

# Annual Report 2008-2009



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



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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
DFID	Department for International Development
DWCUA	Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas
DPG	Directorate of Public Grievances
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
HUPA	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
IHSDP	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LCS	Low Cost Sanitation
NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
NBO	National Buildings Organisation
NCHF	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
NSDP	National Slum Development Programme
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
ULB	Urban Local Body
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

## Introduction

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, review of the implementation of the plan scheme, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for adopting general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of urban employment and urban poverty alleviation. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, the matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitutional 74th Amendment Act has further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. Although these are essentially State subjects yet the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally sponsored schemes

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

3. At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 24.7 million housing units. An estimated 99% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) segments. Further, urban areas in our country especially those inhabited by the poor are characterized by severe constraints of basic

services like potable water, drainage system, sewerage network, sanitary facilities, electricity, roads and effective solid waste disposal.

4. In order to mitigate the housing shortage alongwith deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry has announced the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. This Policy focuses on *affordable housing for all* with special emphasis on economically weaker sections of the society such as SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households and the disabled. The Policy seeks to emphasize public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial cum labour housing sector playing important role.

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

6. Recently, 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 Constitutional 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.

7. In this regard, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 with an objective to provide focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure



and services in select 63 cities with emphasis on urban poor, slum improvement, community toilets/baths, etc. The Mission proposes reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) towards citizens.

8. The need for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM arose because urbanisation in India is considered as an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. As per 2001 population census, 285.35 million people reside in urban areas. It constitutes 27.8% of the total population of the country. In post independence era while population of India has grown three times, the urban population has grown five times. At current rate of growth, urban population in India will reach a staggering total of 575 million persons by 2030 AD. As per 2001 estimates, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million. The ever increasing number of slum dwellers causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. The supply of land for housing has failed to keep pace with increase in urban population resulting in large number of households without access to basic services, poor housing and proliferation of slums and widespread poverty.

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

10. In addition, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has formulated a new scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development

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

11. The Ministry is achieving higher levels of attainment in the implementation of the aforementioned Mission. Under the Scheme of Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), the Government of India has sanctioned more than 1.4 million housing units (14,40,994) with supplementary basic services. Under the BSUP Scheme, *more than 450 Projects have been approved and under the IHSDP, over 800 Projects have been approved involving a Central share of Rs. 25251.03 crores and Rs. 8401.26 crores respectively.*

12. During the year two additional schemes were sanctioned: (i) **Affordable Housing in Partnership:** As part of the economic stimulus measures, an amount of Rs.5000 crores (has been sanctioned) for this Scheme, as an additional component of JNNURM. The Scheme aims at building 10 lakh houses for EWS/LIG & MIG (300 sq. ft. to 1200 sq. ft. of super built-up area) by promoting various types of partnerships - of the government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the



state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc. The scheme will be primarily applicable to the BSUP cities for land and construction encouraging credit from public sector banks for construction and offers central assistance for 25% of the cost of the infrastructure connectivities. **(ii) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP):** Under this scheme, a flat rate of an interest subsidy of 5 per cent per annum will be given on a loan of Rs 100,000/- taken during the 11th Plan for the EWS & LIG sections of society. The loan repayment period would be 15-20 years.

13. In regard to implementation of Housing Policy, a High Level Task Force had been set up by this Ministry on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2008 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Deepak Parekh, Chairman – HDFC Ltd. to look into various aspects of providing “Affordable Housing for All” and recommend ways and means of enhancing accessibility of EWS/LIG groups to housing with suitable governmental support and recommend ways and means of enhancing accessibility of MIG groups to housing apart from developing innovative financial instruments for bringing flexibility in the housing market and making recommendations as to fiscal, spatial incentives for increasing supply of houses. **Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman of the Task Force has since presented the Report. The Report has been examined by a Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUPA). The recommendations would now form the basis of inter-ministerial consultations for addressing the Agenda of Affordable Housing for all.** Further, Pursuant to the National Housing & Habitat Policy 2007, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation set up a High Powered Committee in May 2008 **for rejuvenation of HUDCO with a view to strengthen its financial position and expansion of activities for better services to the poor and weaker sections of the society.** This Ten-Member Committee was headed by Shri Ashok Jha, IAS (Retd.), former Finance Secretary to

the Government of India. The Committee submitted its Report in which it concluded that the programme for affordable housing for all as per the National Urban and Habitat Policy 2007 is a social programme that cannot be realized without government budgetary support.

14. In follow-up of **stimulus packages** announced and its own objectives of tackling the housing shortage, the Ministry had taken the initiative to organise a meeting of all State Ministers of Housing, Local Self Government and Urban Development on the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 with a view to seeking the cooperation of the States in obtaining land for housing and in reviving the State Housing Boards, in order that the widest use is made of the reduced interest rates and large housing construction programme is taken up. The Conference inter-alia resolved that in the context of the need for a larger programme for housing construction the Central Government would support and partner in addressing the agenda of ‘Affordable Housing for All’, with measures to encourage allotment of land for EWS. The housing construction presently provides housing for the EWS through JNNURM and State Government schemes; and for the MIG through builders. There is actually a dearth of housing for the LIG and MIG in what may be called affordable housing. There is thus, a large unmet demand for affordable housing and the need is to create supply, which would act as a major stimulus for creation of employment and demand for a large variety of industrial goods.

15. A new plan scheme of NBO viz., “Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments **(USHA)**” was launched 2007-08 aiming at the development and maintenance of national a database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics.

A Standing Advisory Committee on Urban Statistics has been constituted under the Charimanship of



Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) to guide various statistical activities of the Ministry under "USHA" scheme implemented by NBO as also to provide policy guidance for the effective implementation of USHA. The Committee would provide guidance for collection and compilation of relevant urban statistics, conduct of various types of socio-economic surveys for the effective planning for urban areas and implementation of JNNURM and urban poverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry. The Committee would also guide statistical research and preparation of statistical profiles on aspects relating to urban poverty, slums, housing and construction to aid the design, formulation, implementation, monitoring, review and impact evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and projects as also guide and suggest measures for development of a National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Slums, Housing & Building Construction and implementation of NBO's e-tool BRIKS (Building Related Information and Knowledge System). The Committee would also assist the Ministry in evolving sustainable and viable methodology for conducting slum and other surveys between successive censuses.

Three studies are being conducted relating to the three key pro-poor reforms under JNNURM. Study I: 'Inclusive Urban Planning - Reservation of Land & FSI for Housing and amenities to the urban poor - Innovative Methods of providing land and housing for the Urban Poor'; Study II: 'Development of BSUP Fund- Internal earmarking of 25% funds within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor'; Study III: Time Bound Action Plan for provision of 7-Point Charter i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring convergent delivery of existing universal services for education, health and social security within the Mission Period (2005-12) according to agreed timelines.

16. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been revamped to address urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment; to support skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and to empower the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self-managed community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), etc.

17. To raise the Dwelling Unit cost, JNNURM Guidelines were also revised. Salient features of modification are as under:

- i) Revision of cost of a dwelling unit provided under the IHSDP from Rs. 80,000/ to Rs.1,00,000.
- ii) Directly linking the Central Assistance under BSUP & IHSDP to the 3- pro-poor reforms; and
- iii) Reconstitution of the Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) of IHSDP to give representation to the Department of Expenditure and other relevant Ministries with the Joint Secretary in charge of the Mission Directorate designated as Joint Secretary (JNNURM) and Mission Director as Member-Secretary.

18. Street vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. With a view to give recognition to urban street vendors for their contribution to the society and also to strengthen urban poverty alleviation initiatives in terms of creation of conditions for decent work, the Street Vendors' Policy 2009 envisages urban planning impinging on street vending activities and providing for a legal





**Dwelling Units completed under JNNURM (BSUP) in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

framework to enable street vendors to earn an honest living without harassment. Therefore, a comprehensive National Policy on Street Vendors, 2009 has been formulated.

19. **INDIA - Urban Poverty Report - 2009** has been published by the M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, it gives an idea of the dynamics of urban poverty, its impact on the economy and the possible ways of redressal. Eminent researchers, academics and civil society members have contributed scholarly essays on a range of issues related to urban poverty, which are full of information, thought provoking analysis, recommendations and conclusions.

20. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is headed by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent charge), since May, 2004.

21. Ms. Kiran Dhingra took charge as Secretary on 12.09.2008 on superannuation of Dr. Harjeet Singh Anand. She is assisted by a Mission Director,

in the rank of Joint Secretary [Dr. P.K. Mohanty] and a Joint Secretary - Housing [S.K. Singh]. 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, Finance, Hindi and Vigilance are common to both the Ministries.

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

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



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

NBO was restructured in 1992 and having regard to the requirements under the prevailing Housing Policy and various socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing and building activities and also to ensure that the plan/schemes of Ministry are properly monitored. National Buildings Organisation was again restructured in the year 2005.

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

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

26. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) undertakes the task of extension, dissemination and application of innovative technologies and low-cost building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It also encourages development of appropriate standards for the new materials and their adoption in the schedule and specifications for the public housing and construction agencies.

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

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

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# I. Administration and Organisation

Kumari Selja, Minister of State (Independent Charge), looks after the affairs of this Ministry. She is assisted by Secretary, H&UPA, Mission Director (in the rank of Joint Secretary) and a Joint Secretary. The distribution of work in the Ministry may kindly be seen at Appendix I.

The subjects allocated to this Ministry are indicated in Appendix II. The names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and other offices under this Ministry are at Appendix III. The group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry, its PSUs and Autonomous Bodies may be seen at Appendix IV.

## II. BUDGET

The Budget Section is responsible for the preparation and printing of Demands for Grants and Outcome Budget of the Ministry and laying of these documents on the Tables of both the Houses of the Parliament. It also handles work relating to Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit Paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the direct control of the Chief Controller of Accounts and Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser.

The allocation of Plan & Non-Plan funds pertaining to Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants. There is one Demand for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation i.e. Demand No. 56 - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation.

Demand wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimate 2008-09 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and Budget Estimates 2009-10 are as under: -

(Rs. in crore)									
Demand No. & Name	B.E. 2008-09			R.E. 2008-09			B.E. 2009 - 10		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>Demand No. 56 - Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>									
(a) Revenue	850.00	5.00	855.00	670.00	6.89	676.89	850.00	7.97	857.97
(b) Capital	0.00	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	850.00	6.50	856.50	670.00	6.89	676.89	850.00	7.97	857.97

The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) looks after the accounting, internal audit and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its attached and subordinate offices. The CCA formulates the revenue receipts, interest receipts/recoveries and loans and capital receipts. A team consisting of one Deputy Secretary, two controller of Accounts, one Pay & Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer and supporting staff assists him.

## III. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

In pursuance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. The Ministry shares the services of its Official Language Division with Ministry of Urban Development. Hence, the Hindi Division caters to the entire translation needs of both of the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development and also

monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of both the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas September, 2008 (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) was observed jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions were organised during the month.

Necessary follow up action was taken on the suggestions made in the second meeting of Joint Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 9.2.2007 under the chairmanship of Minister of State (I/C) for Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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

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

Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to the non-Hindi knowing employees and Hindi typing/Hindi stenography trainings to the typists/stenos in a phased manner.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected various offices under the control of both the Ministries to take stock of use of Official Language therein.

World Hindi Day was observed by the Ministry on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2009. On this occasion a Hindi essay

competition was held for Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Allivation/ Ministry of Urban Development and their subordinate/attached offices. A workshop on use of Hindi on computers was organized to acquaint officers and staff of both the Ministries with the latest technology available for working in Hindi on computers.

Various 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.

## IV. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. During 2008-09 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 116 (17 Starred and 99 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects.

Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the Year indicated against each of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of Lok/Rajya Sabha during the year 2008-09 :-

- I. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) (2007-08)
- II. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) (2007-08)
- III. National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF) (2007-08)
- IV. Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) (2006-07)
- V. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) (2007-08)
- VI. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) (2007-08)



## V. COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

In pursuance of the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendation of the National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee to look into the matters of sexual harassment of women at work place has been formed in the Ministry of Urban Development with the following composition:

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| 1. | Smt. Sujata Chaturvedi,<br>Director (DD)            | Head   |
| 2. | Ms. Radha Rani,<br>Under Secretary                  | Member |
| 3. | Smt. Gulveena Badhan,<br>Asstt. Director            | Member |
| 4. | Shri Sanjay Kumar,<br>Deputy Secretary              | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Lalita Sen Joshua<br>(Representative from YWCA) | Member |

This Committee represents the M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as well.

In so far as the Ministries of Urban Development/ Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are concerned, it is reported that no specific complaint of sexual harassment was received by the Committee during the year under report.

## VI. WELFARE

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

During the year 2008-2009, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships / Competitions in Athletics, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Power lifting, Volley Ball, Weight Lifting & Best Physique, Music & Dance and Short Play organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. A number of sports persons 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 Tournament(s). Further, teams representing the Ministry are also expected to perform well in future sports events.

## VII. JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY (J.C.M.)

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

## VIII. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2008 - 09

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



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

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

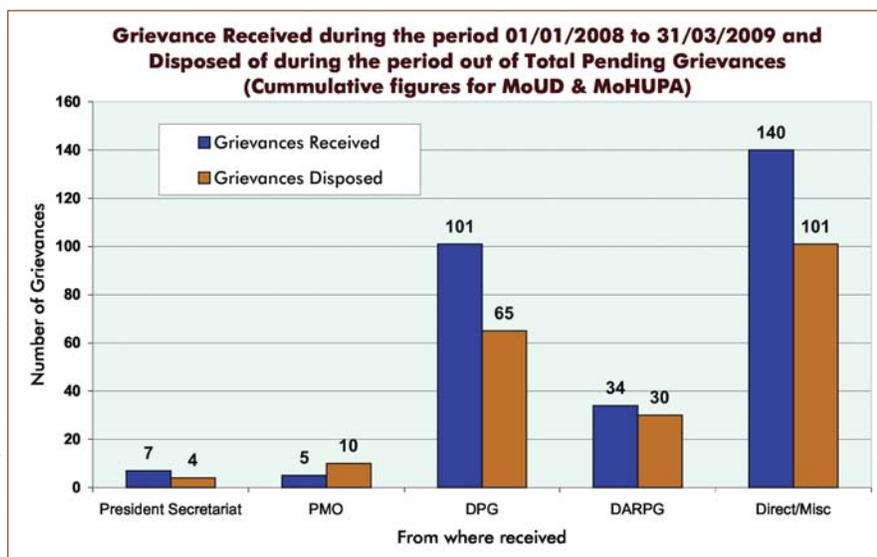
In respect of Public Sector Undertakings, this Ministry processes cases against Board-level officers only. The Autonomous Bodies initiate action against their officers themselves. However, in the case of an officer who is on deputation to any of these Bodies from Central Government, action is taken by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

**IX. INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL**

PG Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to deliver responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Economic Advisor/ Joint Secretary who is designated as the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Housing & Urban

Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development, their attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under them.

Grievances are received from various sources. During the period from 1-1-08 to 31-03-2009 grievances received and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :-



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

Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/03/2009 is as under:-

No. of grievances pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01/01/2008	:	671
No. of grievances Received till 31/03/2009	:	287
No. of grievances disposed of	:	210
No. of grievances pending as on 31/03/2009	:	748

It is the endeavour of the Ministry to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances.

#### **X. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN**

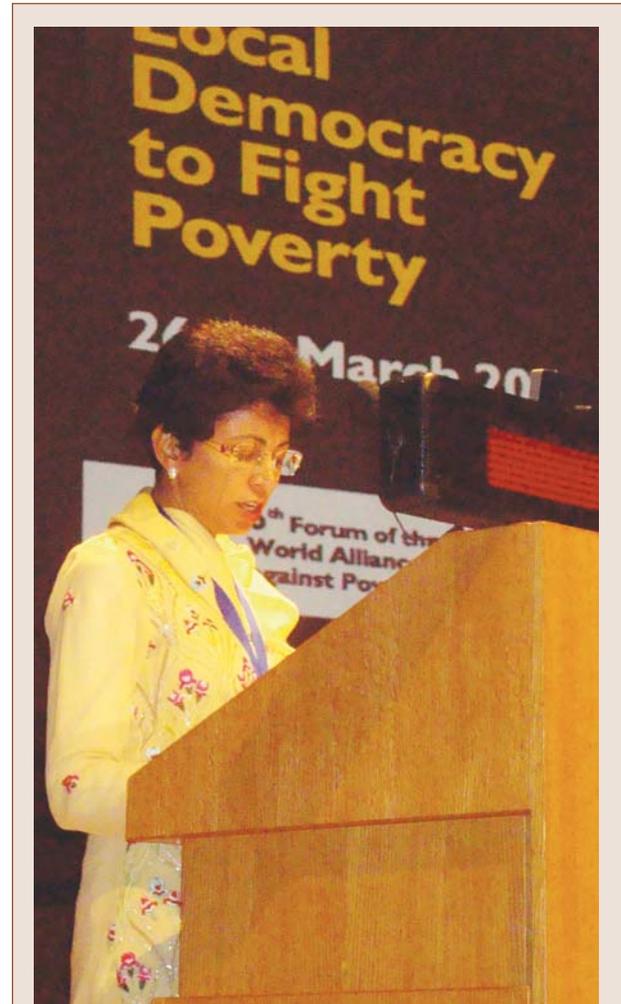
Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix – V.

#### **XI. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

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

#### **XII. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS**

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit objections as on March, 2008 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix - VIII.



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation addressing during the 6<sup>th</sup> World Alliance of Cities against Poverty, 26-28<sup>th</sup> March, 2008, Greece, Athens

# 1. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 01.12.1997 after subsuming the earlier three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP).

SJSRY Scheme is being implemented through State/UT Governments and it is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components, namely-

- (i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

## 1.1 THE URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)

This Component of SJSRY has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures. This sub-scheme has been titled as "The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)".
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated

with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

## COVERAGE

- The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- The Programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.
- This Programme targets the urban poor, as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time by the Planning Commission.
- Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, *annual targets* of assisting urban poor for setting up individual/group micro-enterprises and providing skill training to the urban poor is being fixed under the Scheme, at the Central as well as State levels, commensurate with the Budget allocation.
- Special attention is given to **women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons** and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time.
- The percentage of **women beneficiaries** under this programme should **not be less than 30%**. All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed household, viz., widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.
- **SCs and STs** must be benefited **at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in local population**.
- A provision of **3%** should be **reserved for the disabled**.
- Under the Prime Minister's New 15-Point



Programme for the welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets regarding assistance for micro-enterprises and skill training under SJSRY have to be earmarked for the **minority communities**.

- There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, to avoid an overlap with the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), for self employment component, this scheme is not applicable to the persons educated beyond the **IX<sup>th</sup> standard**.
- A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries is prescribed. Non-economic parameters are also applied to the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria for the purpose of prioritization within the Below Poverty Line (BPL).

### A. Setting up Micro-Enterprises (individual)

#### Eligibility

- Annual family income of less than Rs. 11850/- at the 1991-92 prices.
- Must be residing in the town for at least three years.
- Should not be a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/Cooperative Bank

#### Project Details

Maximum unit cost	= Rs. 50,000/-
Subsidy	= 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-
Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiaries	= 5% of the project cost

### B. Skill Training

Training cost per person	= Rs. 2000/-
Training period	= Two to Six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours
Tool Kit worth	= Rs. 600/-

### C. Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)

- DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures.
- The group may consist of at least 10 women.
- The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less.

### D. Thrift & Credit Society (T & CS)

Where the DWCUA group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment ventures, it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000 maximum per member. The fund is meant for purposes like purchases of raw materials and marketing, infrastructure support, one time expense on child care activity, expenses upto Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The revolving fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

### E. Infrastructure Support

Special assistance may be provided for setting up of community seva kendras which could be used for multifarious activities such as work places/marketing centres etc. for beneficiaries under this programme.

### 1.2 THE URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP):

- (i) This component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour



- for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- (ii) Under this component, there are no restrictions on educational qualifications.
  - (iii) This programme is implemented only in the urban local bodies having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
  - (iv) The material labour ratio for construction works under this component is to be maintained at 60:40.
  - (v) The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, has to be paid to beneficiaries under this component.

provide a coordinated and uniform level of training across the country for training of trainers, elected representatives, functionaries of Urban Local Bodies and field functionaries like Project Officers, Community Organizers etc. through National Training Institutes and selected State Training/Field Training Institutes.

### 1.5 FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (FOR COUNTRY AS A WHOLE)

FINANCIAL PROGRESS												
												(Rs. in crores)
Year-wise Central Funds released to the States / UTs under SJSRY												
1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	TOTAL
98.63	158.47	118.77	85.13	38.31	100.92	100.74	122.01	155.88	248.68	336.92	540.67	2105.13

### 1.3 ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITY STRUCTURES (CS) :

The successful implementation of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) will be set up in the target areas. Financial assistance will be provided to these community structures for effective implementation of the programme and also for their social activities of community empowerment.

It is pertinent from the above that, since its inception, total Central funds released under SJSRY upto 2008-09 are **Rs. 2105.13 Crore**. After adding to it the unspent balance (Central Share) of Rs. 251.73 Crore, available from old United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Programmes of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), the total amount becomes **Rs. 2356.86 Crore**.

