

# Annual Report 2009-2010



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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
Government of India





# Annual Report

## 2009-2010



**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 Grievance
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievance
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
HSUI	Housing Start up Index
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 of Housing Federation
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, including provision of basic amenities to the urban poor and support for establishment of micro-enterprises by skill development of the poor. In the federal structure of the Indian polity, the matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitutional 74<sup>th</sup> 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 physically challenged. The Policy seeks to emphasize public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial-cum-labour housing sector playing important role.

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, urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992). In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone 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, 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 VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The components for assistance under the scheme will include all slum improvement/upgradation/relocation projects including upgradation/new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage. Allocation of funds among States will be on the basis of the States' urban 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 14.75 lakh housing units with supplementary basic services. Under the BSUP Scheme, *more than 450 Detailed Project Repots have been approved and under the IHSDP, over 850 Detailed Project Reports have been approved. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 7321.64 crores released (including PMU, PIU and DPR charges). 63 Mission cities covered under BSUP & 753 towns covered under IHSDP.*

12. It is a vision of the Government to make the country slum-free as early as possible, by providing slum-dwellers basic services and access to decent shelter and creating conditions of urban development that contain the need for the emergence of slums. In order to achieve this vision, a new scheme called 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has



**Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation & Tourism in an interaction at the 4<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of JNNURM on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2009.**

been announced in June, 2009. RAY would incentivize the states that are willing to establish a legal framework for according property right to slum-dwellers, prepare and implement plans for Slum-free Cities and a Slum-free Status in a time-bound manner.

13. In regard to **implementation of Housing Policy**, and In follow-up of **stimulus packages** announced and its own objectives of tackling the housing shortage, the Ministry organised a meeting of all State Ministers of Housing, Local Self Government and Urban Development on the 20th January, 2009 with a view to seek 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 HIG 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.

14. Housing Start up Index (HSUI) is internationally considered to be one of the leading

economic indicators. It captures the movement of the economy and reflects the phase of the business cycle-boom or recession. Taking into account the importance of HSUI for Indian economy, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Technical Advisory Group which has developed a methodology for computing HSUI and submitted its report on the methodology. The National Building Organization (NBO) has been identified as the institution to operationalize the HSUI in this country. To calculate HSUI, huge data will be required as inputs; accordingly, NBO has constituted a Standing Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu. NBO has entrusted the task of development of web based application software to automate the process of collection, collation & tabulation of data collected by the all MC/ULB's for development of HSUI to CGG, Hyderabad. Development of the software is in final stages.

15. Other key initiatives of this Ministry include: (i) comprehensive revamping of *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)* w.e.f. 01.04.2009. The scheme targets the urban population below poverty line for income generation activities through self employment, skill development and community mobilization/ empowerment programmes; and (ii) revision of *National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2004* and putting in place the Revised *National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009*. The new Policy seeks to address the difficulties faced in the implementation of the earlier policy and make it more street vendor-friendly. Along with the new Policy, a Model Bill has been developed and circulated for legal regulation of street vending so as to create a hassle-free environment for street vendors to carry out their activities, (iii) Another important scheme is the revision of *Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme* aimed at the conversion of all dry latrines in the country into water sealed latrines by 2010, thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age-old, obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil.

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

17. Ms. Kiran Dhingra is the Secretary of this Ministry. She is assisted by a Mission Director, in the rank of Additional Secretary [Dr. P.K. Mohanty] and a Joint Secretary [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.

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

19. 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.

20. 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.

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

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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, Union Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism looks after the affairs of this Ministry. She is assisted by Secretary, H&UPA, Mission Director (in the rank of Additional 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

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 2009-10 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and Budget Estimates 2010-11 are as under: -

(Rs.in crore)									
Demand No. & Name	B.E. 2009-10			R.E. 2009-10			B.E. 2010-11		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I.	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	7.97	857.97	575.00	7.50	582.50	1000.00	7.03	1007.03
(b) Capital	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	850.00	7.97	857.97	575.00	7.50	582.50	1000.00	7.03	1007.03

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

## III. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

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

the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas September, 2009 (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) was observed jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions and 3 hindi workshops were organised during the month.

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

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

Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to the non-Hindi knowing employees and Hindi typing/ Hindi stenography trainings to the typists/stenos in a phased manner. During the period under review 1 LDC has got Hindi typing training and at present 1 LDC and 1 stenographer is under going Hindi typing and Hindi stenography training respectively.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as well as one office under its control.

World Hindi Day was observed by the Ministry on 10th January, 2010. On this occasion a Hindi essay competition was held for Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry of Urban

Development/Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation.

Four subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry were visited by the officers of the Official Language Division under Inspection-cum-Contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy.

#### IV. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Sessions 2009 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 189 (21 Starred and 168 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects dealt in this Ministry.

During 2009, one meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was organized. The Agenda item of the meeting was "General Overview of Programme & Policies of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation."

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 Winter Session 2009 of Parliament:-

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

(LBDB) (2007-08) – Laid during the Monsoon Session 2009 of Parliament

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

In pursuance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and others V. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997) and on the recommendation of National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at work place has been formed in the Ministry with the following composition:

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Smt. Aditi S. Ray,<br>Eco. Adviser                     | Head   |
| 2. | Ms. A. Radha Rani,<br>Under Secretary                  | Member |
| 3. | Smt. Gulveena Badhan,<br>Asstt. Director               | Member |
| 4. | Shri Sanjay Kumar,<br>Director (JNNURM)<br>and Dy. CVO | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Lalita Sen Joshua<br>(Representative from YWCA)    | Member |

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

In so far as the Ministries of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation / Urban Development are concerned, a complaint of sexual harassment was reported to the Committee during the year 2009-2010. The Committee after due deliberation rejected the case since matter was not convincingly established as a likely fact in the submissions made during the oral evidence.

The Committee held in last meeting on 24-08-2009.

## 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 2009-10, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships / Competitions in Athletics, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Kabaddi, Powerlifting, Table-Tennis, and Volley Ball organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments / Championships. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours, in future sports events also.

## 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. The matter is under process.

## VIII. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2009 - 10

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation functions under the charge of Additional Secretary, M/o Urban

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

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

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

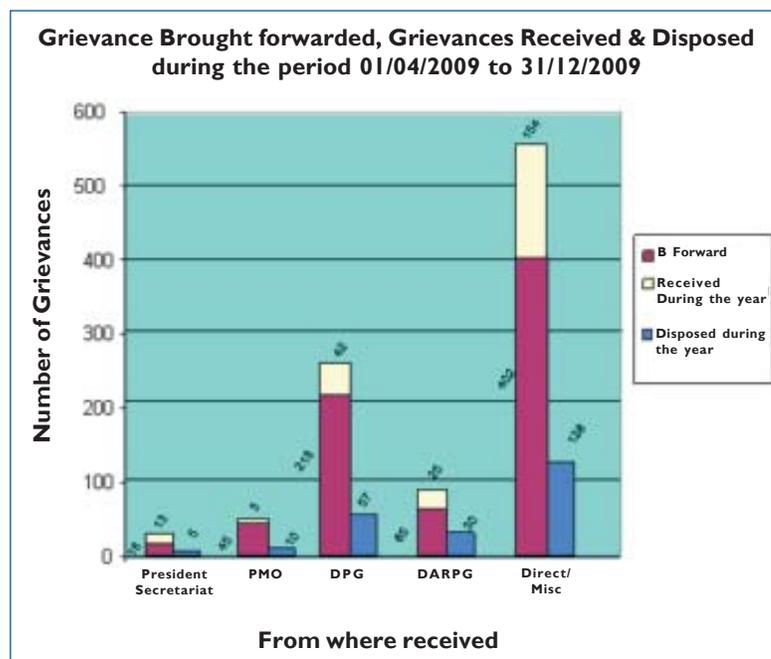
In respect of Public Sector Undertakings, this Ministry processes cases against Board-level officers only. The Autonomous Bodies initiate action against their officers themselves. However, in the case of an officer who is on

deputation to any of these Bodies from Central Government, action is taken by this Ministry.

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

2. Grievances are received from various sources. During the period from 1-4-09 to 31-12-2009 grievances received and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :-



3. Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of

grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to their respective fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action 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.

4. Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2009 is as under:-

No. of grievances pending as on 01/04/2009	:	748
No. of grievances Received till 31/12/2009	:	237
No. of grievances disposed of	:	228
No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2009	:	757

5. The Ministry is endeavoring 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

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, 2009 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix - VIII. Statement showing the pendency position of audit paras of C&AG reports as on 31.3.2009 (March, 2009) are given in Appendix – IX.

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# 1. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched by the Government of India on 01.12.1997. This scheme subsumed the earlier three urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).

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

## 1.1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the new revamped SJSRY are:

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

managed community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), etc.

## 1.1.2 Components

SJSRY will have five major components, namely-

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

## 1.1.3 Revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

The following major changes have been effected in the scheme:

- (i) For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the Scheme between Centre and the States, has been revised from 75 :25 to 90:10.
- (ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 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 earlier Rs. 50000/- and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000/-), from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-).
- (iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000/- or Rs. 60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the earlier Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-.
- (v) Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 Lakhs as per 1991 census, the 60:40 Material labour ratio for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.
- (vi) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Poly-techniques, ITIs, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs. 2600/- to Rs. 10000/-
- (vii) 3% of the total Scheme allocation will be retained at the Central level for special / innovative projects to be undertaken to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment or skill development.

The components under revamped JSRY are described as below:

### **1.2.1 Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP):**

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

### **1.2.2 Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP):**

- Minimum number of women in a Women Self-Help Group should be 5.
- UWSP will aim at providing assistance by way of subsidy to urban poor women for setting

- up gainful group enterprises with SHG-Bank linkage
- For setting up group enterprises, the UWSP group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 300,000/- or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000/- per Member of the Group, whichever is less. The remaining amount will be mobilized as Bank Loan and Margin Money
- Revolving Fund assistance will also be provided to the Thrift & Credit Societies formed by the urban poor women [T & CS] at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per Member subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25000/- per T&CS.
- The Groups will be encouraged to undertake social security and other measures for the benefit of the members.
- STEP-UP intends to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities as well as in local skills and local crafts so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. Training should also be imparted in vital components of the service sector like the construction trade and allied services such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical and also in manufacturing low-cost building materials based on improved or cost-effective technology using local materials.
- Skill Training may be linked to Accreditation, Certification and preferably be taken on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Industry Associations, reputed Engineering Colleges, Management Institutes, Foundations and other reputed agencies. Training institutions such as ITIs/Polytechnics/ Shramik Vidyapeeths, Engineering Colleges and other suitable institutions run by Government, private, or voluntary organizations may be utilized and provided appropriate support for skills training of the urban poor subject to verification of their brand image and quality of instructions being imparted.

### **1.2.3 Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP):**

- This component of SJSRY will focus on providing assistance for skill formation/ upgradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried employment
- Like USEP, STEP-UP will target the urban population below poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/ town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3% reservation should be made for the differently-abled, under this programme. In view of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets under the Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.
- The average unit cost allowed for training will not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per trainee, including material cost, trainers' fees, tool kit cost, other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by the training institution and the monthly stipend, to be paid to the trainee.

### **1.2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):**

- UWEP seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

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

### 1.2.5 Urban Community Development Network (UCDN):

- UCDN will support and promote community organizations and structures such as Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) to facilitate sustainable local development.
- The CDSs shall be the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries; preparation of applications, monitoring of recovery, and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The CDSs will also identify viable projects

suitable for that particular area.

### 1.2.6 Implementation & Monitoring

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

### 1.2.7 Central Fund Allocation under SJSRY

The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been comprehensively enhanced during the last 5 years so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty.

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2003-2004	105.00
2004-2005	123.00
2005-2006	160.00
2006-2007	250.00
2007-2008	344.00
2008-2009	545.00
2009-2010	515.00

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

<b>COUNTRY AS A WHOLE</b>		
1.	Total number of towns covered under SJSRY	3882
2.	Central fund allocation for 2008-2009, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores)	540.67
3.	Central funds released during 2008-2009, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores)	540.67
4.	Central fund allocation for 2009-2010, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores)	485.00
5.	Central funds released during 2009-2010, to States/UTs (Rs. in crores) (as on 31.12.2009)	360.32
<b>Cumulative details (since 1997-98)</b>		
6.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY since 1997-1998 (including opening balance) (Rs. in crore)	2535.57
7.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	2206.20
8.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY (Rs. in crore)	329.37
9.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	992407
10.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	83637
11.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	369029
12.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	1582949
13.	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	315242
14.	Total number of mandays of work generated under wage employment (in Lakhs)	714.72

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), a special provision of 3% has been reserved for the disabled category. Under USEP (Individual loan & subsidy), out of the total 992407 beneficiaries as on 31-12-2009, 54547 belong to disabled category, which is about 5.49% of the total beneficiaries assisted under the programme.

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

Under the USEP (Individual loan & Subsidy) component of SJSRY, total cumulative subsidy provided to disabled urban poor is Rs.1231.19 Lakhs benefiting 54547 urban poor. Thus average per capita expenditure incurred is about Rs.2257/-.



**Dwelling Units under JNNURM (BSUP) at Kolkata, West Bengal**

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

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

### Point 7 (b)

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

### Point 12.

Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programme flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

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

### ACTION TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### I. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

1. State/UT wise targets have been assigned for the Minority communities under **SJSRY** for setting up of Micro-enterprises and skill training. Since the year 2006-2007, 15% of the targets at National level were assigned for the minority communities. This National target was further distributed State/UT wise based on the number of BPL minority population, as made available by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The 15% of the total Central financial allocation (for micro-enterprises and skill development component) was earmarked for the minority communities and this amount was further distributed State/UT wise based on the minority BPL population. Letter to all Chief Ministers were sent by Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, intimating the targets on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2006.
2. Under the Revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which is effective from 2009-2010, 15% of the physical and financial targets at the National level have been earmarked for the Minority communities under the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) components. The USEP targets individual urban poor for assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises for self-employment whereas STEP-UP targets urban poor for imparting skill training to enable them eligible

- for self-employment or better salaried employment.
3. During 2008-2009, against the physical target of assisting 18031 minority urban poor in setting up individual/group enterprises, achievement was 30763 (**170.61%**). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 22535 minority urban poor, achievement was 40954 (**181.76%**). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 3425.63 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor was Rs. 1815.80 Lakhs (**53.01%**).
  4. During the current year 2009-2010, as per the reports received from the States UTs upto 30.11.2009, against the physical target of assisting 3750 minority urban poor in setting up individual enterprises (under USEP), achievement is 2338 (**62.34%**). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 30000 minority urban poor (under STEP-UP), achievement is 8788 (**29.29%**). In financial category, against the target of Rs. 3346.50 Lakhs, expenditure for minority urban poor is Rs. 648.300 Lakhs (**19.37%**).
- II. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) / Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**
1. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), *15% of the Central allocation is to be earmarked for the Minority Communities. States/UTs were requested through letter to all Chief Ministers from Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation dated 30.9.2006, to give priority to the cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities (i.e. where minority population is 25% or more), while submitting Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the assistance under Basic Services to the Urban Poor* (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
  2. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued appropriate instructions to States/UTs pertaining to Sub-Mission-II-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – that priority be accorded to towns and cities having substantial concentration of minority population with regard to utilization of funds by ensuring that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of such towns and cities include areas inhabited by minority communities in order to effectively implement the New 15-Point Programme for Minorities. Further DO letters from Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation have also been sent to the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and 9<sup>th</sup> July 2007 in this regard.
  3. As on 30.11.2009, under BSUP, out of the total 464 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 25747.09 Crore, 102 projects costing Rs. 5359.36 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 20.82% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.
  4. As on 30.11.2009, under IHSDP, out of the total 856 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 8587.31 Crore, 120 projects costing Rs. 1671.67 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 19.47% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

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

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has recently comprehensively revised the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2004), taking into account the views of States/UTs and other stake holders. The revised National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 aims at fostering a congenial environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their activities without harassment from any quarter and provides mechanism of regulation of such activities to avoid congestion on sidewalks and to ensure free flow of traffic on roads. It aims at ensuring that urban street vendors find due recognition at national, state and local levels for their contribution and is conceived as part of the national initiative for alleviation of poverty in cities and towns. The revised Policy underscores the need for a legislative framework to enable street vendors to pursue a honest living without harassment from any quarter. Accordingly, a Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009 has also been drafted.

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

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

- of vendors to be permitted in any city/town, subject to registration of vending and regulation through TVC.
- Registration and issuance of Identity Cards to street vendors with details such as vendor's code number, vendor's name, vendor's nominee, category (stationary/mobile) etc.
- Comprehensive, digitized photographic surveys of street vendors and their locations to be conducted by competent professional institutions/agencies and computerized information systems to be maintained.
- GIS Mapping of vending zones/vendors' markets etc. envisaged.
- Concept of roster-based time-sharing model of space introduced where demand for space exceeds supply.
- Provision for reservation for SCs/STs and priority to differently-abled persons in the allocation of vending stalls/spaces.
- A time limit for stationary vendors - 10 years with a further extension of another 10 years introduced.
- Street vendors, being micro-entrepreneurs to be provided with access to credit, micro-finance, insurance, vocational education etc.; TVCs to disseminate information to the street vendors.
- The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries (CGFSI), designed by the SIDBI and similar schemes to be extended to the street vendors.
- 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.

**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.

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

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

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

- i) Housing projects (predominantly for the urban poor)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. During the financial year **2008-2009**, allocation of **Rs. 50.00 crore** was made for this scheme and it was entirely utilized for the one new and other ongoing projects. During the current year **2009-2010**, **Rs. 50.00 crore** have been allocated for this scheme and out of this **Rs. 32.99 crore** have been utilized (**as on 31.12.2009**) the new/ ongoing projects.

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

Year	Funds released so far (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	3300.00
2002-2003	4416.82
2003-2004	5100.00
2004-2005	8200.00
2005-2006	4506.25
2006-2007	5000.00
2007-2008	5000.00
2008-2009	5000.00
2009-2010	3299.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43822.19</b>
<hr/>	
Total Project Sanctioned under the Scheme	- 74
Total completed projects	- 29
Ongoing projects	- 45
Total Project cost	- <b>Rs.572.90 Crore</b>
Total funds released	- Rs.438.22 Crore
Total committed liability	- <b>Rs.134.68 Crore</b>

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

### JNNURM: Background

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention is given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). BSUP is being implemented in select 65 cities (**Annexure-I**). The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-2012). Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP whereas the Ministry of UD is the nodal Ministry for Sub-Mission on UIG and UIDSSMT.

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

#### 5.1.1 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 which in the case of SC /ST/BC/ OBC/PH and other weaker sections is 10%.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/ Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities to prepare City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports.

#### 5.1.2 BSUP: Admissible Components

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

- Construction and improvements of drains/ storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

### 5.1.3 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%

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

### 5.2.1 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 which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections is 10%.
- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to reforms.
- Reforms to ensure improvement in urban governance and management.
- Cities/towns to prepare Detailed Project Reports.

### 5.2.2 IHSDP: Admissible Components

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

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

### 5.2.3 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 will be released as Additional Central Assistance (grant). As in the case of BSUP, signing of a tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

### 5.2.4 Mid Term Targets for BSUP and IHSDP (by December 2009)

Total Houses Completed /In Progress	5 Lakhs
Provision of Basic Amenities under 7-Point Charter	To be achieved between 4 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> year of implementation
Security of Tenure to Urban Poor	10 Lakhs
Constitution of BSUP Fund	50 Cities
Earmarking of Land in Housing Colonies	50 Cities

### 5.3 Beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP

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

### 5.4 Special Feature of Integrated Development of Slums

Both under BSUP and IHSDP emphasis is given for integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other

related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor. Accordingly, the approved projects include physical amenities and related infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, storm water drain, roads, multi-purpose community centres, parks etc.

