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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2004-2005)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND
POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2004-2005)**

*[Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the
First Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2004-2005 of the
Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation]*

FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2004-2005)

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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(2004-2005)

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First Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2004-2005 of the
Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation]*

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.3.2005

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 11.3.2005



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2005/Phalgun, 1926 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2004-2005)

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
8. Shri Amitava Nandy
9. Shri Mahendra Prasad Nishad
10. Shri Devidas Anandrao Pingale
11. Shri L. Rajgopal
12. Shri D. Vittal Rao
13. Shri Sajjan Kumar
14. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
15. Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu
16. Shri Sugrib Singh
17. Shri K. Subbarayan
18. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
19. Shri Suresh Ganpat Wagmare
20. Shri Akhilesh Yadav
21. Shri Baleshwar Yadav

*Nominated *w.e.f.* 27 October 2004.

(iv)

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
23. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
24. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
25. Shri Jayantilal Barot
26. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
27. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
28. Shri Shahid Siddiqui
29. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
- *30. Vacant
31. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Secretary*
2. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
3. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
4. Shrimati Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*

*Shri Vidya Niwas Mishra ceased to be a member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 5 September, 2004 consequent upon his nomination to the Committee on Home Affairs.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2004-2005) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

2. The First Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 23 August 2004. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 31 December 2004.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 2 March 2005.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2004-2005) is given in *Appendix III*.

NEW DELHI;
9 March, 2005

18 Phalgun, 1926 (Saka)

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

REPORT

CHAPTER I

The Report of the Committee on Urban Development (2004-2005) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their First Report on Demands for Grants 2004-2005 of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation which was presented to Lok Sabha on 23rd August 2004.

2. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 38 recommendations which have been categorised as follows:

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

Para Nos. 2.8, 2.9, 2.11, 3.6, 3.7, 3.12, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.43, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.81, 3.82, 3.98, 3.106, 3.107, 4.7, 4.13 and 5.8

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

Para No. 2.10.

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

Para Nos. 2.12, 3.41, 3.42, 3.70, 3.99 and 3.100

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

Para Nos. 3.89, 3.90, 3.91 and 3.92

3. The Committee desire that final replies in respect of the recommendations for which only interim replies have been given by the Government should be furnished to the Committee within three months of the presentation of the Report.

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

A. Adequate allocation for Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) Scheme**Recommendation (Para No. 2.8)**

5. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee find that under the jurisdiction of the Ministry there are two major Schemes *viz.* VAMBAY and SJSRY to tackle the problem of urban slums and to provide self-employment to urban poor. The detailed analysis of the aforesaid Schemes has been made in the subsequent chapters of the Report. Here the Committee would like to note that the allocation under the two aforesaid Schemes *i.e.* Rs. 280.58 crore and Rs. 103 crore during 2004-05 is not adequate. The Committee note that there are big challenges before the Ministry in the areas of addressing various problems relating to slum population and employment to urban poor. They feel that the allocation of the Ministry is too meagre. The Committee strongly recommend to the Government to provide adequate allocation under the respective Schemes of the Ministry. While recommending for higher outlay, the Committee would also like that the Ministry should first of all do the proper homework before going to the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance for higher allocation.”

6. The Government have replied as below:

“This Ministry has already approached the Planning Commission for additional allocation of funds for the Schemes like VAMBAY, SJSRY, Dharavi etc. However, Planning Commission has not agreed to this Ministry’s proposal for enhancement of allocation for VAMBAY and SJSRY. Regarding the Dharavi Development Plan, the in principle’ approval of Planning Commission is still awaited and, therefore, no amount could be utilized from this year’s Budget allocation so far.”

7. The Committee are of the firm view that for successful implementation of various Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, the much required funds for these programmes must be adequate and timely allocated. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation should take the matter of enhancement of funds for various UPA schemes with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission with convincing reasons at the highest level and the Committee should be apprised accordingly in this regard.

B. Release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme.**Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)**

8. The Committee had noted as below:

The Committee express their deep concern about the continuous nature of unspent balances of funds lying with the State Governments, which were released by the Centre for implementation of various poverty alleviation schemes depicting the incomplete implementation of the schemes/programmes. The Committee need hardly emphasize that inordinate delay in release of Central share of funds to the States gives very less time to the State Government and ULBs for the implementation of a programme, thereby defeating the main purpose behind each of these poverty alleviation programmes/schemes. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that comprehensive monitoring should be done at the Central level and periodical and timely review of the functioning of the programmes under implementation should be made by a high level body of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation so as to ensure proper implementation of the schemes. The Committee also recommend that concrete steps must be taken to obviate incidences of rush hour spending or release of funds towards the fag end of a financial year so that the allocated budgetary funds are utilized constructively. The Ministry should chalk out a time-frame regarding releases of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of their Ministry to States/UTs.