During the financial year **2009-10** an amount of **Rs. 515.00 Crore** has been allocated for the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the Ministry's Budget.

### 1.4 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

With a view to play an effective role in coordination and in organising training, monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of information etc. the component of IEC has been evolved under SJSRY. It seeks to

### PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Physical cumulative progress under different components of SJSRY, as reported in the QPRs from the States/UTs, received upto **31.03.2009**, is as under: -

**1. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)**

(a) Number of people assisted to set up individual micro enterprises	- 946537
(b) Number of women assisted to set up micro enterprises (DWCUA Group enterprises).	- 327355
(c) Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro-enterprises (a) + (b)	- 1273892
(d) Number of people given skill development training	- 1470640
(e) Number of DWCUA Groups formed	- 80631
(f) Number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	- 309851

**2. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**

Number of man-days of work generated	690.50 lakhs
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**3. Assistance for Community Structures (CS)**

Number of beneficiaries covered under Community Structures	362.03 lakhs
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making them independent as also providing a facilitating atmosphere for self-employment. The subsidy is borne by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The salient features of setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:-

Maximum unit cost =  
Rs.50,000/-

Subsidy = 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.7500/- . [DWCUA Groups consisting of at least 10 urban poor women is eligible for subsidy of Rs.1,25,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less.]

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

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population. A special provision of 3% shall be reserved for the disabled under this programme.

In order to extend a special incentive to urban poor women living below poverty line, there is a special sub-component called Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) within the USEP. Under DWCUA, groups of urban poor women are given assistance to take up economic activities suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income it is intended to empower the urban poor women by

Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiaries

= 5% of the project cost

Where the DWCUA groups sets itself as a Thrift and Credit Society (T&CS) in addition to its other entrepreneurial activity, the group/Thrift and Credit Society is also entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs.25,000/- as revolving fund at the maximum rate of Rs.1,000/- per member. This revolving fund is meant for purchase of raw materials and marketing; infrastructure support for income generation and other group activities; one time expense on child care activity; incentive subsidy to be paid on behalf of the T&CS member towards health/life/accident/any other insurance scheme for herself, subject to saving at least Rs.500 in a fixed deposit for 12 months with the T&CS; etc.

Beneficiaries under the USEP are given training in a variety of services in manufacture and trades as well as in local skills and local crafts trades suited to their aptitude and local conditions so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. The salient features of training are as follows:-



Training cost per Person	= Rs. 2000/-
Training period	= Two to Six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours.
Tool kit worth	= Rs. 600/-

Selection of the trades and the institutions who can impart the requisite training is to be done by the State Nodal Agency/Urban Local Bodies in the State. The training institutions may include I.T.Is, Polytechniques, Shrimik Vidyapeeth, Engineering Colleges, Building Centres existing within the States and other suitable training institutions run by Government, private or voluntary organisations.

Central fund for implementation of SJSRY is released to the State Government/State Nodal Agencies who in turn disburse the money to the District Urban Development Agencies/the Urban Local Bodies. The delivery of inputs under SJSRY is through the medium of urban local bodies and the community structures such as Community Development Societies. Since 1.12.1997, a total of **5,75,916** women have been assisted to set up self-employment ventures (**2,48,561** under USEP subsidy subcomponent and **3,27,355** under DWCUA subsidy subcomponent) as on 31.03.2009. Also a total of **5,81,649** women have been given skill training in various trades.

### 1.7 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), a special provision of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. Under USEP (Individual loan & subsidy), out of the total 946537 beneficiaries, 23382 belong to disabled category, which is about 2.47% of the total beneficiaries assisted under the programme.

With regard to Budget allocation for the disabled, it may be mentioned that there is no separate

earmarking of budget for the disabled categories under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The allocation under the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a pool of funds meant for utilisation under its various components viz. Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), Assistance to Community Structures, IEC activities, Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) etc.

Under the USEP (Individual loan & Subsidy) component of SJSRY, total cumulative subsidy provided to disabled urban poor is Rs. 1180.43 Lakhs benefiting 23382 urban poor. Thus average per capita expenditure incurred is about Rs. 5048/-.

### 1.8 REVAMPED SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

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

#### Objectives

The main objective of the new revamped SJSRY are:

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



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

### Components

SJSRY will have five major components, namely-

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

### Revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana – Salient Features

The following major changes have been effected in the scheme:

- (i) For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the Scheme between Centre and the States, has been revised from 75 :25 to 90:10.
- (ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of “not educated beyond 9<sup>th</sup> standard” has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.
- (iii) For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs from the existing Rs. 50000/- and the subsidy has also been

enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000/-), from the existing 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-).

- (iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000/- or Rs. 60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the existing Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-.
- (v) Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 Lakhs as per 1991 census, the 60:40 Material labour ratio for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.
- (vi) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Poly-techniques, ITIs, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs. 2600/- to Rs. 10000/-.
- (vii) 3% of the total Scheme allocation will be retained at the Central level for special / innovative projects to be undertaken to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment or skill development.



## 2. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2009) and Model Bill ‘The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009

Street vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. With a view to give recognition to urban street vendors for their contribution to the society and also to strengthen urban poverty alleviation initiatives in terms of creation of conditions for decent work, the Government of India had formulated the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors in the year 2004. The revised Street Vendors Policy 2009 seeks to address the difficulties faced in the implementation of the 2004 Policy and enable street vendors to earn an honest living without harassment. Further, it is felt that without a legally binding instrument, the Policy document would have no effectiveness. Therefore, a critical objective of the policy is to aid the development of a legal framework through a model bill on urban street vending to be suitably adopted by States/Union Territories keeping in view their geographical/local conditions.

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

- A Town Vending Committee (TVC) consisting of Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Executive Officer of the urban local body as Chairperson and members representing firstly, local authority; planning authority and police and such other interests as it deems proper; secondly, associations of street vendors; thirdly, resident welfare associations and Community Based Organisations (CBOs); and fourthly, other civil society organizations such as NGOs, representatives of professional groups (such as lawyers, doctors, town planners, architects etc.), representatives of trade and commerce, representatives of scheduled banks and eminent citizens, is to be constituted by the appropriate Government in all cities/towns and wards (if considered necessary).
- Representatives of street vendors’ associations may constitute forty per cent of the number of the members of the TVC and the other three categories may be represented in equal proportion of twenty per cent each. At least one third of the representatives of categories of street vendors, resident welfare associations and other civil society organizations should be women.
- The TVC should ensure that the provision of space for vendors’ markets are pragmatic, consistent with formation of natural markets, sufficient for existing demand for the street vendors’ goods and services as well as likely increase in accordance with anticipated population growth.
- The TVC should monitor the provision of civic facilities and their functioning in Vending Zones and Vendors’ Markets and bring shortcomings, if any to the notice of the concerned authorities of the urban local body. The TVC should also promote the organisation of weekly markets, festival bazaars, night bazaars, vending festivals on important holidays etc. as well as take up necessary improvement of infrastructure facilities and municipal services with the urban local body concerned.
- The TVC shall perform the following functions:
  - a) Undertake periodic survey/census to assess the increase or decrease in the number of street vendors in the city/town/wards/localities;
  - b) Register the street vendors and ensure



- the issuance of Identity Cards to the street vendors after their preparation by the Municipal Authority;
- c) Monitor the civic facilities to be provided to the street vendors in vending zones/vendors' markets by the Municipal Authority;
  - d) Assess and determine maximum holding capacity of each vending zone;
  - e) Work out a non-discretionary system and based on the same, identify areas for hawking with no restriction, areas with restriction with regard to the dates, days and time, and, areas which would be marked as 'No Vending Zones';
  - f) Set the terms and conditions for hawking and take corrective action against defaulters;
  - g) Collect fees or other charges as authorized by the competent civic authority;
  - h) Monitor to ensure that those allotted stalls/vending spots are actually using them and take necessary action to ensure that these are not rented out or sold to others;
  - i) Facilitate the organization of weekly markets, festival bazaars, night bazaars, vending festivals such as food festivals to celebrate important occasions/holidays including city / town formation days etc; and
  - j) Ensure that the quality of products and services provided to the public is as per standards of public health, hygiene and safety laid down by the local authority.
- There should not be any cut-off date for registration or limit imposed on the number of vendors who should be permitted to vend in any city/town, subject to registration of such vendors and regulation through the TVC.
  - Mobile vending to be permitted in all areas unless designated as 'No-vending Zone'.
  - Concept of roster based time-sharing model of space has been introduced.
  - System of registration and issuance of Identity cards with revised details such as vendor code number, vendor's nominee, category (stationary/mobile) etc. is introduced.
  - Provision for reservation for SCs/STs and giving priority to physically challenged/disabled persons in allocation of vending stalls/spaces has been made.
  - A time limit for stationary vendors - ten years with a further extension of another ten years - is introduced.
  - To prevent the extortion of street vendors, the collection of revenue through TVC is introduced.
  - A detailed monitoring mechanism at three levels is introduced : (a) TVC at the city/town/ward level (b) CEO/Commissioner of Municipal Authority at the municipal level , and (c) State Nodal Officer at the State Level.
  - Street vendors, being micro entrepreneurs, should be provided with vocational education and training etc.
  - The TVC would disseminate information pertaining to the availability of insurance and credit especially micro-finance to the street vendors.
  - The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries (CGFSI), designed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and similar schemes are to be extended to the street vendors.
  - A detailed Action Plans should be prepared at the levels of Government of India, State Governments and the Local Authorities for effective implementation of the Policy.
  - The TVCs would be responsible for redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes arising amongst the street vendors or between the street vendors and third parties (as the first point of intervention).



- This Policy recommends for the conduct of comprehensive, digitized photographic surveys of street vendors and their locations by competent professional institutions/agencies and maintenance of computerized information systems.

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

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



Housing Project under JNNURM (IHSDP) in Industrial Area Phase-I, Panchkula, Haryana



### 3. Projects/Schemes for the Development of North Eastern States, including Sikkim under 10% Lump-sum Provision Earmarked for this Purpose

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

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

- i) Housing projects (predominantly for the urban poor)
- ii) Poverty alleviation projects
- iii) Slum improvement/upgradation projects

Accordingly, the project proposals are invited from

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

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

During the year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.62.50 crores was provided in the budget for the benefit of the projects in North Eastern Regions and Sikkim. (Rs.1.00 crore under Revenue Head and Rs.61.50 crores under Capital Head). In the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for the Grants 2003-04, Rs. 10.50 crore was diverted from the Rs. 61.50 crores, to the scheme of Swarna



Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the utilization in NER States, so the total allocation at the RE stage, under Capital Head, became Rs. 51.00 crores only. The amount of Rs.1 crore available under Revenue Head was utilized under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) Scheme for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Under Capital Head, total amount of **Rs. 51.00 crore was released to NBCC in 2003-2004**. Out of this Rs. 51.00 crore, only Rs. 103.67 lakhs was released for a new project in Manipur, and the rest of the amount was second instalment for the projects sanctioned to NBCC in earlier years.

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

During the financial year of 2005-06, an amount

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

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

During the financial year **2007-2008**, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 Crore** was made for ongoing projects, and it was entirely utilised for the ongoing projects.

During the year **2008-2009**, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 crore** was made for this scheme and the entire amount has been released to the executing agencies for various ongoing/new projects.

#### Projects under 10% lumpsum provision for the NER including Sikkim

Year	Funds released so far (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	- 3300.00
2002-2003	- 4416.82
2003-2004	- 5100.00
2004-2005	- 8200.00
2005-2006	- 4506.25
2006-2007	- 5000.00
2007-2008	- 5000.00
2008-2009	- 5000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 40523.07</b>
Total Project Sanctioned under the Scheme	- 64
Total completed projects	- 29
Ongoing projects	- 35
Total Project cost	- <b>Rs. 492.88 Crore</b>
Total funds released (as on 02.12.2008)	- Rs. 405.23 Crore
Total committed liability	- Rs. 87.66 Crore



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

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in select 63 cities (now 65) (**Annexure-I**). The duration of the Mission is 7 years. Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is implementing BSUP and IHSDP.

### 4.1 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)

#### 4.1.1 BSUP: Salient features

- The Sub-Mission is to be implemented in 65 select cities.
- The duration of the Mission is 7 years beginning with the year 2005-06.
- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant
- 50% percent of the project cost in respect of cities having million plus population or above to be borne by the Central Government
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.
- 80% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from the remaining cities
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses. For SC /ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/ Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities to prepare City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports

#### 4.1.2 BSUP: Admissible Components

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



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

### 4.1.3 BSUP: Funding

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

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

## 4.2 INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)

### 4.2.1 IHSDP: Salient Features

- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant
- 80% percent of the project cost borne by the Central Government in general.
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in special category States
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution

for houses. For SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution

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

### 4.2.2 IHSDP: Admissible Components

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

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

### 4.2.3 IHSDP: Funding

The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between



Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatals. For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 90:10. The Central fund is released as Additional Central Assistance (grant). As in the case of BSUP, signing of a tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

#### 4.3 Mid Term Targets for BSUP and IHSDP (by September 2009):-

Completion of Houses	3 Lakhs
Houses in Progress	2 Lakhs
Provision of Basic Amenities under 7-Point Charter	7 Lakhs
Security of Tenure to Urban Poor	10 Lakhs
Constitution of BSUP Fund	50 Cities
Earmarking of Land in Housing Colonies	50 Cities

#### 4.4 BENEFICIARIES UNDER BSUP AND IHSDP

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

#### 4.5 SPECIAL FEATURE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SLUMS

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

#### 4.6 BSUP & IHSDP: HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS BY 31.03.2009

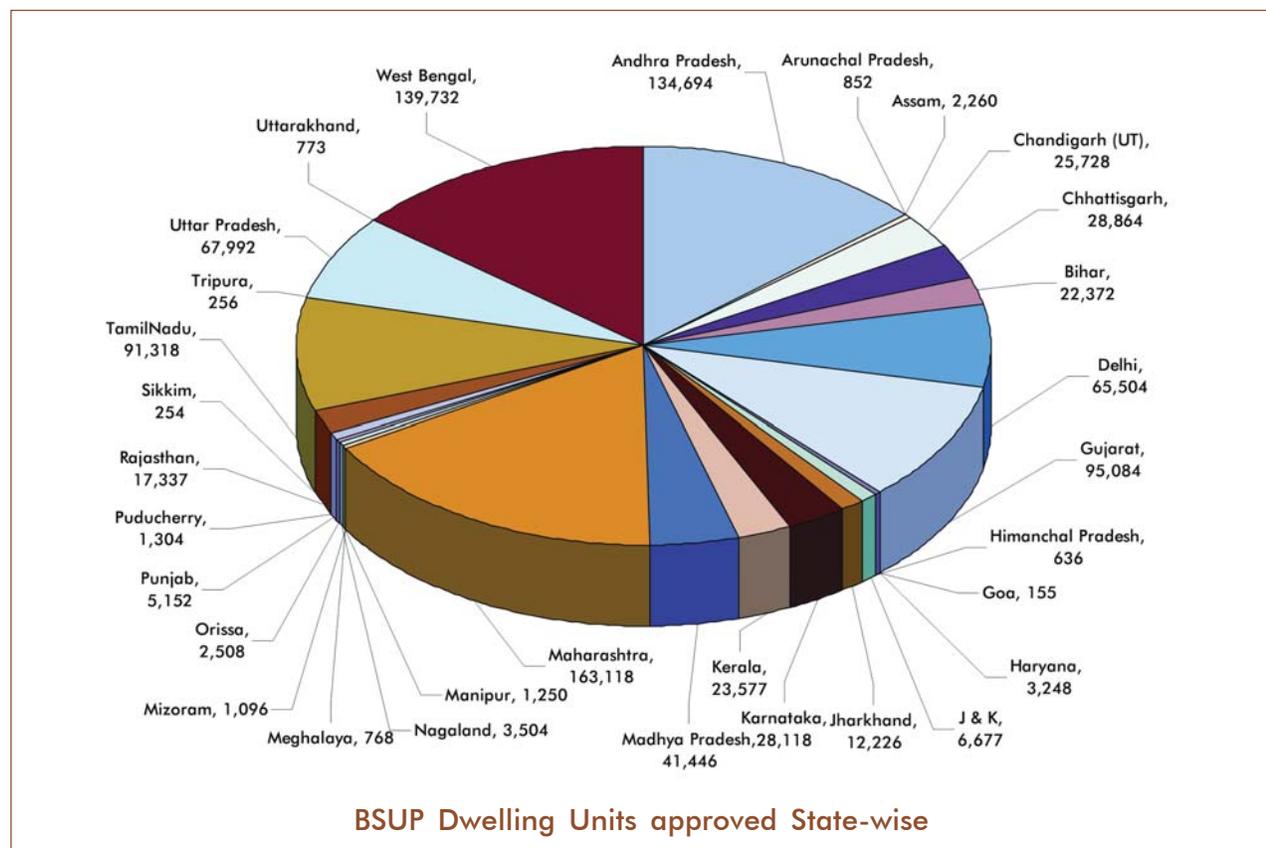
- More than 1.4 million houses sanctioned (14,40,994)
- 1289 projects with outlay of more than Rs 33,652.29 crores approved
- Central share of Rs. 18,360.58 crores committed (over 100% of 7-year allocation for 2005-12)
- Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 6,330.7 crores released.
- **More than 100% achievement against original allocation and more than 96% released against revised allocation in year 2008-09**
- **Rs. 500 Crores allocated for BSUP and IHSDP as stimulus package during 2008-09 were also utilised.**
- 63 Mission cities covered under BSUP & 752 towns covered under IHSDP.
- About 3.8 lakh houses in progress
- Progress of 3 key reforms under JNNURM largely on track
- Financial support for setting up of 23 Programme Management Units (PMUs) in 23 States/UTs has been approved.
- Financial Support for setting up of 90 Project Implementation Units (PIUs) has also been approved.
- 16 Agencies empanelled by Mission Directorate for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM) for BSUP and IHSDP.
- An online JNNURM tracking system and Poverty Monitoring System has been developed and is under implementation
- 21 Programmes conducted in year 2008-09 and more than 1600 officials trained.



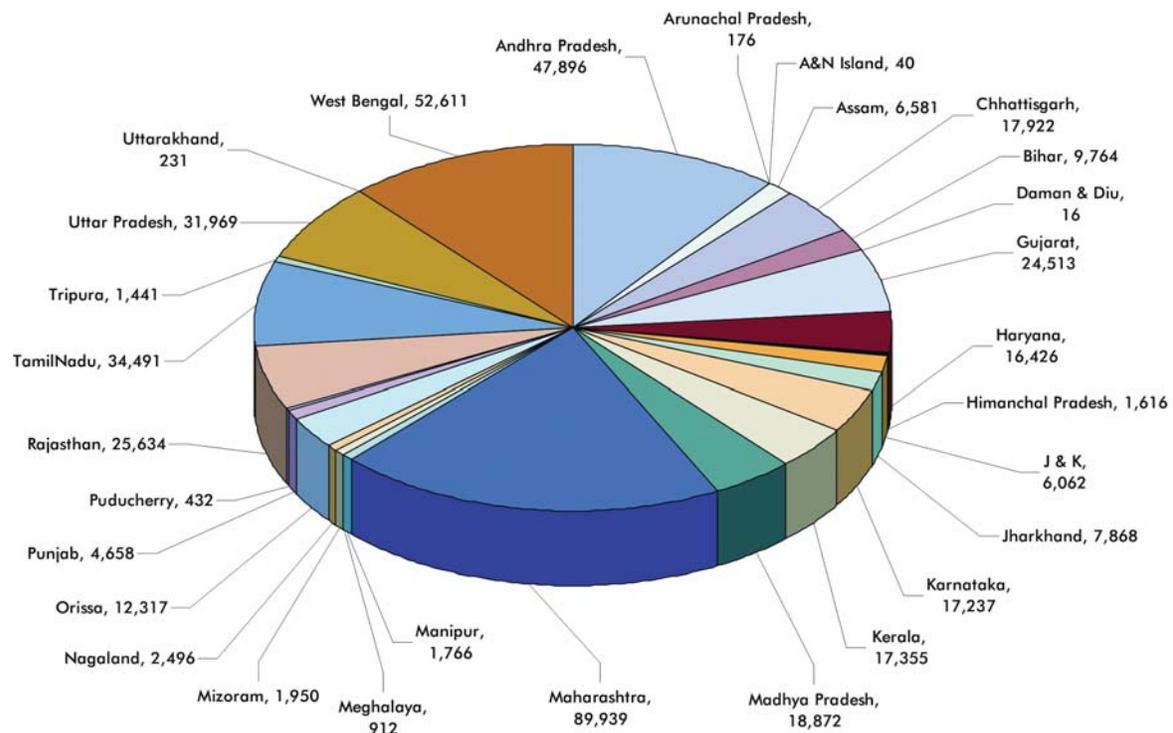
## 4.7 CUMULATIVE PHYSICAL &amp; FINANCIAL PROGRESS (As on 31.03.2009)

7 Year Allocation	Commitment & Release (in Crores)		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
Allocation	13674.22	4467.12	18141.34
ACA Commitment	12756.64	5603.94	18360.58
% Commitment	93.29%	125.44%	101.21%
Release	3749.64	2581.06	6330.70
% Release (Release vs Commitment)	29.39%	46.06%	34.48%
No of projects approved	461	828	1289
Total project cost approved	25251.03	8401.26	33652.29
No of States/UTs covered	31	30	
No of Cities/Towns covered	63	752	815
No of DUs approved	987803	453191	1440994
No. of DUs on which construction started	254342	70962	325304
No. of DUs completed	41558	16429	57987

(A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under BSUP is given below **as on 31.03.2009**)



A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under IHSDP is given below **as on 31.03.2009**



IHSDP Dwelling Units approved State-wise

#### 4.8 PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS: (from 01.01.2008 to 31.03.2009)

(Rs. Crore)

	Period			Period			Period		
	01.01.08 to 31.12.08			01.04.08 to 31.03.09			01.01.08 to 31.03.09		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
Allocation	Can't be segregated			1880.35	613.84	18141.34	Can't be segregated		
ACA Commitment	1081.61	583.28	1664.89	3995.32	2732.72	6728.04	5076.93	3316.00	8392.93
No of projects approved	50	91	141	187	406	593	237	497	734
Total project cost approved	2063.58	891.74	2955.32	7829.65	4391.41	12221.1	9893.23	5283.15	15176.38
No of States/UTs covered	3	3	6	22	25	47	25	28	53
No of Cities/Towns covered	10	49	59	42	406	448	52	455	507
No of DUs approved	77816	48300	126116	200692	193991	394683	278508	242291	520799

Note:- The ACA Allocations for the year 2008-09 were Rs. 1880.35 Crore under BSUP & Rs. 613.84 Crore under IHSDP. In addition to it, Rs. 500 Crores were allocated for BSUP and IHSDP as stimulus package. This amount was also utilized through approving the projects.



Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Asansol, West Bengal

#### 4.9 PROGRESS OF REFORMS

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

- i) Mandatory reforms
- ii) Optional reforms

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

#### 4.10 PROGRESS OF 3 PRO-POOR KEY REFORMS

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

- **Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor**  
43 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform
- **Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category**  
14 States (40 Cities) have issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects
- **Implementation of 7- Point Charter:**



### **Provision of 7 Basic Entitlements/ Services**

This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

## **4.11 SOME KEY INITIATIVES**

### **4.11.1 Capacity Building Programmes**

- National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation launched in March 2007.
- Core Training Modules have been developed for (1) Basic Services for the Urban Poor, (2) Legal and Policy Framework for Urban Poor, (3) JnNURM: Implementing BSUP and IHSDP, (4) Effective Municipal Service Delivery to the Poor, (5) Reforms under JnNURM, (6) Community Participation, and (7) Detailed Project Report Preparation under the UNDP-supported NSUP Project.
- **76 capacity building/handholding programmes** have so far been conducted across the country covering all States and a large number of Urban Local Bodies in project development, design and management and more than **9,000 State/parastatals/local body officials** trained. Simplified Guidelines for developing DPRs, Capacity Building modules and conduct of training programmes issued. HUDCO and BMTPC are assisting the Ministry in project management-related capacity building programmes.
- Toolkits developed for :
  - Programme Management Units (PMU)
  - Project Implementation Units (PIU)
  - Reimbursement of DPR preparation Charges

- Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agency (TPIM)

### **4.11.2 Facilitating Community Participation**

- Community Development Network (CDN) being setup.
- A Community Participation Fund (CPF) has been established.

### **4.11.3 Management Information System (MIS)**

- A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) being implemented for JNNURM Project Tracking and Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System for
  - Project Monitoring
  - Reform Monitoring
  - Poverty Monitoring

### **4.11.4 Other Initiatives & Advocacy and Networking with Stakeholders**

- National Campaign on Slum-free Cities launched.
- **Eco-friendly housing Layout- Design Manual Issued.**
- Mayors' Forum on Eradication of Urban Poverty & City Managers' Forum on Urban Poverty Alleviation & Livelihood Development launched in March 2007.
- Researchers' Colloquium on Urban Poverty launched in March 2007 for promoting knowledge management & e-networking amongst eminent researchers.
- Research initiated on Key Themes concerning the Urban Poor through the NSUP Project: Land Tenure, Affordable Housing, Water, Sanitation, Education, Health, Social Security, Micro-finance, Livelihoods, Skill Development, Inclusive Planning for Housing the Poor,



Resource Mobilisation for Urban Poverty Alleviation and Pro-poor Governance.

- Network of 8 National Resource Centres on Urban Poverty, Slums & Housing established: YASHADA, Pune; AILSG, Mumbai; CGG, Hyderabad; NIUA, New Delhi; HSMI, New Delhi; EDI, Ahmedabad; ASCI, Hyderabad; NBO, New Delhi identified as core institutions.
- JNNURM Guidelines were revised with the approval of the Cabinet. Salient features of modification are as under:
  - i) Revision of cost of a dwelling unit provided under the IHSDP from Rs. 80,000/ to Rs. 1,00,000.
  - ii) Directly linking the Central Assistance under BSUP & IHSDP to the 3- pro-poor reforms; and
  - iii) Reconstitution of the Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) of IHSDP to give representation to the Department of Expenditure and other relevant Ministries with the Joint Secretary in charge of the Mission Directorate designated as Joint Secretary (JNNURM) and Mission Director as Member-Secretary.

housing for all.

This scheme will be a part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with experience of implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for three years, and the assessment that shortfall in response from BSUP towns is a factor of the lack of urban land availability for expansion of cities, and after consultation with States/UTs who have agreed that the responsibility of making urban land available at affordable rates must rest with them in order to reduce the acute shortages of housing in urban areas. The scheme would be primarily applicable to the 65 cities covered under the BSUP programme.

In consultation with Department of Expenditure and Planning Commission, the Ministry of HUPA is finalizing the guidelines of the Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership.

#### 4.11.5 New Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved an amount of Rs.5000 crores for a new scheme called "Affordable Housing in Partnership" to encourage State Governments to make provision for land to meet the acute shortage of affordable housing and to work in the partnership model envisaged in the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007. The Scheme aims at promoting various types of public-private partnerships – of the government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc. – for realizing the goal of affordable



## ANNEXURE-I

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

Sl.No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
<b>a) Mega Cities/UAs</b>			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
<b>b) Million-plus Cities/UAs</b>			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
<b>c) Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population</b>			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50



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10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

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

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

Tirupati and Porbandar have been added as Mission Cities.



Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP)  
in Dharavi, Mumbai, Maharashtra

## URBAN REFORMS

### MANDATORY REFORMS :

#### Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

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

#### State Level Reforms

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



## OPTIONAL REFORMS

- i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- vii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- xii) Structural reforms
- xiii) Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

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



## 5. Slum Improvement Projects Implemented / being Implemented with assistance from Department For International Development (DFID) of the Government of United Kingdom

### 5.1 ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (APUSP)

#### 5.1.1 Objectives:

This project is intended to bring about more effective urban poverty reduction through the convergence of poverty alleviation schemes in three programme areas, namely economic, environmental and social. The project has introduced a number of carefully selected innovations in each of the three programme areas to address identified gaps and opportunities. The project aims at ensuring greater impact on the poor by focusing on:-

- Better complementary within and between the programme areas
- More effective management of resources
- Improving and adapting forms of service provision that promotes accountability and responsiveness;
- Better access to the range of government schemes through the involvement of community based organizations in service planning, delivery, and monitoring.

#### 5.1.2 Project Components:

The project has three components as follows:

C1 Component - Municipal Reforms: Revenue improvement, Institutional Development, Capacity Building.

C2 Component - Environmental infrastructure: Water supply, Drainage, Roads and Footpaths, Solid Waste Management, Street lighting.

C3 Component - Working with Civil Society: Health, Education, Livelihoods, Vulnerable groups, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Capacity building

#### 5.1.3 Duration of the Project:

The project period was from June, 1999 to 31.3.2008.

#### 5.1.4 Cost of the Project:

Under this project, DFID committed to provide Rs.745.39 crore. The budget comprises 71% financial aid and 29% technical assistance.

#### 5.1.5 Coverage:

42 class I cities of Andhra Pradesh

### 5.2 KOLKATA URBAN SERVICE FOR THE POOR PROGRAMME (KUSP)

#### 5.2.1 Objectives:

The KUSP programme aims at: improving urban planning and governance, access to basic services for the poor and promoting economic growth in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA). The project supports the provision of infrastructure in slums, fill critical infrastructure gaps at the town level and in some cases also support infrastructure that serve two or more municipalities.

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



### 5.2.2 Cost of the Project:

Under this project, DFID has committed to provide £102 million

### 5.2.3 Duration of the project:

Project duration is from 14.1.2004 to 31.3.2011.

## 5.4 MADHYA PRADESH URBAN SERVICES FOR THE POOR (MPUSP)

### 5.4.1 Objectives:

The Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor Programme (MPUSP), seeking DFID assistance of £41 million, is focused on 4 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. MPUSP programme aims at enhancing capacity and strengthening institutional

systems of the state to deliver sustainable access to quality services for the urban poor. This will support the overall goal of sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth in Madhya Pradesh (MP).

### 5.4.2 Duration of the Project:

The project period is from 1.9.2006 to 31.12.2011.

### 5.4.3 Cost of the Project:

Under this project, DFID has committed to provide £41 million.

### 5.4.4 Coverage:

Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior  
The MoU of this project was signed on 13.11.2006.



Housing under JNNURM (BSUP) in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

## 6. 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 with effect from 1.4.2007.

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975. The Programme was first revised in 1982 and again in 1986. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. The Twenty Point Programme - 2006 consists of 20 points and 66 monitorable items.

The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). It renews the nation's commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

The Ministry in consultation with the States/UTs fixes the physical targets in respect of the points mentioned below and monitors the progress made by them. The States/UTs are required to furnish Progress Report to this Ministry. The performance is rated on the basis of norms set by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – 90% and above as very good – 80% to 90% good and less than 80% - poor.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

(HUPA) is the nodal Ministry for the following three points:-

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

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. To deal with urban poverty “Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana” has been identified.

Physical Progress (Cumulative) under USEP component for the year 2008-09 under this point may be seen at Annexure ‘A’.

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

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. The Point Subke Liye Aawas has the item - EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas. To deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, the items “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included.

The targets and achievements for the year 2008-09 under this point may be seen at Annexure ‘B’

#### **(III) BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)**

– Number of Urban poor families assisted under



seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation, Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of moderanization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to

join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers the Point titled Basti Sudhar will monitor number of Urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.

The targets and achievements for this point may be seen at Annexure 'C'.



Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh



## ANNEXURE 'A'

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS (CUMULATIVE) UNDER USEP COMPONENT OF SJSRY  
UPDATED AS ON 20-APR-2009**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under USEP (Loan & Subsidy)				Women beneficiaries under DWCUA Groups			Number of beneficiaries under USEP (Skill Training)			
		SC	ST	Women	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Women	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	16915	7894	33830	112768	8759	4087	58390	14408	6723	28815	96051
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	465	0	465	0	75	75	0	314	0	314
3	Assam	1675	712	2512	8374	45	19	225	1793	762	0	8966
4	Bihar	9246	673	8915	23269	9230	705	19720	1678	135	704	4891
5	Chhattisgarh	3465	1360	2981	16205	258	162	1596	2921	1596	12357	17519
6	Goa	51	20	144	595	10	4	60	21	24	731	1570
7	Gujarat	11263	3573	18706	51458	77	4	257	14141	6074	39055	63341
8	Haryana	6727	0	6846	22916	2657	0	5684	11447	0	26292	33342
9	Himachal Pradesh	654	37	582	2140	153	12	416	2033	120	3831	5020
10	Jammu & Kashmir	954	388	1615	12222	0	0	304	2207	956	0	24043
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	10598	2826	35206	47919	3392	925	20560	11270	3074	0	68302
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	21444	5266	28195	124052	3296	745	14096	41625	11226	128926	198100
15	Maharashtra	21332	6689	25714	84962	26266	7669	82867	78084	24058	138841	267398
16	Manipur	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	594	530	2190	4390
17	Meghalaya	212	1381	917	1849	0	0	6	0	0	0	1692
18	Mizoram	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	7518	0	7518
19	Nagaland	30	50	30	1286	24	47	1995	0	0	0	72
20	Orissa	7806	2315	15742	38283	5645	1556	16533	7369	3130	16451	33554
21	Punjab	4156	0	2482	8566	118	0	220	8079	0	16441	16441
22	Rajasthan	13814	2066	12997	64993	0	0	1181	16265	2041	39705	44857
23	Sikkim	70	114	229	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	9775	640	18739	42270	6234	525	32714	13309	1038	32653	57101
25	Tripura	1296	764	1730	5191	500	200	1840	3930	2205	4916	16017
26	Uttarakhand	155	7	153	706	6	1	30	15	0	0	154
27	Uttar Pradesh	25928	1500	15804	172797	2100	90	11162	47189	955	37295	202636
28	West Bengal	3817	243	11878	27128	427	55	6755	12435	1113	45317	67923
29	A & N Islands	0	0	25	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	109	0	67	295	16	0	23	1914	0	4404	4836
31	D & N Haveli	0	43	18	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	516	24	379	1475	0	0	94	1182	15	2725	3450
34	Pondicherry	825	0	2122	3746	0	0	4365	0	0	0	6784
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172833</b>	<b>39211</b>	<b>248561</b>	<b>876816</b>	<b>69213</b>	<b>16881</b>	<b>281168</b>	<b>293909</b>	<b>73607</b>	<b>581649</b>	<b>1256282</b>

Source: UPA Section, M/o HUPA

**EWS/LIG HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS  
HOUSE CONSTRUCTED  
(UNIT: NUMBER)**

Sl. No.	States/UT Name	Target		Achievement	Percent Achievement
		2008-2009	April 2008- December, 2008	April,2008- December, 2008	April, 2008- December, 2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)/(4)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	488	360	968	269
2	Assam	293	218	0	0
3	Chhatisgarh	6,393	4,788	4,329	90
4	Delhi	80,000	59,994	410	1
5	Goa	130	97	0	0
6	Gujarat	500	369	260	70
7	Haryana	166	124	0	0
8	Karnataka	10,000	7,497	1,953	26
9	Kerala	2,200	1,647	1,092	66
10	Maharashtra	14,033	10,523	24,401	232
11	Mizoram	1,512	1,134	0	0
12	Orissa	150	108	266	246
13	Puducherry	233	171	7	4
14	Rajasthan	2,288	1,710	1,014	59
15	Sikkim	30	18	20	111
16	Tripura	456	342	121	35
17	West Bengal	632	473	0	0
	Grand Total	1,19,504	89,573	34,841	39

**Very Good: (90% or above of targets)** : ARUNACHAL PRADESH, CHHATISGARH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, SIKKIM  
**Poor: (Below 80% of targets)** : ASSAM, DELHI, GOA, GUJARAT, HARYANA, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MIZORAM, PUDUCHERRY, RAJASTHAN, TRIPURA, WEST BENGAL

*Source: Progress Report for April – December, 2008 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.*

**NO. OF URBAN POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED  
UNDER SEVEN POINT CHARTER POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED  
(UNIT: NUMBER)**

Sl. No.	States/UT Name	Target		Achievement	Percent Achievement
		2008-2009	April 2008- December, 2008	April,2008- December, 2008	April, 2008- December, 2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)/(4)
1	Assam	250	180	0	0
2	Chhatisgarh	5,000	3,744	9,000	240
3	Gujarat	4,000	2,997	2,500	83
4	Karnataka	3,140	2,349	582	25
5	Maharashtra	50,037	37,527	0	0
6	Meghalaya	875	657	277	42
7	Sikkim	1,200	900	660	73
8	Tamil Nadu	20,000	14,994	6,500	43
	Grand Total	84,502	63,348	19,519	31

**Very Good: (90% or above of targets)** : CHHATISGARH

**Good: (Between 80% to 90% targets)** : GUJARAT

**Poor: (Below 80% of targets)** : ASSAM, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA, SIKKIM, TAMIL NADU

*Source: Progress report for April – December, 2008 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.*



## 7. National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007

In order to address the issue of housing shortage, the first urban area – specific housing policy titled the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 has been formulated, which was laid on both the Houses of Parliament on 07-12-2007. The Policy seeks to set in motion a process for providing “Affordable Housing for All”, particularly for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and the Low Income Group (LIG) through various types of public-private partnerships.

It aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, given the magnitude of the housing shortage and the staggering requirement of funds amounting to Rs.3.61 lakh crores to meet the cost of construction only for overcoming the shortage, it is obvious that public sector efforts alone will not suffice in fulfilling the requirement due to budgetary constraints of both Central and State Governments. Involvement of multiple stakeholders namely; **private sector, co-operative sector, industrial sector** for labour housing and the services, **institutional sector** for employee housing has been emphasised in the NUHHP. The Policy seeks that 10-15% of land in every new public/ private housing project or 20-25% of FAR which is greater will be reserved for EWS/LIG housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives. It also seeks to increase supply of land through restructuring of institutions at State and Central level as well as private sector and encourage the Urban Local Bodies/ Development Authorities/ Housing Boards to promote participative planning and funding based on potential of local stakeholders.

The Policy along with tabulated statement indicating the various actionable points under the National

Urban Housing and Habitat Policy: 2007 have been widely circulated among the various Central Ministries, State Governments, UT Administrations, business chambers, associations of real estate developers and other stake holders. The Policy and the actionable points have been put on the website of the Ministry [www.mhupa.gov.in](http://www.mhupa.gov.in)

### 7.1.1 Salient Features of National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007

The salient features of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 are:

- Focus of the Policy is on **affordable urban housing** with special emphasis on the urban poor.
- Role of Housing and provision of basic services to the urban poor has been integrated into the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- Special emphasis has been laid on Scheduled Castes/ Tribes / Backward Classes / Minorities and empowerment of Women within the ambit of the urban poor.
- The Policy focuses on a symbiotic development of rural and urban areas in line with the objectives of the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act.
- Within the overarching goal of “**Affordable Housing for All,**” emphasis has been laid on urban planning, increase supply of land, use of spatial incentives like additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Transferable Development Rights, etc., increased flow of funds, healthy environment, effective solid waste management and use of renewal sources of energy.
- Encouraging Integrated townships and Special Economic Zones
- 10-15% of land in every new public/private housing projects or 20-25% FAR, whichever is greater to be reserved for EWS/LIG Housing through appropriate spatial incentives.
- Private Sector to be permitted land assembly within the purview of Master Plans. Action Plans for urban slum dwellers and special



- package for cooperative housing, labour housing and employees housing is to be prepared.
- States to be advised to develop 10 years perspective plan for housing of EWS/LIG.
- Policy gives primacy to provision of shelter to urban poor at their present location or near their work place.
- Approach will be In-situ slum rehabilitation. Relocation will be considered only in specific cases.
- Micro finance institutions to be promoted at state level to expedite flow of finances to urban poor.
- Model municipal laws to be prepared by the Central Government.
- Detailed city maps to be prepared based on GIS, aerial survey and ground verification.
- Use of proven cost effective technology and building materials to be encouraged.
- Development of mass rapid transit system at sub-regional level envisaged.
- Green cover for cities to be encouraged for balanced ecological development.
- All States to be encouraged to develop a "Habitat Infrastructure Action Plan" for all cities with a population of over one lakh.

### 7.1.2 Action Plan under National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007

1. Encouragement and support to be provided to State Governments by the Central Government for preparation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and Action Plan.
2. State/UT Action plans to focus on accelerated flow of funds.
3. State / UT level policy to provide road map to institutional, legal and financial incentives.

4. State / UT plans to indicate concrete steps for encouraging a participatory approach.
5. Periodic review of implementation of Policy and Action Plan at State level to be carried out.
6. Preparation of 15-20 years perspective plans in the form of City Development Plans (CDPs) based on spatial planning at the city level.

### 7.1.3 High Level Monitoring Committee

- The NUHHP:2007 vide Chapter VI – Action Plan in accordance with Para 6 (vii), a High level Monitoring Committee has been set up with the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to periodically review the implementation of NUHHP:2007.
- The composition of the said High Level Committee is as under:

1. Minister, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Chairperson
2. Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Member
3. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India(RBI)	Member
4. Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman, Housing Development Finance Corporation(HDFC)	Member
5. Representative of Ministry of Finance/Rural Development/ Urban Development/Environment & Forest/Non-Conventional Energy Sources not below the rank of Joint Secretary.	Member
6. Secretary General, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry(FICCI)	Member
7. Director General, Confederation of Indian Industries(CII)	Member
8. Secretary General, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry(ASSOCHAM)	Member
9. Secretary General, PHD Chambers of Commerce and Industry(PHDCCI)	Member
10. Five State Secretaries dealing with Departments of Housing/Urban Development/LSG in the states.	Member
11. Director General, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	Member
12. CMD, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Member
13. CMD, National Housing Bank(NHB)	Member
14. Executive Director, Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)	Member
15. Five Mayors of Urban Local Bodies	Member
16. Ms. Sheila Patel, Chairperson, SPARC, Mumbai	Member
17. Shri D.S. Meshram, Ex-Chief, Town Country Planning Organization	Member
18. Ms. Renana Jhabwala, Chairperson, SEWA Bank	Member
19. An Eminent Lawyer, Supreme Court	Member
20. Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.	Member Convener





Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Surat, Gujarat

## 7.2 HIGH LEVEL TASK FORCE ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR ALL

Provision of affordable housing is one of the most formidable challenges that India currently faces. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan estimates the urban housing shortage at the commencement of the Plan period at 24.7 million units, with 99% of this shortage pertaining to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG). Taking these into account, a High Level Task Force had been set up by this Ministry on 15th January 2008 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Deepak Parekh, Chairman – HDFC Ltd. to look into various aspects of providing “Affordable Housing for All” and recommend ways and means of enhancing accessibility of EWS/LIG groups to housing with suitable governmental support and recommend ways and means of enhancing accessibility of MIG

groups to housing apart from developing innovative financial instruments for bringing flexibility in the housing market and making recommendations as to fiscal, spatial incentives for increasing supply of houses.

