

13

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2005-2006)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT
AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

*[Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained
in the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on
Urban Development (Fourteenth Lok Sabha)]*

THIRTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 2.3.2006

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 2.3.2006



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-2006)

Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

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- *2. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
3. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
4. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
5. Shri Pushp Jain
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18. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
19. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare
20. Shri Akhilesh Yadav
21. Shri Baleshwar Yadav

*Ceased to be the member of the Committee consequent upon his becoming Minister
w.e.f. 29.1.2006.

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa
23. Shri Jayantilal Barot
24. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma
25. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
26. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
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2. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
3. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
4. Smt. Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora — *Committee Officer*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2005-2006) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Thirteenth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

2. The Ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 2 August, 2005. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 31st October 2005.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 23rd February, 2006.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2005-2006) is given in Appendix-III.

NEW DELHI;
28 February, 2006
9 Phalgun, 1927 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Urban Development.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee on Urban Development (2005-2006) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report on Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation which was presented to Lok Sabha on 2 August, 2005.

2. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 26 recommendations which have been categorised as follows:

- (i) Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Para Nos. 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.15, 3.25, 3.26, 3.36, 3.37, 3.42, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.60, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76 and 3.77

- (ii) Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:

Para No. Nil.

- (iii) Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Para Nos. 3.35 and 3.41

- (iv) Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Para No. Nil

3. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of these recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. Utilization of unspent amount under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.11)

4. The Committee had noted as below:

The Committee note that upto 31.3.2005, States/UTs have total unspent funds to the tune of Rs. 300.53 crore, which includes both

Central and State shares under SJSRY. The Committee fail to understand why such a huge amount remained unspent when there is also a move to augment the budgetary allocation due to financial crunch felt in the implementation of the programme. An in-depth study is necessary to find out as to why the funds could not be utilized within the time limit. Non-utilization of funds means that actual benefits do not reach the poor. This is cause for concern. The Committee are of the view that such a huge amount of unspent balance is a serious matter and has an adverse effect on the overall performance of the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to make strenuous efforts to motivate and direct the States/UTs for utilizing these unspent funds and furnish their utilization certificates to the Ministry.

5. The Government have replied as under:

The scheme of SJSRY got a huge amount of Rs. 560.00 crore (both Central and State share included) as a opening balance as on 1.12.1997, from the old UPA Schemes of NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP. Though subsequently the unspent funds got reduced gradually due to strenuous efforts taken by the Ministry in the implementation of the Scheme, still a significant amount is available with the States/UTs. As reported upto 30.9.2005 by the States/UTs, an amount of Rs. 275.14 crore is available with States/UTs as unspent funds. States/UT wise list of the unspent funds is given Annexure-I. One of the reasons for under utilization is component-wise allocation of funds. Due to this, whereas funds in one sub-component remain unutilised due to lack of demand, in other components there was shortage of funds. To overcome this problem, the Ministry has empowered the States/UTs from the year 2005-2006 to reallocate the funds in any of the components as per their requirements and also keeping in view the achievement of physical targets fixed for the State. It is hoped that this will substantially reduce the unspent fund amount very shortly. This Ministry is also impressing upon the States/UTs through letters, meetings etc. to expedite the implementation of the Scheme and utilize the funds at the earliest.

6. The Committee note that in 1997, a huge amount was available with SJSRY as opening balance from the old Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes. Thereafter, almost eight years have passed, which is a fairly long period to utilise the unspent funds. But still, a sum of Rs. 300.53 crore remains unspent upto 31.3.2005. The reason

advanced by the Ministry in support of huge unspent balance is not satisfactory. Therefore, the Committee expect that the Ministry should go into the root cause of it and furnish the actual factors which have led to the accumulation of such a huge unspent amount. The reply appears to be very cursory and do not appeal to reason, especially when there is resource crunch and there is requirement for more funds. The Committee note that the Ministry have empowered the States/UTs from the year 2005-2006 to reallocate the funds in any of the components of SJSRY scheme as per their requirement so as to substantially reduce the unspent funds under SJSRY scheme. The Committee desire that the Ministry should make sincere efforts to impress upon the States/UTs by seeking quarterly progress reports and by undertaking, field visits by senior officers of the Ministry, by holding meetings, etc. to expedite the utilisation of the unspent funds effectively under the SJSRY scheme at the earliest so as to achieve the physical targets fixed under the scheme particularly, in the States/UTs which lag behind in the implementation of the SJSRY Scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised about the latest position in this matter.

B. Restructuring of Central and State Share

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

7. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee desire that the Ministry should ascertain the reasons as to why a few States find difficulty in providing their matching share on time under SJSRY and if their difficulties are genuine, the Ministry should resolve them by revising the guidelines of the Scheme.”

8. The Government have replied as under:

Some of the States are unable to provide their matching State share (in the ratio of 75:25 between Central:States) under the SJSRY, due to their poor financial conditions. Keeping in view the persistent demand from such States in this regard, the Ministry has proposed in the modifications of the guidelines of the Scheme, a ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the States for the 11 special category States (8 NER States including Sikkim and 3 other hilly States of Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh).

9. While the Committee appreciate that there is a move to revise the guidelines of the Scheme in terms of the share of the States and

the Centre for 11 special category States, the Committee would like to know whether the Government had made an in-depth analysis of the financial position of all the States before recommending the aforesaid measures so that there may not be a feeling of discrimination. In fact, the new restructured ratio of 90:10 between the Union and the State will be a welcome move for the majority of the States irrespective of their financial position. The Committee would, therefore, like the Government to extend this facility to all the States when the modifications fructify. The Committee should be kept informed about further strides made in this regard.

C. Skill-oriented training to beneficiaries

Recommendation (Para No. 3.9)

10. The Committee had noted as below:

The Committee also desire that the Government should work out the strategy to utilize the services of employment exchanges in the urban areas, which can act as the focal point for placement of unemployed youth who would be trained under SJSRY. The person so trained under SJSRY should be issued training cards/certificates, which could help them in availing loans from the banks/financial institutions.

