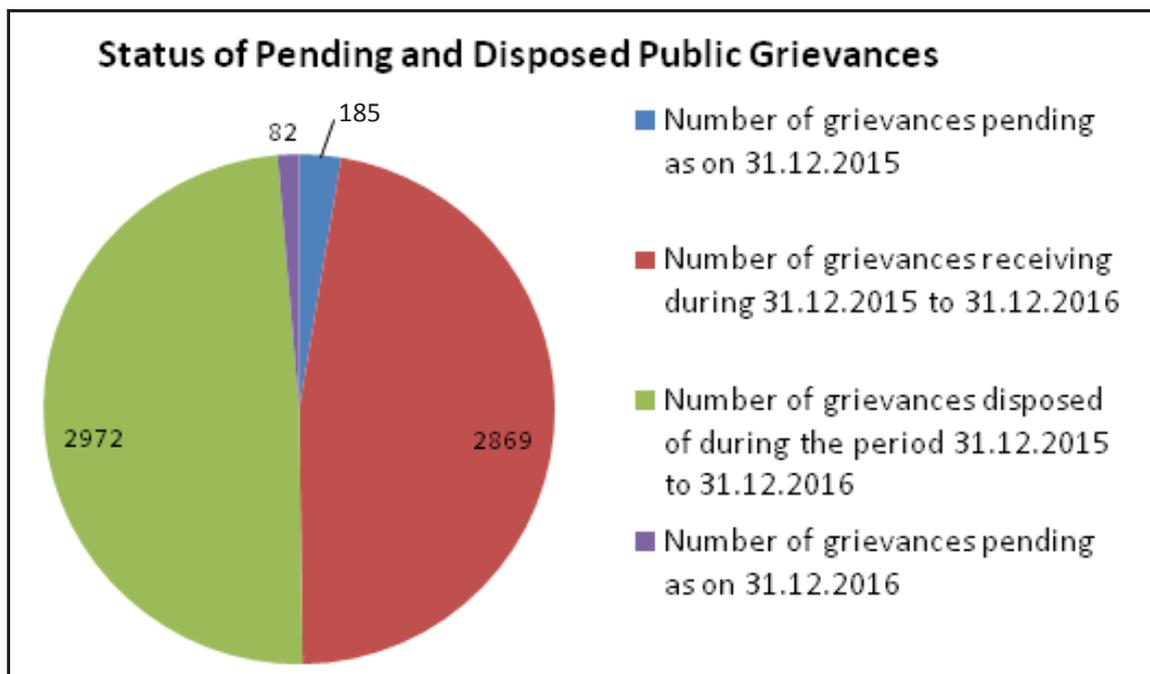
In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the misconduct of officers either for taking departmental action against them or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention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

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

## IMPLEMENTATION OF E-OFFICE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Implementation of e-Office system in the Ministries/Departments is one of the mandates assigned to Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG). So far as MoHUPA is concerned, this Ministry is in the advance stage of implementing the e-Office system in MoHUPA. Development made so far is as under:

- NIC Email accounts have been allotted to all officials of MoHUPA. Employees Master Detail (EMD) has been generated based on the Email Ids allotted and data has been incorporated in the e-Office web-service of MoHUPA based on EMDs.
- Based on the Infrastructure Gap Analysis Report (IGAR) submitted by NICSI, Ministry of HUPA is in the advance stage of procurement of infrastructure required for implementation of e-Office.
- Procurement of Digital Signatures is being done by Administration Section. So far 56 users have been allotted DSCs.
- Digitization agency is in the process



- of digitizing the existing and old files/ documents from 02.01.2017 onwards.
- File movement in e-Office File System has been started from 19.12.2016. Almost 17200 files are being moved through the new system.
- 100% e-Office implementation is targeted to be achieved by 31st March, 2017.

## PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A Public Grievance Cell has been established in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 1.5.2012 for delivering responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Director (Coordination), designated as the Director of

Grievances for the Ministry and its Attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies.

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

Table 2

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Public Grievance Officers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Shri M.P. Khadolia Director (Coordination)	Room No. 4, Near Gate No. 7, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi Tele No. 23060483
2.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri Samir Mitra, General Manager (Projects)	HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-02. Tel No. 24649610 – 23 (Extn. 1149) Website:- www.hudco.org
3.	Central Government Employees' Welfare Housing Organization	Shri A.K. Purswani, Dy. Director (Tech)	CGEWHO, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, A-Wing, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi 110011. Tel No. 23352627 Website:- www.cgewho.nic.in
4.	National Building Organization	Shri Umraw Singh Director  Shri Anil Kumar Deputy Director	9868818077 (umraw.s@gov.in)  9811676262 (anil.kumar20@nic.in) NBO, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 10011
5.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Shri Rajesh Goel, CMD	HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi 110014. Tel No. 43149800 Website:- www.hindprefab.com
6.	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	Shri A. K. Tiwari, Chief (Admn)	BMTPC, Core 5A, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003. Tel No. 24638096 Website:- www.bmtpc.org
7.	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	Mr. N.S. Mehra, Managing Director (Incharge)	NCHF, 6A/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 Tel No. 26491736/26490535 Website:- www.nchfindia.net

Grievances are received from various sources viz. DPG, DARPG, PMO, President's Secretariat, Dept of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, CPGRAMS, e-mail or by post. The overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2016 in the Ministry is as under:

No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2015	...	185
No. of grievances received during the period 31.12.2015 to 31.12.2016	...	2869
No. of grievances disposed of during the period 31.12.2015 to 31.12.2016	...	2972
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2016	...	82

The Ministry is endeavouring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, CPGRAMS - a Sevottam

compliant Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been created to redress and monitor the public grievances in the Ministry. The Ministry has also been awarded a certificate for meritorious performance by Ministries for effective redress of public grievances on CPGRAMS web portal.

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

### CITIZENS/CLIENTS CHARTER

The Citizen's/ Client's Charter of the Ministry, is available on the website of this Ministry, <http://mhupa.gov.in>

### EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Ministry follows the directives issued for appointment of Ex-servicemen in its Attached/Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings.



Shri M.P. Khadolia, Director (Coord.), MoHUPA receiving certificate of meritorious performance from Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State (Personnel) for effective redress of public grievances received on CPGRAMS; 04.02.2017 New Delhi

## POLICIES

### NATIONAL URBAN HOUSING & HABITAT POLICY (NUHHP) 2017

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 was formulated by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2007 in consultation with all stakeholders, with an objective of achieving 'Affordable Housing for All' and the policy is due for revision after 10 years. In the backdrop of the recent transformative changes in the urban development sector, especially housing and real estate sector, lessons learnt from implementation of the NUHHP (2007), new urban missions launched by the government, global agenda through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the new Urban Agenda out of Habitat III process, the time is opportune to review/revise the existing NUHHP, 2007. In order to develop a sustainable and implementable Housing and Habitat Policy, Ministry of HUPA has set the process of developing the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2017 to reflect the changes in the recent past and taking forward the agenda of Government of India on "Housing for All" by 2022. The revised NUHHP will incorporate various policy sub-components as different chapters to reflect the current direction of the Government of India. These may include shelters, skill development, rental/social housing, affordable housing etc.

### DRAFT NATIONAL URBAN RENTAL HOUSING POLICY:

Urban housing shortage in India, estimated to be 18.78 million during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period with consequent increases resulting in increase in urbanization in future years, is an area of concern. Historically housing policy/ programmatic interventions have been oriented towards home ownership, nevertheless,

providing housing to all on ownership basis has proved challenging. Growing family needs had resulted in overcrowding and slum like situations due to lack of alternatives such as rental housing and absence of rental housing frameworks in the Country. Taking forward the recommendations of the Task Force on Rental Housing, and to address these challenges, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has come up with the Draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2015 after detailed consultations with the states and other stakeholders. The vision of the Draft Policy is 'to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India'.

### THE DRAFT NATIONAL RENTAL HOUSING POLICY IS AIMED AT PROMOTING RENTAL HOUSING AS AN OPTION FOR:

- Social Rental Housing for the socially and economically weaker (EWS/LIG) sections.
- Develop ecosystem for market based rental housing
- Affordable Rental Housing for specific target groups such as migrant labours, working women, students etc.
- Rental Housing as a stop gap towards aspirant home buyers.
- Institutional rental housing for working class

### The policy will enable:

- Formalization of Rental Housing through regulatory and legal frameworks
- Enhance fund flows along with incentives for rental housing
- Promote institutions/organisations for constructing, managing, maintenance and operations of rental housing stock –

RMCs, Residential REITs, and Employee Housing etc.

Based on inter-Ministerial consultations, a Note for Cabinet has been prepared and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 27.12.2016 for approval of the Union Cabinet.

### TEMPLATE FOR PREPARATION OF STATE HOUSING POLICY FOR URBAN AREAS

As part of the National Housing and Habitat Policy 2007, States are required to prepare a State Housing and Habitat Policy. In this backdrop, Ministry had constituted an Affordable Housing Task Force (AHTF) in 2010 which submitted its report in FY 2012-13. In order to take forward the recommendations of the AHTF, this Ministry had organised a number of consultations at the National level and also engaged separately with the State/UT Governments, academic institutions, various associations, and the civil society, among others.

Based on the inputs received and in view of the various policy developments, it was decided that the housing sector needs to be addressed as a whole rather than focusing on specific policy prescriptions for the affordable housing segment. It was therefore decided that the Ministry will focus on finalizing a 'Template for Preparation of State Housing Policy for Urban Areas' with a guidance note on various conceptual frameworks, including good practices available across the country. The scope of different policies undertaken by the Ministry was also examined.

A Guidance Note on the 'Template for Preparation of State Housing Policy for Urban Areas' was subsequently prepared and approved by the competent authority. This Template was released by Hon'ble Minister of State (HUPA) on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2016.

### OTHER POLICY INITIATIVES

- The Ministry has constituted a committee to draft model documents for undertaking affordable housing on a PPP basis. The Committee is in an advanced stage of finalizing its report.
- The Ministry has constituted a Working Group on Migration and its impact on housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. The Working Group submitted its report in January, 2017.
- A one-day International workshop on 'Human Settlements Planning & Design : A Shared Understanding', was held on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 at New Delhi, which was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as part of Working Group I of Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD). India is the lead country of the Working Group I on the theme of 'Urban and Rural Planning and Management'. The Workshop focussed on Experiences from the countries of Asia Pacific region. Representatives from the following 8 Asia Pacific countries participated in the event viz Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and Republic of India, in addition to UN-Habitat. The event also had participation from various international institutions such as GIZ and Asia Cities Alliance-UNOPS. The workshop was also attended by representatives of various State Governments, National institutions in the field of planning and urban development, eminent NGOs and experts in the field of urban and rural planning

and management. Presentations were made during the workshop by World Resources Institute, Republic of Korea, Republic of India and the UN-Habitat.

- A Round Table Conference on 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Climate Change and HABITAT-III' was held on July, 17, 2016, New Delhi. This event was jointly organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, the Niti Aayog, and Vijnan Bharati, an organization in the field of science and technology in India. Discussions were held, among others, on the SDG 11 – Urban Agenda – Sustainable Cities and communities - and its appropriate linkages with SDGs on Clean water and sanitation, Affordable and clean energy and Climate action, in general and with particular reference to India's Intended Nationally Determined Commitments (INDCs) adopted at COP21. The discussions also dwelt upon various SDGs and specific sub-SDG targets within the overarching framework of Revised Zero-draft for Habitat III and INDCs wherever applicable.

## BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS 2016-17

An effort was made to boost the Housing Sector through the following major announcements / benefits:

### AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- (i) Service Tax exemption on affordable houses of up to 60 sq.m. constructed by Central or State Government including PPP projects.

This will boost demand in the affordable housing segment.

- (ii) 100% deduction on profits to an undertaking in housing projects approved during June 2016 – March 2018 and is completed in a time frame of three years from approval.
  - Dwelling units upto 30 sq.m. in four major metros
  - Dwelling units upto 60 sq.m. in other cities

This indirectly will give part of the benefits of declaring Affordable Housing as Infrastructure

- a) Incentive for first time home buyers

First time home buyers get additional Rs.50,000 deduction for houses of value less than Rs. 50 lakh with a home loan amount of less than Rs. 35 lakh if the home loan is sanctioned in FY 2016-17.

- b) Exemptions in House Rent Allowance (HRA)

An individual, self employed or professional who is living on rent but is not getting HRA can claim deductions of upto Rs. 60,000 per annum, increased from Rs. 24,000 under section 80 CG, provided it does not exceed actual rent paid minus 10% of assesses total income or 25% of total income.

- c) Facilitation of investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts

Income of SPV to the REITs and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) having specified shareholding will not be subject to Dividend Distribution Tax of 17%.

- d) Excise duty exemption

Excise duty exemption is extended to Concrete

Mix manufactured at site for use in construction work at such site to Ready Mix Concrete. This would help in promoting speedier construction.

## **EASE OF DOING BUSINESS – CONSTRUCTION PERMITS**

In order to address matters concerning approvals related to construction permits, Inter-ministerial meetings, chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for UD & HUPA, were held on February 09 and August 24, 2016, for preparing frameworks to expedite according of construction permits by delegation of powers to local authorities under the Model Municipal Building Bye-Laws. Cabinet Secretary chaired a meeting of the Committee of Secretaries on 24 November, 2016.

### **Status Report:**

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

- The notification regarding integration of the standard and objectively monitorable environmental conditions with the building permissions, for certain size of projects has been notified on 09.12.2016.
- Integration of environmental condition in building bye-laws has been incorporated in the Notification.
- The notification introduces several new features for the first time, like granting permission on the basis of self declaration up to certain size of projects, certification by qualified building environmental auditors and a mechanism to ensure continued compliance of the environmental conditions.
- A self declaration form to comply with the environmental conditions for projects of size 5,000 sq.m to < 20,000 sq.m has to be submitted to the local authority for environmental clearance.

- For the projects having size of 20,000 sq. mt. or greater, the application will be presented before a Committee headed by the authority competent to give building permission.

### **Ministry of Urban Development**

- Status of implementation of Model Building Byelaws 2016:
- 8 States have incorporated 9 of the 14 provisions. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Punjab, Tripura and Assam.
- 18 States have incorporated 4-6 points of the 14 provisions.
- 10 States, however, have not made much progress.
- Digitization of land records is complete in respect of ULBs in Delhi.
- Status of standardization of the process of issue of NOC for construction permits: ULB portals of Delhi and Mumbai have been successfully integrated. Maximum time for construction permits is 30 days as per Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 and based on other Risk Based Classifications, buildings are to be approved earlier. As regards building on Plot less than 105 sq. m., MBBL, 2016 provides for deemed approval on submission of building plan and required fee.
- Delhi and Mumbai have created Single Window Clearance for Online Building Plan Approval, which has reduced the time taken to issue permits. M/o Urban Development is now actively pursuing Single Window Clearance for Online Building Plan Approval with all the million plus cities.

### **Ministry of Defence**

- 99.86% of the Defence land records have been digitized.

- Powers for issuing NOCs under Aircraft Act, 1934 from HQ level have been successfully delegated to Army Air Station/ Navy Air Station level and a similar arrangement is under active consideration with the Air Force.