**2. Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman of the Task Force has since presented the Report. The Report has been examined by a Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUPA). The recommendations would now form the basis of inter-ministerial consultations for action for Affordable Housing for All.**

### 3. Recommendations of the Task Force

The Task Force has strongly recommended the need for ‘Affordable Housing’ and mentioned that delay

in addressing the affordable housing problem would seriously affect India’s economic growth and poverty reduction strategies. The Task Force notes that housing is central to economic growth and has multiplier effects on employment, poverty reduction etc. The Task Force estimates that alleviating the urban housing shortage could potentially raise the rate of growth of GDP by at least 1-1.5 percent and have a decisive impact on improving the basic quality of life.

### 3.1 Affordable Housing

3.1.1 “Affordable Housing” be put at the centre of public policy.

3.1.2 Any attempt to fix a definition of affordable housing for a country as large and diverse as India, using the concept of “one-size-fits-all” is counter-productive. However, the Task Force has suggested the following parameters for the purpose

	<b>EWS/LIG</b>	<b>MIG</b>
Size	300-600 sq.ft. carpet area	Not exceeding 1,200 sq.ft. carpet area
Cost	Not exceeding 4 times household gross annual income	Not exceeding 5 times household gross annual income
EMI/Rent	Not exceeding 30% of gross monthly income	Not exceeding 40% of gross monthly income

*The Task Force visualises the size of the household as five members.*

3.1.3 Government may undertake a separate exercise to estimate the number of households on the basis of above.

3.1.4 Data on housing starts and completions at the national and state level be made readily available and may be collected through an institutional structure.

### 3.2. Land for Affordable Housing

3.2.1.1 Additional lands may be brought into urban usage on a regular basis by:

- Simplifying procedures and processes for land acquisition and conversion of agricultural lands for urban use.
- Reviewing the processes of Master Planning and effecting such changes as are necessary for making a proper assessment of land requirements and allocation of such lands for different uses, including lands for affordable housing.
- Treat affordable housing as a ‘public purpose’.

3.2.1.2 Upward revision in the FAR/FSI, across cities of different sizes commensurate with investment in infrastructure that it will necessitate.

3.2.1.3 Develop detailed critical space plans, which incorporate infrastructure intensive cluster development.

3.2.1.4 Impose an impact fee on those benefiting from higher FAR/FSI.

3.2.1.5 In-situ development on public lands for addressing affordable housing issues in partnership with the Government.

3.2.1.6 ‘Security of tenure’ be recognized as an important and integral tool for relieving pressures on the housing market. This may undertaken through regularization of settlements, community or cooperative ownership, security via lease, use rights, which enables in-situ development to take place.

3.2.1.7 The recommendations on land related issues i.e. bringing in additional lands, upward revision in the FAR/FSI and in-situ development have to be implemented in an integrated manner.

3.2.1.8 Improve the speed of transactions through cadastrals, computerized land records and



application of e-governance to land transactions.

3.2.1.9 Commission a professional study, to examine the range of issues covering urban land and recommend a comprehensive, long-term urban land policy. Given the environmental concerns, “sustainable” methodologies need to be developed.

3.2.1.10 Need to foster an environment that would make rental housing for EWS/LIG categories a worthwhile activity to invest in.

### **3.3 Fiscal and Financial Framework**

3.3.1 Increase JNNURM funds for affordable housing by 100 percent and a part of the funds be used for direct provisioning of housing for poor urban households.

3.3.2 A part of the funds be also used as supplements for in-situ development to be routed through the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

3.3.3 A cess of 0.5 percent on all central government taxes be credited to a dedicated Shelter Fund, to be managed by the National Housing Bank, with a budgetary support of equal amount, so as to make a long-term impact on affordable housing.

3.3.4 Permit housing finance institutions (HFIs) to access long-term External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) market, since the HFIs require long-term funding sources at the lowest cost possible to pass on to the ultimate borrowers.

3.3.5 Role of State Housing Boards be revamped and the Boards be encouraged to focus on playing a more active role in the provision of affordable housing, even if it is through public private partnerships.

3.3.6 Funds raised through the sale of land transactions by State Housing Boards must be ring fenced, with a defined proportion to be redeployed only for affordable housing.

3.3.7 Modifications in Income Tax Act for Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and developers engaged in affordable housing projects.

3.3.8 Reduction in stamp duty rates and registration fee for affordable housing to 2% ad valorem uniformly in all states.

3.3.9 Levy a flat charge of Rs. 1,000 on registration of equitable mortgages.

3.3.10 Bring “affordable housing” under the infrastructure definition.

3.3.11 Establish a housing finance company focusing only on housing micro-finance loans.

3.3.12 Promote household savings in the informal sector.

### **3.4 Technology for Cost Effectiveness**

A low-rise high-density built form is recommend as an appropriate measure for upgrading, redevelopment or construction of housing projects for the lower income groups.

### **3.5 Institutional Framework**

3.5.1 The real estate should be regulated through a regulator and pending the legislative process for having real estate regulators in place in the States, consideration should be given to set up Ombudsman type bodies at the State level.

3.5.2 The role of the housing and real estate Ombudsman would be to monitor JNNURM housing projects, ensure that proper appraisals are being done, collect relevant data, identify beneficiaries for JNNURM housing projects and address consumer grievances.



### 7.3 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF HOUSING/URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP) adopts the goal of **Affordable Housing for All**, and seeks to promote multiple schemes and private-public partnerships in order to achieve it. Between the JNNURM effort and state sector schemes in some states, it is estimated that about two million houses may be constructed for the economically weaker sections of the populace by the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Given the housing shortage in the country, 99% of which is in the EWS & LIG segment, it is estimated that 26.53 million houses would be required by the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. It is thus clear that much greater effort and a much larger programme for housing construction is required.

2. The social housing programme carries a double benefit. Not only does it enable us to significantly improve the quality of life of the slum dwellers and the poor, housing construction provides an impetus to the economy by its tremendous multiplier effect. An increase in housing construction activity stimulates demand in about 20 related sectors of the manufacturing industry, and creates employment in the total economy that is almost eight times the direct employment generated in housing construction.

3. In order to discuss and deliberate the revival of the State Housing Boards, Cooperative & Group Housing construction and also the issue of making available land for housing at affordable prices, a Conference of State Ministers dealing with Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration was held on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 'Affordable Housing for All'.

4. The Conference was inaugurated and chaired by Kumari Selja, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. In her address Hon'ble Minister highlighted that growth of large cities is accompanied by an upsurge in urban poverty where in absence of basic services, secure tenure and formal employment opportunities, settlements of the poor become slums with health & environmental concerns. She mentioned that the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is addressing the issue of facilitation of basic services for such settlement along with housing and the other scheme of Ministry, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) is likely to address the issue of availability of institutional finance to these people, who are generally not considered credit worthy by the Banks and Housing Finance Companies. She requested the State Governments to supplement the efforts of Union Government in creation of additional housing stock by increasing supply of serviced land and new houses by direct intervention through State Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Cooperative Sector etc. and also providing one time incentive in the form of relaxation of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) /Floor Space Index (FSI) norms through appropriate spatial (regulatory) incentives. This is also likely to lead to softening of land prices and induce downward trend in the pricing of houses.

5. The Conference was attended by Housing/Urban Development Ministers from 15 States/Union Territories who appreciated the initiative of the Ministry in holding the Conference. The main recommendations of the Conference are Annexed.

#### Recommendations of the National Conference of Ministers of Housing/Urban Development and Municipal Administration

##### Policy Reforms

- i. States would prepare and announce their policies for Urban Land and Affordable



- ii. Housing with supporting action plans. States would draw up their road map and a vision for **'Slum Free City'**.
- iii. JNNURM be given a stronger boost, and continued into the next plan period.
- iv. Continuation of JNNURM be predicated on evidence of reform for strengthening ULBs managerially and financially.
- v. Whenever feasible, EWS housing under JNNURM be provided in slums by in-situ land allotment & transfer of entitlement. In-situ development would be considered the method of choice. Where relocation is unavoidable, land for relocation be as close as possible to the existing site.
- vi. Vertical/multi-storeyed construction for in-situ slum re-developments be adopted to intensify densities and accommodate relocations, and all such developments be done in consultation and partnership with the community and with necessary social support to the project affected.
- vii. State Housing Boards and Urban Housing Cooperatives would be reactivated and private builders involved in PPP mode and a larger programme for Affordable Housing for All would be launched.
- viii. Availability of land for housing be augmented to meet the shortages and to keep pace with the increasing population of each particular town.
- ix. Land for housing be provided free of cost or at nominal cost for EWS; and at controlled prices for the LIG and the MIG.
- x. Existing legal and regulatory framework be reviewed with a view to enabling the acquisition and assembly of additional lands for housing. In this context, state enactments and city level master plans be suitably modified (a) for increased allocation of FAR/FSI in developed areas where civic infrastructure permits and in all new development areas with suitable provision of civic infrastructure, both to make best use of land and to enable assembly of land for allotment for EWS/LIG housing. (b) for earmarking of land in all new developments for EWS/LIG housing under a scheme for cross-subsidisation from other city commercial spaces etc.; and (c) for conferring security of tenure and entitlement rights that permit mortgagability of the dwelling unit and inheritance rights, but do not allow alienation of title and encashing of unearned benefit.
- xi. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to prepare a model 'Real Estate Regulation Bill', which includes the issue of land valuation systems & mechanisms for use by state governments to bring in adequate controls on urban development.
- xii. State Governments would reduce rates of registration fees and stamp duties at least on EWS housing that add to costs of housing (increasing volumes of registration likely to make up the notional loss to the exchequer).
- xiii. New Industrial estates be planned only as integrated townships to ensure land and amenities for labour and workers housing co-operatives.

### Financing Strategies

- xiv. Banks and HFIs reserve at least 1% of the priority sector lending for EWS housing and take steps for (a) more easily available housing finance at concessional rates; (b) recovery through longer repayment period; and (c) interest rate subsidy facilities for affordable housing.
- xv. Housing Micro-finance be strengthened and enlarged.
- xvi. Surplus funds generated by Housing Boards from self financing projects be ploughed back (at least a portion) for affordable housing.
- xvii. Central Government to support and partner in addressing the agenda of 'Affordable Housing for All', with measures to encourage allotment of land for EWS.





Kumari Selja, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation presiding over the conference on “The Inclusive City – A Commonwealth Perspective” organised by MoHUPA on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2008, New Delhi

### Housing as Industry

xviii. Housing be declared as an Industry to enable cheaper & quicker access to funds.

### Promote Rental Housing

xix. Steps be taken in view of the increasing urban-urban migration to create a healthy rental market to accelerate supply of affordable housing, particularly for EWS and LIG categories; and for this purpose amend legislation, support for which may be extended by Central Government by preparing and sharing model rental legislation along lines indicated in the Housing Policy.

### Cost Effective Technology

xx. Promote appropriate housing typology and

technology which are as far as possible eco-friendly, for reducing cost and time of construction and introducing disaster mitigation measures.

xxi. Execution and implementation of capacity building by peer sharing.

### Statistics

xxii. Institutional mechanisms be established to compile regularly data on housing starts and completions to assist systematic planning.

### Plan of Action

xxiii. The Conference further resolved that preparatory steps would be taken for policy reforms and legislative changes in the coming year so that 2010 could be declared the year for Affordable Housing for All.



## 7.4 UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT) AND ROLE OF INDIA

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The main documents outlining the mandate of the organization are the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Habitat Agenda, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and Resolution 56/206.

2. The agency's budget comes from four main sources - the vast majority in the form of contributions from multilateral and bilateral partners for technical cooperation. The agency also receives earmarked contributions from governments and other partners, including local authorities and foundations, and around 5 per cent from the regular UN budget.

3. India is a founding member of UN-HABITAT and has been playing a leading role by actively participating in the deliberations. Govt. of India (Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation) is making an annual contribution of Indian Rupees equivalent to US \$ 80,000 every year since 2002-2003.

4. In April, 2007 in the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT held at Nairobi, Kenya; India represented by Minister in-charge, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was elected as the Chairperson of the 21<sup>st</sup> Governing Council of UN-HABITAT.

5. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT was held from 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2009 to 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2009 at the Headquarters of UN-

HABITAT in Nairobi, Kenya. Jamaica was elected as the Chairperson of 22<sup>nd</sup> Governing Council. The Indian delegation was led by the High Commissioner of India to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UN-HABITAT and UNEP.

6. Active involvement of India in the events organized by UN-HABITAT and efforts to engage it in various initiatives being taken by the country in improving housing and habitat conditions of the vast populace would lead to mutual benefit and strengthen India's role as a leader in the Region.

## 7.5 BILATERAL – MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been actively involved in bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in the field of housing and habitat and a trilateral MOU has been signed between India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) in the area of Human Settlement Development on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. The MoU will provide a basic framework for cooperation in the area of housing between the countries. Specific cooperation projects will be achieved through separate project documents which shall be drafted with the consent of the parties involved.



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

### BACKGROUND

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

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

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

4. The Government has approved an Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP). The interest subsidy scheme will also seek to supplement the efforts of the Government through the JNNURM to comprehensively address the housing shortage. The interest subsidy on housing loans for the urban poor will enhance affordability besides leveraging funds from the market for lower segments. Under this scheme, a

flat rate of an interest subsidy of 5 per cent per annum will be given on a loan of Rs 100,000/- taken during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The loan repayment period would be 15-20 years.

### SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

5. The Scheme will leverage flow of institutional finance for the EWS and LIG segment households and result in creation of additional housing stock of 3.10 lakh houses for EWS/LIG segments over the next 4 years (2008-12) out of which 2.13 lakh dwelling units are targeted for EWS housing and 0.97 lakh for LIG housing. Households with monthly income of upto Rs 3,300 are classified as EWS while those with monthly income between Rs 3,300 and Rs 7,300 are termed LIG.

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

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

8. Beneficiary borrowers may choose fixed or floating rates (the consequences clearly explained to the borrowers by PLIs). An additional 1% p.a. maximum will be permitted to be charged by banks/HFCs if fixed rate loans are extended which will be subject to reset after a minimum period of 5 years.

9. Mortgage of the dwelling unit be accepted as primary security. However, there would be no collateral security/third party guarantee for loans upto and inclusive of Rs. 1 lakh excluding group guarantee. No levy of prepayment charges would be permitted.



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

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

- The interest subsidy directly accrues to the benefit of the borrower upfront reducing his principal outstanding amount.
- The EMI for any beneficiary type is lower than in a situation where the interest subsidy is disbursed through the loan period quarterly.
- The transactional complexity of administering and accounting of provision of subsidy disbursal through quarterly loan periods as well as cost involved for the PLIs claiming subsidy periodically and National Housing Bank (NHB) / HUDCO on behalf of Government of India effecting payments, is reduced.

- The beneficial impact of this upfront subsidy on the acceptability of borrowers should be higher than in the case of periodical subsidy payment.
- The lenders prefer the upfront adjustment mechanism not only for reasons of administrative convenience but also for facilitating credit risk evaluation. This is because the borrower's equity in the house goes up or the loan to value ratio comes down. This should also facilitate greater coverage of borrowers.

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

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

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



Housing Project under construction under JNNURM (IHSDP) in Dimapur, Nagaland

## 9. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

### 9.1 BACKGROUND OF ILCS:

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

ILCS Scheme was initially started in 1980-81 through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme was transferred in 1989-90 to Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and from 2003-04 onwards to Ministry of UEPA/HUPA. The scheme has helped in constructing/converting over 28 lakh latrines to liberate over 56000 scavengers so far.

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

### 9.2 SALIENT FEATURES:

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

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

- (iii) Targets will be fixed initially in the ratio of 75% for conversion of dry latrines with reference to 6 lacs dry latrines reported by the States so far and 25% for provision of pour flush latrines to beneficiaries having no latrines.
- (iv) The scheme will be funded in the following manner:-  
Central Subsidy 75%, State Subsidy 15% and beneficiary share 10%.
- (v) The upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult / hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each two pit pour flush latrine. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only and does not entail a loan component. The scheme will be implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation directly.
- (vi) The States should select NGOs having adequate experience in this field who will be funded to a maximum extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Centre and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation.
- (vii) 1% of total central allocation will be retained by the Ministry every year, to be utilized for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC components.

### 9.3 CUMULATIVE PROGRAMME STATUS

Till 31st March 2008 the total number of schemes



sanctioned under the ILCS programme through HUDCO is 873 covering 1538 town in 23 States/UTs. The cumulative project cost of the scheme is Rs.236834.2 lakhs for conversion & construction of 5020074 units. The cumulative subsidy released as on 31.3.2008 is Rs. 35932.04. As per the progress reported by the State nodal agencies 2815857 units have been completed. The total number of 56873 scavengers has been liberated through implementation of ILCS schemes & 654 towns have been declared as scavenger-free. Within the last one year States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Nagaland and Assam have stated that they have no dry latrines in their States. Presently only four States namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Jammu and Kashmir have reported the existence of dry latrines.

#### **9.4 EFFORTS OF THE MINISTRY AND CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECTS**

The project cost for converting 6 lakh dry latrines is Rs.715.48 crores out of which central subsidy comes to around Rs.545.00 crores during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. There is a budget provision of Rs. 150.00 crores for the current financial year under the Scheme. The first batch of 04 proposals received from the Patna District of Bihar were considered in the second meeting of the Central Coordination Committee for conversion / construction of 1222/8586 sanitary units for project cost of Rs. 11.28 crores and Central Subsidy of Rs. 7.48 crores. The Ministry has approved 117 proposals in 33 Districts of Uttar Pradesh for project cost of Rs. 50.82 crores and Central Subsidy of Rs. 38.18 crores for conversion of 50073 units in the third meeting of the Central Coordination Committee. In the fourth meeting of CCC proposals received from 128 towns of 27 district of Uttar Pradesh and 02 towns of 02 districts of Jammu & Kashmir were considered for conversion of 83817 units for the State of U.P. and 1160 units i.e. 843 for conversion and 273 for new construction for the State of J&K. The Committee has approved a Central Subsidy of

Rs. 63.90 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 1.06 crores for Jammu & Kashmir. In the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of CCC proposals received from 141 towns of 33 districts of U.P., 11 towns of 5 districts of West Bengal, 2 towns of 2 districts of Kerala, 2 towns of 2 districts of Manipur and 2 towns of 2 districts of Nagaland were approved for a Central Subsidy of Rs. 77.56 crores for conversion of 101716 units in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 5.18 crores for new construction of 6798 units in West Bengal, Rs. 1.28 crores for new construction of 1675 units in Kerala, Rs. 6.78 crores for new construction of 7117 units in Manipur and Rs. 3.24 crores for new construction of 3404 units in Nagaland.

Under the revised guidelines of ILCS Scheme, 1% of the total Budget Estimates is earmarked for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC Component. In the current financial year 2008-09, Rs. 1.50 crores (0.90 crores at R.E. stage) is earmarked for IEC Component and an amount of Rs. 77,78,420/- has been spent till date for the purposes of Regional Consultations, Advertisement and Conferences under revised ILCS Scheme.

The revised ILCS Scheme envisages conversion of all existing dry latrines within a period of three years (2007-2010). With the implementation of the Revised ILCS Scheme, it is expected that the system of manual scavengers will be eradicated from the country by 2010.



## 10. National Strategy For Urban Poor (NSUP): A GoI-UNDP Project

### 10.1 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing the UNDP supported project titled 'National Strategy for the Urban Poor' since November 2003 to address the issues of basic services and livelihoods of urban poor. During 2006, the project was dovetailed with JnNURM and accordingly new activities were charted out with special focus on improving the effectiveness of JnNURM programme at the State and ULB level.

The project was originally scheduled to be over by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007. However, it has been extended up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009, with no additional financial commitments. Total allocation for the project is Rs.20 crores, out of which, the project has utilized Rs. 19.00 crores. The activities have been implemented/being implemented through state governments/ULBs, training institutes of select states, research institutions and academic institutions.

### 10.2 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT MECHANISM

The project is overseen by a Program Management Board (PMB), under the Chairmanship of Secretary, HUPA, and with representation from the UNDP and Department of Economic Affairs (DEA). Execution issues with the project, such as financial allocations w.r.t. Gol budget et al are discussed in the PMB. The Project Standing Committee (PSC), under the Chairmanship of the National Project Director (Joint Secretary, JnNURM) is responsible for operational decisions of the project, such as annual work plans, fund allocation to agencies et al. The PSC has representation from the DEA, UNDP, Planning Commission and Finance division of the Ministry,

apart from representatives of the Implementing Agencies.

### 10.3 EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT

The six key intended project outcomes are as follows.

