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

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT
AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2006-07)**

FIFTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(2005-2006)

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MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2006-07)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.5.2006

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.5.2006



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
ABBREVIATIONS	(v)
INTRODUCTION	(vii)
CHAPTER I Introductory	1
CHAPTER II Analysis of Demands for Grants	4
CHAPTER III Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes	9
(i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	9
(ii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	18
(iii) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	21
(iv) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)...	23
(v) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	25
CHAPTER IV Urban Housing	28
APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing Brief Summary of Demands for the last five years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07	32
II. Statement showing the Plan Allocation and Expenditure	34
III. List of Identified Cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) under BSUP	37
IV. Urban Reform	40
V. Minutes of the Tenth Sitting of the Committee held on 5.5.2006	43
VI. Minutes of Eleventh Sitting of the Committee held on 18.5.2006	45
	(i)

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

Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

- *2. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
3. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
4. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
5. Shri Pushp Jain
6. Shri P. Mohan
7. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
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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
- **27. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
28. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
29. Shri Shahid Siddiqui
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31. Shri Nandi Yellaiah

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri S. Balshekar — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
4. Smt. Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora — *Committee Officer*

**Ceased to be the member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 2.4.2006.

ABBREVIATIONS

A&N	Andaman and Nicobar
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
BMTPC	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council
CDSs	Community Development Societies
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
DWCUA	Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas
EPFO	Employees Provident Fund Organisation
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FY	Financial Year
GoI	Government of India
HIG	Higher Income Group
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Limited
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDSMT	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFCI	Industrial Finance Corporation of India
ILCS	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation
LIG	Lower Income Group
MCD	Municipal Corporation Department
MIG	Medium Income Group
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBO	Naitonal Building Organisation
NCHF	National Cooperative Housing Federation
NCT Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations

NHB	National Housing Board
NRJ	Nehru Rojgar Yojana
NSLRS	National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PMIUPEP	Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
ToT	Training of Trainers
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URIF	Urban Reforms Incentive Fund
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
UT	Urban Transport/Union Territory
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
BSUP	Basic Services for Urban Poor
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

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 Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331 E (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation of 5 May, 2006.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 18 May, 2006.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. They would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
19 May, 2006
29 Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)

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

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation deals with two major areas, namely, (1) Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and (2) Housing and Human Settlements. The business allocated to the Ministry as depicted is as under:—

- (i) 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;
- (ii) Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements;
- (iii) Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field;
- (iv) All the issues relating to the National Cooperative Housing Federation;
- (v) Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time; and
- (vi) All matters relating to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to urban infrastructure.

1.2 The Ministry implements the above mandated work through formulation of appropriate policies, implementation of specific Plan programmes of housing, generation of employment in urban areas, and supporting autonomous bodies for undertaking relevant programmes and schemes. This Ministry also supervises/monitors the work of two Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Limited(HPL).

1.3 Plan Schemes

The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation provides support to the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes:—

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- i. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- ii. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)
- iii. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS)

Other Schemes

- i. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
- ii. National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)
- iii. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)
- iv. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)
- v. National Building Organization (NBO)

1.4 Additional Central Assistance under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

- (a) In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it has become imperative to draw up a coherent urbanization policy/ strategy to implement projects in select cities on Mission mode. Accordingly, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3.12.2005. The Sub-Mission-II, the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) addresses the needs of poor people residing in 63 select cities of the country. The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is for the cities not covered by the B.S.U.P. component of JNNURM.
- (b) Though an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore was earmarked for the fiscal year 2005-2006, no expenditure could be incurred till 31.12.2005 as the Mission was launched on 3.12.2005. Guidelines for the Mission have since been issued. The same would be implemented as per prescribed guidelines including reforms by State Governments / Urban Local Bodies / parastatals.

Review of the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

1.5 The Sixth Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was presented to Parliament on 21st April, 2005 and related Action Taken Report (Eleventh Report) thereon was presented on 1st December, 2005.

1.6 In pursuance of the Direction 73A of direction issued by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, made a statement under Direction 73A on 17 March, 2006 on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and related Eleventh Action Taken Report thereon.

1.7 All the 30 recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. However, out of 30 recommendations, 07 recommendations have been implemented by the Government, 22 recommendations are under process of implementation and 01 recommendation has not been implemented by the Government.

1.8 The Committee desire that Government should implement all the 22 recommendations, which are under process of implementation in a specific time frame. The Committee be apprised about the steps taken by the Government in this direction.

1.9 The Budget of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation comprises of one Demand for Grants *i.e.* Demand No. 102-Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and this has been discussed in succeeding paragraphs of this Report:

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2006-2007)

Demand No.: 102

Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

(Rs. in crore)

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged	-	-	-
Voted	426.06	5.61	431.67

(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.	Gross			Net			Net		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
102	421.67	10.00	431.67	421.67	10.00	431.67	426.06	5.61	431.67
Total	421.67	10.00	431.67	421.67	10.00	431.67	426.06	5.61	431.67

2.2 The overall B.E. for the year 2006-2007 is Rs. 431.67 crore (Gross), including both plan and Non-Plan. The respective provisions on the Revenue and Capital sides are Rs.426.06 crore and Rs. 5.61 crore respectively. The break-up of Plan and Non-Plan provision is Rs. 421.67 crore and Rs. 10.00 crore, respectively. A brief comparative analysis of BE 2006-2007 *vis-a-vis* 2005-2006 depict that BE 2005-2006 amounted to Rs. 500 crore (Plan) and Rs. 12.03 (Non-Plan) estimates *i.e.* totalling to Rs. 512.03 crore in 2005-2006. However, the BE 2006-2007 have significantly dropped to Rs. 431.67 crore.

2.3 Analysis of the Demands for Grants for the last five years , also showing the percentage variations in respect of Demand No. 102 including amount spent on Plan Schemes are given in Appendices-I and II.

2.4 When asked about the reasons for decrease in BE 2006-2007 *vis-a-vis* BE 2005-2006, the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in a written reply stated that with the launching of

Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM) on 3.12.2005, National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) schemes have been subsumed under the Mission, as State Sector Programme to be funded under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States. The Sub-Mission-II focuses attention to the Integrated Development of Basic Services to Urban Poor in the cities covered under the Mission. The Integrated Housing & Slums Development Programme aims at integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers, who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns except the 63 cities covered under JNNURM.