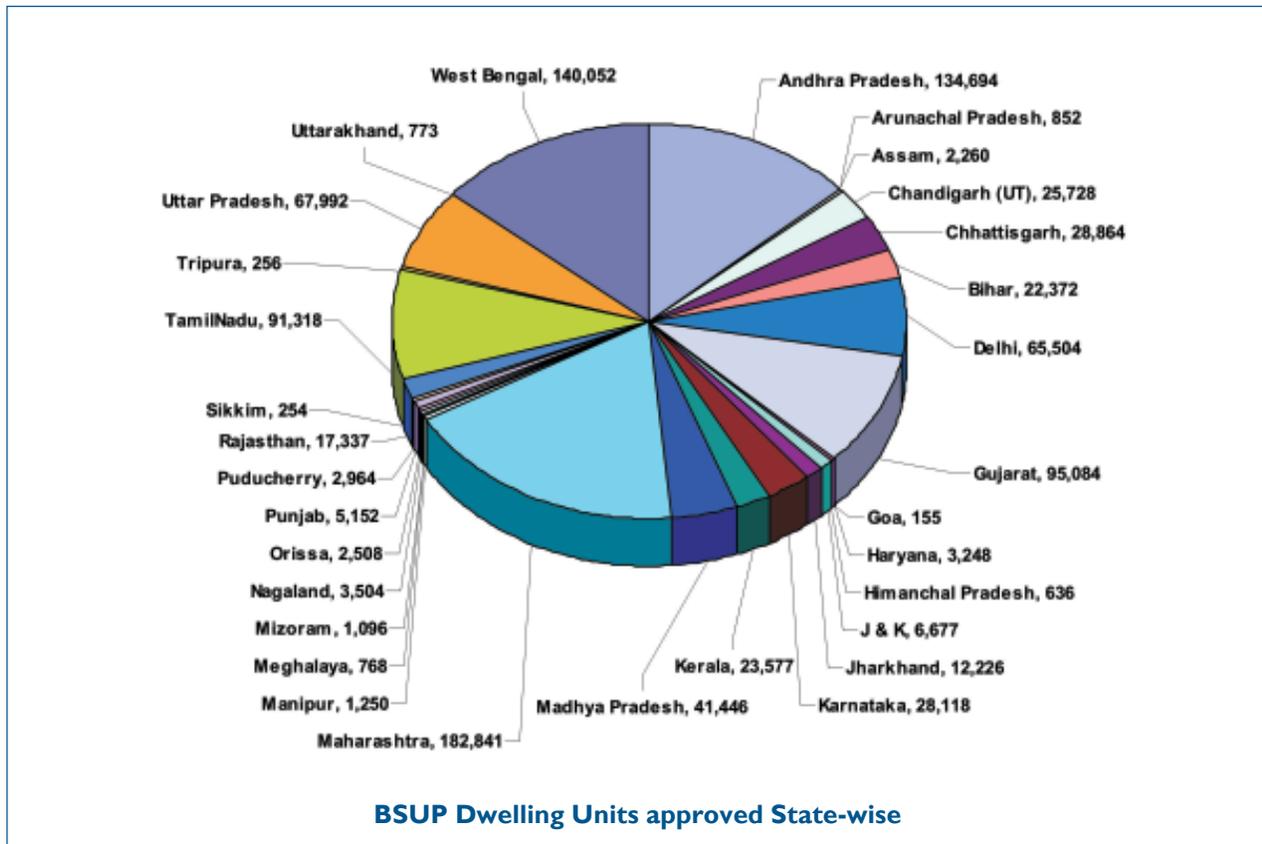
### 5.5 BSUP & IHSDP: Highlights of Progress by 31.12.2009.

- More than 14.75 lakhs houses sanctioned (1475404).
- More than 6.36 lakhs houses are either in progress or completed.
- 1323 projects with outlay of Rs. 34737 crores approved.
- Central share of Rs. 19102.38 crores committed.
- Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs 7321.64 crores released (including PMU, PIU and DPR charges).
- 63 Mission cities covered under BSUP & 753 towns covered under IHSDP.
- All States and UTs except Goa and Lakshadweep covered under IHSDP.
- Progress of 3 Pro-poor key reforms under JNNURM largely on track.
- 30 Agencies empanelled by Mission Directorate for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM) for BSUP and IHSDP.
- An online JNNURM tracking system and Poverty Monitoring System developed.

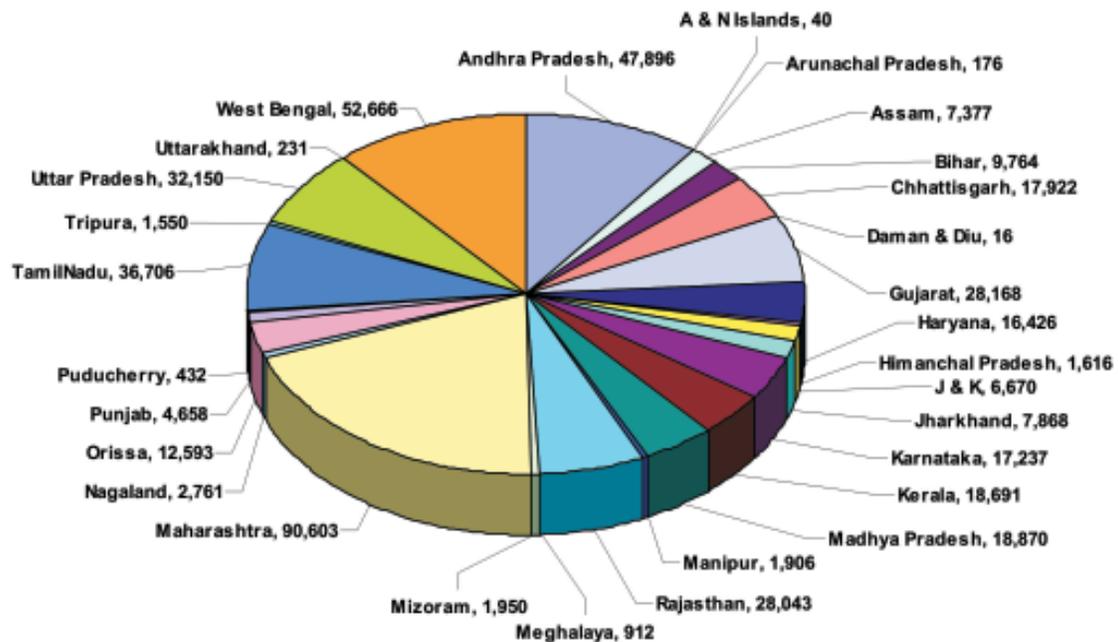
**5.6 Cumulative Physical & Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2009)**

7 Year Allocation	Commitment & Release (in Crores)		
	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
Revised 7-Year Allocation	16356.35	6828.31	23184.66
ACA Commitment made	13207.43	5894.95	19102.38
% Commitment	80.74%	86.33%	82.33%
ACA Released (total)	4293.07	3028.57	7321.64
% Release (Release vs Commitment)	32.50%	51.37%	38.28%
No of projects approved	467	856	1323
Total project cost approved	26150.14	8587.31	34737.45
No of States/UTs covered	31	30	61
No of Cities/Towns covered	63	753	816
No of DUs approved	1009506	465898	1475404
No. of DUs in Progress	310870	128552	439422
No. of DUs completed	144079	52702	196781

(A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under **BSUP** is given below as on **31.12.2009**)



(A Pie-Chart showing State-wise details of Dwelling Units approved under IHSDP is given below as on 31.12.2009)



IHSDP Dwelling Units approved State-wise

### Physical & Financial Progress: (from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009)

(Rs.in Crore)

	Period		Period	
	01.01.09 to 31.12.09		01.04.09 to 31.12.09	
	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
1. No. of Projects Approved	147	283	6	28
2. Project Cost Approved	7433.52	3315.99	899.37	186.08
3. Central Share Approved	3807.98	2144.74	451.00	97.59
4. State Share Approved	3625.64	1255.69	448.37	46.23
5. No. Dwelling Units Approved	178368	149224	15983	9201

## 5.7 Progress of Reforms

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

- i) Mandatory reforms
- ii) Optional reforms

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

## 5.8 Progress on 3 Pro-Poor Key Reforms

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

- **Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor**  
49 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform.
- **Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category**  
17 States (43 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.

## 5.9 SOME KEY INITIATIVES:

### 5.9.1 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) Capacity Building Programme assistance to States-Toolkit developed.
  - **Over 100 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 **12,000 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)
- ### 5.9.2 Facilitating Community Participation
- Community Development Network (CDN) being setup.



**Inauguration of 2,336 houses constructed in G+3 model under JNNURM (BSUP) in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh**

- A Community Participation Fund (CPF) has been established.

### 5.9.3 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

## 5.10 SOME RECENT INITIATIVES

### (i) Enhancement of allocation by Planning Commission

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

### (ii) Revision of ceiling cost of dwelling unit under IHSDP

Ceiling Cost of a dwelling unit provided under

the IHSDP was revised with the approval of the Cabinet from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 w.e.f. 01-04-2008.

### (iii) New scheme for “Affordable Housing in Partnership

The Government has also launched new scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/ parastatals/ Urban Local Bodies/ developers– for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

Detailed Guidelines have been issued in this regard. Ministry has proposed modification in the Scheme guidelines in consultation with States, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and other Stake holders.

#### (iv) FORMULATION OF RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

The President of India, through her address to both houses of Parliament in June 2009, announced the Government's vision for inclusive urban growth and the track on which the policy for inclusion must be directed. The outlines of the programme with which to achieve this vision have also been given:

*“My Government proposes to introduce a Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the rural poor. The schemes for affordable housing through partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under JNNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. My Government's effort would be to create a slum free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana.”*

#### P.M's Announcement from Red Fort on 15th August 2009

*“We had started the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the urban areas. We will accelerate this programme also. Today, lakhs of our citizen live in slums which lack basic amenities. We wish to make our country slum free as early as possible. In the next five years, we will provide better housing facilities to slum dwellers through a new scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana”.*

#### 5.11 Progress on Rajiv Awas Yojana:

The Concept Paper on Rajiv Awas Yojana has been prepared and has received in-principle clearance from the Planning Commission. The broad elements of the proposed scheme are:

- Rajiv Awas Yojana would incentivize the states to move towards a slum free status. States that are willing to commit themselves to the vision of a Slum Free State and accord

property right to slum dwellers will be assisted to draw up their Slum Free Plans of Action to proceed towards this goal in a systematic and time bound manner. The State Plan, comprising Slum free City Plans, will be the unit for action under RAY.

- The State Slum Free Plan of Action prepared as per guidelines of the RAY would need the State to prepare legislation for assignment of property rights as the first step.
- The State Plan would require identifying the cities intended to be covered, and their phasing, and commit to a whole city approach, so that an integrated & holistic plan is prepared for upgradation of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, in each identified city.
- Within each city, in each slum would need to be taken up for redevelopment, in exceptional cases relocation if only absolutely necessary, and a holistic coverage would be required, with provision of all basic and civic infrastructure and services as well as decent housing, with emphasis on planned layouts (after reconfiguration of plots wherever necessary) and on total sanitation (by provision of individual toilets & water supply to each house-hold).
- In regard to housing, flexibility of approach is envisaged for the states as to the manner of construction and arrangement of funds for construction viz. to follow a beneficiary built housing model with design and technical support from the municipality/state, or to construct housing through state parastatals or private partners or by delineate a mix of methods.
- The State plan would require describing the model proposed to be followed in slums, the efforts for obtaining the community's participation and the financial strategy for holistic development.
- Developing a robust database on slums is critical for implementation of the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The Ministry of

- HUPA has released funds for Slum/ Household/Livelihoods surveys in 394 classes I cities having more than one lakh population in the country. The surveys are in progress. Funds will also be released for other towns/ cities in a phased manner. An e-enabled MIS is being developed for processing of data and building a national database.
- Concept Note Circulated to States/ Central Ministries on RAY with Vision of Slum-free India with Property Rights to Slum Dwellers;
  - Consultation with Experts, Civil Society Representatives, Members of Technical Advisory Group, City Commissioners and State Secretaries completed.
  - Based on comments received, Draft Guidelines of RAY prepared and circulated to States/ Central Ministries on 28<sup>th</sup> October – Comments from them due by 15<sup>th</sup> November – Thereafter, approval process will be started- EFC/ Cabinet.
  - Preparatory Tasks for Rajiv Awas Yojana – Technical Group Consultation process in progress.
  - Slum survey - Started.
  - MIS/ GIS Mapping – With assistance from Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore and National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad
- Slum-free city/ State Plans – Indicative Elements sent to States – Detailed Guidelines being worked out.
  - Legislative Framework for Property Right to Slum-Dwellers - Technical Committee will be constituted to develop Model framework – Consultation with State Secretaries and Experts started
- (v) **JNNURM Guidelines were revised with the approval of the Cabinet. Salient features of modification are as under:**
- Revision of cost of a dwelling unit provided under the IHSDP from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.
  - Directly linking the Central Assistance under BSUP & IHSDP to the 3- pro-poor reforms; and
  - 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.



**Completed Dwelling Units under JNNURM (BSUP) at Agartala, Tripura**

**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

Sl.No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
<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
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28*
30.	Porbandar	Gujarat	1.33*

\*Yet to be intimated by MOUD.

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

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

## URBAN REFORMS

### MANDATORY REFORMS :

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

- 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.



**Completed Dwelling Units under JNNURM (IHSDP) at Panchkula, Haryana**

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

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

#### 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.

#### Cost of the Project

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

#### Duration of the project

Project duration is from 14.1.2004 to 31.3.2011.

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

#### 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).

#### Duration of the Project

The project period is from 1.9.2006 to 31.12.2011.

#### Cost of the Project

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

#### Coverage

Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior

The MoU of this project was signed on 13.11.2006.

## 7. Twenty Point Programme - 2006

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

### 7.1 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 Targets/ Achievements for the year 2009-10 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 2009-10 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'



**Construction of Police Station for Delhi Police, Delhi by HPL**

## ANNEXURE 'A'

**CENTRAL FUNDS RELEASED & PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS  
DURING 2009-10**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total SJSRY Allocation in 2009-10 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central funds released in 2009-10 (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprise (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises (UWSP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted through revolving funds for T&CS under UWSP		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	
				Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	3390.53	1900	1237	1900	0	3800	4206	15200	3873
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	207.85	0.00	3	0	3	0	6	0	22	0
3.	Assam	2956.05	0.00	40	472	40	0	80	652	317	420
4.	Bihar	1790.24	0.00	1003	0	1003	0	2006	0	8026	0
5.	Chhatisgarh	1075.14	0.00	602	0	602	0	1204		4820	0
6.	Goa	90.56	0.00	51	0	51	0	102		406	
7.	Gujarat	1501.44	1501.44	841	649	841	0	1682		6731	18856
8.	Haryana	585.34	585.34	328	1328	328	225	656	652	2624	2339
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	0.00	7	16	7	0	14		54	149
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	120.93	0.00	68		68		136		542	0
11.	Jharkhand	728.91	0.00	408		408		816		3268	
12.	Karnataka	3524.71	3524.71	1975	1573	1975	1710	3950		15801	8497
13.	Kerala	948.13	948.13	531	432	531	1266	1062	0	4250	2025
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4087.96	4087.96	2291	2128	2291	233	4582		18326	23789
15.	Maharashtra	8075.96	8075.96	4527	504	4527	8313	9054	15180	36203	4986
16.	Manipur	461.88	0.00	6	4	6		12		50	919
17.	Meghalaya	369.51	0.00	5	24	5	0	10		40	47
18.	Mizoram	369.51	184.76	5		5		10		40	
19.	Nagaland	277.13	277.13	4	55	4	112	8	1300	30	30
20.	Orissa	1476.59	738.30	827	2678	827	783	1654	1872	6620	2982
21.	Punjab	358.93	0.00	201	0	201	0	402	0	1609	0
22.	Rajasthan	2623.52	0.00	1470	667	1470	0	2940		11761	2569
23.	Sikkim	46.19	0.00	1	86	1	0	2		5	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3817.38	3817.38	2139		2139		4278		17113	
25.	Tripura	461.88	0.00	6	0	6	0	12		50	0
26.	Uttarakhand	488.70	488.70	274	420	274		548		2191	2191
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6462.43	6462.43	3621	1294	3621	40	7242		28971	1922
28.	West Bengal	1940.44	1940.44	1087	2431	1087	677	2174	2001	8699	3397
29.	A & N Islands	37.50	0.00	10	43	10		20		79	1
30.	Chandigarh	78.52	0.00	21		21		42		166	
31.	D & N Haveli	17.58	8.79	5		5		10		37	
32.	Daman & Diu	16.41	0.00	4		4		8		35	
33.	Delhi	93.34	0.00	690		690		1380		5520	
34.	Puducherry	6.66	0.00	49	122	49	20	98	724	394	44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48500.00</b>	<b>36032.00</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>16163</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>13379</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>26587</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>79036</b>

\* As per reports received upto 31-12-2009

Source: UPA Section, M/o HUPA

## ANNEXURE 'B'

**EWS/LIG HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS : HOUSES CONSTRUCTED**  
(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	States/UT Name	Target		Achievement April,2009- October, 2009	Percent Achievement April, 2009- October, 2009
		2009-2010	April 2009- October, 2009		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,000	52,500	24,438	47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	58	41	71
3.	Assam	293	168	0	0
4.	Chhatisgarh	10,000	5,833	0	0
5.	Delhi	6,896	4,022	0	0
6.	Goa	130	75	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10,000	5,833	28,992	497
8.	Haryana	701	408	424	104
9.	Karnataka	10,000	5,831	2,255	39
10.	Kerala	2,200	1,281	647	51
11.	Maharashtra	14,033	8,183	2,794	34
12.	Mizoram	1,512	882	0	0
13.	Orissa	208	121	34	28
14.	Puducherry	233	133	24	18
15.	Rajasthan	2,288	1,330	1,022	77
16.	Sikkim	25	14	18	129
17.	Tamil Nadu	10,000	5,833	6,195	106
18.	Tripura	456	266	0	0
19.	West Bengal	632	367	0	0
	Grand total	1,59,707	93,138	66,884	72

**Very Good: (90% or above of targets)** : Gujarat, Haryana , Sikkim , Tamil Nadu

**Poor: (Below 80% of targets)** : Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal.

*Source: Progress Report for April – October, 2009, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.*

## ANNEXURE 'C'

**NO. OF URBAN POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED UNDER SEVEN POINT CHARTER**  
**POOR FAMILIES ASSISTED**  
(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	States/UT Name	Target		Achievement April,2009- October, 2009	Percent Achievement April, 2009- October, 2009
		2009-2010	April 2009- October, 2009		
1.	Assam	250	140	0	0
2.	Chhatisgarh	25,000	14,583	0	0
3.	Delhi	2,000	1,164	4	0
4.	Gujarat	1,00,000	58,333	46,200	79
5.	Karnataka	31,594	18,431	1,347	7
6.	Maharashtra	50,037	29,187	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	1,250	728	166	23
8.	Sikkim	1,200	700	714	102
9.	Tamil Nadu	20,000	11,662	21,307	183
10.	Tripura	2,380	1,388	1,221	88
	Grand total	2,33,711	1,36,316	70,959	52

**Very Good: (90% or above of targets)** : Sikkim, Tamil Nadu

**Good (between 80% to 90% of targets):** Tripura

**Poor (Below 80% of targets)** : Assam, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya

*Source: Progress report for April – October, 2009, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.*

## 8. Follow Up On National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007

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

8.2 The Policy seeks that the Central Government will encourage and support the States to prepare a State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and also a State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan. This may include passing of specific Acts by the States/UTs (with legislature) for achieving the housing policy objectives through legal & regulatory reforms, fiscal concessions, financial sector reforms and innovations in the area of resource mobilization for housing and related infrastructure development at the State/UT level.

8.3 In follow-up of this and its own objectives of tackling the housing shortage, the Ministry has taken the initiative to organise a Conference of all State Ministers of Housing, Local Self Government and Urban Development on the 20th 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 was attended by Housing/Urban Development Ministers from 15 states/Union Territories and representatives of business chambers, who appreciated the initiative of the Ministry in holding the Conference.

8.4 It was highlighted to the participating States/UTs that housing construction presently provides housing for the EWS through JNNURM and State

Government schemes; and for the HIG through builders. There is actually a dearth of housing for the LIG and MIG in what may be called affordable housing. 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 11th Plan. Given the housing shortage in the country, much greater effort and a much larger programme for housing construction are required.

8.5 The States were convinced of the double benefit the social housing programme carries. It significantly improves the quality of life of the slum dwellers and the poor; and side-by-side 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.