11. The Government have replied as under:

The employment exchanges mainly cater to educated unemployment and they are already overburdened with the number of educated unemployed. Therefore, utilizing employment exchanges for the urban poor population may not be of much help. On the other hand, Community Sewa Kendras set up under SJSRY are an effective tool in marketing the skill of trained youth. Therefore, instead of opening up one more channel of employment exchanges and thus mixing the educated/not so poor population with the urban poor, there is need to strengthen the Community Sewa Kendras at the CDS level. Banks/financial institutions need to be more sensitized to cater to the credit need of the urban poor.

12. The Committee is not averse to the strengthening of Community Sewa Kendra at CDS level, which could act as the focal point for placement of unemployed youth trained under SJSRY. The Committee has already recommended (*vide* para 3.8) that skill-oriented training to beneficiaries under the scheme should be imparted based on the suggestions of CDS, which are well conversant with the local conditions and the marketable activities of the region. As such, the suggestion advanced by the Ministry is welcome and details in the regard should be worked out in close collaboration

and in consultation with CDS. The Committee would also like to know about the steps proposed further to sensitize the Banks/ financial institutions to cater to the credit need of the urban poor. The Committee would also like to reiterate that the persons so trained under SJSRY should be issued training cards/certificates which could help them in availing loans from Banks etc.

D. House-to-house survey for identification of beneficiaries

Recommendation (Para No. 3.15)

13. The Committee had noted as below:

The Committee note that under the Scheme, house-to-house surveys for identification of the genuine beneficiaries below the poverty line is done by the State Governments. Non-economic parameters are also applied to identify urban poor in addition to the economic criteria of the urban poverty line. The Committee also note that upto 31.3.2005, out of the total 3799 towns in the country, house-to-house survey has been carried out only in 3536 towns thus leaving 263 towns unsurveyed. The Committee are of the opinion that without proper identification of genuine beneficiaries, it would be difficult to effectively implement and assess the actual performance of the SJSRY Scheme. Non-availability of BPL list and lack of transparency in compilation and dissemination of the list would definitely hamper the successful implementation of the urban poverty alleviation programme like SJSRY. Once the BPL list has been finalized, the same should be widely publicized as in case of voters list for the general information of public with specific economic and other parameters used to identify the genuine persons for inclusion in the list. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of UEPA should impress upon the State Governments to conduct house-to-house survey in the remaining 263 towns at the earliest and for this purpose, services of NGOs, VOs and Community Based Organization should also be availed. The Committee would like to be apprised about the action taken in this regard.

14. The Government have replied as under:

The data provided regarding house-to-house survey is based on the Quarterly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs. Though most of the States/UTs have carried out house-to-house survey for identifying the beneficiaries, a few of them are lagging behind. The Ministry has time to time requested the States to carry out the BPL survey at the earliest so as to have the proper list of BPL population in the area which is essential for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

15. The Committee note from the reply given that a few States are lagging behind in carrying out house-to-house survey for identifying the genuine beneficiaries. The Committee would like to know the names of the States that are lagging behind in the matter and how the SJSRY Scheme is being implemented in these States without identification of genuine beneficiaries under BPL category. This appears to be a serious matter as the benefits do not reach those who deserve, in the absence of the list. The Committee would further like to know the steps taken to motivate such States expeditiously in identifying the persons under BPL categories, so that the genuine and needy persons do not suffer.

E. Micro-finance for the urban poor

Recommendation (Para No. 3.35)

16. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee note that credit facilities are available to the eligible BPL beneficiaries who are desirous of setting up self-employment ventures under USEP component of SJSRY and 95% of the project cost is sanctioned as composite loan by the banks to the beneficiaries. The Committee also note that banks are many a times reluctant to lend to urban poor due to a number of reasons and presently available micro-credits is inadequate and needs to be upscaled. The Committee desire that the Government should set-up a parallel funding mechanism/agency just like NABARD to specifically address the needs and the issues of funding and loaning of the urban poor under SJSRY and for this purpose either SIDBI should be strengthened or some parallel mechanism should be set-up so that the urban poor can have easy access to micro finance.”

17. The Government have replied as under:

A Task Force under the Secretary (Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation) has been set up in the Ministry to look into the issue of micro-credit to the urban poor. The Report of the Task Force is expected shortly. The Ministry will take further action on the basis of the Report. However, the suggestions of the Hon'ble Committee will also be taken into account while finalizing strategy for the micro-finance for the urban poor.

18. The Committee desire that the Task Force should expedite the finalization of their report and they reiterate their

recommendation that while finalizing the strategy for the micro-finance for the Urban poor, the Government should consider setting up of a parallel funding mechanism/agency like NABARD to specifically address the needs and issues of funding and loan for the urban poor under SJSRY or similar such Schemes.

F. Non-Cooperation of Banks

Recommendation (Para No. 3.36)

19. The Committee had noted as below:

20. The Committee also desire that all issues related to non-cooperation by banks regarding sanctioning and disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries under SJSRY should be sorted out in close coordination with the State level Banker's Committee, Ministry of Finance, RBI and the Commercial Banks by holding periodical and timely meetings.

21. The Government have replied as under:

The Ministry takes up the matter immediately at appropriate level with the RBI, wherever a specific complaint of non-cooperation of Banks is reported upon. Moreover, the SLBC Meetings are held at regular interval to review the progress made by the Banks and any contentious issue is sorted out by the SLBC, which comprises very senior officers from the Banks, State Governments and RBI as Members.