2.5 The allocation for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor for the year 2006-2007 is Rs. 1000 crore and for Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) Rs. 500 crore. It is felt that total funds available as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States would be sufficient to carry out the schemes/programmes of the Ministry. This ACA does not get reflected in Ministry's Budget but in the Budget of Ministry of Finance and hence the apparent decrease in the Ministry's Plan outlay. The decrease in the BE on the Non-Plan side *vis-a-vis* BE 2005-2006 Non-Plan side is due to discontinuation of interest subsidy to HUDCO for construction of two million houses under the Two Million Housing Programme of the Government. There is an Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) provision in favour of HUDCO for Rs. 6757.76 crore. The HUDCO is self-sufficient to meet its targets without interest subsidy.

2.6 The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in a written note submitted that during the last four years, the Ministry has surrendered the following funds:

Year	Amount (in crore)
2001-2002	91.25
2002-2003	107.83
2003-2004	40.25
2004-2005	213.67
	453.00

Briefly the reasons tendered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation on the surrendering of huge amount of Rs. 453 crore during 2001-05 are summarized as :

- (i) Non-approval of Ministry of Finance for re-appropriation from Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan component under VAMBAY and non-receipt of utilization certificates (UCs) from State Governments;
- (ii) Non-utilization of funds under the National Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers;
- (iii) Lower demand under VAMBAY scheme;
- (iv) Less utilization of funds for the benefit of North-Eastern Region under Plan Head;
- (v) HUDCO being given status of Mini-Ratna;
- (vi) Non-receipt of sufficient proposals for the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation; National Scheme for Rehabilitation of Scavengers and VAMBAY Scheme; and
- (vii) Scheme of resettlement of slum at Dharavi (Mumbai) could not take off.

2.7 As per the Performance Budget 2006-2007 of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation the unspent balances with the State Governments and other implementation Agencies as on 31.12.2005 in respect of Schemes of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation are as under:—

Unspent balance with State Governments

Sl. No.	Schemes	Rs. (in crore)
1.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	217.45
2.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	490.27
3.	National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)	557.17
4.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	47.78
5.	Provision for infrastructure facilities in Displaced Persons' colonies in West Bengal	8.03
Total		1320.70

Unspent balance with other Implementing Agencies

Sl. No.	Name of Agencies	Unspent Balance (Rs. in crore)
1.	National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC)	130.01
2.	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)	2.60
	Total	132.61

2.8 The Committee note that the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has been allocated an overall Budget Estimates of Rs.431.67 crore (Gross) for the year 2006-2007. There is a decrease of Rs.80.36 crore in B.E. 2006-2007 over B.E. 2005-2006. The reasons advanced by the Ministry regarding the decrease are that the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) had been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP) and the budgetary allocation for this new IHSDP scheme has been reflected in the budget of Ministry of Finance. The decrease in B.E. 2006-07 over B.E. 2005-06 is also due to discontinuation of interest subsidy to HUDCO for construction of two million houses.

2.9 The Committee express their deep concern over the fact that the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has surrendered Rs.453.00 crore during the years 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 and as on 31 December, 2005 Rs.1320.70 crore were lying as unspent balance with State/UT Governments under various Schemes of the Ministry and as on 31.12.2005 Rs.132.61 crore of unspent balances were lying with the implementing agencies i.e. NBCC and BMTPC. The Committee cannot but conclude from the above that the performance and monitoring of various Schemes of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has not been upto the mark. Though the mandate of the Ministry are (i) Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and (ii) Housing and Human settlements however the Ministry is precariously lagging behind in fulfilling the same. The Committee desire that the Ministry should seriously ponder over the issues as to why they are failing in the realization of their mandates and objectives. A serious thought is required to be given on this aspect. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry should strengthen their mechanism for monitoring of various Schemes both at the Central and State levels and persuade the States/UTs which are lagging behind in utilizing funds under

various Schemes to come up with viable and effective project for the benefit of the urban poor, thereby, utilize fund completely and in time. The Committee also recommend that the Government should explore the feasibility of imposing penal interest on the States/UTs, if they fail to utilize the unspent balances lying with them under various schemes within a fixed time period. The Committee should be kept informed about the steps taken in this regard.

2.10 Keeping in view the poor performance of Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, the Committee note that there is a lack of awareness amongst the urban poor about the benefits of UPA Schemes and their efficacy. As already stated on several occasions, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should give wide publicity to its various Schemes so as to create awareness amongst the urban poor. The Committee may be apprised about the action taken in this regard.

CHAPTER III

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION SCHEMES

SCHEMES-WISE ANALYSIS

I. SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROJGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

3.1 All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two special schemes, viz.:-

- (A) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (B) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

(A) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP):

This programme has three components: -

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

Coverage

- (i) The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- (ii) The programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.

Target Groups

- (i) The programme targets the urban poor, defined as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time.
- (ii) Special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefitted at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in local population. A provision of 3% shall be reserved for the disabled under this programme.
- (iii) There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, this scheme is not applied to beneficiaries educated beyond the IXth standard.
- (iv) A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries has been done. Non-economic parameters are also applied to the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria of the urban poverty line.
- (v) All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed household, viz. Widows, divorcees, single women of even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.

Salient Features of USEP

(I) Setting up Micro -Enterprises and Skill Development

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

(II) Training and Infrastructure Support

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

Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA):

DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures. The group may consist of at least 10 women. The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs.1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less. Where the group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment venture, it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs.25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs.1,000 maximum per member. The fund is meant for purposes like purchases of raw materials and marketing, infrastructure support, one time expense on child care activity, expenses upto Rs.500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The revolving fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

(B) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):

This programme 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. Under the programme, there are no restriction on educational qualification. This programme applies to urban local bodies, having population less than 5 lakhs as per the 1991 Census. The material labour ratio for works under this programme is to be maintained at 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, has to be paid to beneficiaries under this programme. The programme is dovetailed with the State Sector EIUS scheme as well as the NSDP. This programme is not designed to either replace or substitute the EIUS, the NSDP, or any other State Sector schemes.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Community Structure Components

With a view to play an effective role in coordination and organising training, monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of information etc. a

new component of IEC has been evolved under SJSRY. It is proposed to have a coordinated and uniform level of training across the country for training of trainers, elected representatives, functionaries of Urban Local Bodies and field functionaries like Project Officers, Community Organisers etc. through National Training Institutes and selected State Training/Field Training Institutes.