- (i) An enhanced understanding on trends and directions of urban poverty in India.
- (ii) An all India network on urban poor livelihoods established to support wider stakeholder dialogue and exchange of information within India and other countries.
- (iii) Innovative and promising livelihoods initiatives of urban poor communities broadened and deepened across the country.
- (iv) Capacity Building for a national strategy for poverty reduction.
- (v) Comprehensive review and capacity analysis to formulate operational strategies for financing livelihoods intensive social/physical and infrastructure and improved regulatory environment in NCR.
- (vi) Targeted support to community associations and NGOs active in the NCR of Delhi to promote urban poor concerns and to address multiple vulnerabilities of urban population.

### 10.4 ACTIVITIES PROPOSED AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED

The activities under the project fall into four broad areas such as (a) policy research inputs & action research inputs, (b) facilitate national, regional, state and local level networking and advocacy regarding urban poverty, (c) strengthen research, capacity building and M&E system at the Central, State and ULB level, and (d) drawing policy lessons based on community level pilot initiatives etc. The details of progress achieved under each broad areas are given



below:

**a. Policy research inputs and action research inputs to formulate National Strategy for Urban Poor**

- 1) **Preparation of the 'India Urban Poverty Report':** The "India Urban Poverty Report 2009" has been published and launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2009.
- 2) **Research Papers on Urban Poverty Related Issues:** Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi has prepared and submitted four theme papers. These papers are being used for preparing the National Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy.
- 3) **Preparation of the Mumbai Human Development Report, the first city human development report in India:** Five consultations at the city level with authors and various stakeholders have been successfully conducted. The report is ready for publication.

4) **National Strategy on Micro-enterprise Development:** The Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad has submitted the final report. Based on the report, a manual on entrepreneurship development is being prepared.

5) **Preparation of Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies for 11 cities:** NIUA has prepared Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies for 11 cities. A toolkit is being prepared based on the report.

**b. Facilitate national, regional, state and local level networking and advocacy regarding urban poverty**

6) **Establishment of National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP):** The National Resource centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP) established in Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune,



Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

along with the All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AILLSG), Mumbai has prepared five State profiles 11 city profiles; documented 40 innovations on Urban poverty; launched a dedicated web portal; developed GIS manual; prepared 18 audio-visual films on urban poverty; developed capacity building modules for State/ULB level officials; conducted stakeholders' workshop on selected themes; and launched a National Network of Resource Centre.

- 7) **Establishment of the National Core Group on Urban Poverty (NCGUP):** The members of NCGUP have prepared and submitted policy guidance papers on various themes of urban poverty.
  - 8) **Establishment of Mayors' Forum and City Managers' Forum:** The fora are meeting at regular intervals and facilitating better understanding of various facets of urban poverty and livelihood concerned of the poor through informed debate, exchange of best practices and action research.
- c. **Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, research and capacity building at the Central, State and ULB level**
- 9) **Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS):** Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad and National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi have developed the Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS) and the JnNURM Project Tracking System. The IPoMS has been deployed in seven mission cities and will be deployed in all Mission cities in phased manner.
  - 10) **Establishment of Researcher's**

**Colloquium:** The activities of ReCoup to bring together researchers and institutions to deliberate and undertake research projects aimed at alleviation of urban poverty are now carried out by the NNRCs.

- 11) **Establishment of Data centre, Resource Centre and Socio Economic Unit in MoHUPA:** The Data Centre and Socio Economic Units are fully functional and Resource Centre is being set up.
- d. **Drawing policy lessons based on pilot initiatives at state/ULB level**
- 12) **Establishing Urban Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood (UPA&L) Cells:** UPA&L Cells have been established and are fully functional in eleven cities.
  - 13) **Urban Poverty Cell at Department of Social Welfare, GoNCT Delhi:** The activity is completed. Based on the learning's, the department has now initiated Mission Convergence Program for NCT of Delhi.
  - 14) **Targeted support to 21 NGOs/CBOs in NCR to promote urban poor concerns and to address multiple vulnerabilities of urban population:** This activity was completed in 2007. The learning's of these pilots has helped in developing the National Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy.

## 10.5 POST PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

It is proposed to up-scale and replicates the outcomes of the project in select cities and towns with support from multi/bilateral agencies. In this regard, the ministry has already finalized a project from DFID and World Bank.



## 11. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

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

The restructuring has assumed special significance in the context of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. JNNURM is the single largest initiative ever launched in the country to address the issues of urban infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor. The Mission will be implemented over a period of 7 years (2005-2012). The Government of India has committed Additional Central Assistance to States to the tune of Rs.50,000 Crore. The National Buildings Organisation is designated by MoHUPA as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and review of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

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

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



housing, building construction, and related urban statistics;

- To coordinate and collaborate with State Governments/Municipal Authorities/ Research & Training Institutions/Statistical Institute/ International Organisations as nodal agency catering to data and MIS needs of urban policy-makers, planners and researchers in areas relating to urban poverty, slums, housing etc;

### 11.1 National Building Organisation has carried out the following major activities during the year:

- A. **Online Data Transmission Tool** :NBO has launched its new online MIS tool called Building Related information & Knowledge system (**BRIKS**) to collect, collate and compile building-related statistics.
- B. **Implementation of New Plan Scheme - USHA**: A new plan scheme of NBO viz., "Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (**USHA**)" was launched 2007 -08 aiming at the development and maintenance of national a database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics.
- C. **Data Centre and a National Resource Centre**: NBO has developed a state-of-the-art Data Centre/MIS Cell and National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Slums and Housing providing knowledge resources including e-resources.
- D. **Management of Information System (MIS)**
- E. **Slums, Poverty & Livelihoods Profiles**
- F. **Conferences/Meetings/Training/ Capacity Building Programmes**
- G. Research Studies for 3 pro-poor Reforms

Under the Socio-economic research studies component of the plan scheme USHA, National Building Organisation has awarded contract to the following three organizations

for conducting studies relating to the three key pro-poor reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

- (1) Association of Municipalities and Development Authority (AMDA), New Delhi-110079 for Study I: 'Inclusive Urban Planning - Reservation of Land & FSI for Housing and amenities to the urban poor - Innovative Methods of providing land and housing to the Urban Poor'.
- (2) Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad for Study II: 'Development of BSUP Fund- Internal earmarking of 25% funds within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor'.
- (3) Centre for Energy, Environment, Urban Governance and Infrastructure Development, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) - CGG consortium, Hyderabad for Study III: Time Bound Action Plan for provision of 7-Point Charter i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring convergent delivery of existing universal services for education, health and social security within the Mission Period (2005-12) according to agreed deadlines.  
The studies are under progress.

### 11.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Role of NBO

NBO is also designated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and reviews of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM. Carrying out this responsibility, NBO has coordinated the organisation of 28 meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee



(CSMC) and 27 meetings of Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) during the year, resulting in the approval of 187 projects costing Rs. 7829.65 crores for 201,012 dwelling Units covering the identified Mission cities under BSUP and 406 projects costing 4391.36 crore for 193991 dwelling units under IHSDP covering small and medium towns.

NBO has coordinated the organisation of 25 Regional/State level training and capacity building programmes to assist cities/towns/implementing

agencies in project development and management. NBO has also assisted the Ministry in organisation of National/Regional/State level reviews of JNNURM.

NBO has coordinated proposals for constitution of Programme Management Units at State level and Project Implementation Units at ULB level with a view to enhancing project implementation capacity for BSUP and IHSDP. So far 22 Project Monitoring Units (PMUs) and 89 Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) have been approved.

**Table 1 : Census of India - 2001 – slum and Non Slum population figures at a Glance**

Item		1743 Cities/Towns (slum population of 640 + 1103 towns)		
1	2	3	4	5
		<b>Slum@</b>	<b>Non Slum</b>	<b>Urban**</b>
Population				
	Persons	52,371,589	231,370,229	283,741,818
	Males	27,759,224	121,531,867	149,291,091
	Females	24,612,365	109,838,362	134,450,727
Population (0-6 age group)				
	Persons	7,576,856	29,772,261	37,349,117
	Males	3,944,105	15,647,450	19,591,555
	Females	3,632,751	14,124,811	17,757,562
Scheduled Castes Population				
	Absolute	9,673,817	23,951,005	33,624,822
	Percentage	18.5	10.3	11.8
Scheduled Tribes Population				
	Absolute	1,460,290	5,527,353	6,987,643
	Percentage	2.8	2.4	2.4
Sex Ratio		887	904	887
Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)		921	903	921
Literacy Rate	Persons	72.2	83	79.9
	Males	80.1	89	86.3
	Females	63.2	76	72.9
Work Participation Rate				
	Persons	31.1	32.4	32.3
	Males	51.1	51.0	50.6
	Females	12.8	11.8	11.9
Percentage of Workers				
Total worker	Main workers	89.3	91.2	90.8
	Marginal Workers	10.7	8.8	9.2
Categories of Workers %				
	Cultivators	1.8	3.0	2.8
	Agricultural Labourers	5.4	4.6	4.7
	Household Industry Workers	5.4	5.2	5.2
	Other Workers	87.4	87.2	87.3

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Note: @ slum population estimated for cities/towns having above 20,000 populations in 2001 census.

\*\* Urban population relates to 26 states where slums have been reported.

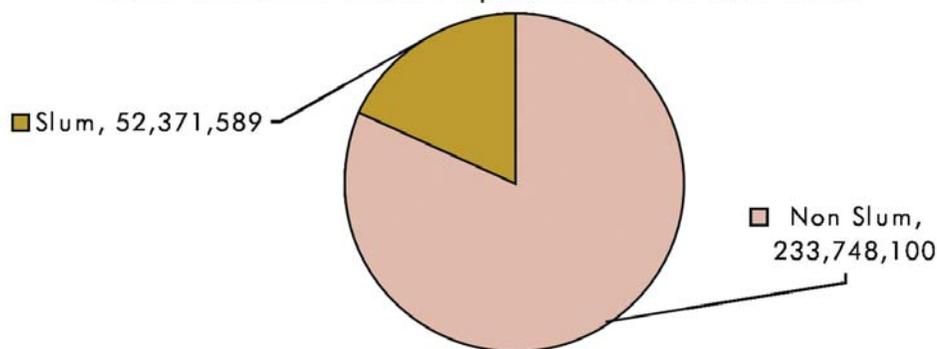
**Table 2 : Population of Urban, and Slum Areas in the World at mid-year, by 2001 (UN-HABITAT) (in Million)**

Regions/Country	Total population	Urban population	% of urban Population in total	Urban Slum population	%of Slum popun. as of Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
World	6134.000	2983.000	47.7	924.000	31.6
Developed Regions	1194.000	902.000	75.5	594.000	6.0
Developing Regions	4940.000	2022.000	40.9	870.000	43.0
Least Developed Countries	685.000	179.000	26.2	140.000	78.2
India	1025.096	285.608	27.9	158.418	55.5

Source :UN Population Report

**Table 3 : Population profile of India -2001**

Area	Population
All India	1,028,610,328
Rural India	742,490,639
Urban India	286,119,689
States/UTs reporting slums *	283,741,818
Towns/Cities reporting slums	222,957,784
Total Slum Population	52,371,589
Non slum Population (1743 cities)	170,586,195

**Slum and Non Slum Population of Urban India**

\*Total of 26 States where slum reported in India

Source: Census of India 2001

**Table 4 : Houseless Population in Million Plus Cities – 2001**

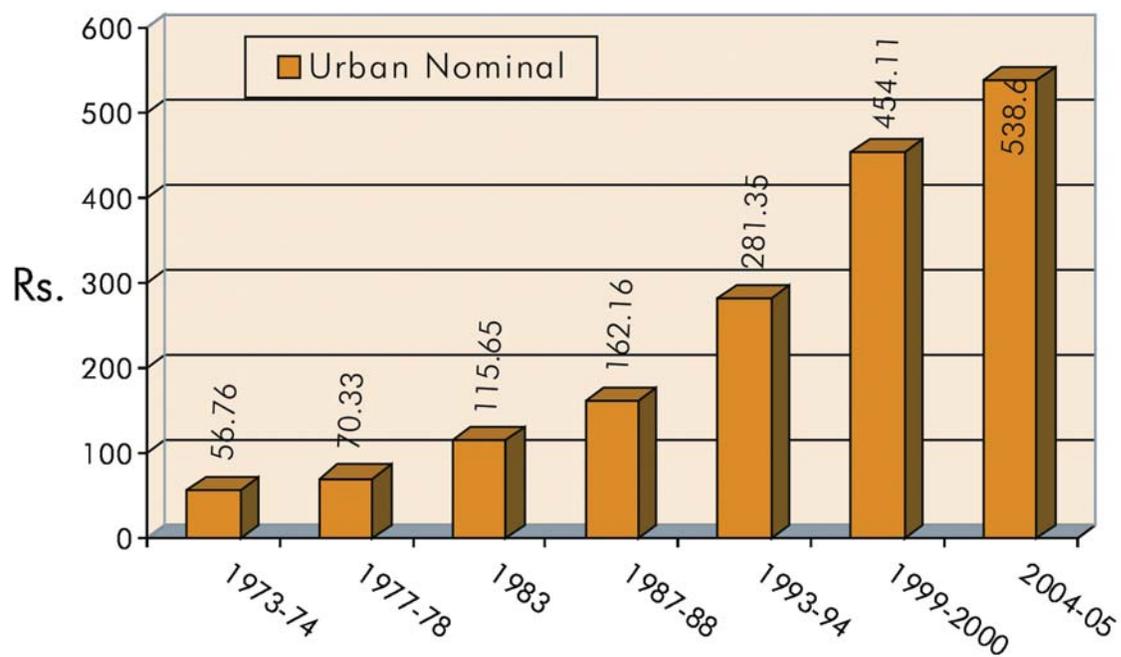
S.No.	City	Houseless Population
1	2	3
1	Greater Mumbai	39074
2	Delhi	21895
3	Kolkata	67676
4	Chennai	27329
5	Bangalore	12104
6	Hyderabad	13638
7	Ahmedabad	7787
8	Kanpur	26305
9	Pune	2565
10	Surat	22307
11	Lucknow	7469
12	Nagpur	2225
13	Jaipur	8529
14	Indore	4885
15	Bhopal	5895
16	Ludhiana	4590
17	Patna	5624
18	Vadodara	7638
19	Agra	1942
20	Thane	2610
21	Kalyan-Dombivli	2751
22	Varanasi	1711
23	Nasik	2995
24	Meerut	3427
25	Faridabad	1446
26	Pimpri Chinchwad	548
27	Haora	2443



Table 5 : Poverty Line at National Level (Rs. Per capita per month)

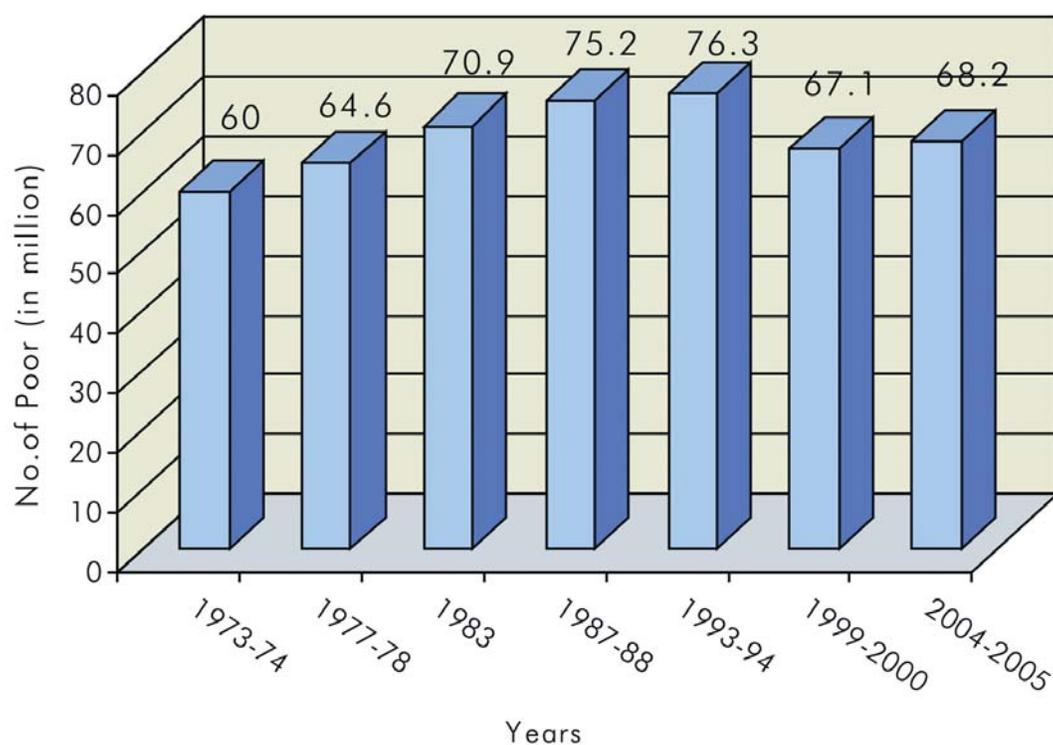
Year	Rural Nominal	Urban Nominal	Price Rise in consumption basket (Rural)	Price Rise in consumption basket (Urban)
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	49.63	56.76	100.0	100.0
1977-78	56.84	70.33	114.5	123.9
1983	89.50	115.65	180.3	203.8
1987-88	115.20	162.16	232.1	285.7
1993-94	205.84	281.35	414.7	495.7
1999-2000	327.56	454.11	660.0	800.1
2004-05	356.3	538.6	717.9	948.9

Poverty line at National Level (Rs.percapita per month)



**Table 6 : Poverty Ratio (Head Count Ratio)**

Year	Poverty ratio (%)			No. of poor (Mn.)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
1999-2000	27.1	23.6	26.1	193.2	67.1	260.3
2004-2005	21.8	21.7	21.8	170.3	68.2	238.5

**Number of Urban Poor in million**

**Table 7 : Urban housing shortage in India by states 2007**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>Urban (in million)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhatisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
Uttaranchal	0.18
West Bengal	2.04
A& N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
D & Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
<b>All India</b>	<b>24.71</b>

Source: National Building Organisation



## 12. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

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

The effective span of HUDCO's omnipresent techno-financial umbrella could be gauged by the fact that on an average, one in every 16 houses in the country has availed HUDCO's assistance. This has earned the institution the rare distinction of being in the array of the largest facilitators of housing across the globe. In a bid to widen its coverage, HUDCO has fanned out and spread its wings far and wide, touching the daily lives of the people in every alternate town and city in India besides thousands of villages.

HUDCO is fast emerging as the only organisation of its kind for dealing with the unique needs of shelter and infrastructure development and still ensuring profitable results. HUDCO, during the three decades of its existence, has extended assistance for taking up over 142 Lacs dwelling units both in urban and rural areas. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the fraternity, of targeting the affluent middle and high income groups, HUDCO's assistance covers the housing needs of every class of the society, with special emphasis on the weaker sections and the deprived. The social mandate in

line with HUDCO motto of "Profitability with Social Justice" envisages about 92% of the total dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO are for the economically weaker section and the low income group. HUDCO has also contributed significantly to the Government's Housing Programme launched during 1998-99 by assisting 108.45 Lacs housing units within a short span of 11 years.

HUDCO continued its emphasis on the disaster mitigation front by extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. Cumulatively till 31.03.2009, HUDCO has been able to contribute over 41 Lacs houses in disaster affected regions with project cost of over Rs.4094.07 Crore and HUDCO's financial assistance of Rs.2209.36 Crore. HUDCO has been advocating pre-disaster mitigation and risk reduction involving Prediction, Preparation, Prevention, Publicity and Protection, in addition no prevalent post-disaster actions of Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Repairs, Renewals and Retrofitting.

Adequate basic services and appropriate social amenities along with associated infrastructure has been an integral part of HUDCO agenda of sustainable habitat development. The urban infrastructure window of HUDCO, opened in 1989, has sanctioned a total of 1546 projects (excluding sanitation schemes) with a total project cost of Rs.324849 Crore and HUDCO financial assistance of Rs.65813 Crore, contributing to the improvement in the physical quality of life of the citizens at large in the urban areas.

With the cost of construction increasing year after year, housing is becoming beyond the reach of most



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

### 12.1 HUDCO'S OPERATION DURING 2008-09

During the year 2008-09, HUDCO has achieved sanctions of Rs.14754 Crore providing assistance for construction of a 114009 Lacs dwelling units and 103 urban infrastructure projects throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.4019 Crore.

Cumulatively HUDCO has sanctioned 16183 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.385935 Crore (excluding HUDCO Niwas) with loan component of Rs.97314 Crore out of which an amount of Rs.64574 Crore has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 142.08 Lacs residential units, about 66.87 Lacs sanitation units and in undertaking 1546 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas, in over 1851 towns and thousands of villages.

### 12.2 HOUSING FOR ALL

During the year 2008-09 HUDCO has sanctioned loans of Rs.1733 Crore (Including HUDCO Niwas) for housing programme. These schemes will provide 114009 residential units, 635 non residential buildings. Out of total residential units sanctioned by HUDCO 90% are for the EWS and LIG families.