### Ministry of Civil Aviation

- Colour Coded Zonal Maps (CCZM) have been prepared for 20 cities.
- NOCAS version 2 has been integrated with ULBs of Delhi and Mumbai. For other cities, the status is as follows:
- NOC from AAI is not required if the top elevation of the proposed structure [site elevation Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) + height of the structure) is below the permitted top elevation in the particular grid of the CCZM of that Airport.
- For areas beyond the CCZM, NOC is required from AAI as per provisions of GSR-751 (E). Where CCZM is established, the proposed structure within 56 km of the ARP of the Airport will be evaluated as per the provisions of GSSR-751(E).
- For the structures falling under CCZM of the Airport:

Below the permitted Top Elevation mentioned in particular Grid of CCZM	ULB is empowered to issue NOC
Above the permitted Top elevation mentioned in the particular Grid of CCZM	Online approvals may be obtained with NOCAS version 2.0. It takes 10 working days for giving NOC.
Beyond permitted Top Elevation as per NOCAS 2.0.	Through Aeronautical Study under Appeal Mechanism enumerated in GSR-751(E).

### Ministry of Culture

- Completed Colour Coded Maps of National Monuments Authority (NMA) have been successfully integrated with MCGM and MCD websites for Single Window Clearance.
- 6686 monuments have been surveyed with ISRO device. Out of this, 2200 have been verified with the revenue maps and the boundaries have been authenticated.
- Similarly, out of the 3,686 centrally protected monuments/sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) boundaries 1,875 monuments have been authenticated after surveys.

### CATALYZING THE MARKET FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A Committee of Secretaries was constituted to identify the way forward for catalyzing the market for affordable housing. Secretary (HUPA) was the chairperson of the Committee. The Committee submitted a list of recommendations to PMO. Accordingly MoHUPA coordinated with the line Ministries/Departments for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. MoHUPA has been entrusted with the two recommendations for implementation viz; “New Technology Demonstration Projects” and “Awareness Creation and Capacity Building on New Technologies” in consultation with Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, NBCC, CPWD, BMTPC and HPL.

The status in this regard so far is detailed as follows:

#### New Technology Demonstration Projects

- Ministry of Defence has informed that 200 dwelling units are being constructed in Mumbai with shear-wall technology.

- Construction using GFRG (Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum) technology and LGSF (Light Gauge Steel Frame) technology have been made in Chennai and Leh, respectively.
- CPWD have recently released SoRs for three new technologies. These three technologies are.
  - i. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) Core Panel
  - ii. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSF)
- Monolithic Concrete Constructions Technology using aluminium form work.
- HPL and CPWD are jointly developing the SoRs for “Precast Concrete construction Methodology”.
- BMTPC has placed a Model Expression of Interest for Empanelment of Agencies for Construction of House/Building using Alternate Technologies on Design and Build Basis on the website. BMTPC has also been placing on its website the notices inviting tenders by various authorities for works using the new technologies for reference and guidance.
- Ministry of Urban Development has issued directions making it mandatory for CPWD, DDA and NBCC to adopt the three new technologies (validate by BMTPC) at their construction sites, initially in the Metropolitan cities and where the value of work is Rs. 100 crore or more.
- Ministry of Railways has used green building technology in Pune and Hyderabad. A light weight platform has been constructed using the monolithic technology. Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO) approved the use of such technologies for railway construction.
- NBCC has used EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) technology to construct a class-room in Motilal Nehru College and an LGSF based construction had been initiated in Sikar, Rajasthan.
- BMTPC had taken steps to introduce demonstration projects for other stakeholders in almost all the zones of the country, which included GFRG based construction in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, EPS based construction in Bhubaneswar, Odisha and LGSF based construction in Biharsarif, Bihar. It was further added that Telangana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Haryana and Maharashtra have also showed interest for a similar exercise in their respective states.
- HPL has established a Technology Demonstration Park in their campus. Details of various technologies are being showcased in the campus of HPL.

### **Awareness Creation and Capacity Building on New Technologies**

- Both online and offline courses were planned to be developed for professionals and masons respectively.
- The online course is being developed by BMTPC, HPL and IGNOU whereas the offline course will be designed by CSIR-CBRI and Ministry of Science & Technology.
- Ministry has developed the introductory module for the online training course for professionals in building construction. IGNOU has been identified to develop the audio visuals. Textual content is being

furnished by BMTPC.

- Technology based course will be developed by IIT Madras for GFRG; IIT Roorkee for EPS; SPA Delhi for GPS; IIT Kharagpur for LGSF and HPL for Prefab respectively.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CASTE CENSUS (SECC)-2011**

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 was taken up as a comprehensive door-to-door enumeration in the country for both rural and urban areas in June 2011 with common enumeration approach but separate questionnaire. The questionnaire in urban areas comprised simple, transparent and objectively measurable indicators and information regarding income or expenditure was not been collected during the survey.

Government of India provided financial and technical support to States/UTs to carry out the exercise. MoHUPA, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Home Affairs (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India) were associated in the exercise. Stages of SECC-2011 comprised enumeration, supervision, verification and correction of data, publication of draft list, invitation/disposal of claims & objections and preparation of final list. Relevant data from field was posted online on central server maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC).

SECC-2011 has been completed. During SECC-2011 survey, Statutory Towns were considered urban and Census Towns were considered rural on the basis of administrative boundaries as demarcated for Census of India 2011. Accordingly, combined SECC-2011 database for urban areas comprises approximately 65.13 million households constituting 299.99 million

persons. Relevant data for urban areas has been disseminated in public domain and it is available at <http://secc.gov.in>.

SECC-2011 constitutes the largest and most comprehensive latest available nationwide database of households and their socio-economic characteristics. Accordingly, it has been considered appropriate that it be utilised by different departments to target beneficiaries for various programmes. Individual welfare programmes of various departments, however, will have their own respective targeting criteria based on SECC data.

Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)/Housing for All (HfA) (Urban) Mission provide that under the 'beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement' component, the Urban local Bodies shall validate the information given by beneficiaries and that the condition of the house of the prospective beneficiaries should be checked with SECC data so as to ensure beneficiary's consequent eligibility to avail central assistance for construction of new housing.

## LEGISLATIONS PILOTED BY MoHUPA

### THE REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016.

The Real Estate Act, 2016 aims at protecting the rights and interests of consumers and promotion of uniformity and standardization of business practices and transactions in the real estate sector. It attempts to balance the interests of consumers and promoters by imposing certain responsibilities on both. It seeks to establish symmetry of information between the promoter and purchaser, transparency of contractual conditions, set minimum standards of accountability and a fast-track dispute resolution mechanism.

The Union Cabinet approved the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill on 09<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 and after completion of all formalities, this Ministry moved the requisite Notices for introduction of the Bill in Rajya Sabha. The Bill, as approved by the Cabinet, was considered and passed by Rajya Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. Further, the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. The Presidential assent was obtained on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 and the Gazette Notification of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for public information was published on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.

This Ministry has notified the specific Sections of the Act for implementation with effect from 01st May, 2016, towards making of rules and establishment of regulatory authorities & appellate tribunals.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA) being the 'appropriate

Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature, notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016 and the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016 on 31.10.2016 within stipulated time.

All the State Governments are similarly required to frame Rules under this Act and also establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal, to regulate and develop the real estate sector, for their respective States.

Government of Uttar Pradesh, Government of Gujarat and Government of Madhya Pradesh has notified the sub-ordinate Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 within the prescribed time limit.

Government of Maharashtra and Government of Karnataka have drafted the sub-ordinate Rules under the Act and have invited comments/suggestions from stakeholders. UT of Puducherry has published the draft Rules in October, 2016 inviting comments/suggestions from public and stakeholder.

UT of Chandigarh Administration proposed that Secretary (Housing), Chandigarh Administration may be notified as Interim Regulator in respect of UT of Chandigarh and VAT Tribunal, UT of Chandigarh as interim Appellate Tribunal. The same has been notified. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has informed that being a small territory and having very small administration consisting of very few officers, they are of the view that UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli may be tagged along with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority

and Appellate Tribunal of Maharashtra State. Accordingly, Government of Maharashtra has been requested to consider the proposal of UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has proposed the Principal Secretary (UD), Andaman & Nicobar Administration as interim Regulatory Authority and interim Appellate Tribunal. Ministry of HUPA has been following up with the States/UTs and also conducted a workshop with States/UTs on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2017. The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister/ MoS.

### Highlights of the Real Estate Act, 2016

- Mandatory registration of projects with the Authority
- Mandatory Public Disclosure of all project details with Authority
- Mandatory registration of Real Estate Agents
- Establishment of Regulatory Authority/ Tribunals at State Level
- Provision of penalty and compensation for better consumer protection

### STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT 2014

- The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014 came into force w.e.f. 1st May, 2014. The same has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II- Section 3 Subsection (ii) dated the 1st May, 2014 as No.978.

- The objective of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or thereto.
- This Ministry has framed Rules in respect of UTs without legislature namely, Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2014.
- Ministry of Home Affairs vide its notification number SO 2325 (E) dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 2016 has delegated the powers and functions of the "Appropriate Government" under the aforesaid Street Vendors Act, 2014 in relation to the UTs (without legislature) to the Administrators of the UTs. Thereafter, the UTs of Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli, Chandigarh have framed and notified their respective schemes under the Act. Andaman & Nicobar Islands is in the process of notifying the same.
- 16 States/UTs (with legislature) viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh have notified the Rules under the aforesaid Act.
- 09 states/ UTs (with legislature) viz. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh have notified the Scheme under the Act.

### Salient Features of the Act:

- (i) The Provisions of the Bill are aimed at

- creating a conducive atmosphere where street vendors are able to carry out their business in a fair and transparent manner without the fear of harassment and eviction.
- (ii) The Act provides for constitution of a Town Vending Committee in each local authority, which is the fulcrum of the Act, for implementing the provisions of the Act. It has been provided that 40% members of the TVC will be from amongst street vendors with due representation from SC, ST, OBC, minorities and persons with disabilities, of which one-third shall be women.
- (iii) In order to ensure participatory decision making for aspects relating to street vending activities, the TVC will be involved in activities like determination of natural market, identification of vending zones, preparation of street vending plan, survey of street vendors etc.
- (iv) To avoid arbitrariness of authorities, the Act provides for a survey of all existing street vendors, and subsequent survey at least once in every five years, and issue of certificate of vending to all the street vendors identified in the survey, with preference to SC, ST, OBC, women, persons with disabilities, minorities etc.
- (v) It has been provided that no street vendor will be evicted until the survey has been completed and certificate of vending issued to the street vendors.
- (vi) All existing street vendors, identified in the survey, will be accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to 2.5% of the population of the ward or zone or town or city.
- (vii) The street vendors who have been issued a certificate of vending/license etc. before the commencement of this Act, will be deemed to be street vendors for that category and for the period for which he/she has been issued such certificate of vending/license.
- (viii) It has also been provided that in case a street vendor, to whom a certificate of vending has been issued, dies or suffers from any permanent disability, or is ill, one of his family member i.e. spouse or dependent child can vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending.
- (ix) Thus the mechanism is to provide universal coverage, by protecting the street vendors from harassment and promoting their livelihoods.
- (x) Procedure for relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods has been specified and made street-vendor friendly. It is proposed to provide for recommendation of the TVC, as a necessary condition for relocation being carried out by the local authority.
- (xi) Relocation of street vendors should be exercised as a last resort. Accordingly, a set of principles to be followed for 'relocation' is provided for in the second Schedule of the Act.
- (xii) The Local Authority is required to make out a plan once in every 5 years, on the recommendation of TVC, to promote a supportive environment and adequate space for urban street vendors to carry out their vocation.
- (xiii) The thrust of the Act is on "natural

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

within one year of its commencement, and Scheme has to be notified within six months of its commencement by the States/UTs to prevent delay in implementation.

- (xiv) There is a provision for establishment of an independent dispute redressal mechanism under the chairmanship of retired judicial officers to maintain impartiality towards grievance redressal of street vendors.
- (xv) The Act provides for time period for release of seized goods, for both perishable and non-perishable goods. In case of non perishable goods, the local authority is required to release the goods within two working days and in case of perishable goods, the goods shall be released the same day, of the claim being made.
- (xvi) The Act also provides for promotional measures to be undertaken by the Government, towards availability of credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security, capacity building programmes, research, education and training programme etc. for street vendors.
- (xvii) The Act provides for protection of street vendors from harassment by police and other authorities and provides for an overriding clause to ensure they carry on their business without the fear of harassment by the authorities under any other law.
- (xviii) The Act specifically provides that the Rules under the Act have to be notified

## SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

### PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA- HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2015 which is to be implemented during 2015-2022. The Mission provides central assistance to all eligible families/beneficiaries across all statutory towns for houses included under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to Statutory Town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

To address Housing for All in urban area, the Mission has four verticals:

- a) In-situ” Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developers using land as resource for providing housing to eligible slum dwellers;
- b) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for providing interest rate rebate to EWS/LIG beneficiaries;
- c) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public and Private Sectors; and
- d) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements

Size of house for 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 upto Rs. 3 lakh and LIG as family with annual income between Rs. 3-6 Lakh.

#### Components of PMAY:

- **“In-situ” Slum Redevelopment:** 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 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.

- **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme:** Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5 % on loan amount upto Rs. 6 lakh. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is to be calculated at a discount rate of 9 %.
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector: Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by GoI in projects where atleast 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has atleast 250 houses.
- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements:** Under this component, central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

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.

### Progress as on 31.01.2017

As on 31.12.2016, 34 MoAs have been signed with 29 States and 5 UTs; 3,888 cities have been selected in 34 States/UTs for inclusion under the Mission. 3031 projects for construction of 14,01,097 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category in 1,792 cities of 29 States/UTs involving central assistance of Rs. 20,724.61 crore have been accepted by Government under the Mission. Central assistance of Rs. 4,686.82 crore as part of 1st instalment has been released to the concerned States against approved projects.

### Progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) projects for NE States as on 31.01.2017

- Rs. 643.44 crore as Central Assistance has been approved for the State Government of Tripura for 20 Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC) projects for construction of 42,896 EWS DUs at 20 cities of Tripura and 1st installment of Rs. 257.37 crore was released.
- Rs. 46.35 crore as Central Assistance has been approved for the State Government of Manipur for 4 Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC) projects for construction of 3,090 EWS DUs at 4 cities viz. Kakching, Jiribam, Lamsang and Sugnu of Manipur and 1st installment of Rs.18.54 crore was released.
- Rs. 48.00 lakh as Central Assistance has been approved for the State Government of Meghalaya for 2 Beneficiary Led

Individual House Construction (BLC) projects for construction of 32 EWS DUs at Shillong in the State of Meghalaya and 1st installment of Rs.19.20 lakh was released.

- Rs. 151.24 crore as Central Assistance has been approved for the State Government of Nagaland for 6 Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC) projects for construction of 10,083 EWS DUs at 3 cities viz. Kohima, Dimapur and Shamator of Nagaland and 1st installment of Rs.60.49 crore was released.
- Rs. 36.33 crore as Central Assistance has been approved for the State Government of Nagaland for 2 BLC (New Construction) and 2 BLC (Enhancement) projects for construction of 2,422 EWS dwelling units at 2 cities viz. Mokokchung and Jalukie. Rs. 4.20 lakh was released as part payment of 1st installment.

### Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

#### Salient Features:

1. Under CLSS, the beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income upto Rs. 3.00 lakh and Low Income Group (LIG) having household annual income between Rs. 3.00 lakh and upto Rs. 6.00 lakh subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, can avail of interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans upto Rs. 6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for a tenure of 15 years or actual tenure of loan whichever is earlier. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy will be calculated at a discount rate of 9%.
2. The loans can be utilized for acquisition,

- construction and addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing. The carpet area of houses being acquired, constructed or enhanced should be upto 30 square metres and 60 square metres for EWS and LIG, respectively in order to avail of credit linked subsidy.
3. The Interest subsidy will be credited upfront to the loan account of beneficiaries through lending institutions resulting in reduced effective housing loan and Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI). The quantum of interest subsidy would vary depending on the loan amount and tenure.
  4. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) have been designated as the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). The PLIs include Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry.