Under SJSRY, Community Structure is created in all the urban towns of the country. The State Governments have taken action to set up community structures, create Community Development Societies (CDSs) and form Thrift & Credit Society etc.

Financial allocation under SJSRY

3.2 During the 10th Plan Period a sum of Rs. 541.00 has been proposed and earmarked for the Scheme.

Total outlay in the 10th Five Year Plan, year-wise allocated under the Scheme is as under:—

2002-03	—	Rs.105.00 Crore
2003-04	—	Rs.105.00 Crore
2004-05	—	Rs.123.00 Crore
2005-06	—	Rs.160.00 Crore
2006-07	—	Rs.250.00 Crore

3.3 Financial allocations to the States are made on the basis of incidence of urban poverty as per Planning Commission norms. The physical targets are fixed by the States according to their allocations.

3.4 When asked about the actual requirement of funds by the States under SJSRY, the Ministry in a written reply stated that Central funds released under the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are not project based. For funds released to the States/UTs, they contribute their matching State share and this pool of funds is utilized for the benefit of the urban poor under the Scheme. Under the Self-Employment component of the Scheme the subsidy portion is only 15% which is met from this pool of funds, and 80% of the micro-enterprise cost is in the form of a loan from the Banks. The demands of funds by the States/UTs are on the basis of their assessment of their capability for fund utilization during the year. The request of additional funds by the States during the year 2005-2006 and the

additional amount provided to these States during the year 2005-2006 is as under:—

Sl. No	States	Additional demands (Rs. In Lakhs)	Additional amount released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2000.00	1000.00
2.	Haryana	1500.00	681.31
3.	Maharashtra	650.00	650.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	500.00	500.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	40.00
6.	Uttaranchal	200.00	200.00
7.	Mizoram	200.00	200.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	400.00
9.	Kerala	310.00	310.00
10.	Nagaland	200.00	100.00
	Total	6000.00	4081.31

3.5 As per the Performance Budget 2006-2007 of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation upto 31.12.2005, Rs. 217.45 crore were lying as unspent balance with the State Government under SJSRY. This unspent balance also includes the amounts released during the year 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, for which the utilization certificates have not become due. The utilization certificates for the year 2004-2005 have become due only in year 2006-2007.

3.6 The Ministry in a written reply stated that the major States defaulting in furnishing on UCs are Jharkhand, Gujarat, Goa, North-Eastern States and all the UTs. It is observed that the Scheme is not performing well in almost all the UTs. No amount could be released to any of the UTs in the year 2005-2006 due to pendency of UCs and the entire allocation was re-appropriated for release to the better performing States. The Ministry further stated that there is no provision of penal interest from the defaulting States/UTs, they are not able to get the allocation of the year released to them as they are unable to furnish the UCs. Nevertheless, the Ministry is pursuing hard with the lagging States/UTs and it is proposed to call a meeting of these average/bad performing States/UTs exclusively, to sort out their problems.

3.7 The Ministry in a written note stated that huge unspent balance lying with States/UTs under SJSRY is due to various reasons. One of the major reasons being the lack of flexibility provided to the States/UTs is inter-component transfer of funds under SJSRY. Since 2005-2006, Ministry has even provided flexibility to the States/UTs for inter-component transfer of the funds in the SJSRY so that the funds can be spent as per the requirement of the States/UTs under various component of SJSRY.

Physical/Financial Progress

3.8 Earlier, no State-wise physical targets were prescribed under the Scheme and this was left to be fixed by the State/UTs as per their needs. However, during the 10th Plan at the National level, under USEP, annual target of 80000 self-employment under USEP/DWCUA (Sub.) sub-component has been fixed. Similarly, 1,00,000 persons are to be given skill development training annually under USEP (Training) sub-component.

3.9 During the first four years of 10th plan period, a total Central funds amounting Rs.42,173.25 lakh was released to the States/UTs (upto 31-12-2005) while the expenditure reported was Rs.34,595.83 lakh (this includes expenditure from unspent balances of old UPA Programmes). Regarding physical achievements, during the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (as reported upto 31.12.2005), cumulatively, 3,97,004 number of micro-enterprises have been set up and 4,22,410 urban poor have been provided skill training against the cumulative corresponding 4 years target of 3,20,000 micro enterprises and 4,00,000 skill training.

3.10 When asked whether house-to-house survey for identification of beneficiaries has been completed in towns of all States/UTs, the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in a written reply stated that as per the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) received upto 31st March, 2006, the house to house survey has been done in only 3646 towns out of total 3755 towns in the country. Though no time frame has been fixed by the Ministry for the completion of house to house survey by the States/UTs. States have been requested to complete the BPL survey on the basis of updated State Specific urban poverty line at the earliest.

Monitoring/Evaluation of SJSRY

3.11 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.

3.12 Concurrent evaluation of SJSRY in Seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharastra and Uttar Pradesh was conducted through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and other renowned agencies earlier. Recently a comprehensive All India evaluation of the scheme has been completed by the Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi and draft report has been submitted to the Ministry. The Report is under consideration in the Ministry.

Modification of guideline of SJSRY

3.13 In a written note the Ministry of UEPA stated that after concurrence by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), the proposal for modification of guidelines of the SJSRY were placed before the Union Cabinet for approval. The Cabinet considered the proposal in its meeting held on 1.12.2005, but it did not agree for the modification. The Cabinet decided that the SJSRY to continue without modifications to its guidelines during the remaining period of the 10th Plan and an evaluation of the Scheme be carried out for the 11th Plan. The Ministry further stated that as per the direction of the Union Cabinet, they are going to have independent evaluation of the Scheme through independent agencies by evaluation of the Scheme in some selected States/UTs. The outcome of this independent evaluation along with the suggestions provided in the HSMI study, will form the basis for the changes in the structure of the SJSRY and continuation of the Scheme in the 11th Plan.

The Ministry has asked Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi, to invite Expression of Interest (EOI) from the reputed agencies by advertising in Newspapers for conducting the evaluation of the Scheme in selective States/UTs. The HSMI has already initiated the process. It is proposed to complete this exercise of evaluation by 31st October, 2006, so that Ministry gets enough time for moving for appropriate modifications in the Scheme before the commencement of the 11th Five Year Plan in April 2007.