### 12.3 HUDCO'S OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

During the financial year 2008-09, HUDCO has sanctioned 192 schemes with a total loan of Rs.14754 Crore out of which Rs.1733 Crore have been sanctioned towards Housing schemes (Incl. Retail Finance) and Rs.13021 Crore have been sanctioned towards various Urban Infrastructure schemes. Further an amount of Rs.4019 Crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.841 Crore towards housing schemes and Rs.3178 Crore towards Urban Infrastructure schemes

Further, during the year, out of the total Dwelling Units sanctioned, 90% have been sanctioned for priority sector (EWS/LIG), and 30% of the loan under housing has been sanctioned for priority sector.

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

Under the Housing Programme of Govt. of India which was started during 1998-1999, HUDCO had been entrusted for providing loan assistance for construction of 10 Lacs units annually (6 lacs units in rural areas and 4 lacs units in urban areas, out of the 13 lacs houses in rural areas and 7 lacs in urban areas envisaged under the programme). Against the same since 1998 to 2008-09 as on 31.03.2009, HUDCO has supported a total of 108.45 lacs units gross in both rural and urban areas.

### 12.5 VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY)

VAMBAY and NSDP schemes have been subsumed in the Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. Under VAMBAY, only ongoing



VAMBAY schemes (including Schemes approved in principle) will be considered for release of GOI subsidy, subject to the furnishing of 100% due Utilisation Certificates and achieving at least 50% physical/financial progress against past releases.

## 12.6 CUMULATIVE STATUS OF VAMBAY SCHEMES

As on 31.03.2009 (Provisional data), net Govt. of India subsidy of Rs.92534.317 lacs has been released for construction/upgradation of 454870 dwelling units (DUs) and 65415 toilet seats. Out of the above, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), net Govt. of India subsidy of Rs.12266.02 lacs has been released for construction of 65415 toilet seats. As per progress reports received from agencies, 420423 DUs are completed & 17331 DUs are under progress and 61701 toilet seats are completed & 2142 toilet seats are under progress.

## 12.7 HUDCO'S ROLE IN GENERATION OF BSUP/IHSDP PROJECTS UNDER JNNURM

HUDCO in conformity with its emphasis is providing Housing for Economically Weaker Sections and disadvantaged populace is playing a very **significant role** by reaching the Mission objective to the target beneficiaries. This role entails **Dissemination of Information** on JNNURM through trainings/ workshops in various states; Assisting State Government / Implementing Agencies in Formulation of Detailed Project Reports by providing **Technical & Design consultancy** in areas like Efficient Housing, Comprehensive Layout plans addressing the socio-economic and livelihood needs of the beneficiaries like provision of need based Community centres, Livelihood centre, Occupational Spaces, Animal Pens, informal market spaces, adequate green open areas, primary health centres, informal educational centres etc, cost effective infrastructural services like rain water harvesting, solid waste management etc.

**Appraising Projects** received from the States in accordance with the Government of India guidelines and directives for consideration of sanction by the Ministry.

## 12.8 ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUDCO

### Cumulative status :

There are 293 projects under BSUP with a Project Cost of Rs.16761.30 crore covering 6.09 lacs dwelling units and 803 projects under IHSDP with a Project Cost of Rs.8039.78 Crore covering 4.37 lacs dwelling units which have been appraised by HUDCO and sanctioned by the Ministry.

## 12.9 LOAN ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS THROUGH HUDCO NIWAS

In order to reach out to the beneficiaries directly, HUDCO launched its Individual Housing Loan Window-HUDCO NIWAS in March, 1999. The scheme is extremely popular with its most competitive terms, value added services and user friendly options among the public at large.

During the current financial year 2008-09, a loan assistance of Rs.42.85 Crore has been sanctioned for 702 beneficiaries and Rs.41.30 Crore has been released.

## 12.10 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE : TOUCHING THE DAILY LIVES OF CITIZENS

As the market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO continued extending finance for a variety of projects. During the financial year 2008-09, HUDCO has sanctioned 103 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs.111347 Crore and HUDCO loan component of Rs.13021 Crore. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:-



Sector	No. of Projects	(Rs. in crore)
		Loan Amount
Water Supply	6	622.20
Sewerage/Drainage/ Solid Waste Management	6	1709.45
Transport & Roads/Bridges	9	721.84
Area Development	4	1299.48
Commercial & Others	50	8335.03
Social Infrastructure	28	333.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13021.42</b>

### 12.11 SPECIAL INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North-Eastern States through a special allocation of 10 percent of its annual allocations for North-Eastern States under its housing portfolio. During the financial year 2008-09, HUDCO has sanctioned 24 housing schemes with a project cost of Rs 168.08 Crore and HUDCO loan component of Rs.130.05 Crore. This would help in construction of 255 dwelling units in the States of Assam & Nagaland (excluding Hudco Niwas).

HUDCO has also sanctioned 19 Urban Infrastructure projects with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.62.89 Crore in the state of Meghalaya, Nagaland & Tripura.

### 12.12 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES THROUGH BUILDING CENTRES

HUDCO continued its efforts in strengthening the Building Centre Movement towards promoting environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing and yet cost effective and affordable building materials and technologies in the construction sector. 577 Building Centres were sanctioned out of which 387 Building Centres are

doing good work in propagating the innovative building materials and technologies and others are in various stages of establishment. So far (till 31.03.2009), total grant of Rs.2216.10 Lacs has been sanctioned for Urban Building Centre out of which Rs.1679.44 Lacs has been released.

### 12.13 ESTABLISHMENT OF ADARSH GRAM/ADARSH BASTI

HUDCO continued its programme for development of Model Villages (Adarsh Gram) and Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti) for providing integrated inputs of physical planning, architectural design, efficient utilization of land and appropriate technologies ensuring user participation, use of innovative/renewable sources of energy etc., with a convergence mode in all the States and Union Territories. HUDCO's cumulative sanctions upto 31.03.2009 is of 116 Model Village/Basti with total grant of Rs.3891.83 Lacs.

### 12.14 TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY TOILETS & SANITATION PROGRAMME

HUDCO has formulated the scheme where community toilets can be proposed in busy market places, bus stands, Railway Stations, Schools, Institutes, Hospital, slums etc. The implementing agency can be any corporate sector NGO, CBO, Local Govt., State Govt. Institute etc. HUDCO will provide grant of 50% of total project cost or Rs.20,000 per WC whichever is less, after the agency invest their share in the project. Upto March, 2009 HUDCO has sanctioned 22 schemes for Rs.483 lacs as HUDCO grant for the schemes.

### 12.15 RESOURCE MOBILISATION INITIATIVES

In 2008-09, HUDCO has mobilised an amount of Rs.3800.33 Crore. The resources were generated through a prudential mix of bank loans and public



deposits (excluding Bank loans, raised and repaid during the year) so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. With upgradation of HUDCO to Mini-Ratna status in 2004, no further equity infusion is being received.

### 12.16 CONSULTANCY INITIATIVES

In line with its techno-economic mandate, HUDCO continued to extend considerable technical and design guidance to the local bodies and the borrowing agencies at large. A distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy by utilizing its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of planning, designing and project appraisal.

In addition to the architectural consultancy, the fee based consultancy assistance has been expanded to cover preparation of Detailed Project Report for housing/slum development as well as infrastructure development in various cities and towns, as well as appraisal of project reports for funding/approval by the Government for projects under the JNNURM programme. In addition, preparation of City Development Plans/Master Plans for various towns has also been given a special emphasis in the recent past. HUDCO has also recently initiated efforts to undertake assignments for Project Management Consultancy towards diversification of its sphere of fee-based consultancy activities. Another significant initiative taken by HUDCO, is the decentralization of its consultancy activities to the Regional Offices. With this initiative, many of Regional Offices such as Chennai, Jaipur, Patna and Kohima have started showing good potential for undertaking consultancy/fee based assignments at the regional level, along with their normal operational activities of loan sanctions and disbursements and appraisal and monitoring of housing and infrastructure projects financed by HUDCO.

At present, a large number of consultancy assignments are in hand both at the Corporate

Office and at ROs. Some of the major assignments are the Pilgrimage Center at Solophok for Sikkim Govt., development of various Bus Terminals and Utility Infrastructure Projects in Rajasthan, preparation of DPRs for BSUP and IHSDP projects in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttarakhand etc. preparation of CDPs for Bodh Gaya and Goa, preparation of Master Plans for 10 towns in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand etc.

### 12.17 HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (HSMI)

HSMI is operating as Research & Training Division of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a core group of qualified and experienced professionals from various disciplines. HSMI continued its efforts to provide capacity building to the professional engaged in the Housing & Urban Development Sectors including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Financial Institutions etc. HSMI is the nodal institute on behalf of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to coordinate various training and documentation activities under IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component of SJSRY.

During the year 2008-09, HSMI activities covered a series of national & international training programmes, research and related activities.

### 12.18 VIGILANCE FUNCTIONS IN HUDCO

Besides investigation of complaints, several steps for improving preventive vigilance were initiated during the year. As part of leveraging technology through e-governance, at the instance of Corporate Vigilance Department, a new software has been customized by the MS wing for procurement processes, in such a way that the concerned vendor and indenting official will automatically receive the intimation of payment released and all personal payments are intimated to concerned employee



through intranet and email. The Company is now procuring goods and services largely by uploading its notices for tenders on HUDCO's website.

### 12.19 ORGANISATIONS NETWORK & HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

HUDCO was granted Mini-Ratna status with respect to Financial and Operational Autonomy during the year 2004. With the emerging new scenario and competitive environment, HUDCO's approach has been to increase professional inputs in shelter and infrastructure projects at all stages of the project cycle. To achieve this, HUDCO utilizes professional skills available in house as well as elsewhere in the country. The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.03.2009 is 1028, out of which 561 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law, architecture, civil, Public Health Engineering (PHE), urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, systems, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relation, documentation etc.

Besides the operational heads both in the Corporate Office and the Regions, there are key-positions of Sr. Executive Directors/ Executive Directors which are specialized posts in areas like Resources Management, Internal Audit, Retail Finance, Law, HRD, Management Services, Training, Technology & Works and Vigilance.

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

With a view to enhance competitive capabilities of its human resources, 1011 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2008-09 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 the total employee strength was 1028 comprising of 561 executives and 467 non executives. The total number of women

employees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 was 284. HUDCO also continued its efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women employees to ensure their best contribution.

The Corporation continued to follow the Government policies on reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs. Out of the total strength, there were 184 SCs, 64 STs, 83 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 27 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

### 12.20 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

HUDCO has been making concerted efforts to implement the Official Language Policy of Government of India in all its offices and encouraging the employees at all levels to achieve the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Various Hindi workshops and meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held regularly at the corporate office as well as at all Regional Offices during the year. All the meetings at the corporate office were presided over by the Chairman of Official Language Implementation Committee, Head Office and at Regional Offices, by the respective Regional Chiefs. This year the month of September, 2008 was celebrated as Rajbhasha month at Corporate Office as well as in its Regional offices, during which period, in addition to promote the use of Hindi in official work, various competitions were organized in HUDCO. The committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected Dehradun, Lucknow Regional Offices. In addition, in-house inspections of twenty ROs/DOs were also undertaken.

In recognition of the efforts towards progressive use of Hindi in HUDCO, the Regional Offices of Bhopal, Thiruvananthapuram & Dehradun were awarded by Town Official Language Implementation Committee (NARAKAS).



## 13. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

### 13.1 BACKGROUND

In 1948, the Government of India established "Government Housing Factory" as a Department under the then Ministry of Production with the prime objective to carry on all kinds of business relating to manufacture, fabrication, assembly, export, import and dealing in other construction and fabrication business. In the year 1950 the name of this Department was changed to "Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. (HHF Ltd)" and keeping the same objectives it was registered as Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. on 27.01.1953 as a private company. It became a **Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE)** on 16.08.1955, and its name was changed from Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. to Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) w.e.f. 09.03.1978.

### 13.2 MANAGEMENT

HPL is managed by the following Board of Directors:

- Sh. Jaiveer Srivastavaa, Chairman & Managing Director(CMD), full time Official Director of HPL. He took over charge of CMD w.e.f. 01.08.2006;
- Sh. S.K Singh, IAS (Joint Secretary - Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Part Time Official Director of HPL;
- Dr. R.K Vats, IAS (Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor), Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation), Part time Official Director of HPL.

### 13.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company has on its pay rolls 307 Regular employees, 16 Contract and 32 Compassionate appointees as on 31.03.2009.

### 13.4 BUSINESS SEGMENT

Prior to September 2004, HPL had areas of operations in two segments namely:

1. Manufacturing and supply of Prefab Components like P C Electric Poles, P C Railway sleepers, RCC Housing components & Vayutan – aerated cement concrete blocks.
2. Project Management Services.

After the production process in the factory ceased with effect from September 2004, HPL has been concentrating on Project Management Services.

### 13.5 PROJECTS

HPL has entered into Project Management Services for Central Govt. / State Govt., PSUs etc. involving projects as below:

- Residential, Commercial, Subways etc.
- Construction of affordable Mass Housing
- Institutional Buildings
- Infrastructure Projects & Interiors
- Real Estate
- STP
- Sports Complex
- Campus Development for Academic Institutions & Para Military Forces

### 13.6 CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
Authorized Capital	10.00
Paid-up capital	6.97
Outstanding Central Govt. Loan	53.95 (as on 31.03.2009)
Interest liability on outstanding Central Govt. Loan	83.52 (as on 31.03.2009)



### 13.7 PERFORMANCE UPTO 31-03-2009

Turnover	(Rs. in Crores)
Factory Turnover	Nil
Project Turnover	150.16
	<b>150.16</b>

During the year under review, the Management concentrated on starting the construction activities after due diligence. **During the financial year 2008-09 the company has achieved a turnover of Rs. 150.16 Crore (approx.) thereby recording marginal operating profit.**

### 13.8 ORDER BOOK POSITION

The net value of orders to be executed as on 31.03.2009

	(Rs. In Crores)
Factory	Nil
Project works	2000.00

### 13.9 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The fabric of Corporate Governance in the Company is woven keeping in mind transparency and commitments to its clients, employees and Government and also providing quality, fairness and excellence in the areas of operations. HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and will also review its procedures/ systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing economic environment in the country.

### 13.10 VIGILANCE

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

### 13.11 WELFARE OF SCs/STs :

SC/ST Cell was set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer and is headed by Sh M.K Gupta, "Asstt. Manager (P&A)". This cell continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government norms. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives.

Activities relating to Tribal sub-plan and special component plan for SC/ST are a subject of State Govt. However Scheme of special interest-free advance to the employees belonging to SC/ST and weaker sections of society continued in the company. A total amount of **Rs. 28.524** lacs was advanced to SC/ST communities during the year.

### 13.12 USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period, three meetings were held on 30.06.2008, 30.09.2008 and 31.12.2008, which were attended by all Heads of Department. Hindi weeks were observed in the months of June and December 2008 and a Hindi month was observed in the month of September 2008.

### 13.13 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The company is observing Anti terrorism day, Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year. All the employees took the pledge on the respective days.

### 13.14 ISO CERTIFICATION

The company is ISO-9001 Certified and maintaining documents/records as per the requirement of ISO. Audit has been done for the renewal of certification for the year 2009 and this certificate was got revalidated up to 05.12.2011 for the following:



- Designing and production of all Precast Concrete Components;
  - Planning, Designing & Construction of Civil Engineering Projects;
  - Testing of various Civil Engineering raw materials and products;
  - Design of concrete Mixes.
- i) Delhi Police at Rajinder Nagar
  - ii) Delhi Police at Kamala Market
  - iii) NER at Itanagar
  - iv) NER at Tawang

Works at other places are in full swing.

The Company is also trying to develop more business in and around NCR of Delhi.

Surveillance Audit along with awareness programme was conducted by the Auditors of ISO certifying Authority NQAQSR Certification Private Ltd, M-64 Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi. HPL has been found to be fully complying with the requirements of ISO-9001-2000.

### 13.15 Details of Delhi Police, JNNURM, North-East Projects & other activities of HPL

S. No.	Name of Agency	Value of Project (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Bihar (JNNURM & IHSDP Works)	246.81
2.	Chhattisgarh (JNNURM Works)	598.97
3.	North-East Region	83.85
4.	Delhi Police	167.80
5.	Para Military Forces	
	i) Assam Rifles	175.00
	ii) Border Security Force	70.00
6.	NRHM & TRP	177.00
7.	Employees' State Insurance Corpn.	61.50
8.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	9.39
9.	Others	
	i) UBI Lucknow	7.74
	ii) ICMR Delhi	1.94
	iii) FIFO works at Meghalaya	300.00
	iv) Misc. works	100.00
	Total:	2,000.00

The following projects have already been completed and handed over to the respective clients:



## 14. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was established in 1990-91 to bridge the gap between laboratory development and field application of innovative building materials and technologies. BMTPC in its endeavour to promote the use of innovative and environment-friendly building materials and construction technologies has initiated series of activities for the accomplishment of multi-faceted objects, enshrined in the mandate of the Council.

Over the years, the Council has focused on the promotion and development of the innovative, cost-effective, environment-friendly and energy-efficient building materials and technologies. However, off late with the active support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Council has also undertaken a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies. In its technology development, promotion and dissemination efforts, the Council developed technologies for use of bamboo in housing and building construction and constructing demonstration structure in the North Eastern Region including setting up of Bamboo Mat Production Centres. For strengthening techno-legal regime for safety against natural hazards, the Council, based on the Model Byelaws prepared with Council's support, is also assisting the State Governments in modifying their Building Bye-laws for safety against natural hazards.

The Council is actively involved in the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It has been designated as one of the Appraisal Agencies for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports received under BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM. The Council has also been assigned the task of monitoring these projects.

In view of the changing scenario in the housing sector, the Council in recent years has reoriented its approach towards promotion and marketing of technologies through intensive evaluation, dissemination and demonstration of cost effective building materials and construction techniques. The role of the Council in the light of this new strategy is reflected in the following objectives:

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

### 14.1 MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2008-2009

#### 14.1.1 Demonstration Construction

1. The Council has successfully completed the

AUTONOMOUS BODIES



Demonstration Housing Projects using cost-effective and disaster resistant technologies at Nagpur (Maharashtra – 70 houses), Dehradun (Uttarakhand – 100 houses), Kudalu (Karnataka – 70 houses) and Trichi (Tamil Nadu – 100 houses) under VAMBAY and have been handed over to the respective State Governments. The finishing work for construction of 100 dwelling units in Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) is in final stages.

2. The Council is constructing demonstration houses in various regions of the country to showcase the efficacy of the innovative and cost effective building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies. Accordingly, BMTPC organized Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony for construction of 24 Demonstration Houses including onsite infrastructure on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2008 at Amethi, Sultanpur. The Ceremony was presided over by Shri Rahul Gandhi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). The work on the project has already been initiated.

3. The land for construction of 24 demonstration houses and establishment of a Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre has been identified and handed over at Bitna Road, Pinjore, Distt.Panchkula, Haryana by the State Government. The Foundation Stone was laid by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2009. Based on the drawings, estimates are being prepared for these projects.

4. The Council has undertaken a project jointly with Durg Municipal Corporation for construction of Demonstration Housing using innovative housing technologies at Durg for Safai Karamchari on cost sharing basis. The land for construction of demonstration houses for Safai Karamcharis at Durg has been identified by the Durg Municipal Corporation. After completion of drawings and estimates, the work on the project has been started.

5. A request has also been received from

Madhya Pradesh Housing Board for construction of demonstration houses at Bhopal. As per the request the land for project has been identified by the MP Housing Board. The Council has initiated a process for construction of 24 demonstration houses in Bhopal. During the visit to the site, the land for construction of demonstration houses has been found suitable. The drawings and estimates based on cost effective technologies have been prepared and the work has been initiated.

6. The Council received a request from State Govt. of Haryana for construction of a public building using cost effective technologies with a twin objective of demonstration as well as socially useful asset for use by the community at large. The State Govt. has identified the suitable land in Village Khojkipur-Naggal. The Foundation Stone was laid by the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2009. Senior officers from Government of Haryana, District Administration. & Panchayat also participated in the event. The process has been initiated for awarding the work of construction of Demonstration Community Centre.

7. The Council is undertaking the construction of model informal markets in Gumla, Jharkhand and Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The necessary infrastructure such as water supply, electricity and other public amenities required in the premises will be provided by the State authorities. The sites have been chosen to cater to many urban slum dwellers as well as inhabitants of nearby villages who are in the trading of handmade petty items, agriculture, forests products etc.

#### **14.1.2 Disaster Mitigation, Management and Preparedness**

1. In the series of seismic strengthening and retrofitting of MCD School buildings in Delhi, retrofitting of 5 MCD School Buildings was carried out successfully. The process for retrofitting of two



more MCD school buildings by inviting quotations for preparation of retrofitting plan was initiated. Work on Documentation and Soil Investigation has been completed and Retrofitting Plan has been prepared.

2. The CD version of the Vulnerability Atlas of India on digitized format with 2001 Census data and latest information on hazard scenario has been brought out and released by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation during the World Habitat Day function on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. The Council is bringing out the State/UT-wise Vulnerability Atlases. The Draft of the State Atlas for Gujarat has been prepared which will serve as a model for preparation of Atlases for rest of the country. It is under active consideration of the Peer Group.