22. **Non-cooperation of Banks is an oft-quoted complaint, which the Ministry know very well. Instead of responding to a specific complaint, the Committee would like that the Ministry should go in depth into the nature of such complaints received so far, particularly during the last five years, and work out a solution in close collaboration with the agencies concerned. Responding to specifics is certainly welcome, but when it becomes a routine, more is required to be done. The Committee would like to know the steps contemplated to root out such hindrances in the smooth execution of the scheme.**

G. Sustainability of employment under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.41)

23. The Committee had noted as below:

"The Committee note that UWEP Component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the

poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The Committee also note that the wage employment provided under UWEP is not sustainable in nature and it provides only temporary employment. The Committee desire that UWEP Component of SJSRY need to be used only for building Community assets and infrastructure relating to the urban poor and not general municipal works as this would ensure improvement in the civic amenities meant for urban poor. The Committee further desire that for providing sustainability of employment under UWEP to the beneficiaries, the beneficiaries should be equipped with the sustainable level of skill for self employment. The Committee recommend that UWEP must be strengthened in such a way that the schemes under UWEP provide maximum employment opportunities to the unorganised sector of labour in the country.”

24. The Government have replied as under:

The wage component under SJSRY i.e. UWEP, is meant for immediate employment to the poorest of the poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the area. It is clearly mentioned that the assets should be selected by the community itself and to be beneficial to the urban poor community. Though the wage employment is not sustainable in nature, it caters to the immediate need of the poor and the destitute who can not wait till a micro-enterprise venture is established.

25. The Committee desire that the Ministry should explore the feasibility of providing sustainability of employment under UWEP to the poor beneficiaries. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that the UWEP should be strengthened in such a way that the programme provides maximum sustainable employment opportunities to the urban poor.

H. Priority to SJSRY by States/UTs

Recommendations (Para No. 3.60 and 3.73)

26. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee note that under SJSRY scheme no physical targets were fixed during the 9th Plan. However, in the 10th Plan, target of setting upto 4 lakh micro-enterprises for self-employment and providing skill training/upgradation to 5,00,000 urban poor has

been fixed. For the year 2005-06 the target of assisting 80,000 urban poor for setting up of micro enterprises for self employment and providing skill training/upgradation to 1,00,000 urban poor has been fixed. During the first three years of the 10th Plan upto 31.3.2005, a total of 2,97,419 micro-enterprises have been set-up and 3,27,399 beneficiaries have been provided skill training under USEP. The Committee also note that low priority is given by the States to SJSRY Scheme in comparison to the rural Schemes. The Committee desire that for the assessment of the Scheme, annual physical targets under the Scheme should be fixed by the Municipal level functionaries in the States/UTs and such targets be adhered to. The Committee further desire that keeping in view the high magnitude of urban unemployment, the Government should encourage the States/UTs to give priority to this urban sector schemes as given by them to the rural Schemes by making the urban schemes innovative and more acceptable to them. The Committee recommend that the States/UTs, which are lagging behind in implementation of SJSR schemes must be encouraged to improve their performance and the Government should ensure that proper physical progress is made by States/UTs and the funds made available to them are fully utilized."

Recommendation (Para No. 3.60)

"The Committee note that the Scheme is being monitored through quarterly progress reports and periodical review meetings under the Chairmanship of Minister/Secretary/Joint Secretary/Director of the Ministry. Most of the States/UTs are sending their quarterly progress reports on regular basis. The Committee are perturbed to learn that some States like Goa, Jharkhand and Delhi have not sent their quarterly progress reports since long on the implementation of this important self employment scheme for urban poor. The Committee desire that States like Goa, Jharkhand, Delhi and other bad performing States which are not sending their quarterly progress reports since long should be impressed upon to send their quarterly progress reports timely so that actual impact of SJSRY Scheme could be properly assessed in these States."

Recommendation (Para No. 3.73)

27. The Government have replied as under:

"The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted. The Ministry has already assigned States/UT-wise annual physical

targets by distributing the all India targets of 80,000 and 1,00,000 in proportion to the incidence of urban poverty in the States/UTs. States/UTs further fix targets for the Districts/ULBs and distribute the funds accordingly. The States/UTs which are lagging behind in the implementation of the Scheme are continuously pursued for expediting the progress of the Scheme."

Recommendation (Para No. 3.60)

"The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing with these States/UTs to expedite the progress reports and pay proper attention to the effective implementation of SJSRY."

Recommendation (Para No. 3.73)

28. Keeping in view the high magnitude of urban unemployment, the Committee are of the view that it is a matter of great concern that the States/UTs are still to accord the required priority to SJSRY. The Ministry have not indicated the precise reasons for this approach, which the Committee expected to be apprised of. While rural schemes need due consideration, it is not proper that SJSRY should not receive the required attention. The Committee would like to know the details in this regard particularly in those States, where SJSRY is not getting proper attention, compared to rural schemes. The Committee would also expect the Ministry to spell out the proposals by which this discriminatory approach could be removed. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that being the nodal Ministry, the Ministry of UEPA should encourage the States/UTs to accord the required priority to SJSRY. The Committee would also like to stress that there should be periodic and effective inter-action with the States/UTs, which are lagging behind in the implementation of SJSRY, particularly with the States like Goa, Jharkhand and Delhi.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 2.10)

The Committee note that Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the only urban poverty alleviation programme of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation directly providing employment opportunities to the urban unemployed or under employed living below the poverty line, which is estimated at 6.71 crore. The Committee further note that Rs. 541 crore were allocated to SJSRY during the 10th Five Year Plan as against the demand of Rs. 2000 crore made by the Ministry which, in the opinion of the Committee, is not adequate to meet the demands of the growing unemployment in the urban areas. The Committee recommend that priority should be given to SJSRY Scheme by the Government and adequate financial allocations should be made for this scheme so as to tackle the massive problems of growing unemployment in an effective manner.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of Hon'ble Committee will be reiterated by the Ministry while putting its case before the Planning Commission for the enhanced allocation for the Scheme of SJSRY in the next Annual Plan.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 2.11)

The Committee note that upto 31.3.2005, States/UTs have total unspent funds to the tune of Rs. 300.53 crore, which includes both Central and State shares under SJSRY. The Committee fail to understand why such a huge amount remained unspent when there is also a move to augment the budgetary allocation due to financial crunch felt in the implementation of the programme. An in-depth study is necessary to find out as to why the funds could not be utilized within the time limit. Non-utilization of funds means that actual benefits do not reach the poor. This is cause for concern. The Committee are of

the view that such a huge amount of unspent balance is a serious matter and has an adverse effect on the overall performance of the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to make strenuous efforts to motivate and direct the States/UTs for utilizing these unspent funds and furnish their utilization certificates to the Ministry.