### **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme-II for Middle Income Group (MIG)**

Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address to the Nation on 31st December, 2016 has announced an interest subsidy housing scheme of the Government to address the housing needs of Middle Income Group (MIG) segment of society. Operational guidelines for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme-II for MIG have been finalized.

### **Progress of CLSS**

1. As of 31.01.2017, 202 PLIs have signed

the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with the CNAs (NHB and HUDCO) for implementation of CLSS.

2. The second meeting of the Committee on Monitoring the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for Housing for All (Urban) mission of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan (PMAY) was held on 3rd June, 2016, to discuss the issues concerning CLSS.
3. A total of 17,634 claims for subsidy amounting to Rs. 316.20 crore were processed under CLSS during the year 2016.

### **TECHNOLOGY SUB-MISSION**

To promote green and environment friendly, disaster resistant technologies and planning/layouts suitable for different areas of the country, a Technology Sub-Mission has also been launched as part of the new Mission. It is envisaged that Centre and State would also partner with willing IITs, NITs and Planning & Architecture institutes for developing technical solutions, capacity building and handholding of States and Cities.

The Regional Hubs (6 Nos.) being created under Technology Sub-Mission will act as Technical Resource Centre for Technology Sub-Mission.

### **Progress of Technology Sub-mission as on 31.12.2016**

- **Till date 11 new technologies have been earmarked to be adopted under the PMAY(U) mission:**
  1. Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Plastic/ Aluminum Formwork
  2. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) Core Panel System



Completed house under BLC component of PMAY(U) in Gumla, Jharkhand



Geo-tagging of BLC Houses, Jharkhand



BLC Completed House in West Bengal (Geo-tag)



Completed House under BLC-PMAY(U), Tamil Nadu



AHP houses in Rajnandangoan, Chhattisgarh



PMAY(U) Houses built with Pre-fabricated material at Naya-Raipur, Chhattisgarh



AHP houses in Gujarat.

3. Industrialized Precast RCC components technology
  4. Glass Fiber Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System
  5. Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
  6. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSF)
  7. Wafflecrete Building System
  8. Modular Tunnel form System
  9. Pre-cast Large Concrete Panel System
  10. Structural Stay-in-place formwork system
  11. Pre-stressed precast hollow core slab, beam, column, solid wall system
- **CPWD has prepared Schedule of Rates (SoR) for the following technologies:**
    - Expanded Polystyrene Core Panel System
    - Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSF)
    - Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminum Formwork
  - **The adoption of the above technologies will result in following benefits:**
    - a) Significant reduction in air and noise pollution and construction waste
    - b) Optimum use of water
    - c) No use of timber / plywood
    - d) Good workmanship / assured quality and durable construction
    - e) Increased labour productivity due to working in controlled environment
    - f) All weather site execution
    - g) Cost saving
    - h) Better site organisation and utilization of resources
  - CPWD, DDA & NBCC have adopted the three new technologies approved by the Ministry viz. Monolithic Concrete Construction system using Aluminium Formwork, Industrialized 3-S system using Cellular Light Weight Concrete Slabs and Precast Columns and Monolithic Concrete Construction system using Plastic- Aluminium Formwork mandatorily for all the projects across the country, irrespective of location and project cost w.e.f. 01.04.2017.
  - MoUs has been signed with 5 IITs, 10 NITs and 6 Architecture/Planning institutes.
  - Six Regional Hubs at IITs/NITs are being established in different regions of the Country to support state Governments in identifying specific solutions considering local conditions and to adopt new construction technologies etc.
  - A technology park has been established by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) in their campus at Delhi to showcase new technologies through construction of demonstration house.
  - In order to showcase the field application of new emerging technologies, the Demonstration Houses Projects are being established at (i) Nellore, Andhra Pradesh: 36 DUs, GFRG technology, (ii) Bhuvaneshwar, Odisha: 32 DUs, EPS technology, (iii) Biharshariff, Bihar: 36 DUs, Coffor Structural Stay in Place Formwork System, (iv) Hyderabad, Telengana: 16 DUs each using Coffor Structural Stay in Place Formwork System and Light Guage Steel Frame System, (v) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh: 40 DUs, Stay in place EPS based double walled panel system.
  - 12 Research Projects on Emerging Technologies have been financed.
  - The State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telengana,



Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Structure



Transit Shelter for Disaster Rehabilitation

- Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra and Kerala have started the process to adopt of new emerging housing technology.
- BMTPC is being approached by different housing construction agencies/Organisations/States etc. for hand holding and identification of new housing technologies.
  - Two open house discussions with States and IITs/NITs have been conducted for query resolution.
  - BMTPC is conducting sensitization programme in states on Good Construction Practices and New Emerging Technologies.
  - For the BLC component of PMAY (U) mission, training programmes for new housing technologies have been organized in Bihar and Tripura.
  - A BLOG on URL ([blog.bmtpc.org](http://blog.bmtpc.org)) for the activities related to the Technology Sub – Mission has been established and a Knowledge Portal on sustainable housing which also includes alternate materials and construction methodologies has been developed.
  - MoHUPA has been encouraging large public agencies like housing boards, Railways, Defence and public sector units to undertake construction of their projects using emerging technologies for their employees and other housing projects.
  - Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC), Hyderabad has been engaged in Technology Sub-Mission.
  - Rs. 11.15 lakh has been released to IIT Madras as advance payment towards 1st year financial support for Uchhatar Aviskar Yojana (UAY) projects of Ministry of Human Resources and Development.
  - Energy Efficiency Guidelines for Affordable Housing along with Checklist – Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings (Existing Building) as received from the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), an statutory body under Ministry of Power, has been forwarded to all the State/UT Govts. for implementation in the housing projects under PMAY-HFA(U) mission.
  - **Introduction of new technologies in National Building Code and Indian Standard of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):**

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been interacting with The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, which is the Controlling Ministry of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for inclusion of new/alternative building technologies, as identified and evaluated by BMTPC for covering in relevant Indian Standards and National Building Code (NBC).

After detailed deliberations with BMTPC and due consultation with their concerned experts, BIS has agreed for inclusion of the following technologies in the latest version of National Building Code (NBC).

    - i) Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminum Formwork/ Plastic & Aluminum Formwork- Modular aluminium formwork system, is covered in Cl. 6.3 of NBC: Part 6/Section 7B
    - ii) Expanded Polystyrene Core Panel is, covered in NBC: Part 6/Section 7A
    - iii) Industrialized System using Precast RCC Columns, Beams & Cellular Light Weight Concrete Precast RCC Slabs is, covered in NBC: Part 6/Section 7A



AHP Houses under RAY at Chittorgarh, Rajasthan



Completed IHSDP Houses at Bheelwara, Rajasthan

- iv) Cold-rolled Formed Steel Joist Based /composite Concrete Floor System is, covered in NBC: Part 6/Section 7B in general covers use of various combinations of materials for mixed/composite buildings.
- v) Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System is, covered in Included in NBC: Part 7.
- vi) Factory made pre-engineered steel structures with reinforced concrete Expanded Polystyrene core based panel or any other alternative infill walls is, covered in NBC: Part 7
- vii) Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSF) is, covered in NBC: Part 7
- viii) Rat Trap Bond for masonry is included in the NBC

In addition to the above, the following two draft standards on GFRG panel Building System have also been prepared by BMTPC and submitted to BIS. The same are under consideration by concerned sectional Committee of the BIS.

1. Specification for Glass Fiber Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Building panel.
2. Code of Practice for Design of Glass Fiber Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) panels for Buildings.

#### **Rajiv Awas Yojana [Subsumed in PMAY-HFA (U) mission]:**

Pursuant to the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing For All (Urban) [PMAY-HFA(U)] mission on 25.06.2015 by the Ministry, the earlier RAY scheme has been discontinued and the liabilities of 183 projects under RAY (including Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme) which had started on ground in various States, were subsumed in

the new PMAY(U) Mission.

#### **Progress of RAY projects as on 31.01.2017:**

A total of 162 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 6,323.04 crore involving Central Share Rs. 3465.91 crore for construction/upgradation of 1,17,707 DUs have been approved and Rs. 2,141.28 crore has been released. During the period April 2016 to December 2016, 13,881 DUs were completed and 9,940 were occupied.

#### **Progress of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) projects for NE States as on 31.01.2017**

2<sup>nd</sup> installment of Rs. 28.83 crore as Central Assistance for the projects at Dirang, Chimpu, Bomdila was released to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

2<sup>nd</sup> installment of Rs. 29.96 crore as Central Assistance for the projects at Sabroom, Amarapur, Khowai and Kumarghat was released to the State Government of Tripura.

#### **Progress in respect of AHP- component of RAY (as on 31.01.2017):**

A total of 21 projects of 3 States (Karnataka, Gujarat & Rajasthan) with a total project cost of Rs. 1398.41 crore involving Central Share Rs. 140.05 crore have been approved and Rs. 68.59 crore has been released for construction of 24141 dwelling units. During the period April 2016 to December 2016, 8797 DUs were completed and 10275 DUs including unoccupied DUs of preceding years were occupied.

#### **Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT)**

With a view to improve access to loans for EWS/LIG persons Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has also been created under

RAY. The ceiling of housing loan limit eligible under the CRGF Scheme has been increased from Rs. 8 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh however, the guarantee cover would be available upto Rs. 8 lakh only as per the scheme to individual borrower. 71 Banks, HFCs and NBFCs have signed MoU with CRGF Trust. The Trust has so far issued the guarantee cover for 1970 housing loan accounts for loan amount of Rs. 55.85 crore provided to EWS/LIG households.

### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto 31st March, 2017 for completion of ongoing work only in projects sanctioned upto 31st March, 2012.

### **Progress in respect of JNNURM (31.12.2016)**

Under BSUP, 62 select cities in the country are covered, whereas 877 cities are covered under IHSDP. Under BSUP, 478 (on-going) projects in 62 Cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 23,126.00 crore for construction of 7,88,969 Dwelling Units (DUs). Under IHSDP, 1030 projects in 877 cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 9,591.65 crore for construction of 4,51,999 Dwelling Units (DUs).

Out of 12,40,968 houses approved, 10,55,549 houses have been constructed of which 8,85,873 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries

and 1,58,977 DUs are presently under progress. Central share of Rs. 17,906.69 crore has been disbursed to States/ UTs for the projects under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP). During the period April 2016 to December 2016, under BSUP & IHSDP 47,735 DUs were completed and 79,197 DUs including unoccupied DUs of preceding years were occupied.

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

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

DAY-NULM has seven components:

### **Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID):**

This component of the NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives. NULM would lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections of the urban population such as SCs, STs, minorities, female-headed households, persons with

disabilities, the destitutes, migrant labourers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers etc.

### **Capacity Building and Training (CB&T):**

A multi-pronged approach is planned under NULM for continuous capacity building of SHGs and their federations/collectives, government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. Support is also provided for creation of National, State and City level Mission Management units to assist in implementation of programme for the poor.

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

NULM focuses on providing assistance for skill development/ upgrading of the skills of urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment. The skills so acquired are to be duly assessed and certified by a third-party agency. The Training Partners of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) or those engaged by any other government agency can be directly empaneled by the States. The State can enter into agreements with Government Institutes like ITIs, Polytechnic Colleges etc. or empanel private training providers through a selection process.

### **Self-employment Programme (SEP):**

This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Under the component, subsidized loans (interest subsidy above 7% rate of interest) are given for setting

up individual enterprises upto 2 lakhs of Project cost and for group enterprises upto Rs. 10 lakh.

### **Support to Urban Street Vendors:**

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

### **Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):**

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

### **Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP):**

This component focuses on promotion of novel initiatives demonstrating strategies to create long term and sustainable livelihood opportunities through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP) and may cover organisation of the urban poor, formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building etc or a combination of these.

**Central Fund Allocation under DAY-NULM :** During the current financial year i.e. 2016-17, the total allocation under DAY-NULM so far (upto 15.01.2017) is Rs. 300.00 crore out of which Rs. 253.19 crore has been released to the States/UTs. Total Central funds spent by the States/UTs during 2016-17 was Rs. 367.61 crore as on 15.01.2017. The expenditure reported by States/UTs is higher than the quantum of funds released to them

during the current financial year since the same includes unspent balances of the previous years available with them.

**Physical progress under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) :** During the current financial year 46,999 Self Help Groups have so far been formed out of which 38,305 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund. Further, 3,51,017 beneficiaries have been provided skill training of which 60,287 have been placed for wage/self employment. Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual / group micro-enterprises is 28,049.

### PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER INNOVATIVE & SPECIAL PROJECTS

Three proposals under Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP) for promotion of livelihoods of vulnerable groups like women, differently-abled etc. have been sanctioned by the Ministry under DAY-NULM and are under implementation. These are as follows:-

- ‘Avacayam’ project is to train 1,000 beneficiaries in making environmentally friendly products by recycling flower waste in Varanasi – Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of Rs 18.44 lakh.
- Project for skill development of 30 differently-abled beneficiaries for sustainable income generation in West Bengal at a total cost of Rs 8.73 lakh.
- ‘Sangwari’ project for skill training and placement of urban domestic workers in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

### Monitoring of DAY-NULM Implementation

The Ministry has designed and developed a comprehensive IT-enabled online Management Information System (MIS) with a view to facilitate faster and effective implementation of the Mission. It would also help the Ministry in monitoring the progress of DAY-NULM. States and ULBs are required to submit their progress on DAY-NULM MIS and may also use this tool to monitor progress on the ground.

### SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP)

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) are intended to channelize flow of resources towards development of SC and ST, at least in proportion to their numbers in the population, both in physical and financial terms. Relevant guidelines regarding formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP/TSP have been issued from time to time by erstwhile Planning Commission.

Separate allocation for SCSP and TSP as part of the Plan allocation was made from 2011-12. Accordingly, funds under various schemes administered by MoHUPA from time to time viz., SJSRY, since restructured as NULM, BSUP & IHSDP under erstwhile JnNURM, RAY and RRY have been earmarked for SCSP and TSP. The SEP and EST&P components of NULM are predominantly beneficiary oriented. Schemes for slum rehabilitation in

Mission	SCSP			TSP		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of allocation
PMAY (U)	978.25	581.68	59.46%	104.25	102.47	98.29%
DAY-NULM	66.66	59.54	89.32%	7.33	7.08	96.59%

urban areas, however, have universal coverage, whereby all eligible slum dwellers are covered. The details of allocation and expenditure during the year 2016-17 by PMAY (Urban) and DAY-NULM Missions under SCSP and TSP are given in the table on page 34.

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

As per the extant decision of the Government of India, 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/Departments will be spent on the projects/schemes of development for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim has been operational in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) from the year 2001-2002. It has been under implementation as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Ministry of HUPA had revised Operational Guidelines for the scheme in 2011-12.

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

Overall physical and financial progress of the scheme is monitored through regular video conferences and review meetings with the

States chaired by Secretary (HUPA)/Joint Secretary (UPA). Apart from that, field visits are also undertaken by officers of the Ministry.

### **Progress under the Scheme as on (\*up to 31-12-2016)**

Funds released in 2016-17	24.99 crore
Total Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme	116
Total Completed Projects	70
Ongoing Projects	46

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

The Prime Minister's New 15-Point programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's 15-PP) is administered by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA). The programme aims to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes flow equitably to the minority communities. It provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. MoMA has advised the Ministries/ Departments implementing PM's 15-PP to capture socio religious community (SRC) wise data in respect of their schemes.