3.14 As per the outcome Budget 2006-2007 of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, the following are the areas of concern regarding implementation of SJSRY:—

1. Non-receipt of counterpart funding from the States, which is one third of the outlay, (based on 75:25 funding pattern between Centre and State).
2. Non-identification or delay in identification of genuine beneficiaries for the current year.

3. Non-receipt of sufficient viable project proposals by the Banks.
4. Lack of sensitivity among project staff in handling the poor population.
5. Lack of capacity building of officers by States/UTs under the programme.

3.15 The Committee note that Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the only flagship Scheme of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation which seeks to provide gainful employment to the Urban unemployed or underemployed living below the poverty line.

3.16 The Committee take a positive note of the fact that budgetary allocation for the Scheme for the year 2006-2007 has been increased to Rs.250 crore from Rs.160 crore for the year 2005-2006. The Committee also note that during the year 2005-2006 some States demanded additional funds under the Scheme which were partly met by the Ministry keeping in view the funds available for the Scheme for the year 2005-2006. The Committee recommend that adequate financial allocation should be made for this Scheme so as to meet the additional requirement of funds of better performing States. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pay special attention to the States where urban poor population is more but demands under the scheme is low. Such States should be persuaded and motivated to give priority to this Scheme which is the only Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme in Urban Sector so that massive problem of unemployment could be tackled in an effective manner. The Committee recommend that frequent and regular meetings must be held between the senior officials of the Central Ministry and State Governments so as to impress upon the non-performing States to set up SJSRY projects/units.

3.17 The Committee note that upto 31.12.2005, Rs.217.45 crore was lying as unspent balance with States/UTs under SJSRY. The Committee also note that Jharkhand, Gujarat, Goa, North-Eastern States and all the UTs are defaulting in furnishing utilization certificates and the Scheme is not performing well in almost all the UTs. The Committee recommend that the Government should impress upon the defaulting States/UTs which are lagging behind to furnish Utilization Certificates on time and the feasibility of charging penal interest should be explored if, they fail to furnish Utilization Certificates within a reasonable time period. Since UTs are under

the direct administrative Control of Union Government, the Committee recommend that Pilot Projects be taken up in the UTs by the Union Government under the SJSRY Scheme. Such Pilot Projects would motivate the urban poor population in the UTs to set up micro enterprises under SJSRY scheme.

3.18 The Committee note that house to house survey has been done in only 3646 towns out of total 3755 towns in the country upto 31 March, 2006 for the identification of beneficiaries living below the poverty line. No time frame has been fixed by the Ministry for the completion of house to house survey by the States. The Committee are of the view that in the absence of State specific urban poverty line list, it would be difficult to implement effectively SJSRY Scheme and assess the impact of the Scheme on the persons living below the poverty line. The Committee recommend that the Government should persuade States/UTs which are lagging behind in completion of BPL survey to complete the house to house survey at the earliest. The poverty line should reflect the prevailing conditions of the urban poor on non-economic parameters of the respective States/UTs.

3.19 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. The Committee also note with satisfaction that the Ministry is proposing to call a meeting of average/bad performing States/UTs to sort out their problems. The Committee recommend that the Government should strengthen their monitoring mechanism of the Scheme both at Central and State levels for the effective implementation of the Scheme. The Ministry for the success of the Scheme should lay special focus on the average/bad performing States by conducting work shops, training programme for the functionaries. Success stories and best practices of the better performing States should be documented and replicated in bad performing States. The Committee also recommend that capacity building and sensitization of functionaries of States/UTs and bank officials related with the Scheme should be taken up for the success of the Scheme.

3.20 The Committee note that the proposal for modification of guideline of the SJSRY has been considered by the Cabinet and the Cabinet decided that the Scheme should continue without modification to its guidelines during the remaining period of the 10th Plan and an evaluation of the Scheme would be carried out for the 11th Plan. The Committee also note that the process of

independent evaluation has been started which will be completed by 31st October, 2006 and the Ministry will get enough time for moving for appropriate modifications in the Scheme before the commencement of the 11th Five Year Plan in April, 2007. The Committee presume that the Ministry would be able to complete the independent evaluation of Scheme within the stipulated time period and are optimistic that the revised guidelines of the Scheme would be flexible and innovative enough to cater to the requirements of the urban poor. The Committee desire that keeping in view the large number of urban unemployed particularly in the Metropolitan Cities, the revised guideline of the Schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan should be able to cater to the needs of hawkers/and other urban poor. The Ministry in association with HUDCO should explore the feasibility of providing 'kiosks' to these hawkers at an affordable price so as to solve the problem of encroachments on public land.

II. VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY)

3.21 With a purpose to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below poverty line in urban slums, in a march towards the goal of slum less cities with a healthy and enabling urban environment, a new Centrally sponsored scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched during the year 2001-2002 in accordance with the announcement made by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August 2001. The target group under VAMBAY is all slum-dwellers in urban areas, who are below the poverty line, including members of EWS, who do not possess adequate shelter. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is an integral component of VAMBAY for construction of community toilets and sanitation. The funding pattern under VAMBAY would be 50:50 basis between the Central and State Governments.

Financial allocation

3.22 During the 10th Plan Rs.2040.00 crore have been allocated for the Scheme. The details of year- wise financial allocation are as under:

10th Five Year Plan		(Total outlay – Rs. 2040.00 Crore)
2002-03	-	Rs.256.85 Crore
2003-04	-	Rs.238.50 Crore
2004-05	-	Rs.280.58 Crore
2005-06	-	Rs.249.00 Crore
2006-07	-	Rs. 75.01 Crore

Physical/Financial Progress

3.23 No Physical targets have been prescribed under VAMBAY for the entire period of 10th Five Year Plan. However, the then Prime Minister had set a target of construction of one Lakh dwelling units in the financial year 2002-03. Similarly a target of construction of 1.06 lakh dwelling units was set internally by the Ministry for the financial year 2003-2004 and for the year 2004-2005, a target of construction of 1.12 lakh dwelling units has been set internally by the Ministry.