8.6 It was also highlighted that growth of large cities is accompanied by an upsurge in urban poverty where in the absence of basic services, secure tenure and formal employment opportunities, settlements of the poor become slums with health & environmental concerns. The State Governments were requested 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. These measures are likely to soften land prices and induce downward trend in house prices.

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

9.1.1 The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched w.e.f. 26.12.2008 with a view to enable access of urban poor to the long term institutional finance. The guidelines of the scheme were drawn up in February 2009 and circulated.

9.1.2 The Scheme seeks to provide interest subsidy to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries on availing loans from the Banks /Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) to enhance affordability of these income segments. Under this scheme, an interest subsidy of 5 percent per annum will be given upfront on loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/- taken from Banks / Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) during 11th Five Year Plan. The Loan repayment Period would be 15-20 years. The Scheme is positively inclined towards EWS households and out of 3.10 lakh dwelling units envisaged under the scheme, 2.70 lakh dwelling units are targeted for EWS housing.

9.1.3 In order to disseminate the details of Scheme and clarify doubts, this Ministry has held two consultations with Housing Secretaries of States/UTs and representatives of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on 4th and 22nd May 2009. Banks/HFIs which have to act as the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) have responded well to the scheme and so far 20 Banks and 8 HFIs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs), namely National Housing Bank (NHB) & Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) who are to act as financial intermediaries for release of subsidy to PLIs under the Scheme. This has further been followed up by visits to different states and meetings with the State Secretaries, Municipal Commissioners, Senior level bank officers etc. and during last three months Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka,

Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Punjab have been covered. The response of the States has been encouraging and the scheme has been received well by the State Governments.

9.1.4 A meeting with the select states and the MOA signing Primary Lending Agencies (PLIs) was held on 14.12.2009, where Additional Secretary, Dept. Of Financial Services made interventions as special invitee. The response of banks was optimistic and it was informed that some states have already assigned targets for 2009-10 and hopeful of receiving a good response.

### 9.2 Sensitisation through Celebration of World Habitat Day

9.2.1 The Ministry has been sensitizing the various stake holders through various events and by providing a platform for mutual interaction and learning. The Ministry organized World Habitat Day 2009 celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 5th October, 2009 to commemorate the Day. The focus was on “Inclusive Planning” and the shifts, technological innovations and financial instaurations to achieve the same.

9.2.2 Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism, inaugurated the Event & delivered the World Habitat Day Address on the occasion. She highlighted the need for inclusive urban development that acknowledges the presence of the poor in cities, recognizes their contribution as essential to the city's functioning, and redresses the fundamental reasons for inequity that ties them down to poverty. Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia, Chairperson, High Powered Expert Committee on Investment



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, giving away the prizes to the award winners of Painting Competition for Differently Abled Children organised by BMTPC during World Habitat Day 2009.**

Requirements for Urban Infrastructure in India delivered key note address focusing on inclusive planning by States and need for reforms.

9.2.3 Secretaries in the States / UTs dealing with Housing and Human Settlement, Mayors / Municipal Commissioners of 63 Mission Cities and other Dignitaries were invited for the celebrations and a fair number of invitees / representatives participated in the celebration.

9.2.4 The National Housing Bank (NHB) had organized an Essay Competition to commemorate the day. Prize distribution was done by Hon'ble Minister to the winners of this competition, as also to the winners of Painting Competition for physically & mentally challenged children, Design Idea Competition for Housing for Urban Poor organized by BMTPC, Painting Competition organized by HUDCO for Street and Shelterless

Children. Prize distribution to winners of HUDCO Idea Competition for the students of Planning & Architecture organized by HUDCO was also made on the occasion.

9.2.5 Special publications to mark the World Habitat Day 2009 were released by National Housing Bank (NHB), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF).

9.2.6 A Technical Session comprising address by the leading luminaries in the field of Housing and Human Settlements and related issues was organized as part of celebrations. Ms. Medha Patekar, Narmada Bachao Andolan addressed the auditions on "Planning for an Inclusive Urban Future". An address on Technological Innovations

for Planning an Inclusive Urban Future was delivered by Prof. Dinesh Mehta, Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Planning & Public Policy, CEPT University, Ahmedabad. Mr. Ramesh Ramanathan National Technical Adviser & Chairman, Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy addressed the audience focusing on “Financial Planning for an Inclusive Urban Future”.

9.2.7 The Event came to an end with concluding remarks by Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation after a lively Interactive Session with the participants.

### **9.3 High Level Task Force on “Affordable Housing For All”**

9.3.1 In line with the underlying goal of National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 to provide ‘Affordable Housing for All’ and in order to arrive at more scientific definition for affordability, the Ministry set up a Task Force on 15.1.2008 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Deepak Parekh, Chairman – HDFC Ltd. to study and make recommendations as to affordability and the strategy to provide affordable housing in pursuance of the Policy.

9.3.2 Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman of the Task Force has presented the report on 29.12.2008. 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.

9.3.3 The Ministry had set up a Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation and with other members as Shri Ashok Jha, retired Finance Secretary to Govt. of India, Prof. Amitabh Kundu, School of Social Sciences, JNU; Prof. OP Mathur, Principal Consultant, NIPFP - to examine the recommendations made by the Task Force and take a view in the matter.

9.3.4 Based on the recommendations of the Committee and with the approval of Minister-in-charge, further follow up action on the lines approved is being taken by the Ministry.

9.3.5 The recommendations found acceptable by the Ministry have been divided into two categories: (i) where action lies within the Ministry’s allocated business; and (ii) those which, in the view of the Ministry, either because of inter-ministerial involvement or wider implication, need to be brought to the notice of Cabinet for information or for approval.

9.3.6 As part of recommendations accepted by the Ministry, it has been decided to set up two Committees for:

9.3.6.1 working out the parameters for estimating the number of households under three categories of ‘affordability’ – Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Lower Middle Income Group (LMIG); and

9.3.6.2 promotion of housing micro finance company which may be permitted to take household savings as deposits.

9.3.7 Further, a draft cabinet note has been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments on the recommendations involving pan-Government issues and comments received are being examined by the Ministry.

## 10. Draft Model Real Estate (Regulation Of Development) Act 200\_\_

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

10.2 This Ministry in pursuance of the resolution constituted a Committee on 19.2.2009 under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) to give a final shape to the Draft Model Bill for Regulating the Real Estate. The Committee has representation from MOUD, TCPO, ITPI, Council of Architecture, NAREDCO, CREDAI and NIPFP.

10.3 The first meeting of the Committee was held on 16.6.09. It was decided in the meeting that Ministry will hold wide ranging consultation on the draft bill and suggestions/comments from the participants were invited. It was felt that the legislation will be helpful in the healthy growth of the real estate sector and at the same time check the activities of the unscrupulous persons who exploit the buyers. It was further felt that builders/developers need to share greater information with the public and consumers, so that everybody takes a considered decision in the light of available information.

10.4 Hon'ble M(HUPA) unveiled the 100 days agenda of the Ministry on 30.6.2009 which included that a dialogue will be initiated with all stakeholders to prepare model bill for regulating the real estate sector.

10.5 Accordingly, in order to promote planned

and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200\_\_.

10.6 The draft Model Act has been divided in seven Chapters and includes six schedules as under:-

CHAPTER I Preliminary

CHAPTER II Regulation of Development and Management of Colonies and Promotion of Construction, Sale, Transfer and Management of Residential Buildings, Apartments and Other Similar Properties

CHAPTER III Role of Promoter

CHAPTER IV Real Estate Management & Regulatory Authority

CHAPTER V Appellate Tribunal

CHAPTER VI Offences & Prosecution

CHAPTER VII Miscellaneous

SCHEDULE-I Promoter's responsibility to make available all documents and information

SCHEDULE-II Form of the Agreement and accompanying documents

SCHEDULE-III Promoter's responsibility to take measures for protection and safety of property

SCHEDULE-IV Promoter's responsibility regarding

the account of sums taken from or on behalf of the allottees

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

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

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

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

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

Authority and without first filing a copy of the advertisement or prospectus in the office of the Regulatory Authority.

10.10 The draft bill also has provisions for

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

10.11 The draft bill can be accessed on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>) under "What is new" ticker. Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders by 06.11.2009 through issue of public notice, as also through communications to States/UTs, business chambers etc. More than 350 responses have been received by email and post.

# 11. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme

## 11.1 Background of ILCS:

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

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

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

## 11.2 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 Households have no latrines.
- (ii) The scheme is on ‘All Town’ coverage basis irrespective of the population criteria. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only.

- (iii) Targets are fixed initially in the ratio of 75% for conversion of dry latrines with reference to 6 lac dry latrines reported by the States so far and 25% for provision of pour flush latrines to beneficiaries having no latrines
- (iv) The scheme is funded in the following manner:-
 

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

## 11.3 Cumulative Programme Status Under the earlier ILCS Scheme:

Till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 the total number of

schemes sanctioned under the previous ILCS programme through HUDCO is 873 covering 2093 towns in 23 States/UTs. The cumulative project cost of the scheme is Rs.236834.16 lakhs for conversion & construction of 5020074 units. The cumulative subsidy released as on 31.12.2009 is Rs. 35951.30 lakhs. As per the progress reported by the State nodal agencies, 2828347 units have been completed. The total number of 60952 scavengers have been liberated through implementation of ILCS schemes and 919 towns have been declared as scavenger-free.

#### 11.4 Progress under the Revised Guidelines of ILCS Scheme

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 as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Dry Latrines as reported by States
1.	Bihar*	931
2.	Uttar Pradesh	270911
3.	Uttarakhand	1613
4.	Jammu & Kashmir**	63927
<b>Total</b>		<b>337382</b>

\* Based on Survey report received from 138 towns of 39 Districts of Bihar.

\*\* Based on earlier survey. New survey is under progress.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units for conversion	No. of units for Construction	Total units sanctioned
1	Bihar	3545	8586	12131
2	Jammu & Kashmir	5624	273	5897
3	Manipur	0	7117	7117
4	Maharashtra	0	4452	4452
5	Nagaland	499	4981	5480
6	Uttar Pradesh	238253	0	238253
7	Uttarakhand	1613	0	1613
8	West Bengal	0	6798	6798
9	Kerala	0	1675	1675
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	2514	2514
<b>Total</b>		<b>249534</b>	<b>36396</b>	<b>285930</b>

It is likely that the States of UP and Uttarakhand will complete the conversion task by March 2010.

11.6 There is a budget provision of Rs 60.00 crores for the current financial year under the Scheme. During the year 2009-10, proposals received from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland were considered in the Sixth and Seventh Coordination Committee Meetings and released an amount of Rs.2.15 crores for converting 11,863 dry units into twin pit pour flush latrines and constructing 8543 new units. Further, second installment of Rs. 12.75 crores was released to 49 towns of Uttar Pradesh for completing the conversion task. 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 2009-10 Rs. 1.00 core is earmarked for IEC Component and an amount of Rs. 58,79,864 has been spent till date for the purpose of advertisement, appraisal fee to HUDCO and Media Campaign of the Ministry.

11.7 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.

## 12. National Strategy for Urban Poor (NSUP): A GoI-UNDP Project

### 12.1 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 December 2007, however, it has been extended up to 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 with no additional financial commitments. Total allocation of the project is Rs.20 crores, out of which, the project has utilized 19.00 crores. The activities have been implemented/being implemented through state governments/ULBs, training institutes of select states, research institutions and academic institutions.

### 12.2 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 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.

### 12.3 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.

### 12.4 Activities proposed and progress achieved

The activities under the project fall in 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 activities implemented and the progress achieved as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 is as follows:

**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 consists of sixteen chapters written by eminent authors, and was released by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister (HUPA) on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2009.
- 2) **Research Papers on Urban Poverty Related Issues:** Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi has prepared theme papers on: (i) Urbanization; (ii) Labour market outcomes and urban poverty; (iii) provision of water supply and sanitation to the urban poor, safe water, safe waste disposal and health outcomes including financing and institutional arrangements; and (iv) improving the access of the urban poor. These papers are being used for the preparation of the National Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy.
- 3) **Preparation of the Mumbai Human Development Report, the first city human development report in India:** This report is the first ULB-level human development report in the country. It was prepared by a public-private-partnership with base papers being authored by eminent academicians. The indices and development radars prepared for the report represent innovations in human development reporting at the district and sub-district level in India. The report was released by Dr. Shubha Raul, Hon'ble Mayor, City of Mumbai on 30 November 2009 and contains a foreword by Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister (HUPA).
- 4) **National Strategy on Micro-enterprise Development:** The Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad was selected to develop a National Strategy on micro-enterprise development based on pilot implementations of enterprise development strategies in five states consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana. EDI has submitted the final report and a manual on entrepreneurship development is under progress, based on the report. The manual will be used by ULBs, practitioners, NGOs, and other stakeholder's working on livelihood promotion & skill enhancement.
- 5) **Preparation of Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies for 11 cities:** NIUA through research institutions and NGOs has prepared Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies for Ahmedabad, Pune, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Mumbai, Indore, Hyderabad and Jaipur using primary and secondary data. A toolkit has been prepared based on the report and being sent to various States/ULBs for further dissemination.
- 6) **Formulation of a model legislative framework for 'Slum-free cities':** Under the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), states would be mandated to undertake necessary legislative action to provide property rights to the urban poor. A discussion paper has been prepared and circulated to relevant stakeholders to aid the preparation of a model legal framework. The framework is currently being modified based on comments received from stakeholders.
- 7) **Social Audit Toolkit & Guidelines:** The finalised toolkit and guidelines for conducting social audit of JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) programmes in the states have been prepared by the Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad with the support of the NSUP project.

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

**8) Establishment of National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP):**

The National Resource centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP) has been established in Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune, along with the All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG), Mumbai. NRCUP has delivered State profiles for Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan; City poverty profiles of 11 cities namely Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Kolkata, Indore, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chennai and Nagpur; Documented 40 innovations of projects and best practices on six thematic areas on Urban poverty; launched a dedicated web portal on urban poverty; developed GIS manual; prepared 18 audio-visual films on urban poverty and capacity building initiatives; developed capacity building modules for State/ULB level officials and cutting edge functionaries in the city governments; conducted stakeholders' workshop on selected themes; and launched a National Network of Resource Centre. The inputs from all the above mentioned activities are being incorporated in the work of JnNURM and SJSRY programmes of the Ministry.

**9) Establishment of the National Core Group on Urban Poverty (NCGUP):**

NCGUP has been established for advising and assisting the Ministry for policy and programmatic support. The members of the NCGUP are eminent scholars and practitioners in their respective fields on urban poverty. The members have prepared policy guidance papers on various themes of urban poverty including security of land

tenure, housing and micro-finance, participatory governance, community empowerment, water and sanitation, employability and micro-finance, urban livelihoods and the role of ULBs, entrepreneurship development – employability for the urban poor, and convergence of service delivery to the urban poor etc.

**10) Establishment of Mayors' Forum and City Managers' Forum:**

The objectives of the City Managers' Forum on Urban Poverty & Livelihoods are to (i) to function as a knowledge network of Municipal Commissioners, civic administrators, city managers and other administrative/technical personnel in ULBs (ii) facilitate better understanding of various facets of urban poverty and livelihood concerned of the poor through informed debate, exchange of best practices and action research;(iii) provide a platform for sharing of knowledge, experience, expertise and enable mutual learning;(iv) discuss reforms, policies and programmes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), especially with regard to BSUP and IHSDP; promote effective pro-poor public expenditure management, streamlined financial accountability and provision of quality services to urban poor; and (v)facilitate strong advocacy by the poor people and their organisations for improved access to basic services in the light of Right to Information Act;

The Mayors' Forum for Fight against Urban Poverty is expected to perform the following roles:

- (i) Set goals of poverty eradication and slum-free cities and developing and implementing urban poverty reduction strategy;(ii) foster partnerships between municipal government, stakeholders and organizations of the urban poor;(iii) promote knowledge

management and sharing of experience on innovative practices for urban poverty reduction;(iv) earmark city budget for the poor in relation to their share in city population – developing P-Budget;(v) monitor and evaluate municipal service delivery to the urban poor;and (vi) ensure that programmes undertaken with support of national and state governments like JNNURM meet the needs of urban poor communities.

The fora are meeting at regular intervals for perusing the agenda of urban poverty alleviation.

**c. Strengthen M&E system, research and capacity building at the Central, State and ULB level**

11) **Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS):** Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad and National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi was assigned the task of designing and developing the Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS) and the JnNURM Project Tracking System with web enabled GIS based components. The IPoMS is effectively monitoring the progress of implementation of JnNURM projects and other activities of the Ministry. The system has been deployed in the cities of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Vizag and the state of Gujarat; three levels of trainings have been conducted for the officials of State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNA) and mission city officials from 16 states and six Union Territories.

12) **Establishment of Researcher's Colloquium**

Center for Good Governance, secretariat for Researcher's Colloquium (ReCoup), has coordinated the activities of ReCoup, such as bringing together researchers and

institutions to deliberate and undertake research projects aimed at alleviation of urban poverty, promoted research on urban poverty especially among young researchers, enabled networking and sharing of research findings and ideas among researchers' and institutions, and organized two consultations with prominent scholars and researchers. Now, the mandate of ReCoup is been carried out by the NNRCs.

13) **Establishment of Data centre, E- library and Socio Economic Research Unit in MoHUPA:** A data centre on Urban Poverty, E-Library and Socio-Economic Research Unit have been established at the Ministry to provide accurate data on housing and slums in India.

**d. Drawing policy lessons based on pilot initiatives at state/ULB level**

14) **Establishing Urban Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood (UPA&L) Cells:** UPA&L Cells have been established and are fully functional in the cities of Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Ambala, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Pune, Mumbai, Siliguri, Coimbatore, Hyderabad and Bhopal. The cells worked as an integral part of the ULB, and provided technical inputs to improve the delivery of pro-poor services and livelihood programmes for the urban poor at city level. Many of the cities where cells have been established have completed their tenure and the ULB has integrated the staff of these cells into the functioning of the ULB itself to provide better implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes at the city level.

15) **Urban Poverty Cell at Department of Social Welfare, GoNCT Delhi:** Urban Poverty Alleviation and Livelihoods Cell in Department of Social Welfare, GoNCTD of Delhi was established to enhance the capacity building programmes for the urban poor being

implemented by Department of Social Welfare. Based on the learning's, the department has now initiated Mission Convergence Program for NCT of Delhi.

- 16) **Targeted support to 21 NGOs/CBOs in NCR to promote urban poor concerns and to address multiple vulnerabilities of urban population:** This activity was implemented and coordinated through the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and the Department of Social Welfare, Government of NCT, Delhi under which targeted support was given to 21

NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Delhi to take up pilot initiatives in five thematic areas including livelihoods, women and children, health, education and slum up-gradation. The learning's of these pilots has helped in developing the National Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy.

e. **Sustainability of the Project Activities**

It is proposed to up-scale and replicates the outcomes of the project in select cities and towns with support from multi/bilateral agencies.



**Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation during Regional Review Meeting of BSUP and IHSDP projects in the North-eastern States, Guwahati, Assam.**

## 13. 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 Govt. of India has committed Additional Central Assistance to States to the tune of Rs.50,000 crores. 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 building 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 disseminate urban data as and when needed for policies and programmes;
- To conduct regular short-term sample surveys/field studies in various pockets of the country to study the impacts of plan schemes being run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries and to gather primary data as needed;
- To undertake socio-economic research relating to design, formulation, implementation, monitoring, review and impact evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and projects covering areas such as slum development/up gradation, affordable housing and basic services to the urban poor;
- To develop a documentation centre relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related urban statistics which can function as a repository of urban resources, including best practices and innovations;
- To organize capacity building/training programmes for the officers and staff of Government of India, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies engaged in collection and dissemination of urban poverty, slums, housing, building construction and related urban statistics;

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

### 13.1 National Buildings Organisation has carried out the following major activities during the last 9 months (01/04/09 to 31/12/2009)

#### A. Online Data Transmission:

NBO has operationalised online Building Related Information & Knowledge system (**BRIKS**) to collect, collate, compile and generate reports on building-related statistics. A state-of-the-art fully computerized, MIS on building construction, housing, urban poverty and slums backed by appropriate hardware and facilities for operating the MIS has been put in place. This unit will operate closely with State Governments Departments/ Bureaus of Planning & Statistics, Municipalities, and Development Authorities etc.