Reply of the Government

The scheme of SJSRY got a huge amount of Rs. 560.00 crore (both Central and State share included) as a opening balance as on 1.12.1997, from the old UPA Schemes of NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP. Though subsequently the unspent funds got reduced gradually due to strenuous efforts taken by the Ministry in the implementation of the Scheme, still a significant amount is available with the States/UTs. As reported upto 30.9.2005 by the States/UTs, an amount of Rs. 275.14 crore is available with States/UTs as unspent funds. States/UT-wise list of the unspent funds is given Annexure-I. One of the reasons for under utilization is component-wise allocation of funds. Due to this, whereas funds in one subcomponent remain unutilized due to lack of demand, in other components there was shortage of funds. To overcome this problem, the Ministry has empowered the States/UTs from the year 2005-2006 to reallocate the funds in any of the components as per their requirements and also keeping in view the achievement of physical targets fixed for the State. It is hoped that this will substantially reduce the unspent fund amount very shortly. This Ministry is also impressing upon the States/UTs through letters, meetings etc. to expedite the implementation of the Scheme and utilize the funds at the earliest.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para No. 6 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

The Committee desire that the Ministry should ascertain the reasons as to why a few States find difficulty in providing their matching share on time under SJSRY and if their difficulties are genuine, the Ministry should resolve them by revising the guidelines of the Scheme.

Reply of the Government

Some of the States are unable to provide their matching State share (in the ratio of 75:25 between Central: States) under the SJSRY,

due to their poor financial conditions. Keeping in view the persistent demand from such States in this regard, the Ministry has proposed in the modifications of the guidelines of the Scheme, a ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the States for the 11 special category States (8 NER States including Sikkim and 3 other hilly States of Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh).

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para No. 9 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.13)

The Committee is not satisfied to learn that the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation have not fruitfully and effectively addressed the issue of targeting the urban families below poverty line for providing employment. The fact has also been highlighted by C&AG in its Report (Civil) of 2001, Chapter III that the Ministry has not been able to address satisfactorily the issue of targeting the urban families below poverty line for providing employment. The Committee need hardly emphasize that although SJSRY is a well-designed scheme based on community participation, the actual potential of the programme is yet to be realized. Unfortunately, implementation efforts by the local bodies in various States/UTs have encountered several roadblocks including lack of community leadership, poor finance from banks and delay in launching of 'Employment Generating' units under the scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that concerned efforts must be made by the Union Ministry to urge the States/UTs to effectively implement the SJSRY by passing on its benefit to the targeted BPL persons. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should take proper follow-up action with the States/UTs to ensure compliance of Ministry's guidelines issued to the States/UTs on SJSRY from time to time.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry is vigorously pursuing with the States/UTs through letters, meetings, visits of the senior officers, seminars, conferences for effectively tackling the problem of urban poverty and employment. However, keeping in view the enormosity of the problem of urban

poverty, the efforts under SJSRY may not have been able to substantially tackle the problem. The Ministry accepts the advice of the Hon'ble Committee and will vigorously follow up with the States/UTs in future for effective implementation of SJSRY.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 2.14)

In regard to low priority given to SJSRY as compared to the rural Employment Schemes, the Ministry have stated that the main factor for this may be the low budget of the Scheme, which is able to cater to only a taken segment of the urban poor. The Committee are, however, not convinced by this reply of the Ministry. The Committee recommend that concerted efforts should be made by the Union Ministry or grab the attention of the States/UTs for effective implementation of the employment generating schemes under SJSRY in their States/UTs to deal with the ever increasing problem of urban poverty.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted and the Ministry will pursue the Scheme more effectively with States.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.8)

The Committee note that skill development through appropriate training is one of the elements of USEP which intend to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service and manufacturing trades as well as in local skills and local crafts so that they can set-up self employment ventures and secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. In this regard, the Committee recommend that skill oriented training to beneficiaries under the Scheme should be provided based on the suggestions of the CDSs, which are suitable with the local conditions and marketable activities of the region. The Committee are of the firm view that a positive correlation needs to be developed between the number of persons trained and the number of persons employed/setting-up micro enterprises, so as to keep them motivated as well as making the 'Training Courses' more result oriented. The Committee recommend that if necessary, suitable

amendments be carried out in the governing rules so that a target number of trained persons set-up units or engage in activities under the SJSRY schemes.

Reply of the Government

The objective of skill training under the USEP is to enhance the capacity of the urban poor so that either he/she can set up its own micro-enterprise or can be better placed in the wage employment. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the beneficiary who wishes to avail the loan/subsidy for setting up of self-employment ventures must be provided skill training in that trade if he/she lacks in it. However, some times and in some trades it is more helpful for the beneficiary in getting with the newly acquired skill than putting its own venture. This is more evident in technical trades like computers etc. Keeping in view these factors, the Ministry has fixed separate annual physical targets for training and self-employment ventures of 1,00,000 and 80,000 respectively. In this way both the components, capacity building as well as setting up of micro-enterprises, get proper attention.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.9)

The Committee also desire that the Government should work out the strategy to utilize the services of employment exchanges in the urban areas, which can act as the focal point for placement of unemployed youth who would be trained under SJSRY. The person so trained under SJSRY should be issued training cards/certificates, which could help them in availing loans from the banks/financial institutions.