3.24 In the year 2003-04, the entire allocated amount of Rs. 238.50 crore (excluding Rs. 0.95 crore under Rental Housing Component of the scheme) was utilized under VAMBAY, for construction of 108376 dwelling units (more than the target set, *i.e.*, 106000) and 3170 community toilets. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was also utilized under the scheme from the NER lump-sum fund. In the year 2004-05, a sum of Rs.238.50 crore was utilized under VAMBAY, for construction of 112143 dwelling units (more than the target set, *i.e.*, 112000) and 35086 community toilets.

3.25 For the year 2005-2006, the internal target set by the Ministry was to construct/ upgrade 99600 dwelling units. Upto 31st December 2005 a sum of Rs. 96.45 crore has been released for the construction/ upgradation of 60335 dwelling units and 381 community toilets. For the year 2006-2007, a target of construction of 30,000 dwelling units has been set internally by the Ministry. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are not performing well in terms of physical achievements as well as submission of Utilization Certificates.

3.26 VAMBAY and the discontinued National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) have been subsumed in a new scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). This scheme was launched along with Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3rd December 2005. IHSDP aims at having an integrated approach to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. Experience gained during the implementation of VAMBAY scheme and also the suggestions from various stake holders for modification in the scheme have been taken into account while formulating the IHSDP.

VAMBAY will continue till IHSDP is implemented in Full Force.

3.27 A Budget provision of Rs. 75.01 crore has been made under VAMBAY for the year 2006-2007 to provide necessary funds under the on-going schemes till completion of those projects. Fresh schemes are not being approved by the Ministry under VAMBAY.

3.28 In their outcome Budget 2006-2007, the Ministry has pointed out the following risk factors in the implementation of VAMBAY:—

1. Non-Identification of slums/beneficiaries by the State Government.
2. Non-Submission of viable projects by the State to the Regional Office, HUDCO.
3. Non-Submission of revised proposals after rectification, by the State implementing agencies, where necessary.
4. Non-receipt of State share from the State Governments. In the separate VAMBAY A/c.
5. Non-receipt of utilization certificates for funds released earlier, along with physical achievement.

3.29 **The Committee note that to have an integrated approach to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not have adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions, VAMBAY and the discontinued National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) have been subsumed in a new scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). This new Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3rd December, 2005. The Committee also note a budget provision of Rs.75.01 crore has been made under VAMBAY for the year 2006-2007 to provide necessary funds for the on-going Schemes till completion of those projects. The Committee recommend that till IHSDP is implemented in full force, no slackness should be shown in the implementation of VAMBAY. The Government should also effectively persuade the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal, which are not performing well under the scheme in terms of physical achievements and in submission of Utilization Certificates to submit UCs in time.**

3.30 The Committee observe that nature of urban poverty in towns/cities other than the Mega-Cities is more acute due to limited economic opportunities in small towns/cities. Therefore, poor people in those towns generally live in inadequate housing on their own in small tenements. The Committee recommend that in the newly

launched IHSDP, special projects of housing for poor should be taken up in the small towns and cities. The Committee also recommend that proper awareness programmes may be made to motivate State level bodies to take up housing projects for poor by public- private partnership.

III. INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME (ILCS)

3.31 In order to eliminate the dehumanising practice of physically carrying night soil, the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Low Cost Sanitation was initiated in 1981 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and later implemented through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. From 1989-90, it was operated by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (It is being implemented by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation since 2003-04). The scheme envisages conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit sanitary latrines.

3.32 The scheme has been taken up on a 'whole town basis' and is being operated through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by providing a mix of subsidy from the Central Government and loan from the HUDCO in a synchronised manner as per the following financing pattern.

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary Contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/HIG	Nil	75%	25%

Financial allocation

3.33 In the 10th Plan, an amount of Rs. 200 crore has been allocated for the scheme. However, amount released upto 31.01.2006 is Rs. 29.60 crore.

3.34 The details of amounts released year-wise during 10th Plan are given below:

Year-wise release:—

Tenth Plan	
2002-2003	4.80
2003-2004	4.80
2004-2005	20.00
2005-2006	Nil (till date)

For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 30 crore has been allocated.

Physical Progress

3.35 Upto 31.12.2005, 20.97 lakh units have been completed and 1.46 lakh units are under progress. Some of the reasons for slow progress of the scheme are:—

1. Non-submission of UCs by States.
2. Lack of new proposals sent by the Local Bodies/State Governments.
3. Unwillingness among the beneficiaries to bear the beneficiaries contribution and subsequent repayment of loan.
4. Delay in giving guarantee by the State Governments.

3.36 When asked about the remedial measures taken by the Ministry to improve the performance of the Scheme, the Ministry in a written reply stated that they had organized a Conference of State Welfare Ministers on 22.6.2005 on 'Eradication of Manual Scavenging'. Representatives of various States, Central Ministries, organizations and NGOs took part in the conference. A resolution was adopted in the conference to commit and rededicate to ensure that the disadvantaged and deprived sections of society are given a fair deal so that they can live with human dignity.

3.37 The revised guidelines of the Scheme are under consideration. Draft EFC memo on the modification of the guidelines of the scheme has since been prepared and is under consideration. The comments and suggestions of the State Governments, Planning Commission, etc. has duly been incorporated while preparing the draft EFC memo. While considering the draft revised guidelines of the scheme, Planning Commission supported continuation of the Scheme and made certain observations on (i) increasing the upper ceiling cost of two pit pour flush latrines, (ii) increasing the Central subsidy, (iii) beneficiary contribution, (iv) sharing of IEC component with States, (v) involvement of NGOs and (vi) mechanism to ensure that urban local bodies amend bye-laws to prohibit manual scavenging etc.

3.38 The scheme is being monitored by HUDCO both at Hqrs. and at the State level. Ministry also periodically reviews the performance of the Scheme.

3.39 The Committee note that in order to eliminate the dehumanizing practice of physically carrying night soil, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) was initiated in 1981. The Committee, however, deprecate that since its inception the Scheme is infested with numerous problems and it has not performed well. In the 10th Plan Rs. 200 crore has been allocated for the Scheme, but only Rs. 29.60 crore has been released upto 31.01.2006. In the circumstances, the Committee are compelled to believe that the Government has launched ILCS without doing proper study and homework. Moreover, the Government has also not shown any responsibility and accountability in revising the Scheme timely which is meant for eradicating manual scavenging. The Committee recommend the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty alleviation should revise the guidelines of the Scheme after incorporating suggestions and comments of the State Governments and the Planning Commission so as to make it user friendly. The Ministry should also ensure that the disadvantaged and deprived sections of society are given a fair deal so that they can live with human dignity and should take concerted action in association with State Governments and other Central Ministries to rehabilitate the manual scavengers.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

3.40 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 is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach is essential. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched a Mission named Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Infrastructure and Governance. The JNNURM will be implemented in select 63 cities (**Appendix-III**). The duration of the Mission is for 7 years beginning from the year 2005-06.