#### B. Implementation of a New Plan Scheme:

“Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (**USHA**)” aims at the development and maintenance of a national database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics. Its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, other Ministries and State Governments with an information base and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty, slums and housing. It seeks to specially support the effective implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission – Basic Services to the Urban Poor

(BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The four pillars of “USHA” are: database including MIS & sample surveys; action research; impact assessment; and capacity building/training.

#### C. Survey of Slums/Household and Livelihoods:

Under the plan scheme “Urban Statistics for HR and assessments (USHA)”, NBO has released one time grants to State Governments / UT Administrations for the development of slums, urban poverty and livelihoods profiles based on socio-economic surveys. 394 Cities having more than 1 lakh population as per census 2001 are covered.

#### D. Data Centre and a National Resource Centre:

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

**Operational areas:** Data-base on slums, poverty, housing & construction, Project appraisal under JNNURM

**Thematic areas:** National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty & Slums, Data Centre and MIS Cell in MoHUPA, Project Management & Support Unit for JNNURM, Capacity building programmes in MIS/ GIS/projects tracking system for JNNURM.

#### D. Conferences/ Meetings/Training/ Capacity Building Programmes:

Training / Workshops has been organized at different centers all over India in which more than 350 officials of various States have been trained regarding collection and dissemination of Slum, Housing and Building Construction Data and other statistical information on urban poverty, slums etc.

#### E. Research Studies for 3 pro-poor reforms:

Under the Socio-economic research studies

component of plan scheme USHA, National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has awarded the 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) 7/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, 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), Dr. MCR HRD IAP Campus, Road No.25, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500033 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, Bella Vista, Raj Bhavan Road. Hyderabad-500082 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 timelines.

The final report on studies relating to the three key pro-poor reforms under JNNURM will be submitted by them within a month.

#### **F. Housing Start up Index (HSUI)**

HSUI is internationally considered to be one of the leading economic indicators. It captures the movement of the economy and reflects the phase

of the business cycle-boom or recession. Taking into account the importance of HSUI for Indian economy, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Technical Advisory Group which has developed a methodology for computing HSUI and submitted its report on the methodology. The National Buildings Organization (NBO) has been identified as the institution to operationalize the HSUI in this country. To calculate HSUI, huge data will be required as inputs; accordingly, NBO has constituted a Standing Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu. NBO has entrusted the task of development of web based application software to automate the process of collection, collation & tabulation of data collected by the all MC/ULB's for development of HSUI to CGG, Hyderabad. Development of the software is in final stages.

The National Buildings Organization has held various meetings and had detailed deliberations with Municipal Commissioners of select cities and done pilot surveys in select cities for data collection for calculation of HSUI. National Buildings Organization has prepared the format with regard to information on building permits, building starts & building completion for data collection by the States/UTs and requested the States/UTs to furnish the information by stipulated time so that data inputs may be complied in time and used for the final calculation of HSUI.

#### **13.2 Financial Progress (As on 31.12.2009)**

Under the Plan Scheme "USHA", a total of Rs.8,53,04,913 /- (eight crores fifty three lakhs four Thousands nine hundred and thirteen only) have been utilized out of the total allocation of Rs.15 crore for the year 2009-2010 (Plan)

Under the Non Plan Head, Rs.2,07,61,830/- (Rs.two crore seven lakhs sixty one thousand eight hundred thirty only) have been spent so far out of the total allocation (RE) of Rs. 2,57,10,000/- ( Rs. two crore

fifty seven lakhs and ten thousand only) for the year 2009-10.

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

The NBO is also designated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and reviews of projects under basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

Carrying out this responsibility 13 meetings of CSMC and 9 meetings of CSC were organized for approval of 147 projects costing Rs.7433.52 crores for 178368 dwelling Units under BSUP covering 63 identified cities and approval of 283 projects costing Rs. 3315.99 crore for 149224 dwelling units under IHSDP covering other small and medium towns are being implemented by cities and towns in the States / UTs with assistance from the Government of India.

NBO has coordinated and organized more than 21 Regional/State level training and capacity building programmes, workshops/review meetings during this financial year, for effective implementation of JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP).

#### 13.3.1 Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Role of NBO

The Government of India has proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana to realize the dream of Slum Free India as may be seen from the following policy announcements:

#### President's Speech in Joint Session of Parliament

*"My Government proposes to introduce a Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the*

*rural poor. The schemes for affordable housing through partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under JNNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. My Government's effort would be to create a slum free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana."*

#### PM's Announcement on Independence Day

*"We had started the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the urban areas. We will accelerate this programme also. Today, lakhs of our citizen live in slums which lack basic amenities. We wish to make our country slum free as early as possible. In the next five years, we will provide better housing facilities to slum dwellers through a new scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana".*

The vision of Slum Free India has brought together a large number of stakeholders like State Governments, ULBs, architects, town planners, government functionaries, politicians, Mayors, engineers, shelter and human right activists, NGOs, CBOs, slum dwellers federations etc. on a common platform.

In this background, consultations in 2 Stages have been completed on RAY. The details are as follows:

#### **Stage I – Circulation & Consultations on RAY Concept Note:**

- Circulation of Concept Note on RAY to Central Ministries, State Governments, NGOs, Experts etc.
- Consultation held by Minister of HUPA with NGOs, Experts, Slum-dwellers Federation, Residents of Slums from Cities & Private Sector Representatives;
- Consultation held by Secretary, HUPA
  - State Secretaries (UD & Housing), Municipal Commissioners from Large and Small Cities/ULBs and MDs of Urban Development Authorities (20.07.2009).

- Select NGOs, Subject Experts & Joint Secretary to Prime Minister
- Presentations before Deputy Chairman, Members & Secretary, Planning Commission
- Presentation before Principal Secretary to Prime Minister

### **Stage II – Circulation & Consultation on RAY Draft Guidelines**

- Circulation of Draft Guidelines on RAY to Central Ministries, State Governments, Experts etc– Comments from major States received
- Meeting by Minister of HUPA with Secretary (Statistics) and Registrar General regarding Slum Survey and Census 2011
- Consultation held by Minister of HUPA with Select State Secretaries (UD & Housing), Bankers, Real Estate Developers, and Experts
- Consultations by Secretary (HUPA) with State Secretaries & City Commissioners (October-November 2009)
  - Hilly States, NER States, Union Territories, States of Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat and several Cities
- Discussions with State Ministers of Urban Development/ Housing/ Municipal Affairs
- Presentation before Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission
- Meeting with senior officers of the Government of Maharashtra, including Officers from MMRDA, MHADA, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, select other Municipal Corporations, representatives from NGOs and experts held under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) at Mumbai to discuss the draft guidelines of the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana

- Meeting with representatives of NHB, SBI, IDFC and IFMR Trust held under the Chairmanship of Member, HUD, Planning Commission on the issues of Credit Flow for Affordable Housing to the Urban Poor under the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana in Planning Commission
- Meeting on the 'Model Legal Framework for assigning Property Rights to Slum-dwellers / urban poor' in the context of the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana with State Secretaries, Town Planners, representatives of NLSIU, Bangalore, National Law University, Delhi, SPA, New Delhi held under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (HUPA)
- Meeting with senior officers of the Government of West Bengal held under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) at Kolkata to discuss the draft guidelines of the proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana

### **Vision of NBO**

NBO intends to emerge as a knowledge centre of excellence at the national level for matters related to collection, collation, compilation, reporting and analysis of urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics. As an attached office of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, NBO is playing a pivotal role in bringing the BSUP projects under JNNURM for the consideration & approval of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC). NBO intends to involve itself in RAY, a scheme for slum free cities. It will be its endeavour to cater to the needs of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies as well as research and training institutions for on line data on urban issues and MIS by developing partnerships with State Governments and reputed resource centres.

**Table - I India: Total Population of States & Union Territories 1971 - 2001**

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

Note:

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

\$ Interpolated.

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

**Table -2 India: Number of Total Urban Centers/Towns (1971 -2001)**

<b>States/UTs#</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>
Andhra Pradesh	224	252	264	210
Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	10	17
Assam	72	80	93	125
Bihar	202	220	271	130
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	97
Goa	11	15	31	44
Gujarat	216	255	264	242
Haryana	65	81	94	106
Himachal Pradesh	36	47	58	57
Jammu & Kashmir	45	58	74	75
Jharkhand	-	-	-	152
Karnataka	245	281	306	270
Kerala	88	106	197	159
Madhya Pradesh	250	327	465	394
Maharashtra	289	307	336	378
Manipur	8	32	31	33
Meghalaya	6	12	12	16
Mizoram	2	6	22	22
Nagaland	3	7	9	9
Orissa	81	108	124	138
Punjab	108	134	120	157
Rajasthan	157	201	222	222
Sikkim	7	8	8	9
Tamil Nadu	439	434	469	832
Tripura	6	10	18	23
Uttar Pradesh	325	704	753	704
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	86
West Bengal	223	291	382	375
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	1	1	1	3
Chandigarh #	2	4	5	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	1	1	2
Daman & Diu #	2	2	2	2
N.C.T. Delhi #	3	30	32	62
Lakshadweep #	-	3	4	3
Puducherry #	6	6	11	6
<b>All India</b>	<b>3126</b>	<b>4029</b>	<b>4689</b>	<b>5161</b>

Source: Census of India 1991: Series-I: General Population Table: Part II - A (i) and  
Census of India 2001: Final Population Totals: Urban Agglomeration and Towns

**Table -3 Urban Population of States & Union Territories in India: 1971 - 2001  
(In Million)**

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

Note:

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

Source: Registrar General of India

**Table 4** Percentage Distribution of Urban Population among Classes of Urban Agglomeration/Towns: 1901-2001

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All Class
1901	26.28	11.65	15.71	20.27	20.02	6.07	100
1911	27.71	11.08	15.93	19.2	19.37	6.71	100
1921	29.95	10.94	15.43	17.88	18.6	7.2	100
1931	31.49	11.98	16.47	17.68	17.02	5.36	100
1941	38.66	11.5	15.92	15.66	14.97	3.29	100
1951	45.03	9.92	15.6	13.47	12.85	3.13	100
1961	51.88	10.96	16.53	12.7	7	0.93	100
1971	57.16	10.97	15.7	11	4.57	0.6	100
1981 <sup>@</sup>	61.21	11.47	13.77	9.36	3.59	0.6	100
1991 *	64.35	10.99	13.45	8.09	2.74	0.38	100
2001	68.62	9.73	12.29	6.8	2.33	0.23	100

<sup>@</sup> Excludes figures for Assam where census of 1981 was not held.

\* Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where census of 1991 was not conducted.

Source: Census of India 2001 General Population Table A-4

**Table 5** Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total No. of Towns (Urban Agglomeration Towns): 1901-2001

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All Class
1901	1.39	2.45	7.3	21.67	41.84	25.35	100
1911	1.34	2.29	7.48	20.32	40.15	28.46	100
1921	1.57	2.4	7.56	19.3	38.65	30.52	100
1931	1.77	2.79	9.07	21.28	39.31	25.78	100
1941	2.31	3.44	10.96	22.69	41.44	19.16	100
1951	2.75	3.33	11.8	21.59	40.22	20.31	100
1961	4.59	5.5	18.72	30.79	31.29	9.14	100
1971	5.95	6.96	21.91	32.78	25.59	6.84	100
1981 <sup>@</sup>	6.74	8.32	22.3	32.25	22.97	7.39	100
1991 *	8.08	9.35	25.39	31.82	19.84	5.52	100
2001	9	9.23	26.56	30.74	20.08	4.39	100

<sup>@</sup> Excludes figures for Assam where census of 1981 was not held.

\* Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where census of 1991 was not conducted.

Source: Census of India 2001 General Population Table A-4

**Table 6 Percentage of Population in Different Size Categories to Total Urban Population 2001**

States/UTs#	2001						Total
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	
Andhra Pradesh	75.6	13.99	8.03	1.67	0.67	0.04	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh			36.86	42.59	18.76	1.79	100.0
Assam	46.96	11.74	19.13	13.54	7.68	0.95	100.0
Bihar	59.25	13.66	23.62	3.24	0.23		100.0
Chhattisgarh	63.11	8.93	13.14	11.09	3.73		100.0
Goa	15.62	28.94	9.23	29.52	14.6	2.09	100.0
Gujarat	76.14	9.7	9.81	3.57	0.64	0.14	100.0
Haryana	72.56	5.78	11.9	7.66	2.03	0.07	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	24.34		25.86	19.06	19.09	11.65	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	63.59	14.57	3.97	9.93	5.16	2.78	100.0
Jharkhand	71.34	7.09	12.34	5.17	3.51	0.55	100.0
Karnataka	67.22	9.61	17.3	4.67	1.07	0.13	100.0
Kerala	68.84	11.37	13.98	4.99	0.82		100.0
Madhya Pradesh	55.38	12.11	16.08	12.24	4.04	0.15	100.0
Maharashtra	79.73	6.65	9.45	3.26	0.84	0.07	100.0
Manipur	43.45		19.22	19.02	15.64	2.67	100.0
Meghalaya	58.94	12.99	10.61	15.56	1.9		100.0
Mizoram	51.76		16.69	17.65	8.39	5.51	100.0
Nagaland		51.09	35.5	13.41			100.0
Orissa	48.56	17.08	18.14	12.61	3.16	0.45	100.0
Punjab	58.32	15.91	13.1	9.81	2.58	0.28	100.0
Rajasthan	57.22	13.94	20.8	6.92	1	0.12	100.0
Sikkim			49.03	23.98	9.07	17.92	100.0
Tamil Nadu	56.55	11.55	12.35	14.23	5.17	0.15	100.0
Tripura	34.81		33.39	22.92	8.88		100.0
Uttar Pradesh	47.05	11.95	20.5	9.42	9.17	1.91	100.0
Uttaranchal	61.89	10.23	14.56	10.22	2.99	0.11	100.0
West Bengal	83.51	4.35	5.98	3.15	2.58	0.43	100.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #		86.05			13.95		100.0
Chandigarh #	100						100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #			100				100.0
Daman & Diu #			100				100.0
N.C.T. Delhi #	99.78			0.12	0.1		100.0
Lakshadweep #				37.52	62.48		100.0
Puducherry #	78	11.48	10.52				100.0
All India	68.62	9.73	12.29	6.8	2.33	0.23	100.0

Source: Computed from Census of India 2001 General Population Table A-4

**Table 7 State wise population of cities/towns by class/category -2001**

States/UTs#	Population of cities/towns by class/category						
	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	All Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra pradesh	14,703,947	3,469,669	1,977,985	503,272	146,620	7447	20,808,940
Arunachal pradesh	0		84,007	97,044	42,751	4,079	227,881
Assam	1,440,486	436,107	692,025	507,816	317,596	45,210	3,439,240
Bihar	4,853,548	1,371,857	2,104,346	309,237	42,812		8,681,800
Chhattisgarh	2,329,528	523,778	601,245	550,349	180,847		4,185,747
Goa	0	245,614	61,894	232,771	111,289	19,009	670,577
Gujarat	12,919,081	2,461,131	2,445,667	872,061	188,937	43,373	18,930,250
Haryana	4,241,867	415,254	793,838	530,695	129,196	4,454	6,115,304
Himachal pradesh	142,555		154,046	113,505	113,669	71,806	595,581
Jammu & kashmir	1,502,115	353,212	162,364	285,735	143,245	69,967	2,516,638
Jharkhand	2,465,317	1,381,825	1,227,809	541,085	336,624	41,081	5,993,741
Karnataka	11,657,354	1,804,568	3,254,184	944,467	267,279	33,677	17,961,529
Kerala	3,692,165	1,587,908	2,296,456	566,635	119,062	4,699	8,266,925
Madhya pradesh	8,466,818	1,893,954	2,748,187	2,132,441	686,170	39,575	15,967,145
Maharashtra	31,949,146	3,114,623	4,172,034.00	1,471,300	364,597	29,280	41,100,980
Manipur	228,419		110,687	109,596	107,350	19,916	575,968
Meghalaya	132,867	58,978	142,873	110,750	8,643		454,111
Mizoram	228,280		73,602	77,850	36,976	24,298	441,006
Nagaland	0	175,126	121,703	45,958			342,787
Orissa	2,516,678	994,827	1,099,140	707,585	174,333	24,675	5,517,238
Punjab	4,819,089	1,314,224	1,082,085	810,753	213,410	22,950	8,262,511
Rajasthan	7,442,206	1,938,404	2,711,904.00	946,079	155,428	20,354	13,214,375
Sikkim	0		29,354	14,357	5,432	10,727	59,870
Tamilnadu	11,695,734	3,961,861	5,304,766	4,776,621	1,694,359	50,657	27,483,998
Tripura	189,998		182,234	125,061	48,457		545,750
Uttar pradesh	20,626,019	3,705,242	5,373,652	3,733,817	1,051,613	49,239	34,539,582
Uttaranchal	763,079	399,023	508,110	255,202	205,323	48,337	2,179,074
West bengal	16,618,203	1,975,985	1,730,038	1,075,067	902,369	125,589	22,427,251
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	0	99,984			16,214		116,198
Chandigarh #	808,515						808,515
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	0		57,348				57,348
Daman & Diu #	0		50,463				50,463
N.C.T. Delhi #	11,329,511	693,908	652,818	157,091	62,219	10,233	12,905,780
Lakshadweep #	0			10,119	1,6848		26,967
Puducherry #	461,765	74,438	112,416				648,619
All India	178224290	34451500	42119280	22614319	7889668	820632	286119689

Source Census of India 2001, General Population Tables Table A-4

**Table 8 State wise number of cities/towns by class/category -2001**

States/UTs#	Number of cities/towns by class/category						
	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	All Classes
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra pradesh	47	52	55	33	21	2	210
Arunachal pradesh			3	7	6	1	17
Assam	6	7	24	34	43	11	125
Bihar	19	19	67	19	6		130
Chhattisgarh	7	7	22	38	23		97
Goa	0	3	2	18	17	4	44
Gujarat	27	36	81	57	23	18	242
Haryana	20	7	26	36	16	1	106
Himachal pradesh	1		6	7	16	27	57
Jammu & kashmir	2	5	6	21	20	21	75
Jharkhand	7	18	37	35	45	10	152
Karnataka	30	28	105	62	38	7	270
Kerala	10	24	72	37	15	1	159
Madhya pradesh	25	26	94	154	85	10	394
Manipur	1		4	8	15	5	33
Maharashtra	40	44	135	101	50	8	378
Meghalaya	1	1	5	8	1	0	16
Mizoram	1	0	2	5	6	8	22
Nagaland	0	2	4	3			9
Orissa	9	15	36	48	24	6	138
Punjab	14	18	36	54	29	6	157
Rajasthan	19	27	90	61	20	5	222
Tamilnadu	26	56	183	340	214	13	832
Sikkim	0		1	1	1	6	9
Tripura	1		6	9	7		23
Uttaranchal	3	5	16	16	28	18	86
Uttar pradesh	54	55	186	264	133	12	704
West bengal	58	29	57	75	128	28	375
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	0	1			2		3
Chandigarh #	1						1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	0		2				2
Daman & Diu #	0		2				2
N.C.T. Delhi #	10	10	19	12	8	3	62
Lakshadweep #	0			1	2		3
Puducherry #	2	1	3		0		6
<b>All India</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5161</b>

Source Census of India 2001, General Population Tables Table A-4

**Table -9 Abstract of Slum Population-2001**  
**1743 cities/towns having 20,000 and above population**

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

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

\*\* All urban areas of the country

Source: Census of India 2001

**Table 10 Urban India; Status of Housing & Basic Amenities 2001**

	Number in Million	%
<b>1. Total No. of Households</b>	<b>53.69</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. No. of Households having</b>		<b>100.0</b>
No exclusive room	1.25	2.3
One Room	18.85	35.1
Two rooms	15.86	29.5
Three rooms	9.18	17.1
Four rooms	4.66	8.7
Five rooms	1.75	3.3
Six rooms and above	2.15	4
<b>3. Households having source of drinking water</b>		<b>100.0</b>
a) Within premises	35.1	65.4
b) Outside premises	13.55	25.2
c) Away	5.04	9.4
<b>4. Households having source of drinking water</b>		<b>100.0</b>
a) Tap	36.87	68.7
b) Handpump	8.72	16.2
c) Tubewell	2.75	5.1
d) Well	4.14	7.7
e) Tank, pond, lake	0.17	0.3
f) River, canal	0.1	0.2
g) Spring	0.13	0.2
h) Others	0.82	1.5
<b>5. Households having source of lighting</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	47.03	87.6
Kerosene	6.23	11.6
Solar Energy	0.13	0.2
Other Oil	0.04	0.1
Any Other	0.08	0.1
No lighting	0.19	0.4
<b>6. Households having facilities within the house.</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Bathroom	37.8	70.4
No Bathroom	15.9	29.6
<b>7. Households having facilities within the house.</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Latrine	39.58	73.7
No Latrine	14.11	26.3
<b>8. Households having facilities within the house.</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Kitchen	40.79	76
No Kitchen	12.9	24