The following schemes of MoHUPA are covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme:

- (a) Schemes in 15 PP considered amenable to earmarking for minority
  - (i) Erstwhile Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) since restructured as NULM and now renamed as DAY-NULM.
- (b) Schemes in 15 PP for which flow of fund to minority concentration areas is

quantified

- (i) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- (ii) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)

### **Progress in Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM)**

Information on urban poor belonging to minority community who have been assisted under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, restructured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is obtained by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation from the States and UTs and furnished from time to time to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The progress made towards assisting the minority community beneficiaries is as under:

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

During 2016-2017 (as on 31.12.2016), as per the information received from the States/UTs, 3288 (urban poor belonging to the minority community have been assisted in setting up of individual/group micro enterprises. A total of 34,052 urban poor from minority community have been imparted with skill training out of which 4748 have been placed for gainful employment. Further, for the same period 57,623 urban poor of minority community have been covered under Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Under this category, against the target of Rs. 62.43 Crore, an expenditure of Rs.44.79 crore has been reported by the States/UTs during the financial year 2016-17(as on 31.12.2016).

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

BSUP and IHSDP comprise sub-Missions of the erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), which was launched in 2005 initially for 7 years i.e. up to 31.03.2012. For completion of projects already approved under BSUP and IHSDP, the duration has been extended upto 31.03.2017. No new projects, however, have been sanctioned after 31.03.2012.

1. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 15% of the Central allocation is to be earmarked for the Minority Communities. States/UTs were requested to give priority to the cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities (i.e. where minority population is 25% or more), while submitting Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the assistance under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
2. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had issued appropriate instructions to States/UTs pertaining to Sub-Mission-II-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – that priority be accorded to towns and cities having substantial concentration of minority population with regard to utilization of funds by ensuring that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of such towns and cities include areas inhabited by minority communities in order to effectively

- implement the New 15-Point Programme for Minorities.
3. As on 31-12-2016, under BSUP, out of the total 478 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 23126.00 crore, 147 projects costing Rs. 5906.63 crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 38.71% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.
  4. As on 31-12-2016, under IHSDP, out of the total 1030 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 9591.65 crore, 184 projects costing Rs. 2149.59 crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 15.74% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

## **TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006**

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

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

### **Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) under Twenty Point Programme-2006**

Eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources development. Providing employment

is the most important method of eradicating poverty. To deal with urban poverty the “Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana” was identified. The actual achievement under Self Employment Program’ of National Urban Livelihoods Mission for the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) was 65.28% at 22886 against the target of 35000.

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

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. Housing and Slums are State subjects. Central Government assists State Governments through its schemes with focus on slum redevelopment and the urban poor. Under the Twenty Point Programme 2006, a total of 47735 dwelling units were constructed under the BSUP and IHSDP components of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) for the year 2016-17.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is involved in the deliberations regarding formulation of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the core of which are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 Targets and associated Indicators. The schemes administered by the Ministry viz., PMAY/HfA (Urban) and NULM are aligned with one or more SDGs. In consultation with the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and NITI Aayog over the draft Global Indicator Framework for monitoring at global level based on the inputs of the member countries of Inter Agency and Expert Group for SDGs (IAEG-SDG), general agreement has been reached on 2 Goals and associated indicators pertaining to the Ministry viz. Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Indicator: percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes) and Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive,

safe, resilient and sustainable (Indicator: proportion of Urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing).

#### HABITAT – III: NEW URBAN AGENDA

##### Inter Governmental Negotiation (IGN) Meetings:

The first session of the informal Inter Governmental Negotiation (IGN) on the outcome document of Habitat-III was convened in New York on May 18-20, 2016. During the next round of IGN, held at New York from 29<sup>th</sup> June to 1st July, 2016, India was represented by Secretary (HUPA). The revised Zero Draft for Habitat-III was discussed during these negotiations. Following were some of the points highlighted by India:

- References to specific segments of population such as refugees need to be carefully



INDIA NATIONAL REPORT prepared in context of HABITAT III presented to Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director, UN Habitat



Inauguration of Indian Exhibition by Minister for Public Works and Housing, Republic of Indonesia at PrepCom3, Surabaya, 25-27 July, 2016

- crafted so as to reflect the diversity of the legal systems in different countries.
- Any formulation to a rights based approach needs to be framed in a way that is consistent with applicable international instruments. Articulation of new rights and hitherto unknown phrases are best avoided.
  - India reaffirmed commitment for ‘ensuring affordable housing for all with a component of improved quality of life’.

### UN Habitat PrepCom3 Meeting:

The Third Session of UN Habitat Preparatory Committee 3 (PrepCom3) was held from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at Surabaya, Indonesia. This meeting was third in the series of meetings towards preparing the draft New Urban Agenda for adoption at the Habitat-III conference at Quito, Ecuador. The Indian delegation during the PrepCom3 was headed by the Joint Secretary (Housing), MoHUPA. During the meeting, while making a statement on behalf of India, Joint Secretary (Housing) shared India’s perspectives on the current and emerging urban development and solutions that should be reflected in the New Urban Agenda.

A copy of the India’s National report - “**India Habitat-III National Report**” -prepared in the context of PrepCom3/Habitat III was

presented to Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director, UN Habitat on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at the venue.

A major and impressive exhibition was organised by UN-PrepCom Secretariat at the same venue. About 80 exhibitors had participated in the event. India also put up an impressive stall with a variety of exhibits covering the urban growth scenario and the various missions of India for a sustainable and inclusive housing and urban development. The Indian exhibition was inaugurated by the H.E. Dr. M.Basuki Hadimuljono, Hon’ble Minister for Public Works and Housing, Republic of Indonesia along with Leader of Delegation of India for PrepCom3.

### Habitat – III conference at Quito

Habitat III – the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was held at Quito, Ecuador on 17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2016. The Delegation of Republic of India was led by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Indian delegation also included H.E. Mr. Prabhat Kumar, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Columbia-Ecuador, Mr.Satinder Pal Singh, Director (Housing), MoHUPA. The delegation was supported by Dr P.Jayapal, Senior Executive Director and a two member team from HUDCO. Indian delegation participated very actively in many events/sessions including the Habitat-III, APMCHUD



Secretary, MoHUPA presenting the country statement of Republic of India at Habitat III, Quito

Bureau meeting, India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) collaboration in Human Settlements sector, All India Housing Development Association (AIHDA) networking event on Housing for All, and also held a bi-lateral meeting with the Executive Director, UN-Habitat.

#### India's participation in various events/sessions during Habitat-III at Quito

The **United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III)** was convened to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization and to focus on the implementation of a 'New Urban Agenda'. This was part of a series of events held after every two decades (Habitat I held in 1976, and Habitat II held in 1996). The Habitat III is the first UN Global summit after the adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda and provided a unique opportunity to discuss the important challenge of how human settlements are planned and managed, in order to fulfil their role as drivers of sustainable development, and thus shape the implementation of new sustainable development goals.

The Government of Ecuador was the host

country of Habitat III. The conference, hosted by the city of Quito drew around 46,000 people from 167 different countries and a reported 50,000 to the various associated exhibition areas.

**Dr. N Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Republic of India & Leader of the Delegation to Habitat-III** delivered the statement of Republic of India during the plenary session. Dr.Chatterjee underscored that the meeting was being held after more than half of the world has turned 'urban', to set the tone for how the settlements should evolve in the current century and promote prosperity of humanity. It was also pointed out that the meeting was being held to firm up the new urban agenda, subsequent to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals a year ago, so that our actions are in line and in tune with the anticipated goals, targets and commitments.

Highlighting the importance being accorded for urbanisation in India, Dr. Chatterjee indicated that an understanding of the contemporary and emerging challenges and opportunities of urbanisation in India highlight the following:

- Urbanisation is an important emerging

reality in India

- Growth in the numbers and population of metropolitan cities and census towns represent the most recent trend in India's urbanization
- India's urbanization is poised to accelerate in the coming decades
- Urbanisation has made significant contributions to India's economic growth and poverty reduction
- Managing and facilitating the process of urbanization is essential for India's structural transformation
- The growth of cities is to be so managed so as to address prevention of growth of informal settlements within cities and unplanned urban sprawl around the periphery.
- Aligning urban land markets to the forces of India's urbanization.
- Strengthening public transport forms the core of the National Urban Transport Policy, Urban air and water pollution and emission levels call for focused attention.
- Housing is a key sector with significant economic and social impacts for the Indian economy
- There is an urgent need to address Infrastructure deficits across cities and towns so as to ensure urban quality of life and local economic development
- Governance holds the key to well managed cities and towns and urban development is a shared responsibility of different tiers of government and of the public and private sectors
- Financing urban development is a challenge that most countries encounter in managing urbanization, and
- Addressing the challenges of urbanization and tapping urban opportunities lies at the core of the recent urban sector initiatives

In this context, Dr. Chatterjee outlined India's efforts in promoting sustainable urban development and pointed out that inclusiveness is the cornerstone of all development initiatives in the housing and urban development sector in India. Adequate and affordable shelter is a priority area and towards facilitating the same, India has embarked on a major mission of 'Housing for All' by 2022 through a set of policy and action interventions in urban areas. Appropriately integrated with financial, technology and governance components, along with people centric emphasis, this special intervention is a reflection of reaffirmation of India's commitment for ensuring affordable housing for all with a component of improved quality of life. Dr. Chatterjee also referred to other urban missions and initiatives that seek to channelize growth, leading to improved governance, quality infrastructure and accessibility.

Elaborating on the focus areas and strategies for India towards addressing the New Urban Agenda imperatives, Dr. Chatterjee spoke about the agenda which has been evolved in order to enable the transformation of India in its economic as well as social tenets. The basic components of the agenda would include, Firstly, economic growth and productivity, through fully planned and sustainable human settlements, with focus on improved mobility, well distributed employment avenues, intense use of technology and innovations, managed through e-governance and connected through a smart grid, facilitated by self regulated norms; Secondly, improving quality of life covering sanitation and providing public facilities with easy access; Thirdly, inclusive development, through promoting composite living representing socio-economic population, with adequate and affordable housing for the urban poor and senior citizens; Fourthly, sustainability and issues of climate change



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
inaugurating the exhibition during 6<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD, New Delhi

focussing on improved public transport, eco-friendly transport modes including for local travels, facilitating barrier-free pedestrian movement, rainwater harvesting along streets and buildings, drainage systems, solid and liquid waste management including treatment and reuse, waste reduction options, efficient energy use including reduction in usage, longer life integrated road systems, and disaster preparedness; Fifthly, urban safety, with safe buildings and streets promoting crime-free society and access to social justice and gender equity; and Sixthly, urban greens and open spaces, which would be green plantations and barrier-free buildings.

Dr. N Chatterjee, Leader of Indian delegation to Habitat-III further explained that India's new urban agenda relies on few levers to make cities work towards greater productivity, inclusion, sustainability, and rural-urban linkages, which include: (i) Putting in place an integrated urban policy consistent with the principle of co-operative federalism that would be driven by consideration of efficiency, inclusion and sustainability, and which would work towards universality of

the urban agenda across different tiers of the government, (ii) Initiatives to Harmonize agglomeration economies through elimination of barriers to the flow of factors of production, namely, capital, land and labour; promotion of compact and cluster urban development within a regional and rural-urban framework; boosting economic density and providing support to initiatives that favour synergies and innovations; and creating skilled human resources, (iii) Promoting complementarity of rural-urban continuum by harnessing their mutual strengths and advantages for integrated development, (iv) Promoting inclusive urban development with a mix of strategies that would consist of universalization of basic services including education and health; governing cities on principles of social cohesion and civic engagement; access to housing as a tool for alleviating poverty and as a growth escalator; putting in place a strategy for reducing 'working poverty', (v) Recognizing and actively promoting the centrality of sustainability in urban policy following a country-wide approach to urban development, addressing issues of emission levels, atmospheric pollution, pollution of water



Visitors at the Exhibition during APMCHUD, 14-16 December, 2016

and soil, and degradation of urban spaces. The new urban agenda focuses on cutting down of waste, savings in energy consumption particularly in buildings and protection of green spaces. These are not merely technical problems and are proposed to be addressed with education, citizens' participation, and campaigns for environmental protection, (vi) Empowering municipalities and other local level institutions to manage and maintain infrastructure services, implement the right process to increase productivity and deal with exclusion and build capabilities in public services, (vii) Strengthening housing finance systems, so as to enable and to improve access to affordable finance to all, in clear recognition and understanding of the role of housing as an instrument of household level well being and as an economy booster, (viii) Enhancing access to social justice and gender equity, so that no section of society is left untouched in the economic development process, and (ix) Development of a robust urban information system, so that decisions are based on well informed and promote transparency and accountability and also focus on desired target groups.

The Leader of the Delegation to Habitat-III concluded her statement by declaring that India explicitly recognizes the role and importance of urbanization and cities in the process of its socio-economic transformation,

and affirms its commitment to the larger goals of urban equity and eradication of poverty; inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; productivity, competitiveness, diversification and innovation; and urban resilience, and assuring India's commitment for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The Habitat III conference ended in the afternoon of 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 with the delegations adopting the New Urban Agenda - a new framework that that lays out how cities should be planned and managed to best promote sustainable urbanization.

### **ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (APMCHUD)**

The Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing & Urban Development (APMCHUD) was established in December, 2006, subsequent to the first Asia Pacific Ministers' Conference on Housing and Urban Development, held at New Delhi under the aegis of Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and the UN-HABITAT. The APMCHUD is represented by the Hon'ble Ministers of Housing and Urban Development from the member countries. India was the first Chair of the APMCHUD. The objectives of APMCHUD are enshrined in the 'Delhi Declaration' adopted unanimously by the countries participating in



**THE NEW DELHI DECLARATION** adopted at the conclusion of 6<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD, New Delhi

the conference from the Asia Pacific Region. APMCHUD envisages regional cooperation for promoting sustainable housing & urban development among Asia Pacific countries, in the context of the region facing similar problems and issues in these areas. This inter-government institutional mechanism facilitates collaboration among the Asia Pacific countries for experience sharing and information exchange of knowledge in the field of housing and urban development.

APMCHUD’s Ministerial conference is a biennial event. The Conference elects a Bureau which governs the functioning of the body and the implementation of the decisions of the Conferences. The Bureau meets regularly, approximately twice in a year. The Bureau is supported by a Secretariat which is established at New Delhi. Currently India is the host of the APMCHUD Permanent Secretariat. The Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has been designated as the Chief Co-coordinator of the Bureau and is assisted by two senior officials from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO) at New Delhi. India has the privilege of being on all the Bureaus ever since its inception.

India being the host for the first Conference

in 2006, was the first Chair of the Bureau of APMCHUD, with its members being Ministers representing South Asia, South East Asia, East Asia, North and Central Asia, Western Asia & Pacific and Oceania. Thereafter Iran, Indonesia, and Jordan had chaired the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD and South Korea chaired the 5<sup>th</sup> Bureau from November 2014 to December 2016.

With India as the host of Permanent Secretariat and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation the nodal Ministry of Government of India, during the year 2016-17, the Permanent Secretariat of APMCHUD coordinated two Bureau meetings – the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the 5<sup>th</sup> Bureau which were held on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at Surabaya in conjunction with the Habitat III Prepcom meeting, and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting was held on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at Quito in conjunction with the Habitat III event.

In line with the commitment made by India during the 5<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD Conference held in Seoul in November 2014, India hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD Conference in New Delhi during 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. In the context of the pattern of urbanisation in the Asia Pacific region, the conference focussed on the theme of `Emerging Urban Forms and Governance Structure in the context of the New Urban



International delegates from member nations of APMCHUD during Closing Ceremony 16th December 2016

Agenda'. Delegations from 31 Asia Pacific member countries participated in this event, with over 170 delegates from Member countries and over 1100 Indian participants from Central and State/UT Governments, Central and State Public sector Institutions, International Institutions, academia represented by Schools of Planning, universities, IITs, NITs, as well as private sector professionals Experts from the housing and urban development sector.