3. One-day Technical Workshops on Model Amendments in Town and Country Planning Act, Zoning Regulation, Development & Control Regulation and Building Regulation for safety against natural hazards, were organized in Trivendrum (Kerala), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Silvassa (for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu). So far, the Council had organized technical workshops in 24 States and UT's.

4. As a part of its initiative, an existing primary school building located in Thanu, Block Raipur, District Dehradun with walls made of stone, and roof of tin sheeting has been studied and retrofitting work has been undertaken to bring awareness among local self-government, residents and press on the need and technique of retrofitting. During the retrofitting process, 26 local masons were provided hand on training in December 2008.

5. As an extension of Model Building Bye-laws for safety against Natural Hazards prepared for urban areas by the Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Model Guidelines for Development of Building Construction including

Safety Provisions for Natural Hazards for Rural Areas have been prepared and discussed by the Committee in September, 2008. The Council is providing technical and logistic support for the same.

6. A Capacity Building Programme on "Performance Based Design and Retrofitting of Buildings against Earthquakes" under SAARC Social Charter was organized in New Delhi during 20<sup>th</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. In the Workshop, well known earthquake experts from IITs and other agencies covered different aspects of performance based design. Delegates from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and India attended the workshop.

### 14.1.3 Technology Development

1. With a focus on developing innovative building technologies, following activities were undertaken with R&D institutions:

- Development of Floor/Wall Tiles and Pavers from Granite Slurry. A pilot plant is being set up in Ongole District in Andhra Pradesh.
- Development of Technology for Construction of Two Storeyed Bamboo Housing System
- Development of Bamboo Mat Ridge Cap for Roofing with Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheets. The technology is being transferred to a entrepreneur in North Eastern region for commercial production of the product. A project proposal has been submitted to the National Bamboo Mission for financial support for commercialization of the technology.
- Development of Prefabricated Modular Houses using Bamboo based Composites.
- Development of Technology for Utilization of Marble Slurry in Self Compacting Concrete.
- Evaluation of Monolithic Construction Technology (under progress)
- Upgradation of Machines for Production of Precast Building Components
- Development of Flattened Bamboo



Composites and Laminated Bamboo Lumber Products (under progress).

#### 14.1.4 Activities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

1. BMTPC has been involved in JNNURM – Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) sub component right from the beginning as an Appraisal Agency. During the period, 44 Detailed Project Reports from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, were appraised by BMTPC. The proposals were worth Rs. 1844.20 crores having Government of India (Gol) share of Rs. 929.17 crores.

2. The Council also appraised 20 IHSDP proposals received from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, and Uttarpradesh. The proposals were worth Rs. 348.88 crores with Government of India share of Rs. 235.25 crores.

3. The Council has also been designated as Monitoring Agency for undertaking monitoring of projects under BSUP and IHSDP. An Agreement has been entered in this regard between JNNURM Directorate, M/oHUPA, Gol with the Council on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2007. During the year, 61 BSUP projects in 11 cities and 30 IHSDP projects in 15 towns have been visited and monitored and reports were submitted to the JNNURM Directorate. The monitored projects are worth Rs. 5085.88 crores.

4. The Council has actively taken part in the capacity building programmes organized by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for the municipal functionaries in preparation of DPRs for the BSUP and IHSDP projects.

#### 14.1.5 Activities in the North Eastern Region

1. For the propagation of application of bamboo in construction, the Council has constructed two demonstration structures using bamboo based technologies in Kohima, Nagaland through Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency, Government of Nagaland.

2. The Council has also undertaken a project for construction of three demonstration structures in Shillong, Meghalaya. One structure has been completed. The work on second structure has reached upto roof level. The land for third structure is yet to be identified by the State Government.

3. The Council has established Bamboo Mat Product Centres (BMPC) at Kowaifung, Tripura; Sairang and Bualpui, Mizoram and Sokhar Nongtluh Village, Meghalaya. The Council has also initiated the process of establishment of 4 more Bamboo Mat Production Centres in Assam (2 nos.), Tripura (1 no.) and Meghalaya (1 no.) in second phase.

4. The Council is establishing a Demonstration-cum-Production Centre for promoting cost effective innovative building materials near Agartala for which State Govt. has provided the land.

5. The Council has initiated a project for establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centre in Arunachal Pradesh. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has identified the site at Mopaya Village and has agreed to provide shed and infrastructure facility for the Centre. The Council is also setting up a Bamboo Mat Production Centre at Nongchram, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.

6. The Bamboo Technology Park is being set up alongwith Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre, Guwahati. The possession of land has been taken by CBTC. The drawings and estimates have also been prepared. The work has been started on the project. The Bamboo Technology Park will provide





**Demonstration Structure at Indian Army Holiday Home, Eastern Command Shillong, Meghalaya constructed by BMTPC using bamboo based technologies.**

facilities in processing of bamboo for different application and training for artisans in the North East.

#### **14.1.6 Technology Diffusion and Strengthening of Database**

1. Established two Permanent Display Centres at NIT Trichy and OFIL Dehradun for dissemination of information on cost effective, environment-friendly, energy-efficient and disaster resistant construction technologies to the students of engineering/architecture and professionals. Discussions are being held with other two academic institutions for establishment of Permanent Display Centres.

2. BMTPC organized a series of exhibitions cum seminars on "Innovative Building Materials and Construction Technologies for Sustainable Housing in Africa" at Maputo, Mozambique (April 3-5,

2008), Lusaka, Zambia (April 9-10, 2008), Gaborone, Botswana (April 14, 2008) and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (April 15-16, 2008). These exhibitions have evoked keen interest not only in the low cost housing technologies but also in the overall Indian construction sector. The Indian Embassies in these countries have forwarded project proposals to the Ministry of HUPA. The Council on behalf of the Ministry of HUPA, prepared a Detailed Action Plan for India-Africa Technical Cooperation Programme in the area of Housing and Human Settlements, keeping in view the various proposals received from the African countries. The Technical Cooperation Programme has already been approved by the Cabinet for implementation.

3. The Council organised a Round Table Meeting on Use of Innovative Building Materials and Technologies (North Zone) on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2008 to discuss the problems being faced by the State Public



Works Deptts. and other construction agencies. More than 15 State officials participated in the Round Table Meeting.

4. The Council has undertaken a project for setting up of a Mechanised Community Bamboo Mat Weaving Centre at Nattinampilly, Wayandu, a backward and tribal district in the State of Kerala, with Kerala State Bamboo Corporation, a Govt. of Kerala Undertaking. The land and infrastructure was provided by the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation. BMTPC provided financial and technical assistance for procurement of bamboo processing machines and establishment of the Centre. This is a woman oriented Bamboo Mat Production Centre and 80 women are working in the Centre for mat weaving.

5. Organised an International Workshop and Exhibition on Emerging Housing Technologies at New Delhi on 24<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> November, 2008. Eight private sector companies/ organizations exhibited their innovation in building materials and construction technologies at the exhibition. Around 110 delegates participated in the workshop. A Round Table Meet with the manufacturers of various products was also organized on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2008. More than 20 manufacturers participated in the meeting with actual construction of model homes using their technologies.

6. The Handbooks on Low Cost, Environment-friendly Housing Technologies for Developing Countries on the six technologies namely, RCC planks and joists; Flyash bricks and blocks; Precast concrete door and window frames; Ferrocement roofing channels; Micro concrete roofing tiles and Solid/hollow concrete blocks have been prepared and under finalization:

7. Prepared Training Manuals for Masons, Supervisors and Barbenders.

8. In order to propagate local and low cost technologies, BMTPC organized two six-days Residential Training Programmes jointly with

Vivekananda Kendra in Kanyakumari, Kerala on "Production of Compressed Earth Blocks" from 11<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> August 2008 and "Ferrocement and Prefab Technologies" from 25<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> August 2008.

9. Organised Training programme on "Cost Effective Building Materials and Housing Technologies" for semi-skilled construction workers and third year civil engineering students of the polytechnic on 17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> November, 2008, Basti, UP.

10. Organised Workshop on "Field Level Applications of Appropriate Building Materials and Construction Technologies" at Tilothu Mahila Mandal, Nirmitti Kendra, Indrapuri, Rohtas, Bihar was organized from 24-26 December, 2008. 50 participants attended the three days Workshop.

11. An Iranian delegation led by Mr. Kamal Mohammadi, Head of Industries, Deptt. of Technology Cooperation Office (Presidency of Iran) visited BMTPC on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2008 to discuss cooperation between India and Iran on promoting low cost disaster resistant construction technologies.

12. The following projects were initiated :

- Preparation of Compendium on cost effective technologies for common man – *since completed.*
- Development of Technology for Construction and Demolition Wastes Recycling.
- Setting up of Pilot Plant for manufacture of Flux bonded Flyash building components.
- Preparation of Geo-technical Guidelines for disaster resistant structures.
- Preparation of Booklet titled "How to Build a Hazard Resistant House? Guide for a Common Man"
- Manual for Restoration & Retrofitting of Rural Structures in Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh"
- Preparation of Quality Control/Assurance Manual for Construction
- Preparation of Seismic Design Manuals for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation



- Development of Reinforced Interlocking Hollow Block System for Earthquake Resistant Construction Using Industrial Waste
  - Seismic Vulnerability Analysis of Brick Masonry Buildings
  - Preparation of Earthquake Tips.
  - Preparation of publication on 'Multi Hazard Typologies'. The publications would cover the North-eastern States, Western Himalyan region, Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu zones.
  - Study on Improvement of Earthquake Resistance Capacity of Circular Columns
  - Organisation of Three Days Training Programme for the Up-gradation of Skill for Masons in Bihar.
  - Organisation of Training Programme in the field of cost effective building material technology in Madhya Pradesh.
  - Organisation of Training Programme for Masons and Engineers and development of training aids in Gujarat – so far two programmes have been organized first from 25<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 and second from 3<sup>rd</sup> March to 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2009.
  - Preparation of Manual for the formwork carpenters
  - Study for Utilization of Industrial Waste Materials as Inexpensive Adsorbents having Applications in Building Materials
  - Development of guidelines for habitat reconstruction in Bihar.
  - Three-Days Training Programme for Architects and Engineers on Green Architecture at Kanyakumari
  - Training Programme for Masons on Earthquake Resistant cost effective building materials and construction techniques at Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
  - Training Programme for Villagers on Production of Fly Ash Bricks at Potka Block, Jharkhand
  - Training Programme on Cost Effective Technologies at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
13. The Council prepared the templates for houses with minimum 254 sqm. carpet area with earthquake resistant features as per Indian Standard Code, for different regions in a cost effective manner.
14. The Council prepared "Techno Economic Feasibility Reports" on items such as Concrete Hollow & Solid Block; Flyash Lime Bonded Brick; Flyash brick; Rubber-wood Door Shutters; Mosaic Tiles using Industrial Wastes; Bamboo Mat Corrugated Roofing sheets; Bamboo Mat Ridge Cap; and Cement based Bamboo Composite Walling System. The Council is in the process of publishing a few reports for possible dissemination and commercialization of these technologies.
15. For giving independent opinion on the new materials and technologies, where no request for appraisal is received from the manufacturers/firms under the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme, being operated by the Council, a Standing Committee to look after the issues and also give guidance was set up with the approval of the Ministry. The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Innovative Building Materials & Technologies (SCIBMT) was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2009. Several product manufacturers presented their products before the Standing Committee.
16. Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Works & Human Settlement, Govt. of Bhutan, a Technology Demonstration cum Production Centre has been established in Gyclophzing, District Mongar, Bhutan with the technical assistance from BMTPC. The machines have been installed at the Centre. It is proposed to conduct hands-on Training Programme for the local technicians and supervisors.
17. The Council undertook a project for establishment of a Demonstration & Training Incubation Centre for Mechanised Bamboo Mat Production at the Composites Technology Park, Bangalore, jointly with Society for Development of Composites (SDC), Bangalore with the main



objective of providing demonstration, training, incubation and other facilities to potential industries so as to enable them to set up their own industries for large scale production and supply of quality bamboo mats to meet the increasing demands of the bamboo manufacturing industries.

18. The Website of the Council ([www.bmtpc.org](http://www.bmtpc.org)) is being visited by professionals of various disciplines globally and is being used as a reference source in the area of innovative building materials and construction technologies. The website of the Council is regularly updated. Now a new section called Compendium of Technologies for Common Man have been developed. The Council has also created a new link titled "Pick your construction technologies as per your region".

#### **14.1.7 Standardisation and Product Evaluation**

1. The Council is operating Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) for new products/systems not covered by any Indian Standards.

2. Under Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS), Draft Performance Appraisal Certificate for four different product have been forwarded to the permanent members of TAC for their comments/observations. The subject covered are plastic doors, underground plaster tank, septic tank, prefabricated panels, etc. The Detailed Application Form (DAFs) has been sent to five firms for construction chemical, doors, prefabricated systems for its early submissions.

3. The Council is providing technical inputs to the various Sectional Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards.

#### **14.1.8 Promotion of Cost Effective Building Materials & Technologies**

1. An on-the-spot study was organized by BMTPC for Parliament Standing Committee on Urban Development to oversee the BMTPC's projects at Dehradun. Executive Director, BMTPC

along with a senior officer accompanied the Committee to Dehradun on 19-21<sup>st</sup> June 2008.

2. In order to identify emerging technologies, visits were made to Hyderabad/ Cuddapa and Latur for Cellular Light-weight Housing System and Monolithic Construction System with flyash.

3. The Council has initiated publishing of its quarterly newsletter titled "Nirman Sarika" covering activities of the Council and the latest development in the field of emerging technologies. So far, three issues have been published in June, October and December 2008.

4. Revised the document related to the component "Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Residential and Commercial Sector" under National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. The same after taking approval from the controlling Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was forwarded the MoUD for necessary action.

5. As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2008, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently Abled Children i.e. Autistic, Mentally challenged (6 to 10 years), Mentally challenged (above 10 years), Visually Impaired and Hearing Impaired at 15 schools in NCR region on the theme "Rapid Urbanization and its Impact on Environment". About 180 children participated in the competition. The prizes were awarded to 25 selected entries by the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation during the celebrations of World Habitat Day on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Council also organized a Design Idea Competition for Low Cost Houses suitable for Rural Areas.

6. On the occasion of World Habitat Day celebrated on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2008, the Council brought out the "Nirman Sarika" a special Issue of Newsletter and a special issue of "NBM&CW" on cost effective, environment-friendly, energy-efficient building materials and construction technologies with a focus on BMTPC for disseminating



information to the masses.

7. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation organized a Housing Ministers' Conference at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2009. The Council played a vital role in its organizing, managing as also coordinating with the State/UT Governments for wider participation in order to achieve Government of India's goal of "Affordable Housing for All".

8. The Council brought out the following publications for dissemination information which were released by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation during the Foundation Stone laying ceremony of construction of 24 demonstration houses and establishment of a Technology Demonstration-cum-Production Centre

at Pinjore, Distt.Panchkula, Haryana on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2009.

- a. Users' Manual on Production of Cost-Effective, Environment-Friendly and Energy-Efficient Building Components
- b. Brochure on Demonstration Construction using Cost-Effective and Disaster Resistant Technologies
- c. Aam Aadmi Series-01 – House Building Digest – Things to Know (both in Hindi and English)
- d. Aam Aadmi Series-02 – House Building Digest – Roles of Different Players (in English)

9. The Council actively took part in the number of exhibitions, seminars, conferences in the field of cost effective housing and human settlements.



Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, giving away the prizes to the award winners of Painting Competition for Differently Aabled Children organised by BMTPC during World Habitat Day 2008.

## 15. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF)

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a nation-wide organisation of the entire cooperative housing sector. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate activities of housing cooperatives across the country.

The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009 are given below:

### 15.1 PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. In order to promote Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organisations do not exist, NCHF requested the concerned State Governments to do the needful. The proposal for setting up an ACHF is under active consideration of the Government of Nagaland. Required material/documents were sent to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Nagaland for guidance and necessary action.
2. The Government of India has fixed a target for construction of one lakh housing units to the cooperative sector under the Two Million Housing Programme. NCHF approached the major funding institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO to increase the flow of funds to ACHFs so as to achieve above targets. NCHF monitored and reviewed the progress made by cooperatives under the said programme and also collected the data and supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation at regular intervals.
3. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested for increasing the annual loan allocation, reduction in the interest rate on its loans to ACHFs, raising their borrowing limit, etc. A couple of delegations from NCHF also met the senior officers of LIC at Mumbai to discuss various issues regarding raising of loans by ACHFs from LIC. The LIC has made an allocation of Rs.125 crore as loans to ACHFs for the year 2008-09.
4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to consider appointing ACHFs as Direct Selling Agents (DSAs) for housing loans in various States. HUDCO was also requested to grant repayment reschedulment to ACHFs.
5. At the instance of NCHF, the LIC Housing Finance Limited (LIC-HFL) has agreed to appoint the ACHFs as its Direct Selling Agents (DSAs) for housing loans in their respective area of operation.
6. Project outline for Centralised Data-base Development by NCHF on housing cooperatives was prepared and sent to Apex Federations for comments.
7. VCD of the Video film got produced by NCHF on achievements of housing cooperatives was sent to Member Federations.
8. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of various States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard as has been done in the State of Maharashtra. In response to the request of NCHF, the RCS in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, J & K and Uttarakhand have issued orders to housing cooperatives of their respective States for making provision for Structural Audit in their bye-laws.
9. The RCS were also requested to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by Chartered Accountants registered with the Institute



of Chartered Accountants of India. It may be mentioned that housing cooperatives in the States of Bihar, Delhi, Goa and Himachal Pradesh have been permitted to get their accounts audited by the Chartered Accountants/Certified Auditors from the panel maintained by the RCS Office.

10. NCHF had earlier taken up various issues with the Advisor to the Administrator, Union Territory of Chandigarh for development and strengthening of housing cooperatives. It may be mentioned that the Chandigarh Administration has allowed General Power of Attorney (GPA) holders, who own flats in cooperative group housing societies in the city to get their apartments (membership of the society) transferred in their name by paying a nominal fee. About 15,000 GPA holders in cooperative group housing societies in Chandigarh will now have voting right in the general elections of the societies with the introduction of the above policy.

11. A meeting of the Research Project Advisory Committee of NCHF was held on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2008 at NCHF Secretariat, New Delhi to approve the refined recommendations of the Study on 'Housing Activities in the Organised Sector'. The refined recommendations were also sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation which have been duly accepted by the Ministry.

12. Suggestions aimed at reducing housing cost of members of housing cooperatives like exemption from payment of income tax and reduction in interest rate with one percent extra interest subsidy were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for including in the Finance Minister's Budget speech.

13. At the instance of NCHF, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation wrote to the State Governments for allotting land to housing cooperatives on priority and at concessional rates. Member Federations were advised by NCHF to pursue the matter with their respective State

Governments.

14. A delegation from NCHF consisting of Board Members met the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Rajasthan and Administrator, Rajasthan Housefed on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 at Jaipur to discuss various issues for strengthening of housing cooperatives in Rajasthan.

15. The Chairman and the Managing Director of NCHF participated in various Seminars/Conferences/Meetings convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative Organisations and concerned agencies dealing in housing.

16. NCHF Secretariat contributed a number of articles and papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various conferences, journals and institutions.

## 15.2 EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

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

During the year 2008-09, NCHF organised the following training programmes for the personnel of ACHFs, housing cooperatives and others concerned:

- (i) A Training Programme on Housing Finance for Cooperatives from 7-10<sup>th</sup> May, 2008 at Mussoorie, which was attended by 19 participants.
- (ii) A Management Development Programme from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2008 at Shimla, which was attended by 19 participants.



- (iii) A Leadership Development Programme from 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2008 at New Delhi, which was attended by 25 participants and scholars from TBM Lutheran College, Porayar, Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) A Technical Training Programme from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 at Hyderabad, which was attended by 20 participants.
- (v) A Management Development Programme from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 at Jaipur, which was attended by 18 participants.

In addition to the above training programmes, NCHF also provided faculty support to the Haryana State Cooperative Development Federation (HARCOFED) for organising a training programme for the Office Bearers of Cooperative Group Housing Societies of Gurgaon Region to acquaint them with the latest developments and discuss difficulties to improve their working environment.

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

The activities in this regard are briefly given below:

**1. Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives:** In order to bring-out a publication on 'Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives', NCHF has been requesting the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, ACHFs and District level Cooperative Housing Federations to furnish details of cooperative housing projects providing viable solution to the current housing problems in the country. So far details of 44 projects from 13 States have been received by NCHF Secretariat. Those projects providing affordable decent homes with good environment and viable way of life based on cooperative principles and values will be short-listed for inclusion in the Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives. So far 12 such projects have been identified and their details have been up-loaded on

the web-site of NCHF for the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and replication of Best Practices in various States.

**2. Compilation of Hand Book on Cooperative Housing Statistics:** An important role is played by NCHF in dissemination of information to ACHFs and primary housing cooperatives and their members through compilation and circulation of data on cooperative as well as housing activities in general and cooperative housing activities in particular. During the period under report a Hand Book on Cooperative Housing Statistics was compiled. Before finalization, the draft of the Hand Book was circulated to ACHFs and also to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and National Buildings Organisation. It contains 112 statistical tables on growth of cooperatives, housing activities by cooperatives, population, housing characteristics, poverty and slums, housing programmes, homeless population in the country as well as data on population, urbanization, poverty, slums and sanitation in selected countries.