Source: Census of India 2001

**Table 11 Contribution of Housing (Dwelling) sector to National Income***(Rs.in Crore)*

Year	(at current prices)			National total GDP At Factor Cost	Percentage of col 4 to col 5
	GDP Dwellings		Total		
	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	39524	53459	92983	1786525	5.2
2000-01	42520	60805	103325	1925415	5.4
2001-02	45550	68360	113910	2100187	5.4
2002-03	48252	75180	123432	2265304	5.4
2003-04	50891	81944	132835	2538170	5.2
2004-05	53684	89226	142910	2877701	5.0
2005-06	57045	98161	155206	3282385	4.7
2006-07	60087	106391	166478	3779385	4.4
2007-08	63022	114456	177478	4320892	4.1

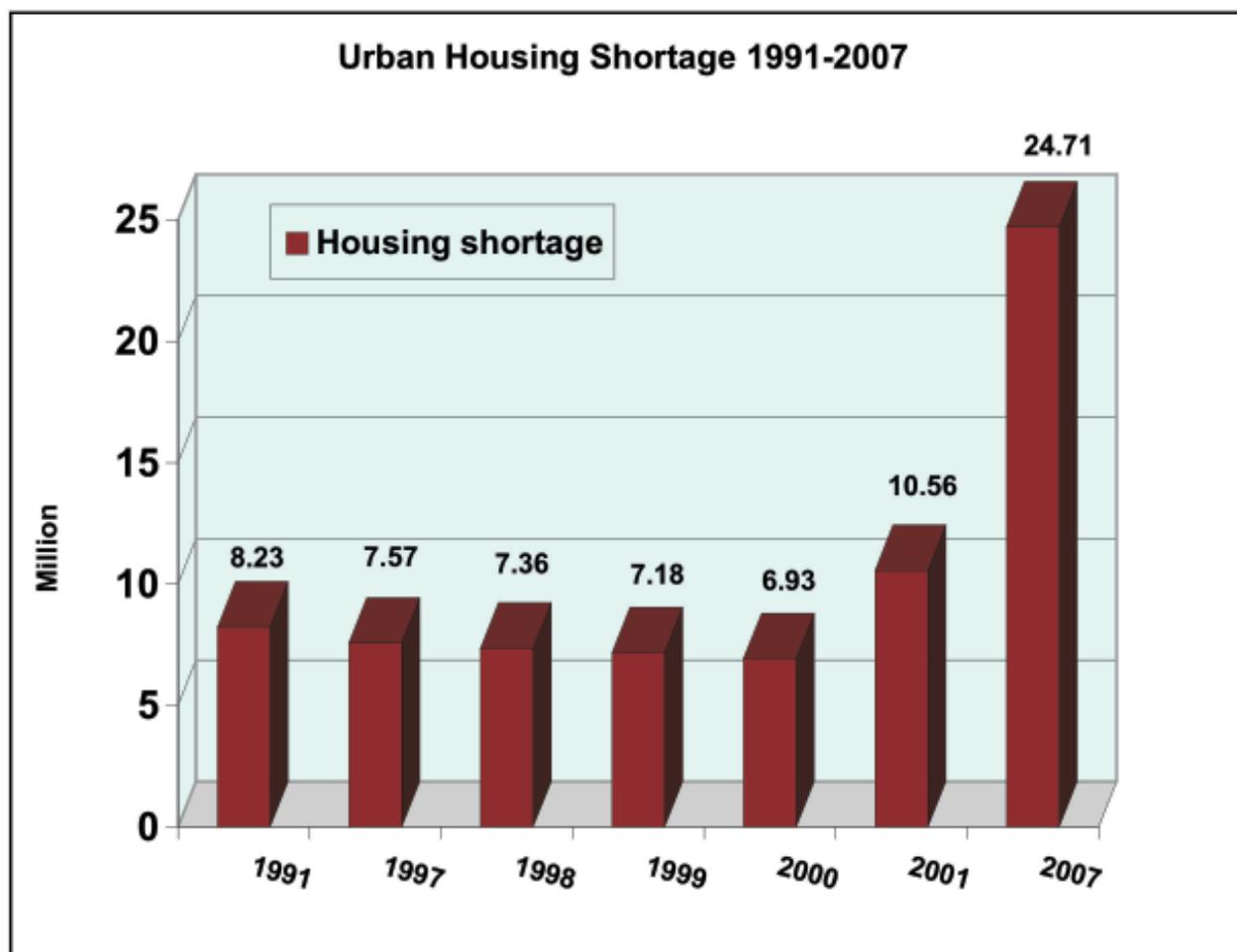
Year	(at constant prices) 1999-00=100			National total GDP At Factor Cost	Percentage of col 4 to col 5
	GDP Dwellings		Total		
	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	39524	53459	92983	1786525	5.2
2000-01	40336	54996	95332	1925415	5.0
2001-02	41162	56582	97744	2100187	4.7
2002-03	42004	58210	100214	2265304	4.4
2003-04	42860	59881	102741	2222758	4.6
2004-05	43732	61595	105327	2388768	4.4
2005-06	44573	63295	107868	2616101	4.1
2006-07	45425	65034	110459	2871118	3.8
2007-08	46288	66813	113101	3129717	3.6

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

**Table 12 Housing stock, households and housing shortage in urban India, Year 1991-2007**

*(In Million)*

	1991	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2007
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pucca	29.8	40.07	42.13	44.28	46.55	41.17	47.49
Semi Pucca	6.2	6.64	6.72	6.80	6.83	8.08	9.16
Katcha	3.2	3.35	3.37	3.40	3.42	2.74	2.18
Households	40.7	50.08	51.85	53.67	55.56	55.8	66.30
Housing shortage	8.23	7.57	7.36	7.18	6.93	10.56	24.71

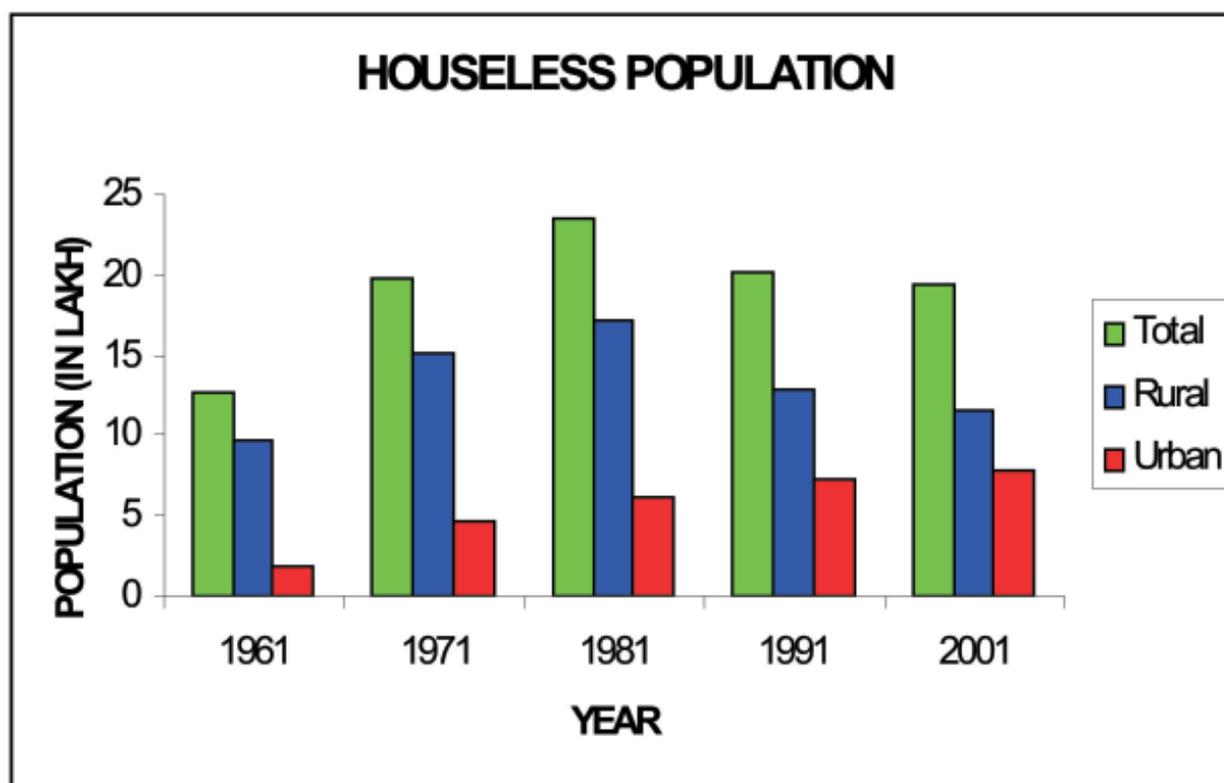


Source: National Buildings Organisation

**Table 13 Number of Houseless Households & Houseless Population***(In Lakhs)*

Year	Houseless Households			Houseless Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	...	...	...	12.65	9.70	1.95
1971	5.65	3.88	1.77	19.86	15.20	4.66
1981	6.16	4.13	2.03	23.43	17.24	6.19
1991	5.22	3.05	2.17	20.07	12.82	7.25
2001	4.48	2.60	1.88	19.44	11.65	7.89

Source: Census of India 2001



**Table 14 Houseless Population in Million Plus Cities - 2001**

	<b>City</b>	<b>Houseless Population</b>
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

*Source: Census of India 2001*

**Table 15 Urban Housing Shortage in India by States : 2007 (in million)**

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

*Source: National Buildings Organisation*

**Table 16 State of Indian Economy; Some selected Indicators.**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Latest Year</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>Area</b>	Million sq km	2001	3.28
Agricultural Land	Million sq km	2001	1.41
Forest Land	Million sq km	2001	0.68
Total Cropped Area	'000 hectares	2006-07	193723
Total irrigated Area	'000 hectares	2006-07	85783
<b>Population</b>			
Female Population	Million	2001	496.5
Urban Population	Million	2001	286.2
Slum Population	Million	2001	52.4
Density of Population	Per Sq.km	2001	325 person
<b>Total Employment</b>	Million	2006-07	27.28
<b>Transport</b>			
Motor vehicle production in India in	Million	2007-08	10.08
Jeeps	Million	2007-08	0.345
Car	Million	2007-08	1.416
Commercial Vehicle	Million	2007-08	0.545
Two Wheelers	Million	2007-08	8.026
Three Wheelers	Million	2007-08	0.501
<b>Telephone</b>			
Number of Telephone connection 2008	Million	2008	300
Telephone	per 100 Persons	2008	26.22
<b>Tourism</b>			
Tourist visits (Total)	Million	2007	540
Domestic	Million	2007	527
Foreign	Million	2007	13
No. of Foreign tourist to India	Million	2007	5.0
<b>Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)</b>			
at current price	Crores	2007-08	4320892
constant price (1999-2000 base year)	Crores	2007-08	3129717
<b>Per capita income</b>			
At current prices	Rs.	2007-08 (Q)	Rs.33283
At 1999=100 price	Rs.	2007-08 (Q)	Rs.24295
<b>Poverty line</b>			
Population Below Poverty line (MRP)	Percent	2004	21.8
Population Below Poverty line (URP)	Percent	2004	27.5

**Table I 6-contd. State of Indian Economy some selected Indicators.**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Latest Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
<b>Health</b>				
Birth rate				
	Rural	Per '000	2007	24.7
	Urban	Per '000	2007	18.6
	Combine	Per '000	2007	23.1
Death rate				
	Rural	Per '000	2007	8.0
	Urban	Per '000	2007	6.0
	Combine	Per '000	2007	7.5
Infant mortality rate				
	Rural	Per '000	2007	61
	Urban	Per '000	2007	37
	Combine	Per '000	2007	55
Natural Growth Rate				
	Rural	Per '000	2007	16.8
	Urban	Per '000	2007	12.7
	Combine	Per '000	2007	15.7
<b>Education</b>				
Literacy Rate(All)	Percent	2001	64.84	
Literacy Rate(M)	Percent	2001	75.26	
Literacy Rate(F)	Percent	2001	53.67	
<b>Labour &amp; Employment</b>				
Work Force Participation Rate		2001	39.1	
Usual status worker population (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.6	
Usual status worker population (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	32.7	
Usual status worker population (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.9	
Usual status worker population (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	16.6	
Labour Force Participation Rate(Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	55.5	
Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	33.3	
Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	57	
Labour Force Participation Rate(Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	17	
Unemployment Rate (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	1.6	
Unemployment Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	1.8	
Unemployment Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	3.8	
Unemployment Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	6.9	
Inflation (WPI) (52 week average)	Percentage change	2008-09	8.4	
CPI(IW)	Percentage change	2008-09	9.1	
Forex Reserve	(in US \$ bn)	2008-09	252.31	
Fiscal Deficit	% of GDP	2008-09	6.2	
Revenue Deficit	% of GDP	2008-09	4.6	

**Table 17 Employment in Organised Sector**

<b>Employment by industry ('000)</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
Agriculture, hunting, Forestry, Fishing	1447	1435	1479	1420
Mining quarrying	1099	953	1,241	1234
Manufacturing	6333	6443	5641	5841
Electricity, gas and water	945	987	889	895
Construction	1221	1138	949	932
Whole-sale and retail trade and restaurants & hotel's	449	502	569	589
Transport, storage & communication	3,079	3,118	2,762	2,735
Financing, insurance, real estate, etc.	1448	1,650	2,042	2,246
Community, social and personal services	10,712	11,564	11,055	11,036
<b>Employment in Public sector ('000)</b>				
Central Government	3410	3261	2860	2800
State Government	7113	7425	7300	7209
Quasi Government	6222	6192	5910	5861
Local Bodies	2313	2261	2120	2132

Source Directorate of Employment & Training

**Table 18 Poverty & Unemployment**

<b>Percentage of Population below Poverty Line</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
Rural	39.1	37.3	27.1	28.3
Urban	38.2	32.4	23.6	25.7
Combined	38.9	36.0	26.1	27.5
<b>Unemployment Rate (Percentage of Unemployment in labour force)</b>				
Rural				
Male	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Female	3.5	1.3	1.5	3.1
Urban				
Male	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.4
Female	8.5	8.3	7.1	9.1

Note: Below Poverty line for 1999-00 are based on Mixed Recall Period and not strictly comparable with other years which are based on Uniform recall method.

Source Planning Commission, National Sample Survey Organisation, Economic Survey

**Table 19 Tourism**

<b>FOREIGN TOURISTS</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
TOTAL ARRIVALS ('000 NOS)	1678	2537	4450	5080
Arrivals by				
AIR ('000 NOS)	1310	2210	3860	..
SEA(NOS)	365	228	..	..
LAND ('000 NOS)	367	304	..	..
ARRIVALS FROM (TH. NOS.)				
USA	117	329	697	799
UK	212	405	734	796
GERMANY	72	80	157	184
FRANCE	69	102	175	205
PAKISTAN	190	53	83	..
CANADA	36	89	177	208
(1) C.I.S	32	25	87	..

Source Ministry of Tourism

(1) Data for 1991 relates to U.S.S.R

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

HUDCO, since its inception in 1970, has made steady and significant strides in the field of housing and urban infrastructure financing, to emerge as the pioneer and the trend-setter. Catering to the needs of every section of the population, with a basket of delivery options both in housing and urban infrastructure development, HUDCO aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors.

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 143 Lakh dwelling units both in urban and rural areas. 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's motto of "Profitability with Social Justice" has resulted in about 92% of the total dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO benefitting the economically weaker sections and the low income groups. HUDCO has also contributed significantly to the Government's Housing Programme launched during 1998-99 by assisting 109.12 lakh housing units within a short span of 11 years.

HUDCO has contributed significantly for housing for the disaster affected population, by extending substantial techno-financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural calamities. Cumulatively till 31.12.2009, HUDCO has been able to extend support for taking up over 41 lakh houses in disaster affected regions with a project cost of over Rs.4094.07 crore and HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs.2209.36 crore. HUDCO has been advocating pre-disaster mitigation

and risk reduction involving prediction, preparation, prevention, publicity and protection, in addition to post-disaster actions of rescue, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, repairs, 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 1544 projects (excluding sanitation schemes) with a total project cost of Rs.371309 crore and HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs.68740 crore, contributing to the improvement in the physical quality of life of the citizens at large in human settlements.

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. It has been instrumental in establishment of 577 Building Centres in urban areas and 78 Building Centres in rural areas across the country through the erstwhile scheme of Building Centre of Govt. of India.

HUDCO with diligent vision, proven strengths and prudential strategies would be banking on core competencies, quality of service, customer orientation and professionalism to tap the right opportunities in achieving prolific and vibrant growth in the years to come.

### 14.1 HUDCO's OPERATION DURING 2009-10 (AS ON 31.12.2009)

During the year 2009-10, HUDCO has achieved sanctions of Rs.8074 crore providing assistance for

construction of 66,710 dwelling units throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.2124 crore.

Cumulatively HUDCO has sanctioned 16199 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs.441041 crore (excluding HUDCO Niwas) with a loan component of Rs.100682 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.66698 crore has been released. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 142.74 lakh residential units, about 66.87 lakh sanitation units and in undertaking 1544 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas, in over 1852 towns and thousands of villages.

#### **14.2 HOUSING FOR ALL**

During the year 2009-10, as on 31.12.2009 HUDCO has sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs.965 crore (including HUDCO Niwas) for housing programmes. These schemes will provide 66710 residential units and 123 non-residential buildings.

#### **14.3 MAJOR INITIATIVES TOWARDS INCREASED SOCIAL HOUSING OPERATIONS**

HUDCO has taken a major initiative in August 2009, to reduce the interest rates applicable to the social housing sector covering Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) to 7% to 7.50%. This low rate of interest for social housing has also been popularized through formal advertisements in print media, in electronic media in popular web-sites such as [whispersinthecorridors.com](http://whispersinthecorridors.com) and [sarkari.com](http://sarkari.com), and more importantly, by personal meeting by the Regional Heads with the concerned Housing Secretaries and the CEOs of the Housing agencies in the States. The substantial reduction in the interest rates has definitely sent a positive signal in the field.

#### **14.4 EXTENDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE**

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

#### **14.5 HUDCO'S OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE (As on 31.12.2009)**

During the financial year 2009-10, till 31.12.2009, HUDCO has sanctioned 71 schemes with a total loan of Rs.8072 crore out of which Rs.965 crore has been sanctioned for housing schemes (Incl. Retail Finance), and Rs.7108 crore has been sanctioned for various urban infrastructure schemes. Further an amount of Rs.2124 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.548 crore for housing schemes and Rs.1575 crore for urban infrastructure schemes

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

Under the Housing Programme of Govt. of India which was started during 1998-1999, HUDCO had been entrusted for providing loan assistance for construction of 10 lakh units annually (6 lakh units in rural areas and 4 lakh units in urban areas, out of the 13 lakh houses in rural areas and 7 lakh in urban areas envisaged under the programme). Against the same, since 1998 to 2009-10 as on 31.12.2009, HUDCO has sanctioned a total of 109.12 lakh units (gross) in both rural and urban areas.

#### **14.7 VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY)**

VAMBAY and NSDP schemes have been subsumed in the Integrated Housing Slum Development

Programme (IHSDP), which was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005.

#### 14.8 CUMULATIVE STATUS OF VAMBAY SCHEMES

As on 31.12.2009 (Provisional data), Govt. of India subsidy (net) of Rs.93751.78 lakh has been released for construction/upgradation of 460962 dwelling units (DUs) and 65682 toilet seats. Out of the above, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Govt. of India subsidy (net) of Rs.12266.02 lakh has been released for construction of 65682 toilet seats.

As per progress reports received from agencies, 436767 DUs have been completed and 13964 DUs are under progress. In addition, a total of 63799 toilet seats have been completed and 1353 toilet seats are under progress.