IV. BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP)

3.41 The Sub-Mission **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)** implemented by Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation (UEPA) is launched with the following objectives:-

- Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the urban poor;

- Security of tenure at affordable price, improved housing, water supply, sanitation;
- Convergence of services in fields of education, health and social security;
- As far as possible providing housing near the place of occupation of the urban poor;
- Effective linkage between asset creation and asset management to ensure efficiency;
- Scaling up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor;
- Ensuring adequate investment of funds to fulfil deficiencies in the basic services to the urban poor.

Funding

3.42 The Central fund will be released as Additional Central Assistance (in the form of grant). The financing of the projects will be 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%

3.43 A City Development Plan is required before the city can access Mission funds. The State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals are required to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement the identified reforms (**Appendix-IV**). Signing of this tripartite MoA is a necessary condition to access Central Assistance.

3.44 City Development Plans (CDPs) and Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) are State & City specific comprising Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) which includes these components. CDPs and MoAs are common for both the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. During 2005-2006, ten projects were received and considered by the Central sanctioning & Monitoring Committee from three States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and nine projects were approved by the Committee in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Projects of Gujarat could not be taken up and would be considered in 2006-2007.

3.45 The funds for the Scheme is provided in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance as additional Central Assistance to States. The allocation for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 1000.00 crore.

3.46 The following are the risk factors in the implementation of BSUP as given in the outcome Budget 2006-2007:-

1. Non-signing of the tripartite Memorandum of Agreement.
2. Non-receipt of counterpart State/ULB/Parastatal share including beneficiary contribution.
3. Non-Identification of slums/beneficiaries by the State Government.
4. Non-Submission of viable projects by the State.
5. Non-submissions of revised proposals after rectification, by the State implementing agencies, where necessary.

V. INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT (IHSDP)

3.47 For other cites/towns two schemes, namely, Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns have also been launched along with JNNURM on 3.12.2005. The existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Scheme (NSDP) are subsumed in the IHSDP. The IHSDP implemented by Ministry of UEPA has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. Unspent balances lying with States/UTs under VAMBAY and NSDP will be used in the respective schemes for completion of on-going projects.

Funding

3.48 The sharing of funds would be 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 will be 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.

3.49 Four States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have signed Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for IHSDP have been received from six States viz. Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The allocation for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 500.00 crore which is provided in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance.

3.50 As per the outcome Budget 2006-2007 the following are the risk factors in the implementation of IHSDP:-

1. Non-signing of the tripartite Memorandum of Agreement.
2. Non-receipt of counterpart State/ULB/Parastatal share including beneficiary contribution.
3. Non-Identification of slums/beneficiaries by the State Government.
4. Non-Submission of viable projects by the State.
5. Non-submission of revised proposals after rectification, by the State implementing agencies, where necessary.
6. Non-submission of progress reports in respect of funds already released.

3.51 When asked as to why the budgetary allocation under BSUP and IHSDP have been provided in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance not in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, the Ministry in a written reply stated that Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the two schemes, namely, UIDSSMT and IHSDP is provided as Additional Central Assistance through Department of Expenditure, guidelines. The National Steering Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development with Minister for Urban Employment

and Poverty Alleviation as co-Chairperson had discussed this issue in its meeting held on 22.03.2006. The National Steering Group was strongly of the view that funds for JNNURM, UIDSSMT and IHSDP should be provided for in the budgets of the two Ministries, as in the case of schemes like Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), Tribunal Sub-Plan; Funds to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj etc., to ensure smooth and speedy disbursement of funds. Thereafter, Ministry of Urban Development had taken up this matter with the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance has, however, not agreed to the proposal.

3.52 The Committee note with appreciation the objectives of the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Committee desire that in order to make BSUP a sustainable and successful Scheme the Ministry should cautiously monitor the Scheme and on the basis of feedback received from the States/ULBs revise the Scheme accordingly if found necessary. The Committee hope that the Ministry would earnestly try to overcome the risk factors involved in the implementation of the Scheme.

3.53 The Committee note that Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched on 3rd December, 2005, with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The existing VAMBAY and the discontinued NSDP Scheme are subsumed on the IHSDP. The Committee hope that in order to make IHSDP a successful scheme, the Ministry must have taken into account while formulating IHSDP, the short falls and risk factors experienced during the implementation of VAMBAY and NSDP Schemes.

3.54 The Committee note that budgetary allocation for BSUP and IHSDP for the year 2006-2007 have been provided in the budget of Ministry of Finance and not in the budget of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Committee recommend that for better financial control and smooth and speedy disbursement of funds, the budgetary allocations for BSUP and IHSDP should be provided in the budget of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, as suggested by the National Steering Group and the Ministry should take up this matter at the highest level in the Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER IV

URBAN HOUSING

4.1 The Ministry of Urban Employment & 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. It also has a nodal responsibility for national housing policy.

Revision of National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998

4.2 The National Housing & Habitat Policy, 1998 was formulated to address the issues of sustainable development, infrastructure development and for strong public private partnerships for shelter delivery and was approved and laid before Parliament on 29.7.98. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of two million dwelling units each year in pursuance of national Agenda for Governance. It also seeks to ensure that housing along with supporting services is treated as a priority sector at par with infrastructure.

4.3 The housing sector has witnessed several changes since the formulation of National Housing & Habitat Policy (NHHP) 1998, which has necessitated to review and revise the Policy. In this regard, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation on 27.1.2005 representing members from Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance & Others Ministries/ Departments/State Governments and Financial and other institutions dealing with housing sectors. The terms of reference of the Task Force were:—

- (i) to review the existing Housing & Habitat Policy, suggest changes and draft a new Policy,
- (ii) to review the existing schemes, policies, guidelines, laws, bye-laws and rules & regulations at the Central/State levels in the housing and habitat sector and suggest revision of these in the light of the proposed revised Housing Policy; and

- (iii) to recommend the broad parameters on the lines of which the model laws, bye-laws, rules & regulations of the Central/ State level may be drafted to boost the housing activities and to remove legal impediments in achieving goals of the proposed policy.