During the Conference, a major international exhibition was organised, which extensively showcased housing and urban development initiatives in India, Asia Pacific countries as well as UN-HABITAT/UNDP. Seventeen participating countries shared their country experiences and experiments through country Statements in the special session on 'country statements', which was incorporated in the overall programme for the first time. A special session was organized during the conference on 'Implementation of the New Urban Agenda – way forward for the Asia Pacific countries'. In addition, the conference had parallel sessions

on 5 focal areas viz. urban and rural planning and management, slum upgradation aspects, basic services, sustainable housing finance and disaster resilient urban development aspects. These sessions were chaired by the lead countries of India, Iran, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and South Korea, respectively. India also held bilateral discussions with a number of Asia Pacific countries on areas of mutual interest. The conference evolved and unanimously adopted the New Delhi Declaration (annxe along with) and the New Delhi Implementation Plan as the outcome document of the Conference in its concluding session on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. India has taken over as the Chair of the Bureau of APMCHUD for a two year term till 2018. The next Ministerial level conference will be held in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2018.

India's leadership in successfully organising the 6<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD at New Delhi has been well appreciated by the member countries and the significant participation and contribution of member countries in the successful organisation and unanimous adoption of the New Delhi Declaration and the New Delhi Implementation Plan is a matter of pride for India and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal ministry and host of the APMCHUD Secretariat. With India as the chair of APMCHUD for the next two years, the Ministry would continue to take the lead role in facilitating major collaborative initiatives by APMCHUD under the leadership of India.



Exhibition EVOLUTION OF DELHI during APHCHUD, New Delhi

**6<sup>TH</sup> ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (APMCHUD)**

**THE NEW DELHI DECLARATION**

**New Delhi  
14-16 December 2016**

We, the Asia-Pacific Ministers responsible for Housing and Urban Development, meeting in New Delhi, India, from 14 to 16 December 2016, to consider the challenges of and to explore opportunities for sustainable housing and urbanization in Asia and the Pacific;

*Express* our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of India for the excellent arrangements of the Sixth Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD) and our gratitude to the people of the Republic of India for their warm reception and hospitality accorded to us throughout our stay;

*Also express* our sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the 5<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD and successfully chairing the 5<sup>th</sup> Bureau of APMCHUD, and providing excellent leadership and guidance during its tenure;

*Convey* our gratitude to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat for the continuing support provided by UN-Habitat since the establishment of APMCHUD;

*Thank* with appreciation the Government of India and in particular the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the continued hosting of the Permanent Secretariat of APMCHUD in New Delhi, and also for the lead taken in strengthening the resource base of the APMCHUD;

*Take note* with appreciation the progress that APMCHUD has made in its journey of a decade since its establishment, serving as an inter-governmental consultative mechanism and effectively facilitating cooperation and collaboration in fostering sustainable housing and urban development;

*Reaffirm* our determination to continue pursuing the realization of the goals and objectives of APMCHUD as set forth in its first Declaration in Delhi, further strengthened and expanded in the subsequent Declarations pronounced in Tehran, Solo, Amman and Seoul;

*Noting* that this 6<sup>th</sup> APMCHUD is the first major regional meeting of ministers of housing and urban development since the conclusion of Habitat III and the endorsement of the New Urban Agenda;

*Strongly reaffirm* the commitments our governments made with regard to the goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and the transformative commitments for sustainable urban development agreed to in the New Urban Agenda;

*Take* the opportunity of meeting here in New Delhi to strengthen our resolve, and respective as well as joint actions towards the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda;

*Conscious* of the fact that urbanization in the Asia Pacific region has had a significant positive association with improved levels of the standard of living at large, and that the positive potential of urbanisation is yet to be fully realized;

*Realize* the rapid pace of urbanization in the recent past in the Asia Pacific region and its projected faster pace in the years to come, and simultaneously recognizing that such rapid pace is expected to result in emerging spontaneous urban forms which may become unmanageable and unsustainable;

*Recognising* that the 25<sup>th</sup> session of the Governing Council of the UN-Habitat, in 2015, focused on Enhancing Urban-Rural Linkages across the Continuum of Human Settlements to Harness the Transformative Power of Urbanization for Sustainable Development, which has significant relevance for the Asia Pacific region;

*Reaffirm* our commitment for ensuring affordable housing for all as a component of an improved standard of living; and support skill development, training and capacity development initiatives to empower and strengthen skills and abilities of all stakeholders;

*Reaffirm* our intent, to regularly convene to share our experiences, good practices, innovative approaches and challenges in the field of housing and urban development towards ensuring sustainability, equity and inclusiveness;

*Recognise*, in the light of the New Urban Agenda, the special significance and strategic challenges of the policy and governance reforms as a result of the expanding city regions, cities and towns in many parts of Asia Pacific, requiring appropriate national urban policies, urban legal frameworks, integrated urban and territorial planning and design, urban financing frameworks and appropriate multi-level governance frameworks encouraging action by all stakeholders, including effective cooperation between national, subnational and local governments;

*Fully aware* that sustainable development efforts, in particular alleviating and eradicating poverty in all its forms, removing inequalities, minimizing environmental degradation, restraining social and economic exclusion and spatial segregation, allows us to achieve balanced rural and urban development and enable us to fully capitalize on our rich diversity in culture, tradition, language, religion and civilization in our region;

*Appreciating* the significant efforts made by the lead countries of the five APMCHUD Working Groups led by the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Republic of Maldives, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia for sharing of information and experiences in the respective fields amongst the countries of our Region;

*Confirming* our resolve for a voluntary, country-led, open, inclusive, multilevel, participatory and transparent follow-up to enable the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in collaboration with United Nations system and, in particular, UN-Habitat;

*Reiterate* our commitment for APMCHUD and its Working Groups to serve as a forum and network to discuss our follow-up actions on the commitments of the New Urban Agenda and the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

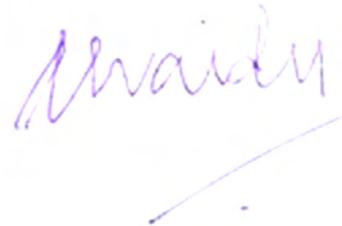
*Appreciating* the opportunities we have as Ministers responsible for Housing and Urban Development for promoting innovative and appropriate approaches for integrated development of cities, towns and their peripheries;

*And Taking* into consideration the recommendations of the Working Groups, decide to:

1. *Develop* policies at national, subnational and local levels where they do not exist and review and strengthen the current policies towards integrated development of cities, towns and their peripheral areas;
2. *Encourage* the adoption of approaches that promote cities, towns and their peripheral areas as an urban-rural continuum and for strengthening their complementarity for mutual advantage and growth;
3. *Ensure* that the emerging urban forms are appropriately recognized and managed through effective governance structures so that these areas economically and spatially drive sustainable development;
4. *Strengthen* the sharing of information on innovative policies and successful practices relating to housing and urban development, through all possible approaches, including by regularly updating and interlinking the online information resources with the assistance of specified nodal contacts;
5. *Actively* engage in the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in 2017, as well as in the World Urban Forum scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur in February 2018;
6. *Adopt* the New Delhi Implementation Plan as recommended by the five Working Groups;
7. *Continue* with these Working Groups as follows:
  - WG1 led by the Republic of India working on the theme of Urban and Rural Planning and Management;
  - WG2 led by the Islamic Republic of Iran working on the theme of Urban Upgrading;
  - WG3 led by the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka working on the theme of Basic Services including Energy and Mobility for Integrated and Inclusive Development;

- WG4 led by the Republic of Korea working on the theme of Financing Sustainable Housing and Urban Development;
  - WG5 led by the Republic of Indonesia working on the theme of Urban Development with a focus on Natural, Man-made and Climate-induced Disasters;
8. *Endorse* the composition of the 6<sup>th</sup> Bureau of APMCHUD with its members being Ministers representing:
    - a. Republic of India
    - b. Republic of Korea
    - c. Islamic Republic of Iran
    - d. Republic of Indonesia
    - e. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
    - f. Republic of Iraq
    - g. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
    - h. Republic of Nauru
  9. *Request* the current chair of APMCHUD to ensure the execution of this Declaration and its Implementation Plan, in collaboration with other members of the Bureau, the APMCHUD Secretariat and UN-Habitat, and to receive and share with other member states regular updates on related matters;
  10. *Reiterate* our continued commitment to strengthen APMCHUD and the Secretariat to undertake the required activities, while encouraging member nations to contribute to the resource base in line with the Amman Declaration as reiterated in the Seoul Declaration;
  11. *Authorize* the Bureau to decide on the host nation of the 7<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development to be held in 2018, and to keep the member countries informed in this regard well in advance.

Adopted as the New Delhi Declaration on the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2016.



## OTHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### INDIA, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA (IBSA) WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

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

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

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India has nominated the Human Settlement Management

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

**A Tri-lateral meeting of IBSA was organized at Surabaya on 27<sup>th</sup> July** during the PrepCom3 meeting. All the three countries agreed to identify nodal officers at senior positions in the respective governments in order to intensify collaborative activities. It was also decided to hold a tri-lateral parallel event during the HABITAT-III in Quito, during which the way forward in the context of the Global New Urban Agenda can be deliberated.

**In line with the decision at Surabaya to continue the discussions at Quito, an IBSA meeting was held during Habitat – III at Quito on 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2016** at the Netherland pavilion located in the Exhibition area. It was a seminar-cum-meeting event on 'Taking forward Urban Housing and Habitat Policy for Sustainable Development – Experiences from IBSA Partners'.

During this event, the national housing and habitat policies and programmes of each of the three countries were presented. Discussions took place on the current patterns of policy initiatives in the three IBSA countries for addressing the housing and habitat issues.

A Tri-lateral meeting was also held separately among the government representatives of three IBSA countries on the 'Way Forward for joint efforts for Cooperation and

collaboration in the Human Settlements Sector among IBSA Nations’.

### **Bilateral meetings:**

Bilateral meetings were held by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India during the year with the following countries:

- i) Government of Afghanistan;
- ii) Government of Korea;
- iii) Government of Syria; and
- iv) Government of Nepal.

### **MoU with Kenya for cooperation and collaboration in Housing sector:**

An MoU has been signed between Republic of India and Republic of Kenya on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2016, India for cooperation in National Housing Policy Development and Management, with overall purpose of facilitating and strengthening implementation of affordable housing development process. The collaboration is to include all matters relating to housing and human settlements through various strategies including training of personnel, exchange visits, expos/exhibitions, conferences and workshops.

In the above broader perspective, the MoU envisages to :

- 1) promote cooperation between them in the field of Housing Policy development and Management in accordance with the respective National laws and legislative frameworks to promote provision of quality, affordable and adequate housing in sustainable human settlements;
- 2) collaborate on Mobilization of housing finance including public private partnerships (PPPs) and other emerging models to provide social and affordable housing;

- 3) encourage technical cooperation on development of Government/public employee facilitated housing, including exploring ways of a delivery model towards the Government employees housing scheme including creating an enabling environment for participation in the delivery of such intended scheme by the private sector players;
- 4) undertake technical cooperation on capacity building, research, incubation and enterprise development in the use of various Appropriate Building material and Technology (ABMT) with local communities to facilitate access to affordable housing from locally available building materials.
- 5) undertake technical cooperation on slum upgrading and prevention strategies, focussing on slum upgrading and prevention initiatives based on the experience and implementation process of each country;
- 6) Collaborate on development and sharing of information on housing and real estate data base including market trends, best practices and investment opportunities.

The MoU will remain valid for 5 years; the period of cooperation is extendable on mutual agreement. The MoU provides for constituting a Joint Technical Committee (JTC) comprising 6 members 3 each from Kenya and India to develop a Joint Plan of Action (JPA). The Nodal ministry of Kenya - the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of HUPA, have nominated their respective 3 member teams and the JTC has thus been constituted.

The first meeting of the JTC was held on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 in New Delhi with a follow up meeting with the Principal Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Land, Housing and

Urban Development, and Government of Kenya on 12.1.2017 in New Delhi. The JTC has identified a number of initiatives for collaboration and cooperation in the human settlements sector including capacity building activities, which would form part of the Joint Plan of Action.

### **INCLUSIVE CITIES PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (ICPP)**

Inclusive Cities Partnership Programme (ICPP) is a collaborative endeavor between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, India, since October 2014. It aims to promote inclusive urban development with primary focus on housing for the urban poor.

ICPP is located within the urban cluster titled Indo-German Environmental Partnership for Urban and Industrial Development (IGEP-UID). ICPP was conceptualized in 2012 at the backdrop of the then ongoing scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Subsequently, the mandate of the Ministry broadened with the launch of PMAY (Urban) in June 2015. Accordingly, through mutual discussion MoHUPA and GIZ realigned the project approach. This adjustment includes realignment of the project objective to support the PMAY- Housing for All Mission (Urban). ICPP will also synergize with the other ongoing urban mission mode programmes of Government of India.

Under ICPP, two monitoring structures namely Project Steering Committee (PSC) under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) and Project Management Committee (PMC) under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Housing) have been constituted.

During the year, the 'Inclusive Cities

Partnership Programme (ICPP)', a partnership between MoHUPA and GIZ GmbH of Germany, in the framework of Indo-German Technical Cooperation, was extended for a period of six months beyond 2016. In addition, as agreed during the Indo-German Consultations, 2016, a new programme on 'Sustainable Urban Development-Smart Cities' is being drafted by GIZ GmbH, Ministry of HUPA and the Ministry of UD. This project will provide technical expertise to enable Indian cities to implement innovative, climate-friendly and socially inclusive solutions for improving the quality of life in cities in a sustainable manner.

#### **FCO DFID Assistance:**

The Ministry has engaged experts/consultants through DFID to provide technical assistance in the form of a analytical Support to the Ministry focussing on promotion of Housing and particularly on Affordable Housing for the urban poor, housing finance, technology, PPP and other measures.

### **3RD BRICS URBANISATION FORUM Visakhapatnam, 14 - 16 September 2016**

The 3rd BRICS urbanisation forum was organized in Visakhapatnam from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The objective of 3rd BRICS Urbanisation Forum with the theme 'Urban Transition in BRICS' was to ensure that key issues of urbanisation are placed on the global agenda of the BRICS member countries. Selected sub-themes for the plenary sessions included - National Urban Agenda, Smart Cities, Financing Urban Infrastructure, Inclusive Housing, Informal Economies, Climate Change, Sustainable Development Goals, Urban Environment, Resilient Water & Sanitation Management, New Towns, Regional Planning and Urban Renaissance and New Reform Agenda.



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation delivering the inaugural address at 3rd BRICS urbanization Forum, Visakhapatnam 14<sup>th</sup> September 2016



Participants during Session IV on "Inclusive Housing & Informal Economies" at the BRICS urbanization Forum, Visakhapatnam 14<sup>th</sup> September 2016

# ATTACHED OFFICE

## NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION (NBO)

### Introduction

The National Buildings Organization (NBO), an attached office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has been making consistent efforts for collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities in the country. Housing and slum statistics do not form part of the extant system of administrative statistics. The decennial population Census enumerates stock of houses and slum population but does not provide information regarding current housing and buildings construction activity and current slum population. Sample surveys by NSSO yield estimates regarding housing condition of households. With a view to ensuring that the schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are supported with relevant database, MIS and knowledge inputs, the activities of NBO have been appropriately restructured from time to time.