#### 14.9 ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUDCO under Scheme of BSUP & IHSDP

##### Cumulative status:

As on 31.12.2009 (updated till 25.11.2009 based on minutes of CSMC/CSC meetings received from the Ministry), 295 projects under BSUP with a project cost of Rs.17165.92 crore covering 6.15 lakh dwelling units, and 820 projects under IHSDP with a project cost of Rs.8171.43 crore covering 4.45 lakh dwelling units have been appraised by HUDCO and sanctioned by the Ministry.

#### 14.10 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 offers competitive terms, value added services and user friendly options to the borrower.

During the current financial year 2009-10 (till

31.12.2009), a loan assistance of Rs.20.21 crore has been sanctioned for 333 beneficiaries and Rs.20.66 crore has been released.

#### 14.11 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 2009-10 (till 31.12.2009), HUDCO has sanctioned 34 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs.57328 crore and a HUDCO loan component of Rs.7108 crore. The Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:-

(Rs. In Crore)		
Sector	No.	Loan Amount
Water Supply	1	500.00
Sewerage/Drainage/Solid Waste Management	1	800.00
Transport & Roads/Bridges	2	2201.00
Area Development	1	350.00
Commercial & Others	13	3097.38
Social Infrastructure	16	159.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7107.70</b>

#### 14.12 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 2009-10, HUDCO has sanctioned 8 housing schemes with a project cost of Rs.60.18 crore and a HUDCO loan component of Rs.43.57 crore. This would help in construction of 107 dwelling units in the States of Assam & Nagaland (excluding Hudco Niwas).

Beside above, HUDCO has also sanctioned 13 urban infrastructure projects with a HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.61.52 crore in the state of Nagaland.

### **14.13 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 works in propagating the innovative building materials and technologies and others are in various stages of establishment. So far (till 31.12.2009), total grant of Rs.2216.10 Lacs has been sanctioned for Urban Building Centre out of which Rs.1679.44 Lacs has been released.

### **14.14 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 31.12.2009 is of 116 Model Village/Basti with total grant of Rs.3891.83 Lacs.

### **14.15 RESOURCE MOBILISATION INITIATIVES**

In 2009-10, (till 31.12.2009) HUDCO has mobilised an amount of Rs.2202.33 crore (Provisional). The resources were generated through a prudential mix

of bank loans and public deposits so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. With upgradation of HUDCO to Mini-Ratna status in 2004, no further equity infusion is being made by the Government.

### **14.16 CONSULTANCY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES**

Apart from the techno-economic mandate given to HUDCO, a distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy by utilizing its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of architecture designing and planning. During the financial year 2009-10, HUDCO has been involved in showcasing various facets of consultancy services, thereby contributing to the overall image building of HUDCO.

With a view to enhancing the fee-based activities, HUDCO has developed proficiency in the areas of preparation of Detailed Project Reports for housing/slum development as well as infrastructure development in various cities and towns. HUDCO has undertaken the work of preparation of DPRs under BSUP and IHSDP schemes of JNNURM for Meerut, Hastinapur, Malegaon, Bangaluru and Patna town/cities. Further, appraisals of project reports for funding/approval by the Government for projects under JNNURM programme have been undertaken. HUDCO has also undertaken the assignment of Project Management Consultancy of BSUP projects in Patna.

As a gesture of appreciation for the consultancy services provided for Pilgrimage- cum-Cultural Centre at Sikkim, the Govt. of Sikkim had further entrusted additional works to HUDCO. The work for the same is in final stages of completion and is resulting in the generation of substantial consultancy fee. HUDCO is also involved in the preparation of a tourism plan for Yamuna Nagar, Panchkula and Patna Sahib Tourism Circuit. The plan entails the identification of tourist destinations in the above

districts and developing these destinations by providing new tourist attractions and basic tourist amenities to improve the visitor's experience.

It is pertinent to mention that HUDCO had been awarded the work of providing Comprehensive Architectural Services for Archaeological Survey of India for its Headquarter Complex in the year 2005. The same has been revived with the efforts of HUDCO and it is being designed as a demonstration project in heritage conservation and energy efficiency.

In addition, HUDCO is providing Comprehensive Architectural Services for the development of its own plots at NOIDA and Regional Office Buildings at Jaipur, Jammu, Kolkata, Panchkula etc. The Complex at Noida – the Rajiv Gandhi Human Settlement Management Institute, is proposed to be developed as a “Centre of Excellence”, at the same time, it is conceived as a ‘Green Building’ and incorporates several innovative features for energy conservation like adoption of solar passive and active systems and imaginative functional landscaping besides other innovative air, water and lighting systems. This prestigious institute would emerge as the knowledge hub for the country.

Further, HUDCO has also extended consultancy assistance in the preparation of master plans for major cities in Bihar and Jharkhand states. In addition, preparation of city development plans and state level urban development strategy reports are in progress.

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

development projects are being undertaken for the Puducherry state and other areas, by HUDCO's Chennai Regional Office.

#### **14.17 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 professionals engaged in the housing & urban development sectors including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector, Housing Financial Institutions etc. HSMI is one of the identified Nodal Resource Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, to coordinate various training and documentation activities under IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component to support implementation of the Govt. of India supported SJSRY poverty alleviation programme. (SJSRY)

During the year 2009-10, HSMI activities covered a series of training research and related activities, the details of which are briefly indicated as below:

#### **14.18 TRAINING**

During the year 2009-10, HSMI has organized training programmes for professionals from Urban Local Governments/Local Bodies, Urban Sector Organisations and HUDCO Officers.

Till 31.12.2009, 160 programmes have been organized, and 12,693 man-days of training have been achieved covering 4445 professional functionaries from different Urban Local Bodies implementing SJSRY programmes, in different States of the Country. These programmes have been organized both at HSMI and in different States in collaboration with HUDCO Chair Institutions.

HSMI also organized In-house Training Programmes for HUDCO employees during the period on areas of Consultancy Management, Project Appraisal, Project Management, Legal Issues in Financing of Housing & Infrastructure Projects, IT Applications, Management and Behavioral Related Issues. Till 31.12.2009, 829 employees of HUDCO have been and man-days achieved are 2302.

HSMI, in association with NAREDCO, had organized three Training Programmes for the Real Estate Professionals in which 108 real estate professionals participated and the man-days achieved were 1056.

The detail of total Training Programmes, Participants and man-days achieved (till 31.12.2009) is as under:

#### 14.18.1 Achievements for the period 1.4.2009 to 31.12.2009

S. No.	Description of Targets	No. of Participants	Man-days achieved
1.	Training to HUDCO Employees during 2009-10 with the support of HRD wing.	829	2302
2.	Training of ULB Professionals	4445	12693
3.	Training of Real Estate Professionals	108	1056
Total:		<b>5382</b>	<b>16051</b>

#### 14.18.2 Projections for the period 1.1.2010 to 31.03.2010:

- MoU Targets for the year 2009-10 viz: 2950 man-days at “Excellent Level” for the In-House Training of HUDCO employees is likely to be achieved by 31.03.2010; and
- It may be seen from the above (2) that training targets for ULB functionaries viz: 11,000 man-days at “Excellent Level” has already been achieved.

#### 14.19 NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

HSMI carried out a series of professional networking with various National and International agencies to exchange experience and expertise in urban development issues. These include participation of HSMI in the training programmes, seminars, workshops etc. HSMI also carried out networking with various stakeholders within India covering state level institutions under the networking of HUDCO Chair.

The research and training activities of HUDCO Chair Institutions have been fairly wide and cover a range of issues which have been of strategic importance such as Urban Governance, Finance, Disaster Management, Project Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Provision of Basic Services, Urban Planning, IT Applications and Implementation of Schemes i.e. JNNRUM, SJSRY etc. These Institutions have carried out activities through intensive networking of State, National and Internationals level and have provided a platform for HUDCO and Govt. of India for conducting Capacity Building exercise in a decentralized manner and to establish contacts with a range of stakeholders at state and local level.

#### 14.20 OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Professional support to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India on World Habitat Day Activities in October, 2009;
- Publication of HUDCO magazine “SHELTER”- 2 Issues (Vol. 11 No.3 & 4) till 31.12.2009.
- Background Notes and Papers on different issues sought from time to time have been prepared for Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India

## 14.21 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, the IT Department of HUDCO has started up-loading latest HUDCO related news on Intranet for bringing general awareness amongst the official of HUDCO. The cadre-wise & regional office wise vacancy position of HUDCO has also been uploaded on Intranet for information of its officials. A separate link for access of all employees to their CPF account has been created on HUDCO Intranet with special emphasis on addressing any query regarding CPF system directly with the CPF team under the same link "Grievances through e-mail".

Inspection of Regional Office at Chennai, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar were carried out during the year and employees were detailed about preventive aspects of Vigilance. Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by the Corporation from 3<sup>rd</sup> November to 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 at the Head Office as well as at all the regional offices with focus on creating awareness about effecting preventive measures undertaken through systems improvement and use of information technology to fight corruption

## 14.22 ORGANISATIONS NETWORK & HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

With the emerging new scenario and competitive environment, HUDCO's approach has been to increase professional inputs in shelter and infrastructure projects at all stages of the project cycle. To achieve this, HUDCO utilizes professional skills available in house as well as elsewhere in the country. The total human resource strength of HUDCO as on 31.12.2009 is 1010, out of which 686 are executives with multi-disciplinary professional backgrounds of finance, law,

architecture, civil, PHE, urban and regional planning, environmental and transport specialization, community development, systems, economics, real estate development, human resource, public relation, documentation etc.

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

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. With a view to enhance competitive capabilities of its human resources, 878 employees were nominated/sponsored for training both in India and abroad during the year 2008-09 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009). As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009 the total employee strength was 1010 comprising of 686 executives and 324 non executives. The total number of women employees as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009 was 283. 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 183 SCs, 62 STs, 82 OBCs, 17 physically handicapped and 27 ex-servicemen. HUDCO continued to maintain good industrial relations with its employees.

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

### **14.23 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION**

HUDCO has been making concerted efforts to implementing the Official Language Policy of Government of India, in all its offices and encouraging the employees at all levels to achieve the targets set in the Annual Official Language Programme issued by the Govt. of India. During the year, various Hindi workshops and meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held. The month of September, 2009 was celebrated as Rajbhasha Month at Corporate Office as well as at its Regional offices, during which, in addition to promoting the use of Hindi in official work, various competitions

were organized. On the occasion of Vishwa Hindi Divas, Hindi workshop and a competition were organized on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2009. Official Language inspections were conducted by the Company at its Regional Offices in Guwahati, Ranchi, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, NCR, Jaipur, Dehradun and Lucknow, Patna and Bangalore to ascertain implementation of Official Language Policy. During the year, Dehradun and Lucknow Regional Offices were inspected by the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language, and the progressive use of Hindi in these offices was found satisfactory. In recognition of our efforts towards progressive use of Hindi in HUDCO, the Regional Offices at Bhopal, Thiruvananthapuram and Dehradun were awarded by Town Official Language Implementation Committee, NARAKAS.

### **14.24 CITIZEN CHARTER**

The Citizen Charter is updated from time to time. The same has been placed on the HUDCO website.



**Construction of Houses for Safai Karmchari & People Below poverty line, Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh by HPL**

## 15. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

### 15.1 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.

### 15.2 MANAGEMENT

HPL is managed by the following Board of Directors:

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

### 15.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company has on its pay rolls 302 Regular employees, 95 Contract and 31 Compassionate appointees as on 31.12.2009.

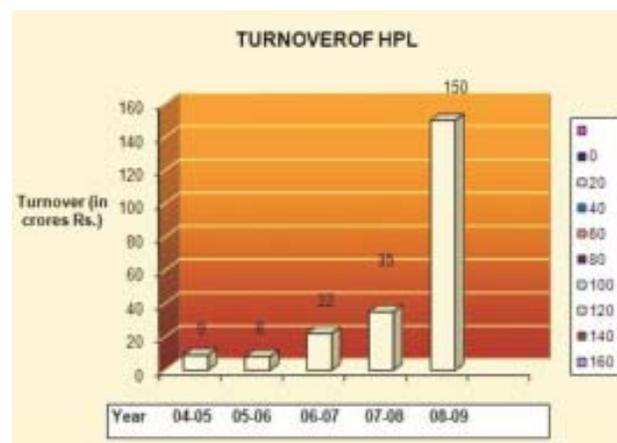
### 15.4 BUSINESS SEGMENT

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, PC 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 and now actively engaged in execution of mass housing, institutional buildings, infrastructure developments, specialized projects in Health Sector, projects for Para Military in different & tribal areas. HPL is having operations in 14 States with Corporate Headquarters at Delhi & Regional Offices in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Trivandrum (Kerala), Patna (Bihar), Shillong (Meghalaya for North-East).

HPL is now capable of offering every solution in the construction industry regarding prefab, partial prefab or conventional methods of constructions.





**Construction of 100 Bedded Hospital at Baddi (Himachal Pradesh) by HPL**

## 15.5 PROJECTS

HPL has entered into Project Management Services on turnkey basis from concept to completion:-

- Mass Housing & Infrastructure works for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor.
- Institutional Buildings
- Residential Complex
- Hospitals
- S.T.P.
- Interiors & Furniture
- Sports Complex
- Campus Development
- Third Party Quality Inspection etc.

## 15.6 REVIVAL/CAPITAL RESTRUCTURING OF HPL BY GOVT. OF INDIA

With the approval of the Government of India, the capital of the HPL has been restructured w.e.f. 1.4.2009 by conversion of Govt. of India outstanding loan and interest therein amounting to Rs.128 Crore as on 31.03.2008 into equity. The status of capital structure of the company as on 31.12.2009 is as

under:

Particulars	(Rs. in Crore)
Authorized Capital	138.00
Paid-up Capital	134.76

## 15.7 ORDER BOOK POSITION

The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2009 is as follows:

	(Rs. In crore)
a) Factory	Nil
b) Construction works	2000.00 (Approx.)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2000.00</b>

## 15.8 PERFORMANCE UPTO 31.12.2009

Turnover	(Rs. in Crores)
Factory Turnover	Nil
Project Turnover	110.00
	<b>110.00</b>

The Company is also expected to post an operating



**Renovation of General Hospital, Kozhikode by HPL**

profit for the financial year 2009-2010.

## **15.9 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

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

## **15.10 STAFF WELFARE**

Liveries are provided to the Class-IV employees, Security Personnel and Drivers of the Company. Canteen facilities are provided to all employees at subsidized rates.

## **15.11 VIGILANCE**

Security arrangements have been tightened in and around the factory areas. Effective steps were taken for preventive vigilance, detective surveillance and punitive action.

## **15.12 WELFARE OF SC/ST**

An SC/ST Cell under the charge of a Liaison Officer is functioning in the Company, which keeps watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government norms. Rosters were maintained as per Government of India guidelines.

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.6.47 lacs was advanced to SC/ST communities during 01.04.2009 to 31.12.2009 as below:-

Types of Advances	No. of (SC/ST) employees	Amount paid (in Lacs)
Annual Salary Advance	36	3.05
SC/ST Advance	37	2.99
Festival Advance	25	0.37
Cycle Advance	4	0.06
		<b>6.47</b>

### 15.13 ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION FOR ENVIRONMENT

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

- It has developed well maintained green & open areas in & around the office;
- The premises are also surrounded by well grown up trees and greenery which helps in controlling the pollution to the large extent;
- The factory and office premises are always kept clean and tidy by engaging cleaning agencies on day to day basis.

### 15.14 USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Various steps have been taken for propagation of Official language in HPL. During this period, three meetings were held on 30.06.2009, 30.09.2009 and 31.12.2009, which were attended by all Heads of Department's. Hindi weeks were observed in the month of June & Dec 2009 and a Hindi month was observed in the month of September 2009.

### 15.15 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

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

### 15.16 ISO CERTIFICATION

Company is now ISO-9001 Certified and keeping the 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.

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 comply fully with the requirements of ISO-9001-2000.

### 15.17 DETAILS OF DELHI POLICE, JNNURM, NORTH-EAST PROJECTS & OTHER ACTIVITIES OF HPL

- Delhi Police have entrusted works at Rajinder Nagar, Kamla Market, Todapur, Mandir Marg, Rohini Sector-3 & 22 and Mahipalpur of approx. Rs.154.72 Crore for the modernization of Police Stations, Residential facilities etc.
  - Rajinder Nagar, Kamala Market and Rohini Sec-3 projects have already been handed over;
  - Todapur project has been completed and is ready for handing over.
  - Tender is under process in respect of Rohini Sec-22 project.
- HPL has been awarded the construction of cost effective houses for Safai Karamcharis in Arunachal Pradesh by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The work involves

Civil Construction including electrical, sanitary and plumbing and site development consisting of drainage, roads etc. at sites located in Itanagar, Passighat, Tawang, Nirjuli, Roing and Deporizho. The value of these projects is approx. Rs.16.01 Crore.

- The projects at Itanagar & Tawang have already been completed and handed over.
- The projects at Passighat, Roing and Nirjuli have been completed and are ready for handing over.
- The work at Deporizho is in progress;
- Projects under Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have been awarded to HPL in the States of Chattisgarh, Bihar, Meghalaya and Mizoram and the value of the works is approx. Rs.952 Crore;
  - At Bhagalpur (Bihar), 800 dwelling units are likely to be handed over by 31.12.2009
  - At Kishanganj (Bihar), 300 dwelling units are also expected to be handed over by 31.12.2009
- Projects under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) valued at approx. Rs.177 Crore have been awarded in the State of Kerala and are being executed in full swing;
- Tsunami project for Rs.25.00 Crore has also been awarded in the state of Kerala in the Health Sector;
- Works of Institutional Projects of ESIC (Ministry of Labour) in the State of Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh valued at Rs.67.00 Crore are going on in full swing;
- Para-Military Forces Projects: Assam Rifles have entrusted projects worth approx.Rs.300.00 Crore, out of which administrative sanction for approx Rs.70.00 Crore has been received and administrative approvals for the remaining are expected.

## 15.18 FUTURE OUT LOOK

- HPL is making all efforts to enter into its core business of prefab / precast.
- Board of Directors has already approved an Expert Committee to recommend the most appropriate prefab/precast technology.
- Company is also trying to develop more business in and around NCR of high margin value.



**Retrofitting Work of Regional Office, ESIC Building, Lower Parel, Mumbai by HPL**

## 16. 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, of late with the active support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Council has also undertaken a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies. In its technology development, promotion and dissemination efforts, the Council developed technologies for use of bamboo in housing and building construction and 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 Agencies for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports received under BSUP and IHSDP from identified Mission Cities under JNNURM. The Council has also been assigned the task of

monitoring these projects.

The activities of the Council are structured in such a manner that these not only focus on the various operational areas of the Council but also lead to the tangible results with societal benefits. 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.

## 16.1 Major initiatives and activities undertaken in 2009-2010 (upto December 2009)

### 16.1.1 Demonstration Construction

1. 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 is constructing 24 Demonstration Houses at Amethi, Sultanpur, UP. This demonstration project focuses at promoting innovative technologies in the region. The work for construction of the project has already been started and reached upto roof level of ground floor. Documentation of the project is also being undertaken. The technologies being used in the project are rat trap bond in bricks for walling, prefabricated brick panels for roofing, RCC door/window frames, precast sunshades, staircases, lintels etc. The estimated cost of construction is Rs.510/- per sq.ft.

2. 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. Based on the drawings, estimates were prepared and the work has been awarded for construction after inviting Expression of Interest through open advertisement. The technology proposed to be used in the project is rat trap bond in bricks, RCC filler slab, precast concrete door/window frames, etc. The documentation of the project will be undertaken. The start of construction work has been held up for time being due to the objection raised by the Department of Forests of the State Government, Ambala that the land use of the site identified for the project is different from residential purposes. The matter is being sorted out with the concerned department

3. The Council has undertaken a project jointly with Durg Municipal Corporation for construction of 72 Demonstration Housing using innovative



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY constructed by BMTPC at Trichi, Tamil Nadu**

housing technologies at Durg for Safai Karamchari on cost sharing basis. The land for construction of demonstration houses for Safai Karamchari at Durg has been identified by Durg Municipal Corporation. After completion of drawings and estimates, the re-rendering is being undertaken by the Durg Municipal Corporation as the party in the initial tender has backed out for undertaking the construction. The technologies being used are flyash bricks for walling, RCC filler slab, precast concrete door/window frames etc. The documentation of the project will also be undertaken. The estimated cost of construction is Rs.404/- per sq.ft.