Reply of the Government

The employment exchanges mainly cater to educated unemployment and they are already overburdened with the number of educated unemployed. Therefore, utilizing employment exchanges for the urban poor population may not be of much help. On the other hand, Community Sewa Kendras set up under SJSRY are an effective tool in marketing the skill of trained youth. Therefore, instead of opening up one more channel of employment exchanges and thus mixing the educated/not so poor population with the urban poor, there is need to strengthen the Community Sewa Kendras at the CDS level. Banks/financial institutions need to be more sensitized to cater to the credit need of the urban poor.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 12 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.10)

The Committee note that special assistance is provided for setting up of Community Kendras that are used for multifarious activities such as work places/marketing centres etc. The Committee desire that such Community Kendras must be effectively utilized for display and marketing of products manufactures by Self-Help Group and micro-units under the SJSRY schemes.

Reply of the Government

The suggestions of the Hon'ble Committee are noted. The Community Kendras will be more strengthened so as to act as a focal point at the CDS level to meet all the requirements of the beneficiaries/urban poor.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.11)

The Committee also desires that training budget of Rs. 2000/-per participant under the USEP should be increased and successful micro entrepreneurs should be associated for imparting 'Enhancement Courses' of Skill training. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation must regularly analyze the training needs of the beneficiaries in consultation with the State level authorities specially the Town Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells in the States/UTs so as to extend the scope of coverage of this centrally sponsored self-employment scheme.

Reply of the Government

Keeping in view the feedbacks received from the States/UTs and persistent demands from the implementing agencies, the Ministry has proposed for the modification in the guidelines so as to enhance the training budget from Rs. 2000/-to Rs. 5000/-.In addition to this the cost of the tool kit is also proposed to be increased to Rs. 2000/-from the existing Rs. 600/-.The States/UTs are advised to constantly review the training needs of the beneficiaries in a particular area keeping in focus the job potential and market analysis.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.15)

The Committee note that under the Scheme, house-to-house surveys for identification of the genuine beneficiaries below the poverty line is done by the State Governments. Non-economic parameters are also applied to identify urban poor in addition to the economic criteria of the urban poverty line. The Committee also note that upto 31.3.2005, out of the total 3799 towns in the country, house-to-house survey has been carried out only in 3536 towns thus leaving 263 towns unsurveyed. The Committee are of the opinion that without proper identification of genuine beneficiaries, it would be difficult to effectively implement and assess the actual performance of the SJSRY Scheme. Non-availability of BPL list and lack of transparency in compilation and dissemination of the list would definitely hamper the successful implementation of the urban poverty alleviation programme like SJSRY. Once the BPL list has been finalized, the same should be widely publicized as in case of voters list for the general information of public with specific economic and other parameters used to identify the genuine persons for inclusion in the list. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of UEPA should impress upon the State Governments to conduct house-to-house survey in the remaining 263 towns at the earliest and for this purpose, services of NGOs, VOs and Community Based Organization should also be availed. The Committee would like to be apprised about the action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The data provided regarding house to house survey is based on the Quarterly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs. Though most of the States/UTs have carried out house-to-house survey for identifying the beneficiaries, a few of them are lagging behind. The Ministry has time to time requested the States to carry out the BPL survey at the earliest so as to have the proper list of BPL population in the area which is essential for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 15 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.25)

The Committee note that DWCUA Scheme is distinguished by the Special incentive extended to urban poor women, who decide to set-up self employment ventures in a group comprising of atleast ten women. The Committee feel that there is need to review the said condition as sometimes this precondition of having at least ten women to constitute a group hampers the formation of DWCUA group for lack of prerequisite number. The Committee recommend that the viability of keeping the condition of minimum number of members in DWCUA should be explored by the Ministry expeditiously. The Committee are of the firm view that more number of DWCUA groups would be formed if this norm of stipulated groups number is relaxed. The Committee also note that State Governments work out forward and backward linkages in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme concerning the DWCUA groups. The Committee desire that integration to the extent possible should be forged between urban self help groups under DWCUA and rural self help groups so that urban SHGs under DWCUA could be engaged in the marketing of products produced by rural SHGs or *vice-versa*.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry has proposed to reduce the minimum number requirement for the DWCUA group under SJSRY to 5 from the existing 10. Regarding the convergence of the rural SHGs with DWCUA groups, this will be a novel approach and States/UTs will be made aware of the views of the Hon'ble Committee to take action accordingly as this will require coordination between two departments at the States/UTs level.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.26)

The Committee, further desire that innovative areas of employment as has been developed in the State of Kerala under Kudumbashree programme need to be emulated in other States and best practices/success stories of DWCUA groups should be given wide publicity.

Reply of the Government

This Ministry has already requested the States/UTs to document their best practices and disseminate this in other parts of the country so that these can be replicated.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.36)

The Committee also desire that all issues related to non-cooperation by banks regarding sanctioning and disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries under SJSRY should be sorted out in close coordination with the State level Banker's Committee, Ministry of Finance, RBI and the Commercial Banks by holding periodical and timely meetings.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry takes up the matter immediately at appropriate level with the RBI, wherever a specific complaint of non-cooperation of Banks is reported upon. Moreover, the SLBC Meetings are held at regular interval to review the progress made by the Banks and any contentious issue is sorted out by the SLBC, which comprises very senior officers from the Banks, State Governments and RBI as Members.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 22 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.37)

The Committee note that to address the issue of providing micro-finance to the urban poor in a holistic manner, a Task Force under the chairmanship of Secretary (UEPA) has been set-up in the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Task Force is expected to present its report shortly. The Committee hope that the report of the Task Force would provide formulation for a viable micro-credit mechanism for the urban poor and would strengthen the existing micro-credit financing institutions to provide finance to encourage self employment among the urban poor.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of the honourable Committee are noted.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.42)

The Committee note that under UWEP the material labour ratio for works is to be maintained at 60:40. The Committee desire that material labour ratio flexibility should be provided to States so as to suit their local conditions and requirements so as to make the UWEP schemes more practical and progressive.