### The mandate of the NBO in its restructured form is as follows: -

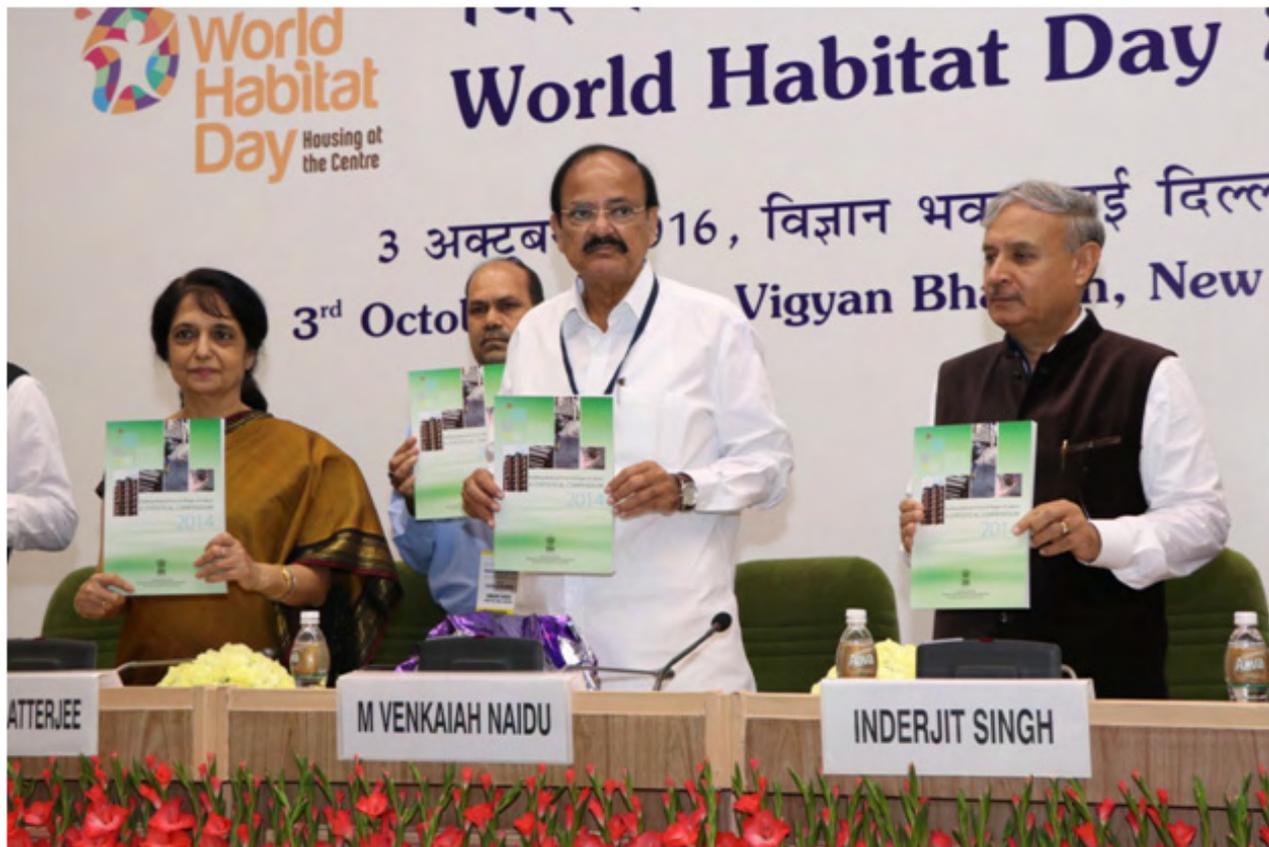
- To collect, collate, validate, analyse, disseminate and publish the housing and building construction statistics.
- To organize training programmes for the officers and staff of the State Government engaged in collection and dissemination of housing and building construction statistics.
- To create and manage a documentation centre relating to urban housing, poverty, slums and infrastructure related statistics.

- To coordinate with all the State Governments/Research Institutions etc. as being a nodal agency in the field to cater to the statistical needs of the planners, policy makers and research organization in the field of housing and related infrastructural facilities.
- To conduct regular short term sample surveys in various pockets of the country to study the impact of the plan schemes.
- To undertake special socio-economic studies evaluating the impact of the plans, policies and programmes in the field of housing and infrastructure, as and when required, by the Ministry for which the additional funds will be provided by the Ministry.

### Activities from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016

#### Major activities of the Organisation:

NBO is primarily engaged in collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of housing and buildings construction statistics with a view to have an effective countrywide system for this purpose. In addition, the Organisation coordinates activities relating to the information emanating from various sources, namely, the Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Office and other concerned organizations. The statistics collected and disseminated by NBO is used not only in policy formulation but also by various research organizations in the field of housing.



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation releasing NBO Publication 'Building Material Prices & Wages of Labour- A Statistical Compendium 2014', on World Habitat Day-2016 on 3.10.2016

#### Data Collection items:

The primary data on buildings construction and housing related activities from urban areas are being collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics from different sources in the States, using the formats following the prescribed time schedule as specified in the instruction/guidelines issued by NBO. The buildings related statistics which are mainly collected relates to:-

- Collection and compilation of data on buildings permits issued for all residential buildings.
- Collection and compilation of information on total number of building permits issued and total number of completion certificates issued.
- Compilation of data for developing the Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI),
- Collection and compilation of Buildings Material Prices
- Collection and compilation of Wages of building construction labour
- Circle Rate (per sq. ft) of Urban Residential Housing Property.

#### Statistical Compendiums:

NBO has been engaged in the preparation of Statistical Compendiums on the basis of data collected from diverse sources. This year Two compendiums namely, "Building Material Prices & Wages of Labour- Statistical

Compendium-2014 and “Slums in India-A Statistical Compendium, 2015” were brought out. agencies.

### **Conferences/Meetings/Training/Capacity Building Programmes:**

National Buildings Organisation also conducts training courses for the personnel engaged in the collection of housing and buildings construction statistics in different States in consultation with the State Bureaus of the respective State Governments. This is intended to streamline and strengthen the system of collection of housing and building statistics at micro level. These programmes are conducted in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The subject covered under approved training programmes are: Collection of primary data on housing and buildings construction related statistics, E-Tools Like /BRIKS, MIS available in <http://nbo.gov.in> or <http://briks.gov.in> used by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) to transmit the data. During the current financial year, i.e. 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), more than 300 officials of various States/UTs were trained.

### **Role of NBO in other major activities of MoHUPA:**

Organizing and conducting Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC), Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) and review meetings of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) under Housing for All (Urban).

The NBO works closely with organizations such as National Housing Bank (NHB), National Information Centre (NIC) and other

# Public Sector Undertakings

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

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

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

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

3. HUDCO, over four decades of its existence,

has extended financial assistance for over 16.41 million dwelling units both in urban and rural areas and 2199 urban infrastructure projects. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the country, of targeting the affluent, middle and high income groups, HUDCO's assistance covers the housing needs of every class of society, with special emphasis on economically weaker sections and the deprived. With a significant social orientation in its operation, 94.41% of the housing units sanctioned so far have been for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG) categories. Further, up to November 30, 2016, HUDCO has sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 55,439 crore for housing and Rs. 1,00,219 crore for urban infrastructure. Of this, Rs. 36,748 crore and Rs. 71,660 crore have been disbursed for housing and infrastructure projects respectively.

4. The Corporation's business is funded through equity from Government of India (GoI) and market borrowings of various maturities, including bonds and term loans. HUDCO's relationship with the GoI helps in providing access to low cost funding and also enables to source foreign currency loans from bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies. Domestically, HUDCO holds 'AAA', a highest possible credit rating by CARE, IRRPL (formerly Fitch Ratings) & ICRA ratings for its long-term borrowings.

5. During 46 years of experience in housing and urban infrastructure, HUDCO has established a strong brand name in the sector. HUDCO's borrowers include

State Governments, ULBs, parastatal agencies, central and state PSUs, public and private sector. The projects funded by HUDCO address sectors such as social infrastructure and area development, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, drainage, road and transport, power, emerging sector, and commercial infrastructure.

6. HUDCO has been promoting the use of alternate building materials and appropriate technologies which are cost-effective, environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy saving and yet aesthetically pleasing and affordable. Transfer of technology at the grass root level is addressed by establishment of 577 Building Centres in urban areas and 78 Building Centres in rural areas across the country.
7. Anchored on the cornerstones of growth, innovation, leadership, the organisation is equipped to face the challenges and is striving for excellence in service delivery, towards making HUDCO a household name. HUDCO's holistic vision, proven strengths, prudential strategies and core competencies are helping to improve quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism.

### **HUDCO's OPERATIONS DURING 2016-17 (Till 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2016)**

During 2015-16, HUDCO has sanctioned 121 schemes with a total loan of Rs.16,304 crore out of which Rs. 15,25 crore has been sanctioned for housing and Rs.14,789 crore for various urban infrastructure projects. A total of Rs.3,554 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.393 crore for housing and Rs. 3,151 crore for urban infrastructure.

For increased lending to social housing, HUDCO

has revised income ceilings of various categories of beneficiaries, unit cost, loan amount, waiver of application fee as well as front-end-fee for EWS & LIG loans. For viability gap funding of JNNURM housing projects, in view of limitations of grant component, HUDCO has provided special interest rate (8.75% to 9.25%) for EWS/LIG and for MIG and HIG categories @ 10.25% and 10.50%.

#### **(a) Special facilitation measures by HUDCO for providing houses for EWS/LIG category households.**

Towards helping the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category households, HUDCO extends a number of facilitatory provisions for projects received for this group. The details are as follows:

1. **Waiver of non-refundable application fee for EWS/LIG category housing projects:** HUDCO levies an application fee of minimum of Rs.10,000/-, plus service tax, and maximum of Rs.5.00 lacs, with rounding off to next slab of Rs.10,000/-, plus service tax for all projects except EWS/Action Plan Projects from Govt./Public Sector. Thus in respect of EWS housing projects no application fee is charged by HUDCO.
2. **Waiver of non-refundable Front-End-Fee for EWS/LIG category housing projects:** HUDCO levies a non-refundable Front-End-Fee subject to maximum of Rs.100 lacs, plus service tax, for all projects except EWS/LIG/Action Plan Projects from Govt./Public Sector.
3. **Lower Interest rate for EWS/LIG Category housing projects:** The current interest rate for LIG and MIG/HIG category is 9.25% & 10.25% (floating). However, lower interest rate of only 8.75% / 9.00% is levied for EWS category projects.

4. **Longer duration for repayment in respect of EWS/LIG Housing projects:**

Longer duration of upto 20 years is offered for repayment for EWS/LIG housing projects, though normally HUDCO provides loans upto 15 years as repayment period for other projects.

Further, the income categorization of EWS and LIG groups has been synchronised with that of the PMAY programme, with the adoption of upto Rs 3 lakh annual household income for EWS and Rs 3 lakh to 6 lakh for LIG category. In line with the enhanced income ceiling, the unit cost ceiling and unit loan ceiling have been revised to Rs 4.5 lakh and Rs 3.5 lakh respectively for EWS and Rs 9 lakh and Rs 7 lakh for LIG category respectively.

(b) **Urban infrastructure : Touching the daily lives of citizens**

In addition to the housing sector, HUDCO also extends a major thrust on infrastructure development in human settlements, towards improving the quality of life of citizens at large, by augmenting/providing basic community facilities and infrastructure services for sustainable habitats. HUDCO initiated its exclusive Urban Infrastructure window in 1989, with a view to channelize funds to the urban infrastructure development in cities and towns by supporting 2,199 projects with a HUDCO loan amount of Rs.100,219 crore, contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of citizens at large in the human settlements. HUDCO's support for a variety of urban infrastructure schemes include: utility infrastructure covering water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, roads, etc.; social infrastructure such as health, educational and recreational infrastructure; commercial and emerging sector infrastructure projects like highways, commercial and market complexes,

power, IT Parks and special industrial projects.

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

During 2016-17 (upto November 30, 2016, HUDCO has sanctioned 105 urban infrastructure schemes with a total HUDCO loan component of Rs. 14,769 crore. Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects are as follows:-

(Rs. In Crore)

Sector	No.	Loan Amount
Water Supply	47	4913
Sewerage/Drainage/Solid Waste Management	3	492
Transport Nagar /Roads/ Bridges	32	5737
Social Infrastructure	13	84
Commercial	2	106
Airport		
Industrial Infrastructure / IT Parks	4	3057
Power	2	355
Railways	2	26
Total	105	14769

(c) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

JNNURM, launched by GoI in December 2005 originally for 7 years beginning 2005 – 2006, has now been extended upto March 2017 for completion of on-going projects. Under JNNURM, HUDCO has been involved in appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

and as monitoring agency. HUDCO also assisted State Govt. / implementing agency in preparation of DPRs and as a financing agency, HUDCO extended long term loan finance to eligible public institutions to meet viability gap i.e. State Govt. / agency contribution beyond available central Government grant. As on 31st December, 2016, HUDCO has appraised 1206 BSUP / IHSDP projects under JNNURM with project cost of Rs. 22830.50 crore and central grant of Rs. 12772.15 crore for construction / upgradation of 9.23 lac dwelling units (DUs) across 850 cities / towns in the country. HUDCO has also conducted 411 field visits for monitoring of BSUP / IHSDP projects and 1876 Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency (TPIMA) reports have been analyzed.

(d) **Rajiv Awas Yojana (Ray)**

RAY programme announced by GoI in June 2009 for creating slum free India has been subsumed with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) programme of GoI. Cumulatively, up to 31st December, 2016, HUDCO has appraised 86 projects under RAY with project cost of Rs. 3337.697 crore and central assistance of Rs. 1685.148 crore for construction / up-gradation of 65,505 dwelling units.

(e) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Pmay) - Housing For All (Hfa) (Urban)**

(a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing For All (Urban) Mission, the new program launched by the Govt. of India on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2015 aims to accomplish the GoI's vision for facilitating Housing to All by 2022.

HUDCO is involved in PMAY - HFA(Urban) Mission in three capacities viz.

1. Appraisal of :
  - (i) Sample DPRs with or without site inspection

- (ii) Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPOA) and
- (iii) Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)
2. Monitoring of Sample Projects and
3. Capacity Building Activity.

As on 31.12.2016, HUDCO has appraised total 88 sample projects/ DPRs with total project cost of Rs. 9262.37 crore and central share of Rs. 2720.65 crore for total 1,91,740 DUs including 1,75,849 EWS DUs covering 83 towns/ cities. The projects include 3 verticals of HFA i.e. In-situ Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Beneficiary Led Construction projects.

(b) **PMAY- Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) (as on 31.12.2016)**

HUDCO as a Central Nodal Agency (CNA) has executed, MoU with 47 Banks/Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). Out of these 47 Banks, there are two Public Sector Banks, six Private Sector Bank, fifteen Grameen Banks and twenty four Cooperative Banks.

A total subsidy claim amount of Rs.484.23 lakh, from 374 beneficiaries, have been received and disbursed till 31.12.2016.

27 regional workshops/loan melas/bankers meets were organised by HUDCO to sensitize beneficiaries, banks and central/state government officials across the country.

(f) **Shelter For Urban Homeless (Suh) Under National Urban Livelihood Mission (Nulm)**

Under NULM mission, GoI has presently entrusted HUDCO with monitoring of projects under SUH vertical. As on 31st December, 2016, HUDCO has inspected 49 SUH projects in 7 states.

## HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

### Introduction

Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), one of the oldest CPSEs, functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Pioneer of Prefab technology in India - HPL was established as a Department in 1948, for meeting the housing needs of people who migrated from Pakistan. Later HPL was incorporated as a company in 1953 and became a CPSE in 1955. Today HPL 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. The works entrusted to HPL are executed by ensuring quality and timely completion with both conventional and prefab technologies.

credit construction of various buildings, hospitals, bridges, milk-booths, police stations, educational institutions, residences under mass housing scheme etc. HPL has added another feather in its cap by associating itself with the mainstream of Central Govt's ideology, under 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan', by taking up construction of over 10500 toilets in schools across the country for various CPSEs under their CSR and came out with appreciable outcome. Presently HPL is engaged in the execution of major projects for various clients including NDRF, PNB, Delhi Police, Assam Rifles, Income Tax, NRHM, NITs, NLUs, etc. HPL is committed for advocacy, adoption and promotion of prefab technology. Being a nodal organization in prefab, HPL is active in creating awareness towards increasing use of prefab technology in construction industry and enrolling the association of various stakeholders in the Mission of 'Housing For All'.

In its journey of 62 years, HPL has to its

HPL currently has operations with pan India



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurating the Indian Institute of Information Technology building constructed by Hindustan Prefab Limited; Guwahati (Assam) 19<sup>th</sup> January 2016

presence having its registered office in Delhi & five Regional Offices at Cuttack (Odisha), Tiruvanathapuram (Kerala), Patna (Bihar) & Guwahati (North-East).

### Financial Performance of HPL

During 2015-16, operational performance of HPL has shown a significant improvement by achieving the turnover of Rs. 423.23 cr. which is about 70 % over and above the turnover of the year 2014-15 which was Rs. 250.13 cr. With the above performance, the gross margin has increased to Rs.12.9 cr. whereas the net profit is Rs. 10.06 cr. against the net profit of last year which was Rs. 5.27 cr.

HPL has achieved a turnover of Rs. 174 crores upto 31st December 2016 and is poised to achieve its yearly target in all the financial parameters.

The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2016 is over Rs. 1322 cr.. The major projects recently awarded to HPL during the period are construction of 150 bedded super specialty ESIC hospital at Varanasi, 100 bedded ESIC hospital at Raipur; Up gradation from 100 to 150 bed ESIC Hospital at Asansol.; Model Dispensary for ESIC at Goa; Construction of adventure Eco tourism at Idukki, Work for Gram Panchayat, Chakkupaqqam, Kerala; IIIT G, Construction of Multi Therapy Unit at Manav Mandir Hospital at Solan.; Development of Tourism amenities across the State of



BSUP Project - Mizoram

Chhattisgarh namely Chitrakote, Kurdar, Gangrel; Construction of approach road for 8<sup>th</sup> Bn NDRF at Ghaziabad; PNB RSETI Buildings at Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur and others. HPL has made significant strides towards fulfilling its commitment to ensure complete customer satisfaction in executing their projects. During the year, under report, HPL has made substantial contribution by providing Project Management Consultancy in Civil Construction projects in the field of Health, Security Forces, Education, Tourism under Swadesh Darshan etc. Major on-going projects include construction works for ESIC, NDRF, Punjab National Bank, Chhattisgarh Tourism Deptt.-Raipur, FCI, IIT-Kharagpur, TRIDA-Thiruvananthapuram, Tourism Deptt.,-Govt. of Kerala, Gram Panchayat – Kerala., projects under Govt. of Kerala, Sainik School of Govt. of Mizoram, NIT in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (Jote), Q-Complex for Tourism Deptt.- Govt of Jharkhand etc.

During the year 2015-16, HPL has completed 10,500 toilet blocks in Govt. Schools for the leading PSUs viz. PFC, NCL, PGCIL etc. The schools were located in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan’ has given HPL leverage to work with the



Mechanical block, NIT Jote (Arunachal Pradesh)



Kerala Judicial Academy, ATHANI, Ernakulam

leading CPSEs and also in association with mainstream of the Central Govt's ideology besides revenue generation. In line of work under CSR of CPSE, HPL has undertaken construction of Hospital at Solan in CSR fund of PFC.

HPL has made extensive efforts for promotion of prefab technology in view of the momentous requirement of housing under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). HPL has conducted several workshops, seminars and exhibitions with different stakeholders in the sector to create awareness of these technology. HPL has organized four workshops/seminars for the cross section of all stakeholders in New Delhi. Further, awareness creation workshops have been conducted for specific groups of stakeholders including one at Guwahati for the engineers in North East Regions and more than 10 at HPL headquarters for various groups from architectural colleges, engineering colleges, groups from HUDCO, IIPA, CIL, Ministry of Defense etc. Various exhibitions have been organized on the theme of Prefab Technology in the last three IITF at India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan and also at Jaipur and Bhopal.

### Human Resource Management

As on 31.12.2016, the regular Staff strength is

249 and contractual staff are 138.

During the year, the company witnessed a harmonious and cordial atmosphere prevailing on the industrial relations front and Employees whole heartedly celebrated Holi, Ram Navmi, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti with full Zeal and spirit.

HPL has a Committee for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women which looks into complaints of sexual harassment of Women employees. HPL also has Child care policies for female employees which allow them to take leave for child care as prescribed in the government rules. As far as vacancies pertaining to Persons with Disabilities to be filled in the company are following statutory compliances for recruitment of persons with special needs.

### Corporate Governance

HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and continues to review its procedures/systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing environment. In compliance with the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance, the Board of Directors of HPL has approved Whistle-Blower Policy, Risk Management Policy, Code of Conduct for Senior Management Personnel and Code of Conduct for CPSE Employees. These policies are also uploaded on HPL's website.

### Special Initiatives Taken Environmental

Towards environmental improvement initiative in its premises, HPL has developed well maintained green and open areas in and around the office. The premises are also surrounded by well grown up trees and greenery which helps in controlling the pollution to a large extent; The factory and office premises are always



Hindustan Prefab Limited Office cum Factory Complex at Jangpura, New Delhi



Roop top solar panels at Hindustan Prefab Limited Office cum Factory Complex at Jangpura, New Delhi



Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminum formwork

kept clean and tidy on day to day basis. The Company is conscious of the need to keep all the cost elements at the barest minimum level including the energy cost. It is also aware of the responsibility to conserve energy in an overall energy shortage situation. As a step towards energy conservation, HPL also proposes for installation of roof top and ground mounted solar power plant in HPL premises. On establishment of Solar plant, the necessary electricity supply to the office and residential premises will be utilized and balance would be supplied to the power agencies. Besides meeting the captive consumption, this will also garner revenue to the company.

### Information Technology

For the effective monitoring of projects, a state of the art Mobile and web based Project Monitoring Application system has been got

developed. It helps the Company in monitoring its various projects in north east, remote areas. This also helps the Company in controlling projects in different geographical area where less manpower employed.

HPL has transformed its website to make it user friendly and updated with current content.

In support of the Prime Minister's thrust on digital India and cashless transactions, HPL has transformed into a cashless organization and there are no cash transactions undertaken. HPL has introduced the e-payment system and employees are encouraged to make use of Credit and Debit cards etc. HPL also organized a training program for its employees.

### Research and Development dissemination

HPL has developed a Housing Technological



Panoramic view of the Housing Technologies Demonstration Park established at Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi.

Park inside the office complex showcasing 11 alternate housing construction prefab technologies, like precast, EPS, GRFC, LGS etc. which are economical as well as reduces the construction time drastically. This will also act as a technology hub for prefab technologies. The technology park has been visited by a large number of stakeholders.

## Autonomous Bodies

### BUILDING MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), since its inception in 1990, has been promoting appropriate building materials and construction technologies for field level application. As a technology promotion Council, BMTPC has been involved into multifarious activities such as demonstration construction, capacity building, skill development, organisation of courses, hands-on training, exhibitions, development of guidelines, manuals and publications etc. Major initiatives and activities undertaken during 2016-2017 (up to December 2016) are as given below:

#### Building Materials & Construction Technologies

1. As a new initiative, BMTPC is constructing model demonstration houses in different parts of India using emerging technologies with the objective of spreading awareness about new technologies and disseminate technical know-how in the states. On the request of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India, BMTPC has so far received interest from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Odisha, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand



Demonstration Houses constructed using Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Technology by BMTPC at Saraswathi Nagar, Venkatachalam Mandal, SPS Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh

**Table 1 : Status of the DHPs at various locations**

S. No.	Location	No. of DUs	Technology to be used	Status
1	Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	36 (G+1) and 1 Community Centre	GFRG panels and Community Centre using Green technologies	Completed. Inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of HUPA on September 3, 2016.
2	Bhubaneshwar, Odisha	32 (G+3)	EPS technology	The work upto ground floor slab level has been completed.
3	Bihar Shariff, Bihar	36 (G+2)	Coffer Structural Stay in Place Form-work System	After excavation work, the layout of the project is in progress.
4	Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana	32 (G+3)	Coffer Structural Stay in Place Form-work System (16 houses) and Light Gauge Steel Frame System (16 houses)	The layout work is in progress.
5	Aurangabad Jagir, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	40 (G+1)	Stay in Place EPS based double walled panel System	The foundation stone of the project will be laid down by Shri Raj Nath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Govt. of India on January 3, 3017. The layout work is in progress.
6	Uttarakhand	32 (G+3)	Stay in Place EPS based double walled panel System / EPS based core panel system	The MDDA has provided design of their existing layout of the project with unit plan, soil survey and contour map of the site. The tender document is under preparation.
7	District Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	40 (G+3)	GFRG panel system	Site identified. the planning and designing of the project is under process.

- and Karnataka for construction of Demonstration Houses using emerging technologies. The status of the projects at various locations are given in Table 1:
2. BMTPC in its pursuit to evaluate and identify appropriate housing technologies suiting to different geo-climatic and hazard conditions of the country has identified nine more construction systems for further evaluation.
  3. As an ongoing activity, the Council has so far under PACS certified 16 new construction systems. Under Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme apart from emerging technologies, new products and materials are also being certified. Technical Assessment Committee (TAC) in its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 has approved issuance of PACs for three new products/

- systems i.e. (i) Concrewall System manufactured by M/s Schnell Home, Italy, (ii) Insulated Concrete Forms manufactured by M/s Reliable Insupacks Pvt. Ltd., Gretaer Noida (UP), and (iii) Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced Sandwich Panels manufactured by M/s HIL Ltd., Hyderabad.
4. BMTPC has developed a Knowledge Portal for sustainable Habitat, where users and technology providers can provide information on different sustainable materials and technologies used in making a habitat. The Knowledge Portal was launched by Shri M.Venkaiiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation during Board of Management meeting of BMTPC on December 21, 2016.
  5. Ministry of Urban Development has directed CPWD, DDA & NBCC to adopt three new technologies which have been validated by BMTPC at their construction sites initially in Metropolitan cities of India and where the value of works is Rs. 100 crores or more. Now the Ministry of Urban Development vide circular dated December 28, 2016 has notified that these new technologies may be mandatorily adopted for all projects across the country irrespective of location and project cost w.e.f.1.4.2017. CPWD has also introduced turnkey project item rate with scope and payment schedule on these three technologies in DSR 2016. The Council is assisting the Ministry in interacting with CPWD, Railways, Defence and Public Sector units who can adopt new technologies for their employees and other housing projects and thereby catalyze the market.
  6. A Report on Guidelines for Utilization of C&D Waste in Construction for Dwelling Units and Related Infrastructure in housing schemes of the Govt. has been prepared. A Workshop on the subject was organized on 23rd September, 2016 at New Delhi. The Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. N.Chatterjee, Secretary (HUPA).
  7. The Council organized a Consultation on "Alternative Traditions in Roofing Systems – A Consultation on Shallow Masonry Domes" at New Delhi on July 21, 2016 jointly with Hunnarshala Foundation and Development Alternatives. Around 80 participants participated in the consultation.
  8. The Council organised a National Workshop on Emerging Building Materials and Construction Technologies on November, 18, 2016 at New Delhi to bring various stakeholders, looking for emerging building materials and technologies and construction practices, on one platform to take stock of new developments in this area. The National Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. N.Chatterjee, Secretary (HUPA).
  9. Draft Standard on design of GFRG Panel System prepared in association with IIT Madras was considered for finalization by Technical Committee of Bureau of Indian Standards. With certain modifications the draft Standard has been approved. In addition to the design manual and water proofing manual on GFRG technology, BMTPC has also developed Schedule of Rates (SOR) in association with IIT Chennai. SOR for Monolithic Concrete Construction using aluminium/plastic formwork has also been prepared.
  10. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been interacting with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, which is the controlling Ministry of Bureau of

Indian Standards (BIS) for inclusion of new/alternative building technologies, as identified and evaluated by BMTPC for covering in relevant Indian Standards and National Building Code (NBC). After detailed deliberations with BMTPC and due consultation with their concerned experts, BIS has agreed for inclusion of the new technologies in the latest version of National Building Code (NBC).

11. The council participated in the World Habitat Day 2016 celebrations organized by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Council organized a Painting Competition for Differently Abled Children on the theme “Housing at the Centre”. On this occasion, publications namely, (i) Special Issue of Newsletter “Nirman Sarika” on the theme of the World Habitat Day “Housing at the Centre”, (ii) Guidebook on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction, (iii) Margdarshika for Masons – Rajmistry ke liye Dishanirdesh, and (iv) Pocket book on Emerging Construction Systems, were brought out by BMTPC.
12. The Council has participated in the India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi by putting up exhibition on Emerging Building Materials and Construction Technologies. Hon’ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Urban Development and Secretary (HUPA) visited BMTPC Display. The Council displayed a number of emerging technologies including other activities of the Council.
13. BMTPC carrying out the documentation of those projects in which alternate emerging technologies have been used in Delhi-NCR, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal.
14. The Council participated in the number Seminars/Workshops/ Training Programmes / Exhibitions for propagation of alternate and cost effective building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies.



Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu, Hon’ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development and Information & Broadcasting, releasing the Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps and Atlases brought out by BMTPC for NDMA, jointly with Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, Hon’ble Minister of State (I/C) for Planning and MoS for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Urban Development on September 20, 2016

## Disaster Mitigation & Management

1. BMTPC has published Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps and Atlas of India in association with NDMA. The Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps and Atlases were released by Shri M.Venkaiiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development and Information & Broadcasting on September 20, 2016. A number of meetings of the Peer Group were held for preparation of third edition of Vulnerability Atlas of India. A three days Indo-Norwegian Training Programme on "Seismic Design of Multi-storey Buildings: IS 1893 vs. Eurocode 8" was organized by BMTPC jointly with Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IIT Roorkee) and NORSAR, Norway at New Delhi from December 8-10, 2016. The programme was inaugurated by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, BMTPC in association with UNDP has brought out 'A Handbook for Urban Managers on Disaster Risk Reduction'. The Handbook is being circulated to all States/UTs.

## Capacity Building And Skill Development

1. BMTPC is conducting State Level sensitization programme in five states on "Good Construction Practices and New Emerging Technologies. In the series, BMTPC organized a one-day sensitization Programme on "Good Construction Practices including Emerging Technologies" in Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2016

with the aim to inculcate good construction practices including multi hazard resistant construction to state officials. About 30-40 architects, engineers from various departments participated in the programme. The Council has developed Guidebook (Margadarshika) for 5 trades i.e. Assistant Mason, Mason, Bar bender, Concreting Artisan & Shuttering Artisan in Hindi language.

2. Organized two Training Programmes on use of Bamboo in Housing and Building Construction at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh in April, 2016 and Kaziranga, Assam in October, 2016 in association with respective State Governments. Around 30 workers were provided training on construction of toilet using bamboo based technologies in each programme.

## Project Management & Consultancy

1. BMTPC is working as secretariat of the Technology Sub-Mission under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) Mission. The Council has been designated as one of the agencies for Scrutiny of the projects received under Housing for All (Urban) from various States. The second Open House discussion on the Technology Sub-Mission was organized by BMTPC on August 12, 2016 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Housing), MoHUPA. About 70 representatives from the various states and organizations participated in the discussion.

## NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION OF INDIA

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a nation-wide organization of the cooperative housing sector. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote housing cooperatives and to coordinate and facilitate their operations especially the Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) which are its members. The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April to December, 2016 are given below:

### Promotional Activities

1. NCHF had submitted a memorandum to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Cooperation Minister of Bihar regarding revival and strengthening of Bihar State Housing Cooperative Federation. The Chief Minister's Secretariat as well the Cooperation Minister while acknowledging the same informed that the memorandum has been forwarded to the Principal Secretary, Department of Cooperation, Government of Bihar for necessary action. Similarly, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was requested to facilitate democratic functioning of A.P. Cooperative Housing Societies Federation.
2. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to sanction fresh loans and to consider repayment re-schedulement proposals of concerned ACHFs. Necessary guidance was also provided to concerned ACHFs in preparing repayment re-schedulement proposal of LIC loans.
3. Information/data on borrowings, lending operations, housing loans disbursed and construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2015-16 was sent to the National Housing Bank (NHB) for including in their annual publication.
4. The Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of concerned States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard. During the period under reference, the RCS, Government of Meghalaya have issued orders for the same. The RCS of concerned States were also requested to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by CAs registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
5. Shri Gurmeet Singh Mann, Chairman, Punjab State Federation of Cooperative House Building Societies (Punjab Housefed) met Shri S.N. Sharma, MLA, Chairman, NCHF on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 at New Delhi to discuss various issues regarding raising of loans and diversification of the activities of Punjab Housefed. Shri N.S. Mehara, Managing Director I/c, NCHF and Shri R.K. Gupta, Chief Accounts Officer, Punjab Housefed were also present in the meeting.
6. A detailed note on the working of Pondicherry Cooperative Building Centre was sent to M.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation (M.P. Housefed).
7. Policy for One Time Settlement of chronic defaulters/overdues in H.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation was circulated to all members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and Managing Directors of ACHFs.
8. Necessary information regarding obtaining membership of NCHF was sent to the newly formed Telangana State Cooperative Housing Federation. The details of share capital of ACHFs as on 31.03.2016 were also sent to them.

9. NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organizations. NCHF Secretariat also contributed article(s) on cooperative housing and related issues to cooperative journals.
10. Necessary support and cooperation was provided to Member ACHFs on various issues. Important publications/documents were also circulated to them regularly.

**Education, Training and Research:** A Leadership Development Programme for the Chairmen/Directors of housing cooperatives was organized from 2-4<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at New Delhi in collaboration with National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE). In all, 32 participants from seven States attended the Training Programme. NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles information/statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities. The Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of concerned States were requested to send information about the operations of housing cooperatives in their respective States.

**Conferences/Seminars:** NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and housing cooperatives. During the period under reference, NCHF undertook the following activities:

- (1) **National Seminar on Housing Cooperatives at Shimla:** The NCHF in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and the H.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation organized a 'National

Seminar on Housing Cooperatives' on 24-25<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at Shimla. Shri S.N.Sharma, MLA, Former Cabinet Minister in the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and Chairman, NCHF inaugurated the Seminar. The Seminar made important recommendations for strengthening of housing cooperatives across the country especially the ACHFs. It was attended by 31 delegates comprising Chairmen/Managing Directors/Directors/Senior Officers and personnel of State level ACHFs, NCHF and representatives of housing cooperatives from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

- (2) **63rd All India Cooperative Week:** The 63rd All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 on the theme of 'Role of Cooperatives in Sustainable Development and Growth'. Shri Purushottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India inaugurated the Cooperative Week Celebrations at a function organised by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at New Delhi. To commemorate Cooperative Week Celebrations-2016, NCHF brought out a special issue of 'NCHF Bulletin' which was released by Shri Purushottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister at the inaugural function. An article on 'Affordable and Sustainable Housing' written by Shri N.S. Mehara, Managing Director I/c, NCHF was published in the Special Issue of 'The Cooperator' brought out on this occasion by the NCUI.

**Publications:** NCHF has been bringing out

various publications from time to time. During the period under reference, it brought out following publications namely: NCHF Bulletin (including special issues on World Habitat Day and Cooperative Week Celebrations); Telephone Directory of NCHF; Annual Report and Audit Report of NCHF; and Compilation of Orders of RCS-Provision for Structural Audit in the Bye-Laws of Housing Cooperatives.

**Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office:** Articles and news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly; Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2016; Annual Report of NCHF for 2015-16 was prepared in Hindi; Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti & Hindi Workshops were held regularly; Letter-heads, envelopes, vouchers, etc. were printed in Hindi; Quarterly/annual progress reports on the use of Rajbhasha Hindi in NCHF were sent to the Ministry of HUPA; and Efforts were made to procure more Hindi Books, Hindi section on the web-site was updated & contents in Hindi increased substantially.

**World Habitat Day Celebrations:** The World Habitat Day is celebrated across the Globe on first Monday of October every year. This facilitates the World Community to review the initiative taken towards the sustainable development of human settlements. The World Habitat Day-2016 was observed all over the World on 3rd October, 2016, theme of which was 'Housing at the Centre'. The Ministry of HUPA organized a programme to celebrate the World Habitat Day on 3rd October, 2016 at New Delhi which was inaugurated by Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. To commemorate World Habitat Day celebrations, NCHF brought out

a special issue of 'NCHF Bulletin' which was released by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Union Minister in the presence of Rao Inderjit Singh, Union Minister of State I/c, Ministry of Planning and Minister of State for UD & HUPA, Mr Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Representative in India; Mr Yoshinobu Fukasawa, Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UN Habitat); Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of HUPA; and Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of HUPA.

**Documentation Centre:** The Documentation Centre on Cooperative Housing at NCHF Secretariat was further strengthened by procuring various useful publications, reports etc. During the period under reference, a total of 23 books were added. This Documentation Centre has a collection of 1504 documents/books as on 31.12.2016.

**Committee on Strengthening of Member Federations of NCHF:** In terms of the authority vested in him by the Board; Chairman, NCHF has constituted a 'Committee on Strengthening of Member Federations of NCHF' under the Chairmanship of Shri Pramod Kumar Singh, Chairman, Uttarakhand State Cooperative Federation & Director NCHF. The second meeting of the above Committee was held on 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 at New Delhi.

**Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat:** A group of 36 trainees of 'Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development' at the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE), New Delhi made an observation study visit to NCHF Secretariat on 13.10.2016. They were briefed by Shri N.S. Mehara, Managing Director I/c, NCHF about the functioning of NCHF, ACHF's and primary housing cooperatives. A video film on 'Housing for All-Cooperative Housing

in India' was screened before the group and suitable literature was also provided to them. This group was comprised of personnel working in different cooperative organisations across the country engaged in carrying on the work of cooperative education & training and also included participants from Bangladesh, Mauritius & Nepal.

### Miscellaneous

1. Details of various events/programmes organized or planned by the international cooperative, housing and related organizations were circulated to Members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and the Managing Directors of ACHF's.
2. A brief note on the activities and achievements of NCHF during 2015-16 was sent to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) for inclusion in their Annual Report. Information/data pertaining to NCHF and housing cooperatives were also sent to NCUI for inclusion in 14<sup>th</sup> Profile of Indian Cooperative Movement.
3. NCHF Web-site is being updated regularly. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives & others concerned all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April to December, 2016) and relevant Supreme Court Judgement were uploaded on the web-site.
4. A Compilation of Orders Issued by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and the extracts from the model bye-laws of housing cooperatives in Maharashtra regarding provisions for structural audit in the bye-laws of housing cooperatives was circulated to all the RCS and the Members of the Board of Directors of NCHF as well as the Managing Directors of ACHF's.
5. The HPL Housing Technology Park, showcasing various prefab construction and alternative technologies, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at New Delhi. NCHF was also represented in the inaugural function organized by the Hindustan Prefab Limited.
6. Details about the joint venture projects by Odisha Cooperative Housing Corporation, construction of housing projects by Punjab Housefed and construction of godowns by M.P. Housefed were sent to Maharashtra State Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation.
7. Shri R.K. Sharma, Managing Director, M.P. Housefed visited NCHF Secretariat on 17<sup>th</sup> October and 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 and discussed with the Managing Director I/c, NCHF various issues regarding OTS Scheme, collaborative projects, reschedulement of LIC loans and strengthening of M.P. Housefed.
8. Managing Director I/c, NCHF attended: a function organised by the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories for presentation of Efficiency Awards on 19.09.2016 at New Delhi; joint inaugural function of 12<sup>th</sup> Regional Assembly and 9<sup>th</sup> Cooperative Forum of International Cooperative Alliance-Asia Pacific (ICA-AP) on 17.11.2016 at New

Delhi organized by ICA-AP and NCUI; the 29<sup>th</sup> Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial IFFCO Lecture & the function to present Awards in Cooperation by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) at New Delhi on 17.11.2016; and the inaugural function & plenary sessions of the 6<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development on 14.12.2016 at New Delhi.

9. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in NCHF Secretariat from 31st October-5<sup>th</sup> November, 2016. Staff Members of NCHF took vigilance pledge and a banner was displayed in the office premises during the week.
10. The Managing Directors of ACHF's were requested to send the photographs of the cooperative housing projects/complexes in their respective States for including in the 'National Album' maintained by NCHF for giving publicity to such projects. They were also requested to send brief note on their achievements and Best Practices followed/adopted by them for publishing in NCHF Bulletin. The concerned Member ACHF's were requested to send a copy each of their Bye-laws, latest loaning conditions & Model Bye-laws of primary housing cooperative for the Reference Library of Documentation Centre at NCHF Secretariat.
11. Member ACHF's and primary housing cooperatives were requested to cover their housing projects under the 'Standard Fire and Special Perils Policy' through NCHF at reduced premium. Supreme Court Judgements were sent to primary housing cooperatives & others concerned. Necessary guidance was also provided to

them.

12. Swachhta Pakhwada's were observed and cleanliness drives were undertaken in office premises of NCHF during 1-15<sup>th</sup> April and 16-31st May, 2016. A Swachhta Pledge was also taken by NCHF Staff members during the above Pakhwada's.

**Future Programmes:** Important activities planned from January to March, 2017 includes: Regular publication of monthly 'NCHF Bulletin'; A training programme for housing cooperatives; facilitate flow of funds to housing cooperatives from the financial institutions; Report of the National Seminar on Housing Cooperatives; and English Hindi Dictionary.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION (CGEWHO)

### 1. Introduction

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

### 2. Objectives

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

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

### 3. Constitutional set-up

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

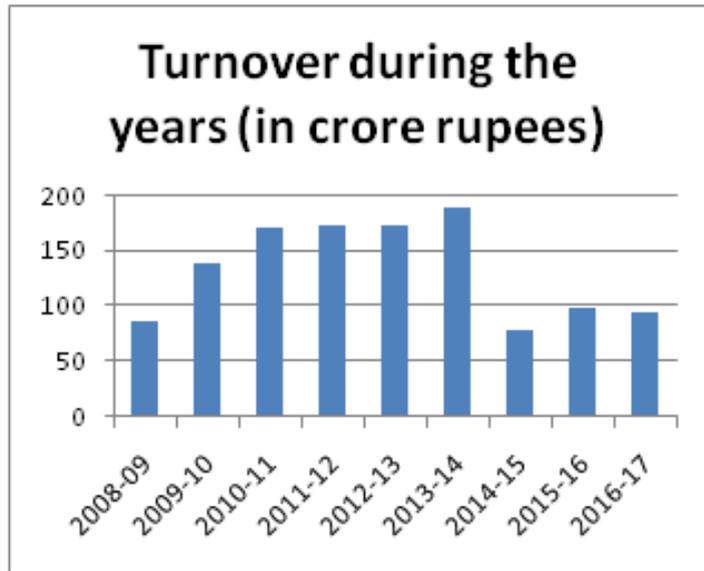
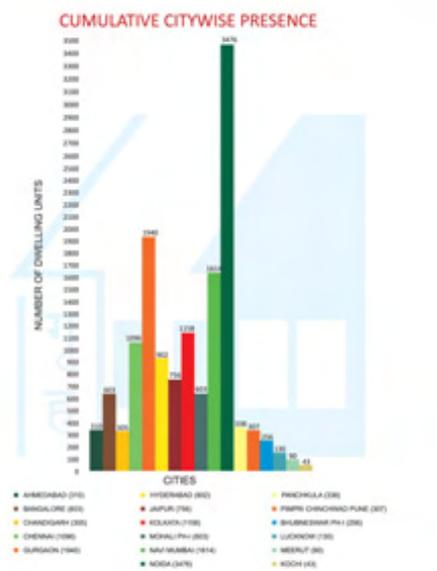
Alleviation; Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Finance, Housing & Urban Development Corporation & JCM, as ex-officio members.

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

### PERFORMANCE/PROGRESS UPTO DECEMBER, 2016 (From April, 2016 to December, 2016)

(a)	On-going Projects (Continuing Jan'2017 to March, 2017)		No. of DUs
(i)	Mohali (Ph-II)	-	615
(ii)	Bhubaneswar (Ph-II)	-	240
(iii)	Greater Noida	-	2130
(iv)	Chennai (Ph-III)	-	1220
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4205</b>
(b)	Projects in Pipe-line		No. of DUs
(i)	SAS Nagar, Mohali	-	316
(ii)	Meerut (Ph-II)	-	652
(iii)	Vishakapatnam	-	684
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1652</b>





GLIMPSES OF ONGOING PROJECTS:



GREATER NOIDA



MOHALI PHASE II

## APPENDIX - I

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

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

## APPENDIX - II

### ATTACHED OFFICE, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### Attached Office

National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

#### Public Sector Undertakings

Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)  
Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

#### Autonomous Bodies

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)  
Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)  
National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)

## APPENDIX - III

### DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2016

Sl. No	Name of Office	Group A	Group B (Gazetted)	Group B (Non-Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total
<b>Secretariat</b>								
1	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	32	24	39	8	-	-	103
<b>Attached Office</b>								
2	National Buildings Organisation	6	5	5	1	10	-	27
<b>Public Sector Undertakings</b>								
3	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	546	-	89	101	113	-	849
4	Hindustan Prefab Limited	33	-	-	191	25	-	249
<b>Autonomous Organisations</b>								
5	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	18	-	3	12	4	-	37
6	Central Govt Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	9	-	6	16	6	-	37
7	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	2	-	3	2	4	-	11

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

## APPENDIX - IV

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

### 1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Groups	Number of Employees				By Promotion			
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC
A	546	92	21	36	-	-	-	-
B	89	17	08	20	-	-	-	-
C	101	16	09	16	-	-	-	-
D	113	33	16	07	-	-	-	-
Total	849	158	54	79	-	-	-	-

Note: No direct recruitment or by other methods was done during the year.

### 2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

Groups	Number of Employees				By Promotion			
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC
A	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	191	70	09	06	-	-	-	-
D*	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	249	87	09	06	-	-	-	-

\*(including safai karamcharis)

**REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES  
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

**1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)**

Groups	Number of Employees				In Direct Recruitment				In Promotion							
	No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made				No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made			
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	10	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**2. Hindustan Prefab Limited**

Groups	Number of Employees				In Direct Recruitment				In Promotion							
	No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made				No. of vacancies reserved for				No. of appointments made			
	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
A	33	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	191	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## APPENDIX - V

## APPENDIX - VI

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AU-DIT OBJECTIONS AS ON NOVEMBER 2016 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDI-NATE OFFICES

Sl. No.	Office/Department	Inspection Re-ports	Audit Observations / Paras
1	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	05	28
2	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	02	09
	Total	07	37

## APPENDIX - VII

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY POSITION OF AUDIT PARAS OF C&AG REPORTS AS ON 31.12.2016

#### C&AG Report (Civil)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2016	NIL	NIL		

#### C&AG Report (Commercial)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2016	NIL	NIL		



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