4.4 The Task Force further constituted 5 Sub-committees to examine in detail various issues such as legal & regulatory, financial, technological etc. involved while implementing the Housing Policy and make their recommendations to the Task Force. On the basis of the reports of the sub-Committees, the Task Force submitted a draft Policy to the Ministry. This draft Policy has further been discussed in a National Consultation convened under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State (Independent Charge) of this Ministry with representatives from State Govt. and Central Ministries, Task Force Members, NGOs & other stakeholders etc. on 5.10.2005 at New Delhi.

4.5 A draft of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy has been prepared to address these issues. Draft Cabinet Note on National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy has been circulated to 15 Ministries/ Departments for their comments. Comments from 14 Ministries/ Departments have been received so far. It has been decided on the suggestion of Planning Commission to place the draft policy in the Committee of Secretaries before placing it to Cabinet.

Urban Housing Shortage

4.6 The share of urban population has increased from 10.8% in 1901 to 17.3% in 1951 and to 27.8% in 2001. The total number of urban agglomerations/towns have also increased from 17 in 1901 to 3060 in 1951 and to 5161 in 2001. While only 5.84% of urban population was living in metropolitan cities in 1901, 37.87% of total urban population lives in metropolitan cities in 2001. The number of metropolitan cities have also grown from 1 in 1901 to 5 in 1951 and to 35 in 2001. The houseless population has shown a decline from 23.43 lakh in 1981 to 19.44 in 2001. NBO has also estimated the housing shortage for the year 2001 both for all India and States. As per the estimates total housing shortage in the country is 24.7 million, out of which 14.1 million is in rural areas and 10.6 million is in urban areas. The maximum housing shortage in the urban areas is in the State of Tamil Nadu (1.54 million) followed by Maharashtra (1.37 million) and Uttar Pradesh (1.04 million).

EWS/LIG Housing schemes financed by HUDCO

4.7 As per the report of the Working Group of Planning Commission on Urban Housing submitted in the beginning of 10th Five Year Plan, shortage of about 18 million Dwelling Units was estimated under EWS/LIG category in Urban areas by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. HUDCO was incorporated with the social mandate to provide a long term finance for construction of houses and finance housing & Urban Development Programmes. HUDCO used to allocate 55% of its resources for housing sector to LIG and EWS housing (priority sector) and as per MoU targets (level I and II) atleast 85%-90% of DUs are for EWS and LIG. As per the MoU signed with Govt. of India for the year 2006-07 Rs. 1980 crores is the target of loan releases for housing programme, out of this 30% *i.e.* Rs. 594 has been kept for EWS and LIG (priority sector).

4.8 Under Housing programme of Govt. of India launched in 1998-99, HUDCO has been entrusted for providing loan assistance for construction of 6 lac houses in the rural areas and 4 lacs houses in the urban areas, against which HUDCO has sanctioned 35.77 lacs (gross) dwelling units in urban areas and 68.39 lacs (gross) dwelling units in rural areas. Out of total loan of Rs. 22538 crores for housing, loan of Rs. 12102 crores *i.e.* 53% has been sanctioned for the priority sector. Out of a total of 141.34 lacs dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO, more than 90% of the dwelling units have been sanctioned for EWS/LIG categories. HUDCO (as on 28.02.2006) has sanctioned 21.27 lakh DUs in EWS (Urban category and 10.46 lakh DUs in LIG category. Besides this, HUDCO is also extending assistance through rural housing scheme, which by and large cater to the EWS category. Under Rural Housing (as on 28.2.2006), HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5759 crores for construction of 86.04 lacs dwelling units.

4.9 HUDCO's finance for LIG and EWS are available at concessional rates. Financial assistance extended to EWS category is at 9.0% (floating) rate of interest *i.e.* 1% less than the Base Bank Rate. Further, the HUDCO rate of interest is 8.5% (floating) for EWS housing schemes for categories such as widows, SCs/STs, physically handicapped, single women above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas *i.e.* it is 1.5% less than the base rate. In addition, the interest rates are reduced by 0.25% after completion of project and a rebate of 0.25% p.a. is also provided for loan of Rs. 100 crores or more and the maximum repayment period is 15 years.

4.10 The Committee note that a draft of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy has been prepared to address various issues involved in the implementing the Housing Policy. The draft of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy is yet to be placed before the Cabinet for its approval. The Committee desire that the Ministry should expedite the approval of draft of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and implement the same at the earliest.

4.11 The Committee note that total housing shortage in the Country is 24.7 million, out of which 14.1 million is in rural areas and 10.6 million is in Urban areas. The Committee desire that keeping in view the huge housing shortage in the Country, the Government should explore the feasibility Public-Private-Partnership in the housing sector in order to address the problem of housing shortage. Priority should be given to the States where housing shortage is acute. The Government should also encourage cost effective construction technologies in coordination with BMTPC and other agencies so as to reduce the cost of construction and provide affordable houses to the needy people.

4.12 The Committee note that as per the report of the Working Group of Planning Commission on Urban Housing, there is a shortage of about 18 million dwelling units under EWS/LIG category. The Committee appreciate that HUDCO used to allocate 55% of its resources for housing sector to LIG and EWS housing. The Committee, however feel that HUDCO alone will not be able to cater to the need of EWS/LIG category as the shortage in this category is very large. As such, they feel that suitable innovative measures should be taken to address this problem.