Reply of the Government

The suggestions of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted and the Ministry has proposed for a flexibility in the material wage ratio under the UWEP, in the modifications of the SJSRY Guidelines.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.50)

The Committee note that under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of SJSRY, upto 2% of the allocation at the States/UTs level is retained for the capacity building of project functionaries and other IEC activities. At the central level also, 2-3% of the total allocation is retained and kept separately for training, workshops, seminars and other IEC activities. The Committee also note that four national level training institutes have been identified by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for carrying out training/capacity building of the project functionaries under SJSRY. The Committee desire that funds allocation under IEC component should be increased and regular capacity building exercises, training of project functionaries and officials involved in the implementation of the Scheme by associating the national level training institutes, which have been identified by the Ministry, should be undertaken.

Reply of the Government

The suggestions of the Hon'ble Committee are welcome. The Ministry has proposed to enhance this IEC allocation at the States/UT level.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.51)

The Committee further desire that community structures created under the SJSRY should be fully involved in the activities under the Scheme, including selection and implementation of works, thrift and credit groups and group economic activities etc. Sensitization programme for the implementing agencies should be conducted regularly. Specific provisions for involvement of NGOs for training programmes should be incorporated in the Scheme. If necessary, the

Government should also explore the feasibility of participation of private companies in providing training to the beneficiaries under SJSRY.

Reply of the Government

The community structures set up under the SJSRY are the backbone of entire Scheme. They are involved in the Scheme from the selection of the beneficiaries to final stage of setting up of the micro-enterprises. The Community organizer is actively involved in assisting the beneficiary at every stage. Involvement of NGOs is strongly proposed by the Ministry in the modification of the Guidelines. States/UTs can involve reported NGOs in the skill training/capacity building of the urban poor.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.52)

The Committee note that documentation of best practices in the field of poverty alleviation is one of the most important activities under the ICE component. In respect of documentation and dissemination of information, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty alleviation has admitted that this area has been weak. The Secretary also admitted that the dissemination of the viable projects needed to be stepped up. Lack of documentation of the viable projects by the States is also one of the weak areas. The Committee also note that the Ministry of UEPA is planning this year a comprehensive Media Plan for advertising SJSRY through DAVP and other agencies. The documentation of best practices under SJSRY is also being done at ULB/State/National level publicized widely through circulation in the States/UTs for generating awareness about the Scheme. The Committee would like to be kept informed about further steps taken in this direction. The Committee also desire that the Government should make earnest efforts in association with the Nation/State/ULB level functionaries and NGOs in propagation and dissemination of success stories and best practices under SJSRY Scheme. Wide publicity about the scheme should be given in the vernaculars also so as to generate awareness of the Scheme amongst the urban poor.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry has already assigned the task of preparing a comprehensive publicity campaign for the SJSRY Scheme to the

Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP). The media Plan is under preparation and likely to be launched shortly.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.60)

The Committee note that under SJSRY scheme no physical targets were fixed during the 9th Plan. However, in the 10th Plan, target of setting upto 4 lakh micro-enterprises for self-employment and providing skill training/upgradation to 5,00,000 urban poor has been fixed. For the year 2005-06 the target of assisting 80,000 urban poor for setting up of micro enterprises for self employment and providing skill training/upgradation to 1,00,000 urban poor has been fixed. During the first three years of the 10th Plan upto 31.3.2005, a total of 2,97,419 micro-enterprises have been set-up and 3,27,399 beneficiaries have been provided skill training under USEP. The Committee also note that low priority is given by the States to SJSRY Scheme in comparison to the rural Schemes. The Committee desire that for the assessment of the Scheme, annual physical targets under the Scheme should be fixed by the Municipal level functionaries in the States/UTs and such targets be adhered to. The Committee further desire that keeping in view the high magnitude of urban unemployment, the Government should encourage the States/UTs to give priority to this urban sector schemes as given by them to the rural Schemes by making the urban schemes innovative and more acceptable to them. The Committee recommend that the States/UTs, which are lagging behind in implementation of SJSRY schemes must be encouraged to improve their performance and the Government should ensure that proper physical progress is made by States/UTs and the funds made available to them are fully utilized.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted. The Ministry has already assigned States/UT wise annual physical targets by distributing the all India targets of 80,000 and 1,00,000 in proportion to the incidence of urban poverty in the States/UTs. States/UTs further fix targets for the Districts/ULBs and distribute the funds accordingly. The States/UTs which are lagging behind in the implementation of the Scheme are continuously pursued for expediting the progress of the Scheme.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 28 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.73)

The Committee note that the Scheme is being monitored through quarterly progress reports and periodical review meetings under the Chairmanship of Minister/Secretary/Joint Secretary/Director of the Ministry. Most of the States/UTs are sending their quarterly progress reports on regular basis. The Committee are perturbed to learn that some States like Goa, Jharkhand and Delhi have not sent their quarterly progress reports since long on the implementation of this important self employment scheme for urban poor. The Committee desire that States like Goa, Jharkhand, Delhi and other bad performing States which are not sending their quarterly progress reports since long should be impressed upon to send their quarterly progress reports timely so that actual impact of SJSRY Scheme could be properly assessed in these States.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing with these States/UTs to expedite the progress reports and pay proper attention to the effective implementation of SJSRY.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 28 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.74)

The Committee are also distressed to learn that Delhi is one of the States, which has not undertaken projects under the SJSRY, although the GNCT of Delhi is facing an ever-increasing urban unemployment and problems in employment opportunities for the unorganized Sector of labour. The Committee strongly recommend that corrective action be taken by the Government in coordination with GNCT of Delhi so as to undertake SJSRY projects in a wholesome manner.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee has been noted. The Ministry is vigorously pursuing with the Delhi Government for effective implementation of the SJSRY scheme.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.75)