4. The Council has also undertaken a project jointly with Madhya Pradesh Housing Board for construction of 24 demonstration houses at Bhopal. The land for the project has been identified by MP Housing Board. The drawings and estimates based on cost effective technologies have been prepared and the work has been initiated. The special features include use of cost effective technologies such as concrete blocks for walling, RCC door/window frames, RCC filler slabs, etc. The estimated cost of construction is Rs.520/- per sq.ft. The documentation of the project will also be undertaken.

5. 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 Government has also identified suitable land in Village Khojkipur-Naggal. The construction of Demonstration Community Centre has been started. The ground floor of the building has been completed and the work has reached upto lintel level for first floor. Special features includes use of rat trap bond in bricks; interlocking type compressed earth blocks; flyash bricks; modular bricks for walling; RCC planks and joists; prefabricated panels; prefab brick arch panels; RCC filler slab; doubly curved shell for roofing; precast concrete door/window frames; precast sunshades,

lintels, staircases, etc. The documentation of the project is also being carried out. The estimated cost of construction is Rs.650/- per sq.ft.

6. The Council has initiated construction of 24 demonstration houses at village Devanandpur, Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh with Infrastructure Development such as Site leveling, Landscaping-horticulture, Water supply lines, Sewerage disposal, twin leach pit, Storm water drains, WBM road, Interlocking tiles paving, Boundary wall, External electrification, Rain water harvesting, etc. The land has been handed over by the District Administration. The detailed drawings and estimates have been prepared. The work has been awarded to State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), Rae Bareli and is likely to start shortly. The documentation of the project will also be undertaken for the various stages of construction. The technology proposed to be used are Burnt Clay bricks in Rat Trap Bond, Reinforced Cement Concrete Filler Slab with bricks, Pre-cast RCC door/window frames in place of traditional frames to achieve cost effectiveness, Wood substitute Flush shutters for doors, Paneled door shutters for windows, Prefabricated staircases and sunshades, PPR for sanitary fittings, etc. The super plinth area of the each DU is 41.28 sqm. and the estimated cost of construction is Rs.720/- per sq.ft.

7. The Council earlier completed construction of Demonstration Houses 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 handed them over to the respective State Governments. The construction of 100 dwelling units in Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) has also been completed and handed over to the State Government.

8. The Council is undertaking the construction of model Informal markets in Gumla, Jharkhand and



**Demonstration Houses under VAMBAY constructed by BMTPC at Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh**

Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Necessary infrastructures such as water supply, electricity and other public amenities required in the premises will be provided by the State Government authorities. Due to the Assembly elections in the State of Jharkhand, the construction of informal market at Gumla has been delayed. The tenders have been invited by the local agencies and the work is expected to start shortly. The construction work of Informal Market at Viskhapatnam has been started and reached upto plinth level.

9. As a part of promotion of bamboo based building components, the Council has initiated for construction of Demonstration Structures using bamboo based technologies at four locations in Chhatisgarh. The Council has finalised the drawings and the estimates are under preparation.

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

1. After completion of retrofitting of five MCD schools, the Council has initiated retrofitting of two

more MCD school buildings. After conducting soil investigation at two sites i.e. Vivek Vihar and Lajpat Nagar, the retrofitting plan and estimates have been prepared. The agency for carrying out the retrofitting work under the guidance and supervision of BMTPC has been finalized through open tenders. The work on both the schools is being started very shortly.

2. A Guide Book titled “Building Hazard Resistant Houses: a Common Man’s Guide” has been published through a Publishing agency for wider dissemination. The book was jointly prepared by BMTPC alongwith NCPDP Ahmedabad.

3. The Council has submitted a project proposal for preparation of the Manual for Restoration & Retrofitting for Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Reduction of Popular Building Systems of the North-Eastern Region to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for financial assistance.

4. The Council has initiated a project for revising the Guidelines on Earthquake, Flood and Cyclone

resistant of Housing. So far, the Council has revised the Guidelines for Flood and Earthquake resistant of Housing. This work has been undertaken under the guidance of Dr.A.S.Arya, Professor Emeritus, IIT Roorkee.

5. Preliminary discussions with Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) were held for retrofitting of Bara Hindu Rao Hospital in New Delhi. Hospital authorities indicated priority for two blocks i.e. 250 beds ward and OPD building. Further, since no structural drawings are available with MCD, these require detailed analysis for making seismic retrofitting plan. It is proposed to involve Earthquake Engineering Department of IIT Roorkee for this project for which they have agreed in principle.

6. The Council has initiated a project for preparation of specifications and schedule of rates for retrofitting of masonry buildings. The detailed data required for analysis of rate have worked out and document is being drafted.

### 16.1.3 Technology Development

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

- Development of Housing System using cellular light weight concrete.
- Development of Technology for cost effective value added thermal insulation Tiles for ceiling purposes.
- Development of Building Components from Sponge Iron Waste.
- Development of technology package using confined masonry
- Development of Specifications and Code of Practice on:
  - MCR tiles
  - Ferrocement roofing channels
  - Filler slabs
- 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 Utilization of Marble Slurry in Self Compacting Concrete.
- Evaluation of Monolithic Construction Technology
- Development of Flattened Bamboo Composites and Laminated Bamboo Lumber Products.

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

1. During the period, Detailed Project Report under BSUP from Pondicherry worth Rs.92 crores having Govt of India (GoI) share of Rs.50.89 crores was appraised by BMTPC.

2. Under Monitoring of JNNURM projects, 51 BSUP projects in 24 cities and 61 IHSDP projects in 46 towns in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal were visited and monitored and reports were submitted to the JNNURM Directorate.

3. Besides, the Council has actively taken part in the capacity building programmes organized by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for the capacity building of the municipal functionaries in preparation of DPRs for the BSUP and IHSDP projects. In addition, a number of visits were made to various mission cities in connection with bringing additional DPRs and hand-holding of implementing agencies and review of various projects:

- State Review Meeting of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow on 13-14<sup>th</sup> November, 2009
- Regional Review Meeting of BSUP and IHSDP projects in the state of Bihar during 14-15<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009, Patna, Bihar.
- Regional Review Meeting of BSUP and IHSDP

projects in the North-Eastern States during 20-21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 2009, Guwahati, Assam.

- State Review meeting of Rajasthan on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2009 and Monitoring visit to IHSDP Sikar on 27.11.2009.

4. To facilitate the State Govt/ULBs/Implementing agencies, follow proper quality assurance plan during execution of BSUP/ IHSDP projects, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had desired that a Quality Assurance Manual may be prepared. Accordingly, a one day Consultative Meet on “Manual for Quality Assurance of BSUP/ IHSDP Projects under JNNURM” was organized on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 at New Delhi attended by senior technical officers from States and ULBs/implementing agencies dealing with Quality control/assurance of JNNURM projects, experts from organizations like CPWD, IIT, NBCC, RITES, NCCBM, HUDCO etc and other technical organizations/institutions/industry. It was agreed that based on the Draft Manual prepared by BMTPC, a suitable document in the form of the Guidelines incorporating CPWD specifications & BIS Standards may be prepared for which a small Technical Group was constituted to study the draft manual in detail and suggest suitable modifications before its submission to the Mission Directorate, JNNURM, MoHUPA, Govt. of India. In order to finalise Quality Control Guidelines – a document to help State agencies in implementing BSUP and IHSDP projects, a meeting was held on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2009 at BMTPC office IHC New Delhi with experts from CBRI, NCCBM etc. The guidelines are expected to be released shortly.

#### 16.1.5 Activities in the North Eastern Region

1. The Council has undertaken a project for construction of following demonstration structures in Shillong, Meghalaya:

- Bamboo Demonstration Structure at Indian

Army Holiday Home, Eastern Command Shillong (250 sq.ft.) - completed in all respect.

- Multipurpose Facilitation Centre at Sri Aurobindo Art & Cultural Institute Shillong (3200 sq.ft.) - being constructed using Bamboo Based Technologies has reached upto roof level. - completed in all respect.

2. 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.

3. The Council has also initiated setting up a Bamboo Mat Production Centre at Nongchram, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya. An MoU have been signed between BMTPC and local agency for implementation of the project. The construction of shed for the Centre is nearing completion.

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

5. A Training Programme was organized at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh during 24-26<sup>th</sup> August 2009 on “Bamboo based Community Buildings and large Span Structures” jointly by BMTPC in collaboration with Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre, Guwahati and State Forest Research Institute (SFRI), Itanagar. About 30 participants including Engineers, Architects, from different local Govt. departments, construction organizations, farmers etc. participated in the training programme.

### 16.1.6 Technology Diffusion and Strengthening of Database

- I. The following projects were initiated :
  - Preparation of Compendium on cost effective technologies for common man – since completed.
  - Preparation of Booklet titled “How to Build a Hazard Resistant House? Guide for a Common Man” – completed.
  - Manual for Restoration & Retrofitting of Rural Structures in Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh” – draft under finalization.
  - 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
  - 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 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 – completed.
  - Preparation of Manual for the formwork carpenters – draft prepared.
  - Study for Utilization of Industrial Waste Materials as Inexpensive Adsorbents having Applications in Building Materials
  - Development of guidelines for habitat reconstruction in Bihar – interim report has been received.
  - Three-Days Training Programme for Architects and Engineers on Green Architecture at Kanyakumari – completed.

- Training Programme for Masons on Earthquake Resistant cost effective building materials and construction techniques at Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand – completed.
- Training Programme for Villagers on Production of Fly Ash Bricks at Potka Block, Jharkhand – completed.
- Training Programme on Cost Effective Technologies at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh – completed.
- Construction of Demonstration houses using new technologies like Rapid-wall System Technology at Mumbai – drawings and estimates have been finalized. An MoU is being entered with RCF and BMTPC for construction of 32 demonstration houses at Mumbai on cost sharing basis.
- Lok-Awaas Yatra – A knowledge journey to facilitate sustainable habitat for the poor – first phase is completed.

### 16.1.7 Standardisation and Product Evaluation

- I. The Council is operating Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) for new products/systems not covered by any Indian Standards. Under PACS, following major activities have been undertaken:
  - The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was held on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2009 for considering approval of PACS for ten products including different types of plastic doors, wood door, underground tanks, septic tank, plastocrete panels, insulated roof panels, on innovative materials & technologies. The product manufacturers also made presentations of the innovative products/materials before the TAC members. Nine Products viz. plastocrete panels, insulated roof panels, underground water tank, sump, Endura doors, Frontura doors, PVC profile doors, PVC Flush doors and Frontura doors have been issued PACS in July 2009.
  - Four more firms have been sent Detailed

- Application Forms for issue of Performance Appraisal Certificate for their products. Two firms have been requested to provide test reports of the products through accredited laboratory.
- Inspection of the factory and taking samples of the product 'Veneer Laminated Lumber (VLL)' for making frames & doors at Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu have been carried out recently.
  - Seven new Preliminary Applications for the following products/ components have been received and are under process:
    - Monolithic formwork
    - Monolithic concrete constructions
    - Continuous sandwich panels
    - NPVC windows
    - FRP manholes
    - roofing sheet tuff roof
    - Underground Septic Tank
  - M/s CIPET, Ahmedabad and National Test House, Kolkata, have been requested to provide detailed terms & conditions alongwith necessary charges/fees for conducting tests on different products/materials as testing is required to be carried out for many products under the scheme.
2. Providing technical inputs to the various Sectional Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards.

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

1. As a part of imparting hands-on training for manufacturing process of Flyash bricks, the Council in collaboration with M/s Balaji Brick Udyog, Jharkhand organized a three days Training Programme on Brick Making using Flyash for the local masons on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 at Village Shankarda, Distt. Singhbhum, Jharkhand. About 40 participants mainly comprising of women entrepreneurs from the remote villages undertook the training and benefited from the Programme. A set of safety tools used by workers in Flyash Brick plant were also shown & distributed among participants.
2. In order to promote use of bamboo in bamboo growing regions, the officers of BMTPC visited Raipur on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 to explore the possibility of construction of bamboo based housing in Chhatisgarh and had discussions with Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Chhatisgarh. The Council had received proposals from State Bamboo Mission for construction of Demonstration Houses, Training in Bamboo products and establishment of Bamboo Mat Production Centre. The drawings have been finalised for construction of houses.
3. BMTPC organised a Consultative Meet on Knowledge Network of Innovative Housing Technologies on June 12, 2009. About 80 architects/builders, R&D institutions, Academic institutions, NGOs, Building Centres, State Govt. Agencies, Professionals participated in the Meet. The Consultative Meet was chaired by Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
4. BMTPC officers visited Rashtirya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. to study the production of Rapidwall panels for its usage in mass-scale construction of housing projects. Possibility of demonstration structure using the panels was discussed with CMD, RCF. They are ready to provide land and infrastructure. Other modalities need to be worked out to initiate the project.
5. A Training Course on "Structural Diagnosis & Condition Analysis of RC Structures" was organized on August 12-13, 2009 at New Delhi jointly with Dr. Fixit Institute. The 24 officials/ professionals from public, private and government sector participated in the training course. The second training course in the series was organized on "Building Maintenance & General Repairs" from September 24-25, 2009 at Bhopal, MP. About 45 participants representing various government, public and private sector, educational as well as R&D institutions etc. from all over the country. The third training programme in the series titled "Advances

in Concrete Mix Design & usage of Admixtures” was held during December 17-18, 2009 at Bangalore. About 34 participants of various disciplines from all over the country attended the two days Training Programme.

6. BMTPC alongwith Grasim Industries has initiated Training Programmes for Masons in different regions of the country. For this, different course content (Module 1 and Module 2) have been developed. In Module 1, basic materials, mortar were covered. Module 2 covers plastering, paneling, flooring, concrete, water proofing, damp proofing etc. A CD containing two Modules has been prepared for standardizing the course contents for training in different regions. During August 2009, training of masons have been organized in different parts of UP., Uttrakhand and Madhya Pradesh. About 750 masons have been trained in these programme.

7. BMTPC participated in the VIII World Bamboo Congress 2009 organized by World Bamboo Congress in Bangkok, Thailand from 16-18<sup>th</sup> September, 2009. India was represented by about 30 delegates both from private and public

agencies/departments, NGOs etc. A small exhibition was also arranged using panels describing the activities of the Council on the subject.

8. BMTPC was nominated as a part of Central Team to visit Darjeeling area in West Bengal for the recent cyclone ‘Aila’ to assess on the spot damage assessment of the housing stock in the area. The visit was also undertaken in adjoining areas alongwith officials of the State Government in June 2009. A report on the damages of houses was prepared and submitted to the leader of the Central Team for finalizing the Team Report for the consideration of the Home Ministry, Govt. of India.

9. As a part of the World Habitat Day Celebrations 2009, BMTPC organised Painting Competition for Differently Aabled Children on the theme: “Planning our Urban Future”. These children included special children (under 15 years of age) in the categories namely (i) Mentally Challenged. (ii) Visually impaired, (iii) Deaf and dumb and (iv) Spastic children at 14 schools in NCR region. About 54 children participated in the competition. The prizes were awarded to winning entries by the Hon’ble



**BMTPC alongwith Grasim Industries initiated Training Programmes for Masons in different parts of Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Madhya Pradesh**



**Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, releasing the Special Issue of "Nirman Sarika" during the World Habitat Day on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2009.**

Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Tourism during the celebrations of World Habitat Day on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

10. BMTPC also organized a Design Idea Competition of "Housing for Urban Poor" with provision of cost-saving, energy & time efficiency and disaster resistant construction techniques thereby leading to improved quality of life. The Council received 16 entries from architects, students, professional, etc. from all over the country. The prizes were distributed to the winning entries on World Habitat Day 2009 by the Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Tourism on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

11. On the occasion of World Habitat Day 2009, the Council brought out the following publications:-

- i. Special issue of Newsletter of BMTPC "Nirman Sarika"
- ii. Book on "Standards & Specifications for Cost-

- Effective Innovative Building Materials and Techniques Including Rate Analysis"
- iii. Common Man's Guide to Build A Hazard-Resistant House
- iv. CD on Guidelines for Technical Training of Masons

During the occasion, the Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation also launched the website of BMTPC in Hindi language.

12. BMTPC organised an International Seminar "Waste to Wealth" on green building materials and construction technologies using agricultural and industrial wastes during 12-13th November 2009 at New Delhi. Around 110 delegates from R&D institutions, public and private sector, technocrats, experts, professionals, architects, engineers etc. both from within and outside the country deliberated in the two-day event. On the occasion, a publication comprising of Technical Papers on the various issues connected with green building materials and construction technologies was released by Joint Secretary (Housing), M/o HUPA.

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

- Participated in “Asia Megacities Forum 2009 – Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management” at Mumbai organized by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Govt. of Maharashtra at IIT, Mumbai from 22 – 24th April 2009.
- Participated in the 8th meeting of the Housing Sectional Committee CED:51 of the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- Workshop on Pre-engineering Buildings organised by ISCMS in collaboration with BMTPC on 30-31<sup>st</sup> July 2009 at New Delhi.
- Participated in the 8th meeting of the Housing Sectional Committee CED:51 of the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- 67th CSMC & CSC meeting of JNNURM projects at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi on 12th August 2009.
- National Conclave & Exhibition on Construction “Future Directions for Capacity Development in Construction Industry” at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi held during 12 to 14th August, 2009.
- Meeting with Managing Director, Society for Environment Protection, Ahmedabad.
- Review meeting of JNNURM projects at Yojana Bhawan, Lucknow on 22nd August 2009.
- Participation in Masons Training Programme at Ghaziabad on 27th August 2009.
- NAREDCO’s National Conference on “Public Private Partnership on Public Private Partnership in Housing” held on 9th October 2009.
- Participated in the “National Expo XIII” at Kolkata from September 2-6, 2009.
- Reality Convention 2009 organised by Economic Times on 27th October 2009.
- Presentation on the topic “New Construction Technologies promoted by BMTPC” on 29th October 2009 in the

Training Programme on Human Resource Management for the senior personnel of housing cooperative organized by NCHF at Gangtok, Sikkim.

- Participation in Disaster Management Congress during 4-6th November 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi and a technical paper titled “Requirements of Building Materials for Earthquake Resistant Building” was contributed jointly by ED, BMTPC and Shri J.K. Prasad, Chief (BM).
- Participated in the Techmart 2009 at Indian International Trade Fair held on 14-27<sup>th</sup> November 2009.
- Participated in the “Enviro 2009” held on December 11-14, 2009.

## 16.2 ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING JANUARY 2009 TO MARCH 2010

BMTPC is focused on the following activities which are in various stages of progress:

1. Development of Design Methodology for Chemically Treated Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Members for Low Cost Housing
2. Development of Specifications and Code of Practice on:
  - i) Rat trap bond for masonry
  - ii) Bamboo mat ridge cap for roofing
  - iii) Interlocking compressed earth blocks
3. Retrofitting of Hindu Rao Hospital in New Delhi
4. Construction of Demonstration houses using new technologies like Rapid-wall System Technology, Cellular Light-weight Concrete Technology etc.
5. Development of Course Content on Cost Effective and Disaster Resistant Technologies for inclusion in the syllabus of engineering/ architecture colleges for Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses
6. Documentation of application of cost effective technologies
7. Preparation of video films on construction of

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| <p>demonstration houses/structures being constructed by Council</p> <p>8. Development of Bamboo Applications in Chhattisgarh through Bamboo Mat Production Centres including capacity building of local artisans</p> <p>9. Lok-Awaas Yatra – A knowledge journey to facilitate sustainable habitat for the poor</p> <p>10. Development of specifications on Retrofitting of Building including schedule of rates</p> <p>11. Evaluation and Identification of emerging technologies</p> <p>12. Construction of Demonstration Houses using innovative, green and disaster resistant technologies in different regions</p> <p>13. Construction of model informal Markets at</p> | <p>two locations using bamboo based and cost effective technologies</p> <p>14. Construction of Demonstration Structures/ Houses using bamboo based technologies including in North Eastern States</p> <p>15. Training Programmes for Trainers for training and Construction Workers such as masons, carpenters, supervisors in various States</p> <p>16. Dissemination of information through seminars/ workshops/ exhibitions</p> <p>17. Establishment of Permanent Display Centres at four engineering/ architectural colleges</p> <p>18. Setting up of two Bamboo Mat Production Centres in North Eastern States</p> <p>19. Training Programmes on Bamboo based technologies in North Eastern States</p> |
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**Training Programme on Brick Making using Flyash for the local masons on 6th May, 2009 at Village Shankarda, Distt. Singhbhum, Jharkhand.**

## 17. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)

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 to December, 2009 are given below:

### 17.1 Promotional Activities

1. For promoting 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 representatives of NCHF also met the Hon'ble Minister of Cooperation as well as the Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Sikkim at Gangtok to discuss about setting-up of an ACHF by the State Government.