**3. Upgradation of Web-site:** The web-site of NCHF ([www.nchfindia.net](http://www.nchfindia.net)) was upgraded and converted from static to dynamic. Details of 5 more projects were uploaded on the web-site in the separate section 'Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives' raising their number from earlier 7 to 12. Additional details like Guidelines to Housing Cooperatives on Safety against Earthquakes, Supreme Court Judgments, Technical Circular, recent issues of NCHF Bulletin, selected articles etc. were also uploaded on the web-site.

**4. Guidelines on Prudential Norms for Housing Cooperatives:** NCHF drafted the Prudential Norms (NPA Guidelines) for Apex Cooperative Housing Federations/ Primary Housing Cooperatives. The draft Guidelines were also sent to ACHFs as well as National Housing Bank for their comments/suggestions.



**5. Documentation Centre:** The Documentation Centre on Cooperative Housing was further strengthened by procuring various useful books, reports, etc.

**6. You and Your Housing Cooperative:** For the benefit of the prospective members and those engaged in member education programme in housing cooperatives it was proposed to bring-out a Booklet on 'You and Your Housing Cooperative'. Necessary spadework was done to bring-out the above Booklet.

### 15.3 CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars/Symposia etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and Housing Cooperatives. Such forums are organised to review the progress, discuss various problems faced by housing cooperatives and to suggest measures for their smooth functioning. During the period under report, NCHF organized the following:

**(1) Conference of Chairmen and Chief Executives of Apex Federations:** The NCHF organised the 27<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen and Chief Executives of ACHFs on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 at Jaipur in collaboration with the Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation. The Conference was presided over by Shri B.S.Manhas, Vice-Chairman, NCHF and Chairman, J & K Cooperative Housing Corporation. The Conference reviewed the progress made by housing cooperatives and discussed various problems faced by ACHFs and housing cooperatives. In all, 15 participants attended the Conference.

**(2) 55<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week:** The All India Cooperative Week is celebrated every year during 3<sup>rd</sup> week of November. During the year 2008-09, the 55<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20<sup>th</sup> November, 2008. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was

'Autonomous and Competitive Cooperatives for Bharat Nirman'. The 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 was earmarked as '**Cooperative Housing for All Day**' by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), the apex organisation of Indian Cooperative Movement.

**(3) Symposium on Income Tax and Cooperatives:** During the 55<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week, NCHF organized a Symposium on 'Income Tax and Cooperatives' on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 at New Delhi to celebrate the 'Cooperative Housing for All Day'. Shri P.S.Kohli, Chartered Accountant and Senior Tax Consultant delivered the theme lecture on Income Tax and Cooperatives. It was attended by about 125 participants from cooperative organisations functioning at primary, State and national level.

**(4) Seminar on Right to Information Act and Cooperatives:** A State level Seminar on Right to Information Act and Cooperatives was organised jointly by NCHF and Delhi State Cooperative Union on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 at New Delhi. Shri K.B.Rai, Advisor to Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of Delhi inaugurated the Seminar. In all, 120 delegates from different sectors of cooperative movement of Delhi attended the Seminar.

### 15.4 PUBLICATIONS

In line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new construction technologies, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives, NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. During the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009, it brought out the following publications:



(i) **NCHF Bulletin:** This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and contains other useful information pertaining to housing cooperatives including legal column and latest developments in the field of construction technologies. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009 all issues of 'NCHF Bulletin' were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (October, 2008) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November, 2008).

(ii) **Housing Voice:** This monthly news letter contains latest information on the development of cooperative housing and related fields. All the issues of 'Housing Voice' from April, 2008 to March, 2009 were brought out in time.

(iii) **'Sahakari Awas' (Hindi):** This half yearly Hindi Patrika called 'Sahakari Awas' is being published for promoting use of Rajbhasha Hindi in cooperative housing sector. Two issues of 'Sahakari Awas' were brought out during the period under report.

(iv) **Annual Report:** The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2007-08 was prepared and published in Hindi and English.

(v) **Compilation of Monthly Publications:** A compilation each of the monthly journal 'NCHF Bulletin' as well as the monthly news letter 'Housing Voice' published during last 3 years were brought-out and circulated to ACHFs and others concerned.

(vi) **Supreme Court Judgments:** A compilation of Supreme Court Judgments delivered during 2003 to 2007 pertaining to housing cooperatives, housing boards and development authorities was brought-out for wider dissemination among housing cooperatives and circulated to ACHFs and others concerned.

(vii) **Technical Circular:** A Technical Circular (TC-70) regarding LIC loans to ACHFs was brought-out and sent to Member Federations.

(viii) **Hand Book:** A Hand Book on Cooperative Housing Statistics was brought-out covering important data on the progress of cooperative housing sector and other related fields.

(ix) **English Hindi Dictionary:** A Dictionary (English-Hindi) containing words related to cooperative housing was brought-out.

(x) **NCHF Pamphlet:** NCHF Pamphlet which includes the objectives, functions and achievements of NCHF as well as operational details of ACHFs such as membership, share capital, borrowings, loaning operations, house construction etc. was compiled and published.

(xi) **Handouts:** A handout on 'Awass Sahakarita ke Maadhyam se' (in Hindi) and another one on 'National Development through Housing Cooperatives' (in English) was brought-out.

## 15.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF RAJBHASHA (HINDI) IN NCHF OFFICE

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

- (i) Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly. Hindi news items were also published in 'Housing Voice'.
- (ii) The month of September, 2008 was observed as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member Federations.
- (iii) Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2008.
- (iv) Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' was published.
- (v) A Dictionary (English-Hindi) containing words relating to cooperative housing was brought-out.



- (vi) The Annual Report and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2007-08 were prepared in Hindi.
- (vii) Letter-heads, envelopes, vouchers, etc. were printed in Hindi.
- (viii) Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti were held regularly.

## **15.6 STUDY VISIT TO NCHF SECRETARIAT**

The following trainees and foreign delegations made study visit to NCHF Secretariat during the period under reference.

(1) A seven member delegation from State Bank of Vietnam (Central Bank of Vietnam) visited on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2008. The delegation was headed by Mdm. Nguyen Thi Hong Ngoc, Deputy Director, ICPMU, State Bank of Vietnam. The visit of the above delegation was coordinated by the National Housing Bank.

(2) A group of 26 trainees of Diploma Course in Cooperative Education and Development from National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) visited on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. This group was also represented by five trainees from cooperative organisations of Nepal.

(3) Two MBA students from the Institute of Rural Management in Anand (Gujarat) visited on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 in connection with a project with the National Housing Bank.

The above trainees/foreign delegations were briefed about activities and achievements of NCHF and functioning of housing cooperatives. A Video Film on 'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India' was shown to trainees/foreign delegations and relevant literature was also supplied to them.



## 16. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)

**16.1** The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) is an autonomous body specially constituted for construction of houses for Central Government employees on all India and 'No Profit - No Loss' basis. CGEWHO was set up in 1992 and has been constructing effectively for the last 13 years since 1994.

### 16.2 AIMS & OBJECTS

As per 'Memorandum of Association', the aims and objects for which the Society has been established are as under:

- (a) To undertake social welfare schemes on 'No profit-No loss' basis for the Central Government employees serving and/or retired, for spouses of the Central Govt. employees, and employees in service of this Society and to spouses in case of deceased employees, by inter-alia promoting the construction of houses and providing all possible help and required inputs for housing to achieve this object.
- (b) To do all such things as are incidental or

conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

### 16.3 PROJECTS

So far the Organisation has built 10724 dwelling units in various parts of the country. CGEWHO has at present, to its credit, on-going housing schemes at Chennai(Ph-II)(572), Hyderabad(Ph-III)(380), Mohali(Ph-I)(586), Bhubaneswar(Ph-I)(256), Pune(Ph-II)(148), Meerut(Ph-I)(90), Jaipur(Ph-II)(572) and Vishakhapatnam(Ph-I)(190) with 2254 dwelling units under various stages of construction and planning. 22 of the CGEWHO's projects at Chennai(Ph-I)(524), Nerul, Navi Mumbai(384), Panchkula(Ph-I)(98), Kolkata(Ph-I)(576), Sec 51, NOIDA(Ph-I & II)(1200), Kharghar, Navi Mumbai(1230), Sec 56, Gurgaon(Ph-I & II)(1940), Chandigarh(305), Bangalore(Ph-I)(603), Hyderabad(Ph-I)(344), Kochi(43), Pune(Ph-I)(159), Sec 82, NOIDA(Ph-III, IV & V) (2276), Ahmedabad(310), Jaipur(184), Hyderabad(Ph-II)(178), Panchkula(Ph-II)(240), Lucknow(130) and Pune(Ph-II)(148) have been completed.

### PEROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS

Particulars	Chennai (Ph-II)	Hyderabad (Ph-III)	Mohali (Ph-I)	Bhubaneswar (Ph-I)	Meerut (Ph-I)	Jaipur (Ph-II)	Vizag (Ph-I)
Likely date of completion	Dec, 09	Dec, 09	Dec, 10	Jul, 10	**	Aug, 10	Dec, 11
Physical progress(%)	50	35	35	15	—	35	—
Financial Progress(%)	80	65	65	45	30	65	30

## 17. Mainstreaming HIV in Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

First incidence of Human Immuno Virus (HIV) in India was recorded in Chennai in the year 1986. HIV attacks the immune system of human body and causes a condition called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The Government of India estimated in 2006 that about 2.5 million Indians are living with HIV with an adult prevalence rate of 0.36 %. HIV Prevalence is high in the 15-49 age groups (88.7 percent of all infections), indicating that AIDS still threatens the cream of society, those in the prime of their youth and working life. In India prime route of transmission is through unprotected sex, other modes of HIV transmission sharing needles or syringes, blood transfusion and from HIV positive mother to her baby (before or

during birth or through breast feeding after birth). In 2005, the Government of India constituted **National Council on AIDS (NCA)** with Hon'ble Prime Minister as Chairman, to provide policy directions to HIV/AIDS programmes and mainstream HIV issue into all ministries. The NCA represents the highest political commitment to facilitate a strong multi-sectoral response to effectively combat the HIV epidemic. The NCA comprises 31 Central Ministries and the Chief Ministers of three High Prevalence States, one moderate prevalence state and three highly vulnerable states. The Council also includes representatives from civil society including NGOs, Positive People's Networks and the private sector.



Launch of HIV portal in the website of Ministry in the presence of Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol



***Under NACP-III, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) come together for expanding the HIV mainstreaming initiative in the ministries of which the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and Ministry of Urban (MoUD) Development are partners. One of the main objectives of this programme is to expand the coverage and impact of the national HIV response.***

This Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) recognizes the impacts of HIV on national effort of developmental and poverty alleviation measures and has committed to take an active role in national response to HIV. Serving the most vulnerable urban population through Government of India's flagship programme Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM) and its Sub-Mission Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP), it will utilize this window of opportunity along with the Ministry of Urban development in supporting the Urban Local bodies to address HIV issues through programme in the 63 JNNRUM focus cities including 35 cities with over one million populations. As the Local urban governments like township, municipalities and corporations are closest to communities with a mandate to ensure that their cities are well-functioning and sustainable and have an extensive experience in specific community development and health program ***they are best suited to initiate a response to HIV and are able to reach out to populations that are living in the urban areas.***

**The project 'Support to National Efforts for Mainstreaming of HIV' has been initiated at MoHUPA under NACO under National AIDS**

Control Program phase III (NACP-III) with funding from UNDP. As part of the **strengthening the system** to address HIV in the ministry a Nodal Officer has been designated for both the Ministries MoHUPA and MoUD and a consultant providing the technical assistance for the same through this project.

### **Key activities in the Ministry from April, 2008 - March 2009**

- 40 functionaries i.e. the Secretaries / Commissioners from various State Counterparts of the ministry were sensitized on HIV mainstreaming on February 13, 2008
- 45 Key functionaries from 27 empanelled institutions of national repute were sensitized at Hyderabad on February 23, 2008 about the need for HIV mainstreaming to take them on board in incorporating HIV and AIDS issues in the future leadership and capacity building of the Urban Local Bodies. Incorporation of HIV and AIDS into the training manuals of empanelled institutions with the ministry has been initiated.
- On March 29, 2008, a special session on HIV and AIDS was facilitated at National Mayors' Conference on Urban Poverty Alleviation It included Mayors (14), Deputy Mayors (7), Municipal Commissioners, President, Chief Officers and Chairperson of the standing committee and other stakeholders at Rajkot, Gujarat organized by National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP) set up under the MoHUPA, GOI together with Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIIISG), Mumbai & Rajkot Municipal



Corporation. 148 people from 20 corporations were sensitized to HIV issues.

- An interactive HIV and AIDS Corner has been designed and made available on the official site of MoHUPA which was inaugurated by Kumari Shelja, Honourable Minister of HUPA on June 3, 2008
- An advisory to Secretaries of the State Govts. to consider need based response to HIV and AIDS as part of interventions, program, schemes and services and to incorporate it into state plans in coordination with the State AIDS Control Societies and Networks of people living with HIV. This resulted in 6 states (Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, J&K, Nagaland & Delhi) and 2 union territory (Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar) designating a nodal officer for HIV mainstreaming - a joint action plan by the state and SACS has been initiated.
- Training and capacity building needs of the ministry has been identified and developed a plan which includes a three tier training (a) National level orientation for sensitization of the Staff Ministry, (b) Training of trainers from the key empanelled institutions and (c) Training and sensitization by the trainers at ULB level.
- An advisory to Municipal Commissioners of cities under the flagship program of the ministry JNNRUM - 63 cities including that of 35 cities with over 1 million population and those that are located in the A and B category districts for HIV prevalence urging them to incorporate responses to HIV and AIDS within the ambit of municipal planning, programs, services and schemes of Municipality/ Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat level under the ministry in close coordination with the State AIDS Control Society, District AIDS Program and Networks of people living with HIV. This resulted in:
  - cities (Vishakhapatnam, Ludhiana, Madurai and Surat) in designating a nodal officer for HIV mainstreaming and a joint action plan by the city and State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) has been initiated.
- Inter departmental task force on HIV mainstreaming is being constituted to ensure comprehensive and coordinated understanding and action within the ministry in addressing HIV and AIDS.
- Ministry is facilitating the access of JNNRUM by people living with HIV by developing necessary guidelines on possible intervention for the implementing bodies at the State Ministry and ULBs.
- The ministry organised a meeting with the State Secretaries and Municipal Commissioners regarding establishing the HIV focal unit in the Project Management Unit (state level) and Project implementation unit (city level) in the 63 JNNRUM cities. The program of implementing the same is in progress.
- Anti stigma counselors in the Ministry have been approved. Two names have been finalized and nomination from other department is in process.
- The HIV convergence into Urban Health Mission within the domain of this ministry is currently being worked upon
- Formal process has begun, to initiate gender



- and HIV issues under capacity building and IEC, within the JNNRUM scheme which includes Basic services to urban poor.
- World AIDS Day was observed at the Ministry on December 1, 2008 where all the staff of MoHUPA wore red ribbon, an international symbol of solidarity towards people living with HIV.
- HIV positive women were involved in the meeting with Secretaries on November 14, 2008, at Nirman Bhavan to understand their specific needs as women living with HIV and some of the main recommendation from them are that:
  - Corporations provide space for establishing drop in center for women living with HIV and children
  - Under urban poverty programs and schemes, HIV positive women should be considered as being below poverty line and be provided with opportunities for income generation, shelter for homeless women, nutrition education, health education and health access.
- A film on the intersection of urbanization, poverty and HIV has been conceptualized and is under development.



Housing under JNNURM (BSUP) in Madurai, TamilNadu



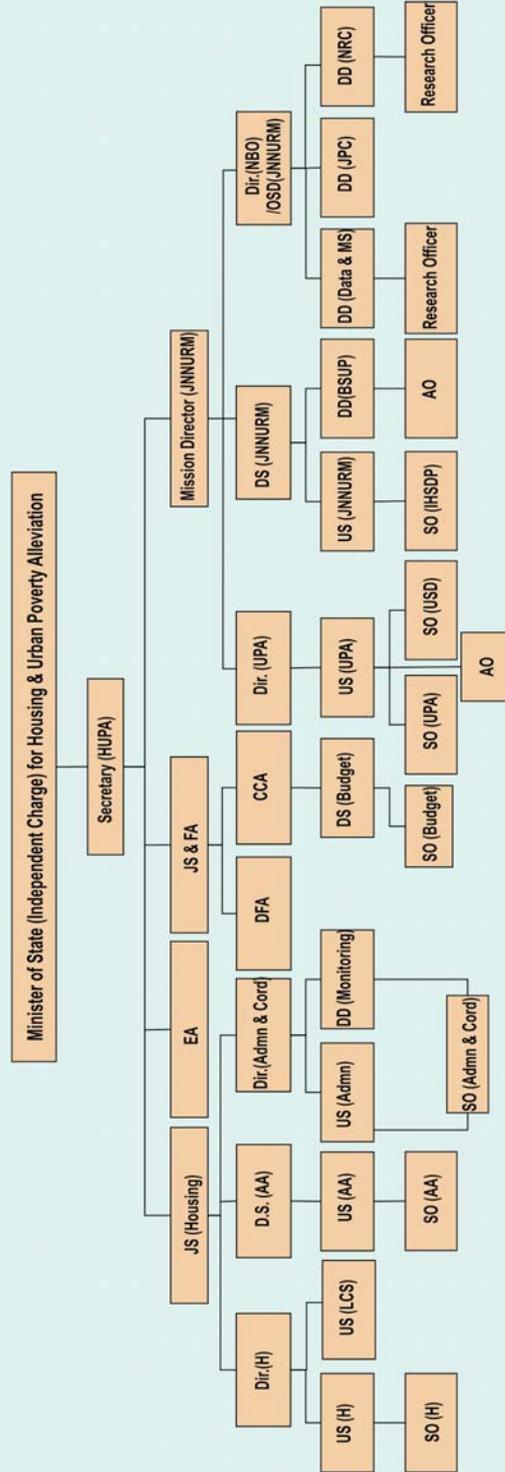
# APPENDICES





# APPENDIX - I

## Organisational Chart of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation



### Abbreviations:

1. HUPA -Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, 2. JNNURM-Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 3. NBO -National Buildings Organisation, 4. BSUP -Basic Services of Urban Poor, 5. IHSDP -Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme, 6. FA -Financial Adviser, 7. H - Housing, 8. CCA -Chief Controller of Accounts,9. DS -Deputy Secretary, 10. UPA -Urban Poverty Alleviation, 11. Admn -Administration,12. ILCS -Integrated Low Cost Sanitation 13. A.O. – Account Officer, 14. DFA – Deputy Financial Advisor, 15. EA – Economic Advisor, 16. DD – Deputy Director

## APPENDIX - II

### SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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



## APPENDIX - III

### ATTACHED OFFICE, PSU<sub>s</sub> AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER MoHUPA

#### Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

#### Public Sector Undertakings

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

#### Autonomous Bodies

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



## APPENDIX - IV

### STAFF STRENGTH OF MoHUPA & ITS ATTACHED OFFICE / PSUs/ AUTONOMOUS BODIES (as on 31.03.2009)

#### A. Staff Strength of MHUPA & its Attached Office (NBO)

S. No.	Name of office	Group-A Gazetted	Group-B Gazetted	Group-B Non.Gazetted	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	M/o HUPA (excluding Personal Staff of MOS (I/C))	16	10	25	15	09	-	75
2	National Buildings Organization	06	05	03	06	15	-	35

#### B. Public Sector Undertakings

S.N	Name of PSU	Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	HUDCO	492	69	330	137	-	1028
2	HPL*	07	09	209	82	-	307

#### C. Autonomous Bodies

S.N	Name of A.Body	Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	BMTPC*	18	05	10	09	-	42
2	CGEWHO*	09	03	22	06	-	40
3	NCHF*	02	05	02	04	01	14

\* Gazetted status not applicable to PSUs & Autonomous Bodies.



**APPENDIX - V****POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2008 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING (HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED)**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number of Vacancies reserved</b>	<b>Number of vacancies filled</b>	<b>Number of Ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies</b>
A	-	-	-
B	-	-	-
C	01	-	-
D	09	-	-



## REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs AND OBCs

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

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2008.									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment	By Promotion	By Other Methods	Total						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	492	67	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	69	19	3	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	330	56	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	137	42	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Safai Karamchari)	1028	184	64	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## CPSE : (II) Hindustan Prefab Limited

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2008.									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment	By Promotion	By Other Methods	Total						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	07	-	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group B	09	01	01	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group C	209	88	09	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group D	80	19	-	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	02	02	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(Safai Karamchari)	307	110	10	02	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

## APPENDIX - VII

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (FOR THE YEAR 2008)

## CPSE : (1) Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

Group	Number of Employees	DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION										
		No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made			No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made							
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Group A	492	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	69	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	330	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	137	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</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>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## CPSE : (1i) Hindustan Prefab Limited

Group	Number of Employees	DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION										
		No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made			No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made							
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Group A	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	09	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	209	01	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	82	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>07</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>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

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

## APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/ AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/2008 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/ SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

S.No.	Office/ Departments	Inspection Reports	Audit Objections/ Paras (No.)
1.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2	16
2.	National Buildings Organisation (NBO)	2	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>







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

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