The Committee note that concurrent evaluation of SJSRY in seven States has been conducted during 2001-2002 through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and other renowned agencies. Further, an avaluation study on SJSRY on all India basis has been assigned to Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi during the last year. The Study is likely to be completed during the year 2005-2006. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should strengthen the monitoring of the Scheme at both the Central and State levels by conducting regular field visits by senior officers of the Ministry. As regards the concurrent evaluation of the scheme, the Committee desire that the Ministry should take necessary action to have the Concurrent evaluation study completed at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The concurrent evaluation of the Scheme of SJSRY being conducted by the Human Settlement Management Institute, New Delhi is at final stages and it is likely to be completed shortly.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.76)

The Committee note that the modification of guidelines of the SJSRY Scheme is at an advanced stage on the basis of the problems being faced by the States/UTs. The draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memorandum has been prepared and it has been sent to the Financial Adviser for their concurrence before using circulated to all concerned for their comments. The Committee desire that the revised guidelines of the Scheme be finalized at the earliest after taking into consideration the views of all concerned with the implementation of the Scheme. The Committee hope that the revised guidelines of the Scheme would be flexible innovative and would be able to cater to the requirements of the urban poor to a large extent. These new revised guidelines of the Scheme should be effective enough in removing the hurdles experienced in the implementation of this scheme.

Reply of the Government

The proposal of the Ministry for the modifications in the Guidelines of SJSRY has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) headed by the Secretary (Expenditure) in the Ministry of Finance.

Now the Note for the approval of the Union Cabinet is under preparation and will be placed before the Cabinet shortly. It is hoped that the revised guidelines will be more effective in tackling the urban poverty problem in the country.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.77)

The Committee trust that the Ministry would make sincere efforts to remove/plug all the shortcomings/lacunae noticed in the Scheme and make the modifications in the guidelines of the Scheme as proposed by them at the earliest for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

Reply of the Government

The views of the Hon'ble Committee are welcome. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation will continue to make all out efforts for removing the bottlenecks in the Scheme of SJSRY and make it more effective.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Para No. 3.35)

The Committee note that credit facilities are available to the eligible BPL beneficiaries who are desirous of setting up self-employment ventures under USEP component of SJSRY and 95% of the project cost is sanctioned as composite loan by the banks to the beneficiaries. The Committee also note that banks are many a times reluctant to lend to urban poor due to a number of reasons and presently available micro-credits is inadequate and needs to be upscaled. The Committee desire that the Government should set-up a parallel funding mechanism/ agency just like NABARD to specifically address the needs and the issues of funding and loaning of the urban poor under SJSRY and for this purpose either SIDBI should be strengthened or some parallel mechanism should be set-up so that the urban poor can have easy access to micro finance.

Reply of the Government

A Task Force under the Secretary (Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation) has been set up in the Ministry to look into the issue of micro-credit to the urban poor. The Report of the Task Force is expected shortly. The Ministry will take further action on the basis of the Report. However, the suggestions of the Hon'ble Committee will also be taken into account while finalizing strategy for the micro-finance for the urban poor.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 18 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.41)

The Committee note that UWEP Component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the poverty line

within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The Committee also note that the wage employment provided under UWEP is not sustainable in nature and it provides only temporary employment. The Committee desire that UWEP Component of SJSRY need to be used only for building Community assets and infrastructure relating to the urban poor and not general municipal works as this would ensure improvement in the civic amenities meant for urban poor. The Committee further desire that the providing sustainability of employment under UWEP to the beneficiaries, the beneficiaries should be equipped with the sustainable level of skill for self employment. The Committee recommend that UWEP must be strengthened in such a way that the schemes under UWEP provide maximum employment opportunities to the unorganised sector of labour in the country.

Reply of the Government

The wage component under SJSRY *i.e.* UWEP, is meant for immediate employment to the poorest of the poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the area. It is clearly mentioned that the assets should be selected by the community itself and to be beneficial to the urban poor community. Though the wage employment is not sustainable in nature, it caters to the immediate need of the poor and the destitute who can not wait till a micro-enterprise venture is established.

[Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation OM
No. H-11013/2/2004-UPA-I Dated 28th October, 2005]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para No. 25 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES
OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

Nil

NEW DELHI;
28 February, 2006
9 Phalgun, 1927 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Urban Development.