NEW DELHI;
19 May, 2006

29 Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)

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

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEAR 2002-03-2003-2004,
2003-04-2004-2005 & 2004-05-2005-2006-2006-07—THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE

**DEMAND NO. 102—MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT
& POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

REVENUE SECTION	Major Head	Plan + Non-Plan			Plan + Non-Plan			Plan + Non-Plan			Plan + Non-Plan		
		2002-03	2003-04	% increase	2003-04	2004-05	% increase	2004-05	2005-06	% increase	2005-06	2006-07	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Secretariat	2052	1.50	1.55	3.33%	1.55	1.65	0.00%	1.65	3.87	134.55%	3.87	3.86	-0.26%
Water Supply & Sanitation	2215	□	□	□	□	50.00	□	50.00	30.00	-40.00%	30.00	30.00	□
Housing	2216	275.84	252.95	-8.30%	252.95	300.37	0.00%	300.37	263.35	-12.32%	263.35	93.10	-64.65%
Urban Development	2217	0.00	0.00	□	0.00	75.00	□	75.00	0.10	-99.87%	0.10	□	□
Other General Economic Services Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	3475	6.29	6.29	0.00%	6.29	6.29	0.00%	6.29	6.29	0.00%	6.29	6.29	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Grants in aid to State Government	3601	103.93	91.40	-12.06%	91.40	93.91	0.00%	93.91	150.90	60.69%	150.90	240.90	59.64%
Grants-in-aid to Uts	3602	1.91	1.91	0.00%	1.91	1.91	0.00%	1.91	1.91	0.00%	1.91	1.91	0.00%
North Eastern Areas	2552	31.25	1.00	-96.80%	1.00	1.00	0.00%	1.00	50.00	4900.00%	50.00	50.00	0.00%
Total	□	420.72	355.10	-15.60%	355.10	530.13	49.29%	530.13	506.42	-4.47%	506.42	426.06	-15.87%
CAPITAL SECTION	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Capital Outlay on Housing	4216	180.00	215.60	19.78%	215.60	225.00	0.00%	225.00	□	-100.00%	□	□	□
North Eastern Areas	4552	31.25	61.50	96.80%	61.50	82.00	0.00%	82.00	□	-100.00%	□	□	□
Investment in PSUs	6216	10.00	9.79	-2.10%	9.79	4.55	0.00%	4.55	5.61	23.30%	5.61	5.61	0.00%
TOTAL	□	221.25	286.89	29.67%	286.89	311.55	8.60%	311.55	5.61	-98.20%	5.61	5.61	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	□	641.97	641.99	0.00%	641.99	841.68	31.10%	841.68	512.03	-39.17%	512.03	431.67	-15.69%

APPENDIX II

MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Plan Allocation & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		2006-07	
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp. upto 12/2005	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation													
1	SJSRY	105.00	105.00	103.42	94.50	94.50	101.81	103.00	122.00	122.10	159.99	159.99	98.06	250.00
2	Employment Assurance & Skill Formation in Urban Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
3	Equity to HUDCO	180.00	180.00	180.00	215.60	215.60	215.60	225.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	Housing Census Periodic Survey & MIS through NBO	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00 □
5	S&T Grants to Institute & other Programme including Building Centres	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
6	Night Shelter Schemes	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	4.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
7	Resettlement of slums in Dharavi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
8	IYSH activities/ conferences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
9	Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	5.00	0.00	30.00 □
10	National Scheme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	24.27	20.00	20.00	13.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	BMTPC	4.00	4.00	4.40	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.77	4.92	4.52	4.52	3.09	4.30 □
12	Grants to NCHF	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.40	0.64	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.19	0.36 □
13	VAMBAY	256.85	256.85	218.35	238.50	238.50	238.55	280.58	280.58	269.41	249.00	182.62	95.65	75.01 □
14	Infrastructure facilities in D.P. Colonies in West Bengal	8.03	8.03	0.00	6.00	5.00	4.44	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
15	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.47	2.83	9.00 □
16	HPL for VRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
17	Urban Indicators Programme	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 □
18	N.E. Areas	62.50	62.50	44.17	62.50	62.50	51.00	83.00	83.00	82.00	50.00	40.00	42.84	50.00 □
19	Urban Development Projects in N-E	□	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00 □
20	Computerisation	□	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.14	1.00 □
□	GRAND TOTAL	625.00	625.00	553.70	625.00	665.00	641.00	830.00	650.00	621.24	500.00	400.00	242.80	421.67 □

APPENDIX III

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)
1	2	3	4
(a) Mega Cities/UAs			
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) Million-plus Cities/UAs			
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

1	2	3	4
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
(c)	Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population		
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

1	2	3	4
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

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

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

APPENDIX IV

URBAN REFORMS

Urban reforms may include:

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 *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.

APPENDIX V

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-2006)

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE
HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 2006

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room
'E' 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 Devidas Anandrao Pingale
6. Shri Sajjan Kumar
7. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
8. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
9. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare
10. Shri Baleshwar Yadav

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
12. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
13. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
14. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
15. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
16. Shri Jayantilal Barot
17. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma

SECRETARIAT

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

LIST OF WITNESSES

1. Shri Ranjit Issar — Secretary, (UEPA)
2. Shri Pankaj Jain — JS (HEPA)
3. Shri P.S. Rana — CMD, HUDCO
4. Smt. Neena Garg — JS & FA
5. Shri. U.S. Pant — CCA
6. Shri. R.K. Celly — ED, BMTPC
7. Shri. D.P.S. Negi — Director, NBO

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and the newly appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and other officials to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee thereafter, expressed their profound sorrow and grief over the sad and untimely demise of Shri Pramod Mahajan, M.P, Ex-Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. The Members and officials then stood in silence for a minute to pay their homage to the departed soul. The Chairman, then asked the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to brief the Committee about the various features of Demand for Grants 2006-2007. He also drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to the provisions of direction 55(I) of the Directions by the Speaker. The Committee also placed on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by Smt. Chitra Chopra, Ex-Secretary of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to the Committee.

3. The Secretary, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation then briefly outlined the overall position with regard to the budget allocations and expenditures of the Ministry for the year 2006-2007 and also explained the major schemes of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Committee then discussed in detail the various issues related to the examination of the 'Demands for Grants (2006-2007)' of the Ministry. The representatives of the Ministry clarified to the queries raised by the members.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX VI

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-2006)

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH MAY, 2006

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs. to 1545 hrs. in Committee Room 'E' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Prasanta Chatterjee — *In chair*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri P. Mohan
3. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
4. Shri L. Rajgopal
5. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
6. Shri K. Subbarayan
7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
9. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
10. Shri Jayantilal Barot

SECRETARIAT

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

2. As the Hon'ble Chairman was absent from the sitting of the Committee due to exigency of Parliamentary work in his Constituency, the Committee under rule 258(3) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct

of Business in Lok Sabha, chose Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, MP to act as Chairman for this sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee first took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Urban Development. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Report with slight modification. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The Committee adopted the draft report with slight modifications.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize both the Reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministries and present the same to the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.