A delegation from housing societies of Jharkhand also visited NCHF Secretariat and discussed about the possibilities of formation of ACHF in the State of Jharkhand.

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

3. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to increase the annual loan allocation, reduce the interest rate on its loans to ACHFs, raise loan limit, etc. The LIC has made an allocation of Rs.125 crore as loans to ACHFs for the year 2009-10. The individual loan limit has also been raised by the LIC from Rs.7.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakh per member applicable for lending through primary societies or direct lending to members by ACHFs. At the instance of NCHF, the LIC also approved the repayment reschedulement of Pondicherry Housefed.

4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to appoint ACHFs as their Direct Selling Agents (DSAs) for housing loans under HUDCO Niwas Scheme in various States. HUDCO was also requested to grant repayment reschedulement to ACHFs. Necessary input was provided to HUDCO in finalization of guidelines for financing of housing cooperatives.

5. The National Housing Bank (NHB) was requested to provide refinance assistance to ACHFs. Necessary input was also provided to NHB in finalization of their study report on 'Problems and Prospects of ACHFs'. Data on borrowings, lending operations, construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2006-07 and 2007-08 were sent to NHB for including in their annual publication.

6. A memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister on Housing Cooperatives and Direct Tax Code requesting therein to exempt housing cooperatives from payment of income tax as proposed under Direct Tax Code. The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and all Chairmen and Managing Directors

of member ACHFs were also requested to take-up the above issue with the Hon'ble Finance Minister on similar lines.

7. NCHF has made an appeal on 'Coping with Climate Change' to the State level ACHFs, district housing federations, primary housing cooperatives as well as other cooperative institutions to play an effective role in protecting environment. All members of housing cooperatives have been requested to join hands in protecting the nature and consequently helping the mankind to breathe fresh air; they have been urged to plant at least one sapling each for the cause. NCHF Secretariat has received encouraging response regarding the appeal of tree plantation from housing and other cooperatives in various States. Some of the cooperatives are proactive enough in conducting awareness programme on global warming and benefit of planting trees, while others are contributing their bit by undertaking plantation in collaboration with the State Governments and NGOs.

8. The Guidelines for Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to address the housing needs of EWS/LIG segments in urban areas were circulated to member ACHFs for information and necessary action. It may be mentioned that the Government of Assam has appointed the Assam State Cooperative Housing Federation as a nodal agency for implementing the housing scheme for urban poor.

9. A copy each of the Model Law on Housing Cooperatives along with special provisions for housing cooperatives as included in the Cooperative Societies Acts of Delhi, Goa, J & K and Madhya Pradesh were sent to Sahakari Awas Nirman Avam Vitta Nigam, Lucknow as well as to the Meghalaya State Housing Financing Cooperative Society with a request to take-up the issue with their State Governments for adoption of the Model Law or

incorporation of special provisions for housing cooperatives in the Cooperative Societies Acts applicable in the respective States.

10. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana was requested to extend financial support to Haryana State Cooperative Housing Federation. A memorandum was also submitted to him requesting therein to waive off Rs. 16.77 crore interest burden on the Federation under one time settlement scheme to enable it to raise regular loans from funding institutions.

11. The Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of concerned States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard and also to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by Chartered Accountants registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The RCS were also requested to send information about the operations of housing cooperatives in their respective States. Some of the State Governments have taken the request of NCHF in a positive way.

12. The Managing Director, NCHF visited cooperative housing projects of J & K Cooperative Housing Corporation at Jammu and nearby areas and the Building Centre promoted by it to get first hand information on its functioning. During this visit, he also addressed the Board of Directors and Senior Officers of J & K House Corporation on strengthening of housing cooperatives in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

13. The concerned ACHFs were requested to pursue with their State Governments for allotting land to housing cooperatives on priority and at concessional rates.

14. Efforts are being made to computerize the working of ACHFs. Initially, member ACHFs in the Northern States of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have been requested to send details about computerization of their working for finalization of a Model Standard Software for apex and primary housing cooperatives.

15. NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organisations. NCHF Secretariat also contributed a number of articles/papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various journals.

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

### 17.2 Education, Training and Research

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

During the period from April to December, 2009, NCHF organised the following training programmes for the personnel of ACHFs, housing cooperatives and others concerned:

- (i) A Training Programme on 'Business Commutation' on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 at Chandigarh, which was attended by 38 participants.
- (ii) A Training Programme for beneficiaries of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) regarding formation of multi-purpose cooperative society at Faridabad on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at New Delhi, which was attended by 11 prospective members.
- (iii) A Training Programme on 'Human Resource

Management' from 28-31<sup>st</sup> October, 2009 at Gangtok, which was attended by 34 participants. It was inaugurated by Shri C.B.Karki, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Government of Sikkim.

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

### 17.3 Conferences/Seminars

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

- (1) **56<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 2009-10, the 56<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20<sup>th</sup> November, 2009. The main theme of the Cooperative Week was 'Cooperatives as an Efficient and Effective Business Model in Global Economic Slow-down'. The 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 was earmarked as '**Housing and Sustainable Environment**' day by the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), the apex organisation of Indian Cooperative Movement. To mark this occasion, NCHF and its member ACHFs organised Workshop/Symposium/training programme etc.
- (2) **Workshop on Housing Cooperatives:** A Workshop on Housing Cooperatives was organised by the Department of Cooperation, Government of Sikkim in collaboration with the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at Gangtok,

Sikkim. The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri C.B.Karki, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Government of Sikkim. It was attended by about 100 delegates from different States and from the Government of Sikkim.

- (3) **Symposium on Direct Tax Code and Cooperatives:** During the 56<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week, NCHF organized a Symposium on 'Direct Tax Code and Cooperatives' on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 at New Delhi to celebrate the 'Housing and Sustainable Environment' day. Shri P.S.Kohli, Chartered Accountant and Senior Tax Consultant delivered the theme lecture on Direct Tax Code and Cooperatives. Shri Amit Hisaria, Coordinator, Bancassurance(Delhi NCR), Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company also made a presentation on Fire and Mediclaim Insurance. It was attended by over 100 participants from cooperative organisations functioning at primary, State and national level.

#### 17.4 Publications

NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. This is in line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new construction technologies, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives. During the period from April to December, 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 to December, 2009 all issues of 'NCHF Bulletin' were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (October, 2009) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November, 2009).

- (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 to December, 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. One issue of 'Sahakari Awas' was brought out during the period under report.
- (iv) **Booklet on 'You and Your Housing Cooperative':** This Booklet was brought-out for the benefit of members, office bearers and prospective members of housing cooperatives. It highlights various aspects like cooperative principles, advantages and types of housing cooperatives, bye-laws, registration, rights and duties of members and management etc.
- (v) **Annual and Audit Report:** The Annual and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2008-09 were prepared and published in Hindi and English.
- (vi) **Telephone Directory of NCHF:** This Directory was brought-out which contains important addresses and telephone numbers of Member ACHFs, concerned Ministries, organisations dealing with housing, national level cooperative federations, Registrars of Cooperative Societies, Institutes of Cooperative Management and International Cooperative Organisations.
- (vii) **NCHF Pamphlet (Hindi):** NCHF Pamphlet which includes the objectives of NCHF, its achievements and operational details of

ACHFs such as membership, share capital, borrowings, loaning operations and house construction was got translated in Hindi and finalized for printing.

- (viii) **Compilation of orders/notifications:** A compilation of information relating to stamp duty and registration fee prescribed by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for housing cooperatives was brought-out.
- (ix) **Technical Circular:** A Technical Circular (TC-71) regarding LIC loans to ACHFs was brought-out and sent to Member Federations.

### 17.5 Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office

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

- (i) Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in 'NCHF Bulletin' regularly. Hindi news items were also published in 'Housing Voice'.
- (ii) The month of September, 2009 was observed as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member Federations.
- (iii) Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2009.
- (iv) A Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' was published.
- (v) The Annual Report and Audit Report of NCHF for the year 2008-09 were prepared in Hindi.
- (vi) NCHF Pamphlet was got translated in Hindi.
- (vii) Inspection of NCHF Secretariat regarding implementation of Rajbhasha was done on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 by the Regional Implementation Office (Delhi), Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs. Action taken on the inspection report was sent to the above Regional Implementation Office.
- (viii) Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and

Hindi Workshops were held regularly.

### 17.6 Building Centre of Rajasthan Housefed

A Member Federation of NCHF namely the Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation has started its Building Material Sales Centre at Jaipur. This Centre will supply high quality building materials like marble, granite and Kota Stone. NCHF is extending necessary cooperation and support to Rajasthan Housefed in further strengthening the Building Centre which has offered the building materials at reasonable prices to other Federations and housing cooperatives at around 10% to 20% less than the market prices. The Federation also displayed the building materials at the National Cooperative Trade Fair held from 4-14<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 at Jaipur.

### 17.7 Organisation of Multi-purpose Cooperative Society

NCHF is making efforts to organise a multi-purpose cooperative society in Dabua Colony, Faridabad (Haryana) for the beneficiaries of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Managing Director, NCHF met the Secretary (Cooperation) and Financial Commissioner and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Haryana and also the Commissioner, Faridabad Municipal Corporation to discuss the possibility of organising such society. The bye-laws of the proposed society have been finalized and necessary details of the promoter members are being collected for registration purpose.

### 17.8 Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat

- (1) A group of 20 trainees of Diploma Course in Cooperative Education and Development from National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) visited NCHF Secretariat on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2009. These trainees were briefed about activities and achievements of

NCHF and functioning of housing cooperatives in the country. A Video Film on 'Housing for All – Cooperative Housing in India' was shown to the trainees and suitable literature was also supplied to them.

- (2) Dr.P.Ishwara Bhat, Professor of Law, University of Mysore visited NCHF Secretariat on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2009 in connection with his study on 'Strengthening Cooperative Movement' in Karnataka. Necessary cooperation and support was provided to Dr.Bhat on the above matter.

### 17.9 Miscellaneous

- (1) Faculty support was provided by NCHF Secretariat to cooperative institutions with regard to lectures/talks on cooperative housing.
- (2) The Citizen's Charter in respect of NCHF was updated and sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- (3) Necessary material pertaining to NCHF was sent to the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for including in the kit-distributed at a function organised by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to celebrate World Habitat Day on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at New Delhi.
- (4) Web-site of NCHF is being updated regularly. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and others concerned 18 judgements of Supreme Court pertaining to housing cooperatives/development authorities/housing boards; all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April to December, 2009) and one issue of half yearly Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' were uploaded on the web-site.
- (5) The Research Committee of International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) accepted the abstracts of the following two papers contributed by Dr.M.L.Khurana, Managing Director, NCHF for presentation at its annual meet.
- (i) Coops and Urban Housing Crisis.
- (ii) Combating the Global Employment Crisis through Cooperatives – Encouraging Local Economy and Promoting Social Cohesion.
- (6) Details regarding steps taken for the improvement in the working of House Building Societies in Delhi and Rajasthan were sent to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Punjab.
- (7) The concerned Apex Federations were requested to pursue with their State Governments for allotment of land to housing cooperatives on priority and at institutional rates.
- (8) Requisite information pertaining to NCHF and housing cooperatives was sent to National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) for inclusion in the 12<sup>th</sup> Profile of Indian Cooperative Movement. Similarly, a brief report on the activities of NCHF during 2008-09 for inclusion in their Annual Report, and a brief note on 'Cooperative Housing Movement in India' for inclusion in the guidelines for Celebration of 56<sup>th</sup> All India Cooperative Week were also sent to NCUI.
- (9) The Chairman and the Managing Director, NCHF met Smt.Sheila Dikshit, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi on 7<sup>th</sup> October and 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 and discussed regarding development and strengthening of housing cooperatives. She was also requested to write to the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to exempt housing cooperatives from payment of income tax under the proposed Direct Tax Code.
- (10) Report of the Study on 'Role of Cooperative

Housing in Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation' was sent to the Housing Commissioner, Government of Kerala.

- (11) The NHB, HUDCO, NABARD and the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of concerned States were requested to send their comments on the recommendations of the Task Force on Cooperative Housing.
- (12) The Managing Director, NCHF along with the Managing Directors of Apex Federations of Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab met the Area Manager of LIC Housing Finance Ltd., (LIC HFL) at Chandigarh on 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2009 and discussed the operational details for initiating loaning activities as per the MoU between NCHF and LIC-HFL.
- (13) NCHF has decided to give annual awards (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Position) to best working Apex Cooperative Housing Federations to boost their moral for increasing work efficiency in the era of cut-throat competition. Necessary details are being collected from Member Federations for the purpose.
- (14) Member Federations were requested to cover their housing projects under the 'Standard Fire and Special Perils Policy' through NCHF at reduced premium. They were also requested to pursue with the concerned authorities of their State Governments for holding the meetings of Special Committee on Cooperative Housing periodically.
- (15) Necessary guidance was provided to Shri R.K.Jannela, Lecturer, Institute of Cooperative Management, Hyderabad in connection with his pursuing Ph.D in Application of Labour Laws to Cooperatives in relation to Andhra Pradesh.
- (16) A copy of the Model Law on Housing Cooperatives was sent to the Chairman, Pune District Cooperative Housing Federation.

## 17.10 Future Programmes

The details of important activities planned from January to March, 2010 are given below:

- (1) Continued efforts will be made to augment the flow of funds to housing cooperatives from the financial institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO.
- (2) To organize a Technical Training Programme for the personnel of ACHFs and housing cooperatives.
- (3) The monthly publications 'NCHF Bulletin' as well as 'Housing Voice' will be brought out regularly.
- (4) The next issue of half yearly Hindi Patrika 'Sahakari Awas' will be published.
- (5) Hindi-English Dictionary, Hand-outs and NCHF Pamphlet (in Hindi) will be brought out.
- (6) Booklet on Best Practices in Housing Cooperatives will be drafted.
- (7) A Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of ACHFs will be organised.

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

**18.1** 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 1990 and has been constructing effectively for 15 years since 1994.

### 18.2 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 10872 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)(603), Bhubaneswar(Ph-I)(256), Meerut(Ph-I)(90), Jaipur(Ph-II)(572) and Vishakhapatnam(Ph-I)(190) with 2663 dwelling units under various stages of construction and planning. 23 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&II)(307), 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.

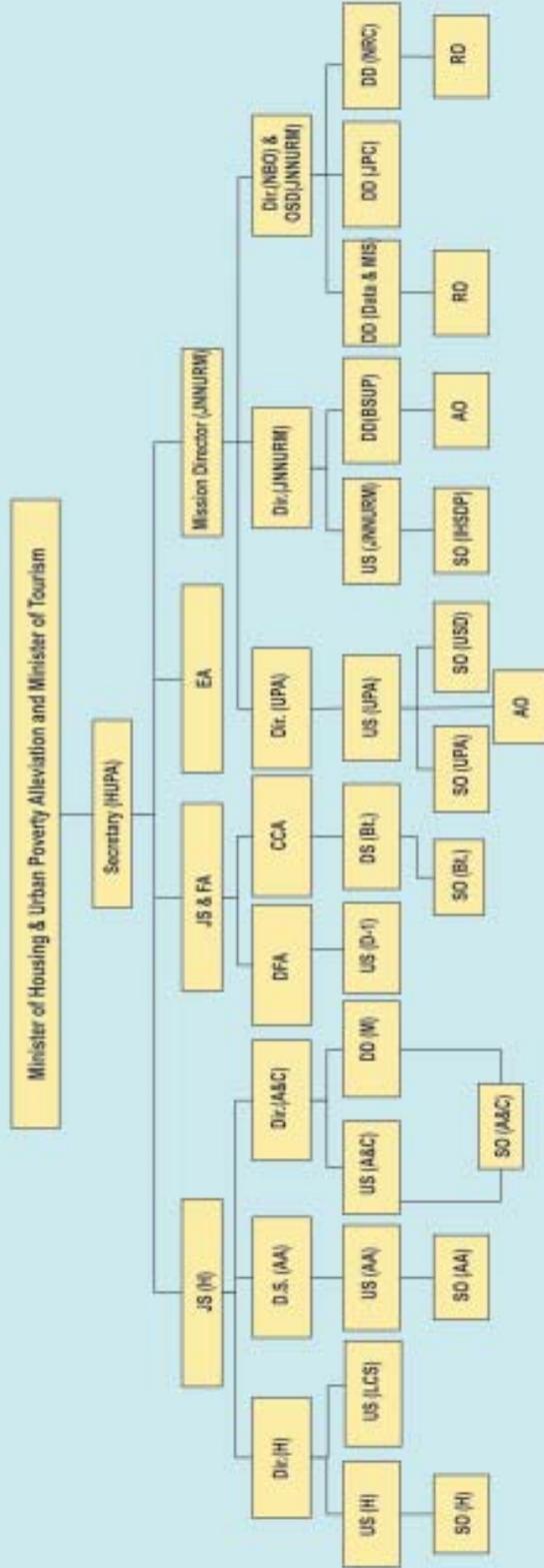
### 18.4 PEROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS

Particulars	Chennai (Ph-II)	Hyderabad (Ph-III)	Mohali (Ph-I)	Bhubaneswar (Ph-I)	Meerut (Ph-I)	Jaipur (Ph-II)	Vizag (Ph-II)
Likely date of completion	Mar,10	Mar,10	Dec,10	Sept, 10	Aug,11	Aug,10	Sept,12
Physical progress(%)	50	35	35	15	-	15	-
Financial Progress(%)	80	65	65	45	30	65	30



# APPENDIX - I

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



**Abbreviations:**

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

## 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 & SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

#### Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

#### Public Sector Undertakings

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

#### Autonomous Bodies

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

## APPENDIX - IV

### STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2009

#### A. Secretariat (including Attached and Attached Office)

S. No.	Name of office	Group-A Gazetted	Group-B Gazetted	Group-B Non-Gazetted	Group-C	Group-D	Work charged	Total Staff
1	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	16	12	25	15	08	-	76
2	National Buildings Organization	07	04	03	05	15	-	34

#### B. Public Sector Undertakings

1	HUDCO	487	-	199	190	134	-	1010
2	HPL	05	08	-	209	80	-	302

#### C. Autonomous Bodies

1	BMTPC	18	04	01	10	09	-	42
2	CGEWHO	12	-	06	19	06	-	43
3	NCHF	02	-	05	02	04	-	13

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

## APPENDIX - V

### POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2009 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING (HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED)

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

**REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs AND OBCs****CPSE : (I) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)**

Groups	Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2009														
	Number of Employees					By Direct Recruitment					By Other Methods				
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Group A	487	70	19	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group B	199	42	12	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group C	190	29	13	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Group D	134	42	18	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group D (Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

**CPSE : (II) Hindustan Prefab Limited**

Groups	Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2009														
	Number of Employees					By Direct Recruitment					By Other Methods				
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Group A	05	-	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
Group B	08	01	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	79	19	-	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
(Excluding Safai Karamchari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group D (Safai Karamchari)	01	01	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	

## APPENDIX - VII

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (FOR THE YEAR 2009)

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

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT				PROMOTION									
	VH	HH	OH	Total	No. of Vacancies Reserved	VH	HH	OH	Total	No. of Vacancies Reserved	VH	HH	OH	Total				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group A	487	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	199	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	190	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	134	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</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 : (Ii) Hindustan Prefab Limited

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT				PROMOTION									
	VH	HH	OH	Total	No. of vacancies reserved	VH	HH	OH	Total	No. of vacancies reserved	VH	HH	OH	Total				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group A	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	08	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	209	01	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	80	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</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 3/2009 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/ SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

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

## APPENDIX - IX

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

**Name of the Ministry/ Department: Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
Status as on 31.3.2009 (March, 2009)**

Sl. No. & Year	Report No.	No. of Paras/ PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/ PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
No C & AG Para is Pending					



Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  
Government of India

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Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110108  
[www.mhupa.gov.in](http://www.mhupa.gov.in)