APPENDIX I

UNSPENT BALANCE AVAILABLE WITH STATES/UTs UNDER SJSRY

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(Rs. in Lakh)																
		Opening Balance (as on 1-12-97)		Total Fund Released (1997-2006)		Total Fund Available		Total Expenditure (Reported)		Unspent Fund		% of Expenditure						
		Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State		Central	State	Central	State	Central	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1178.50	3507.56	4686.06	8761.32	6729.52	15490.84	9939.82	10237.08	20176.90	8776.09	7846.35	16622.44	1163.73	2390.73	3554.46	82	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	277.63	194.23	471.86	220.18	70.18	290.36	497.81	264.41	762.22	355.35	221.99	577.34	142.46	42.42	184.88	75	
3.	Assam	829.65	0.00	829.65	1862.90	980.72	2843.62	2692.55	980.72	3673.27	2109.27	110.00	2219.27	583.28	870.72	1454.00	60	
4.	Bihar	648.83	2436.90	3085.73	2067.78	689.26	2757.04	2716.61	3126.16	5842.77	2291.23	2510.01	4801.24	425.38	616.15	1041.53	82	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1136.50	387.01	1523.51	1136.50	387.01	1523.51	881.82	293.91	1175.73	254.68	93.10	347.78	77	
6.	Goa	138.84	83.06	221.90	84.06	35.53	119.59	222.90	118.59	341.49	150.69	75.79	226.48	72.21	42.80	115.01	66	
7.	Gujarat	1685.26	594.67	2279.93	4656.52	1474.08	6130.60	6341.78	2068.75	8410.53	4304.60	1835.23	6139.83	2037.18	233.52	2270.70	73	
8.	Haryana	293.79	170.97	464.76	2106.09	685.40	2791.49	2399.88	856.37	3256.25	1830.56	683.22	2513.78	569.32	173.15	742.47	77	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	257.09	440.94	698.03	375.48	174.85	550.33	632.57	615.79	1248.36	589.68	601.59	1191.27	42.89	14.20	57.09	95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	490.61	186.58	677.19	493.32	1163.83	1657.15	983.93	1350.41	2334.34	928.01	1093.88	2021.89	55.92	256.53	312.45	86
11.	Jharkhand	287.11	1137.36	1424.47	788.37	98.34	886.71	1075.48	1235.70	2311.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	1075.48	1235.70	2311.18	0
12.	Karnataka	2071.86	2816.89	4888.75	6576.59	2055.03	8631.62	8648.45	4871.92	13520.37	7794.54	4592.40	12386.94	853.91	279.52	1133.43	91
13.	Kerala	353.75	509.95	863.70	3018.57	1269.47	4288.04	3372.32	1779.42	5151.74	2589.93	1332.10	3922.03	782.39	447.32	1229.71	76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1390.47	1663.48	3053.95	7901.51	2533.83	10435.34	9291.98	4197.31	13489.29	8841.03	4026.12	12867.15	450.95	171.19	622.14	95
15.	Maharashtra	3884.94	2715.67	6600.61	7562.30	1788.75	9351.05	11447.24	4504.42	15951.66	9170.07	3097.28	12267.35	2277.17	1407.14	3684.31	76
16.	Manipur	2996	56.38	356.04	358.31	86.75	445.06	657.97	143.13	801.10	425.28	136.71	561.98	232.69	6.42	239.12	70
17.	Meghalaya	196.76	128.10	324.86	237.99	114.18	352.17	434.75	242.28	677.03	328.10	150.09	478.19	106.65	92.19	198.84	70
18.	Mizoram	53.67	24.53	78.20	1657.84	418.03	2075.87	1711.51	442.56	2154.07	1079.30	442.56	1521.86	632.21	0.00	632.21	70
19.	Nagaland	150.62	80.00	230.62	437.78	500.00	937.78	588.40	580.00	1168.40	575.08	472.51	1047.58	13.32	107.50	120.82	89
20.	Orissa	422.55	693.79	1116.34	1844.01	641.30	2485.31	2266.56	1335.09	3601.65	2363.02	1381.83	3744.85	-96.46	-46.74	-143.20	103
21.	Punjab	847.37	522.78	1370.15	473.21	121.50	594.71	1320.58	644.28	1964.86	1573.34	700.92	2274.26	-252.76	-56.64	-309.40	115
22.	Rajasthan	1328.56	1831.61	3160.17	2471.16	766.83	3237.99	3799.72	2598.44	6398.16	3201.98	1956.65	5158.63	697.74	64.79	1239.53	80
23.	Sikkim	37.80	68.36	106.16	337.27	58.14	395.41	375.07	126.50	501.57	315.78	168.69	484.47	59.29	-42.19	17.10	96
24.	Tamil Nadu	3268.38	4246.27	7514.65	5874.78	1959.68	7834.46	9143.16	6205.95	15349.11	8751.91	6066.93	14818.84	391.25	139.03	530.27	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25.	Tripura	58.25	39.95	98.20	1401.98	400.11	1802.09	1460.23	440.06	1900.29	1246.08	320.10	1566.18	214.15	119.96	334.11	82
26.	Uttaranchal	132.87	0.00	132.87	449.74	132.15	581.89	582.61	132.15	714.76	275.54	49.30	324.84	307.07	82.85	389.92	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3112.79	4650.64	7763.43	14489.14	4401.15	18890.29	17601.93	9051.79	26653.72	15631.22	8488.58	24119.80	1970.71	563.21	2533.92	90
28.	West Bengal	1035.93	1643.21	2679.14	4555.50	1518.61	6074.11	5591.43	3161.82	8753.25	5317.20	27432.27	806047	274.23	418.55	692.78	92
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.43	0.00	100.43	261.06	0.00	261.06	361.49	0.00	361.49	306.37	0.00	306.37	55.12	0.00	55.12	84
30.	Chandigarh	77.70	0.00	77.70	705.50	0.00	705.50	783.20	0.00	783.20	219.41	0.00	219.41	563.79	0.00	563.79	28
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	81.34	0.00	81.34	287.77	0.00	287.77	369.11	0.00	369.11	305.56	0.00	305.56	63.55	0.00	63.55	82
32.	Daman & Diu	81.65	0.00	81.65	161.63	0.00	161.63	243.28	0.00	243.28	42.10	0.00	42.10	201.18	0.00	201.18	17
33.	Delhi	154.83	107.70	262.53	275.31	284.92	560.23	430.14	392.62	822.76	147.29	273.96	421.25	282.85	118.66	401.51	51
34.	Pondicherry	85.83	173.30	259.13	960.65	159.06	1109.71	1036.48	332.36	1368.84	436.06	240.72	676.78	600.42	91.64	692.06	49
	Total	25315.32	30724.88	55040.20	848842.12	31898.21	116540.33	110157.44	62423.09	172580.53	93153.48	51912.67	145066.16	17003.96	10510.42	27514.37	84

APPENDIX II

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-2006)

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 2006

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Committee Room 'C' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
3. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
4. Shri Amitava Nandy
5. Shri L. Rajgopal
6. Shri Sudhangshu Seal

Rajya Sabha

7. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
8. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
9. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
10. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
11. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
3. Smt. Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration and adoption the Memorandum Number 4 regarding Draft Action Taken Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana' (SJSRY). The Committee then adopted the above draft Action Taken Report with slight modifications.

3. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalize the report and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

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|----|----|----|----|
| 4. | ** | ** | ** |
| 5. | ** | ** | ** |
| 6. | ** | ** | ** |

The Committee then adjourned.

**Matter not related with the report.

APPENDIX III

[vide Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE NINTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	26
II.	Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:	24
	Para Nos. 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.15, 3.25, 3.26, 3.36, 3.37, 3.42, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.60, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76 and 3.77.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(92.31%)
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:	Nil
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0%)
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee.	2
	Para Nos. 3.35 and 3.41	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(7.69%)
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.	Nil
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0%).