

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2207

ANSWERED ON:27.03.2012

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER BSUP

Naik Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh;Pakkrappa Shri S.;Patil Shri Sanjay Dina ;Sule Supriya

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken and the achievements made for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made under the programme during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA)

(a): State-wise details of dwelling units sanctioned and completed alongwith basic infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) are at Annexure-I.

(b)and(c): Planning Commission in its Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Plan and the Ministry of Urban Development have appraised the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) including the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of JNNURM. The details of findings of the appraisal are at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY T LSUQ NO. 2207 FOR 27.03.2012

(I) Major findings by Planning Commission –The Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Plan Document of the Planning Commission has revealed the following points on JNNURM:

A) JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country; however the need to raise capacity and investment resources is still substantial. It has been successful in catalysing significant investments into the physical infrastructure of cities. Much of this investment has been directed towards the provision of critical basic services that are essential to inclusiveness. The programme has created renewed focus on cities and allowed states and ULBs to raise their aspirations.

B) JNNURM has helped to initiate a comprehensive process of urban reforms within States and ULBs. However, the pace and depth of reforms needs to pick up.

C) Capacity building funds can be used more effectively. JNNURM earmarked 5 per cent of the programme funds for capacity building. Assessment and discussions with the states point to opportunities for better use of these funds to support capacity initiatives in the states.

D) Emphasis has to shift even more from 'projects' to holistic urban renewal and an integrated view of a city's development. While cities did submit CDPs as part of their project proposals, the emphasis on urban renewal and long term planning of cities is lagging.

(II) M/s Grant Thornton, engaged by the Ministry of Urban Development for conducting Appraisal of JNNURM, has revealed the following major findings in its report:

JNNURM has been instrumental in rejuvenating the urban space in the country. Post-independence, JnnNURM has been the country's first National flagship programme of this nature and size for the urban sector.

Even though JNNURM give the option of providing the Central Assistance as a soft loan to the Urban Local Body (ULB), the discretion to exercise that option had been left to the State Government.

It is for the first time that the Central Government is providing assistance of this kind for what is classified as a State subject as per the Constitution. This Programme is bringing about a change, not just in the urban governance set up and the mind-set of the states and ULBs but has also created an awareness, raised expectation among the people for a better quality of life.

Out of the 65 Mission Cities, category A (Mega cities/Urban Agglomerations) and B (Million plus cities/Urban Agglomerations) may not require the extent of funding under the umbrella of JNNURM as in the present scheme and funding may be scaled down for them to increase the funding for smaller towns.

Funding of the Mission Cities was decided on the basis of population based on 2001 census; based on the said criteria, the smaller states with smaller towns had some disadvantage over the large cities.

The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) is headed either by the Secretary of Urban Development or Municipal Administration/Local Self Government without any dedicated staff as the staff already have additional workload.

23 reforms to be implemented within a span of five to seven years seem to be a tall order for the States/ULBs.

A bottom up approach should be followed and the States should be asked to furnish the reforms within the acceptable timeframe.

Capacity building, perhaps the single most important activity required in the today's urban sector scenario should be considered to be monitored by an agency similar to appraising and monitoring agencies for reforms and project.