9. The Government have replied as below:

“This Ministry has devised a mechanism of release of funds to the States/UTs under the Centrally sponsored schemes like SJSRY. Under this, funds are released to the States/UTs during whole year on the basis of receipt of Utilisation Certificates for the earlier releases and the contribution of the matching State share by the respective State Government. As soon as a State becomes eligible under this criteria, funds are released to that State/UT irrespective of the fact that it is the fag end of the year or not. As, under the system, this Ministry has to stress upon the receipt of UCs from the States/UTs for earlier releases in view of the Ministry of Finance instructions, no other mechanism for the release of funds to States/UTs can be relied upon.

The Hon'ble Committee, views about comprehensive monitoring at central level have been noted and periodic monitoring is being done at the central level."

10. The Committee are not convinced with the reply of the Ministry that no other mechanism for the release of funds to State/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme like SJSRY can be relied upon. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that for better implementation of Centrally sponsored Scheme like SJSRY concrete steps should be taken to avoid 'March rush' spending so that the allocated budgetary funds are utilised effectively. The Ministry should chalk out a time frame regarding release of funds under the Centrally sponsored Schemes so that the main purpose behind each of the Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes could be achieved properly.

E. Evaluation/Modification of SJSRY Scheme

Recommendation (Para No. 3.35 and 3.36)

11. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee recommend that earnest efforts be made by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to provide an appropriate monitoring mechanism to ensure timely and full implementation of SJSRY Scheme. During the course of evidence, the representatives of the Ministry apprised the Committee that most of the Schemes are being implemented by the States and ULBs. The Ministry is trying for a joint monitoring mechanism with the State Government and admitted that monitoring has to be stepped up and evaluation of the Schemes has not been done. For under-spending, it has been stated that States share has not been given in certain cases due to financial difficulties or inadequate funds. As assured by the Ministry, the Committee expect that effective monitoring mechanism is formulated in a specific time frame and the position is apprised to the Committee.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.35)

12. The Committee note that SJSRY scheme is being monitored through quarterly progress report and periodical review meetings under the Chairmanship of Minister/Secretary/Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary of the Ministry. To further improve the implementation of the scheme, a proposal to notify the guidelines of the scheme is under

consideration of the Government on the basis of the problems faced by the States/UTs. The revised guidelines are likely to be implemented in due course. The Committee desire that keeping in view the slow progress of the SJSRY the Ministry should strengthen the monitoring of the Scheme at both the Central and State levels by conducting field visits of the senior officers of the Ministry to have first hand information about the actual implementation of the scheme. The Committee note that the Ministry is in the process of revising the guidelines of SJSRY. They would like that the various issues resulting in ineffective implementation of the programme should be analyzed threadbare after consultation with State Governments, Reserve Bank of India and other, respective Banks *viz.* Commercial, Cooperative Banks involved with the Scheme, Urban Local Bodies and NGOs, through them the public at large. The Committee would also like that the various issues raised by the erstwhile Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development with regard to SJSRY, should also be taken into consideration while finalizing the guidelines of the Scheme. The Committee hope that the revised guidelines of the Scheme would be finalised at the earliest. The Committee also hope that the revised/modified guidelines of the Scheme will expand the scope of SJSRY scheme to cater to the requirements of the urban poor to a greater extent including street vendors and hawkers."

(Recommendation (Para No. 3.36)

13. The Government have replied as below:

"The Scheme of SJSRY is being evaluated by this Ministry through Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi, on all India basis. The outcome of the evaluation is expected by the next year. It is expected that the study will point out the measures, which should be implemented to strengthen the monitoring mechanism under the scheme."

14. "The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted. The Guidelines of the Scheme are under revision and it is expected that the revised guidelines will be able to cater to the needs of the urban poor to large extent."

15. The Committee note that SJSRY scheme is being evaluated by the Ministry of UEPA through Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI). The Committee desire that the revised guidelines on SJSRY are finalized and implemented by the Government at the earliest. The Committee hope that all the concerned Government

agencies would implement the revised guidelines of the SJSRY scheme which would be able to cater the needs of the urban poor to a large extent.

D. Education qualification under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.41 and 3.42)

16. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee note that as per the guidelines of the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) there is no minimum educational qualifications for beneficiaries under the programme. However, this scheme is not applicable to the person educated beyond the 9th Standard.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.41)

17. “The Committee feel that as per the guidelines, the higher education beyond 9th Standard acts as an disincentive to urban poor as he is not entitled to avail of the benefit of the Scheme. The Committee feel that there is a need to review the said condition. The benefit under the scheme should be available to urban poor irrespective of his educational qualification so that more and more young poor can come forward and by getting the benefits of the Scheme cross the poverty line.”

Recommendation (Para No. 3.42)

18. The Government have replied as below:

“The proposed modification of the guidelines of SJSRY stipulate this educational qualification limit as 10+2 level. However, making the scheme available to all irrespective of educational qualification may not serve its purpose of helping the poorest of the poor.”

19. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that there is a need to review the educational qualification stipulation under the USEP so that the benefits under the Scheme could be made available to urban poor irrespective of his or her educational qualifications. The Committee are of the firm view that keeping in view the increase in literacy rate and also the rise in unemployment rate in urban areas, particularly in States like Kerala, there is an urgent need to

review the educational qualification stipulation under USEP component of SJSRY scheme so that more urban unemployed youth could be benefited.

E. Eradication of manual scavenging

Recommendation (Para No. 3.70)

20. The Committee had noted as below:

“The Committee are constrained to note the slow financial and physical progress of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS Scheme). The Scheme is infested with numerous problems. The committees express their doubt as to whether manual scavenging could be eradicated by 2007 as envisaged by in the National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavengers given the present state of functioning of this scheme. The Committee feel that it is a matter of shame for the country that after 50 years of planned development, abolition of manual scavenging is still a distant dream. manual Scavenging need to be eradicated at any cost. It is an insult to the humanity and in no way can be tolerated. The Government should make earnest efforts and persuade the States where the scheme has not been successful. An earnest effort is required with proper motivation and action. Periodical review of the Scheme is necessary with proper punitive legal action against those who are indulgent. The Committee deprecate the continuous inhuman use of manual scavengers and desire that urgent corrective measures be made in this regard. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should review the existing guidelines of the Scheme and modify the terms of reference of the Scheme so as to make it feasible and liberate the Scavengers from the obnoxious practice of manual scavenging. The Committee also recommend that liberation and rehabilitation of Schemes for scavengers should also be integrated with this Scheme for effective implementation and proper monitoring so that better results could be achieved and manual scavenging is eradicating by 2007”.

21. The Government have replied as below:

The State Governments are being persuade to set milestones in achieving the ultimate goal of declaring their State as scavengers free. Officers from the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation also make visits to the States to impress upon them to implement the scheme in a time bound manner. The States/UTs of

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura, Gujarat, Kerala and Manipur have reported that there are no scavengers. Revision of guidelines is a continuous ongoing process. So far as integrating ILCS and National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) is concerned, it is submitted that the focus of the two schemes are entirely different. While the ILCS is infrastructure related, NSLRS is for rehabilitation of scavengers by training them in different identified professional trades.

22. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry that the State Government are being persuade to set milestones in achieving the ultimate goal of declaring their State as Scavengers free. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the Government of India should take some concrete steps for complete eradication of manual scavenging. The Committee once again deprecates the continuation of inhuman practice of manual scavenging and recommend that strict legal action should be taken against those who are indulgent and are not taking concrete steps for eradication of manual scavenging.

F. Enhancement of funds under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.99)

23. "The Committee are constrained to note the poor performance of National Slum Development Programme. Upto 30 June, 2004 a total of Rs. 2,475.85 crore has been released by the Central Government and about 3.74 crore slum dwellers have been benefited from the programme which means that on an average about Rs. 662 per head was spent during the last eight years on slum dwellers whereas according to the 2001 Census, there are 40.6 million persons living in slums in 607 towns/cities in the entire country. The Committee desires that the Government should enhance the release of funds to the States under this Programme and should ensure that release should be made for specific projects with adequate and proper Central monitoring of the projects under the Programme."

24. The Government have replied as below:

"The issue regarding enhancement of allocation of funds under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was taken up with

the Planning Commission as recently as in December, 2003 as also in the past, but they did not agree for same. However, the Committee's above observations and concern in the matter will once again be brought to the notice of the Planning Commission."

25. The Committee desire that the Ministry should take up the matter regarding enhancement of allocation of fund under NSDP with the Planning Commission at the highest level and impress upon the Planning Commission to enhance the funds under the NSDP. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that the Government should ensure that releases under NSDP are made for specific projects with adequate and proper Central monitoring of the projects.

G. Draft National Slum Policy

Recommendation (Para No. 3.100)

26. The Committee had recommended as below:

"3.100 The Committee further note that draft National Slum Policy is under the consideration of the Ministry. Draft National Slum Policy *inter-alia* envisages an inclusive approach for slum dwellers and granting land tenure to them as tenable sites either *in situ* or by reallocations. The Committee desire that draft National Slum Policy should be finalized and implemented at the earliest as such policy could bring an attitudinal change among the Government bodies and general public including slum dwellers, regarding measures to improve the quality of life of slum dwellers."

27. The Government have replied as below:

"The draft policy was circulated to all States, UTs, various NGOs in December 1999. The comments have since been received from State Governments, UTs, NGOs and concerned Ministries. Keeping in view the observations/comments received from various States/ Central Ministries, etc., the draft of the Policy has been prepared. After getting it vetted from Ministry of Law, the Cabinet Note on the National Slum Policy has been sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 17.1.2004 for consideration. This was listed for consideration in the meeting of the Cabinet held on 20.1.2004. However, it was deferred as informed by the Cabinet Secretariat."

28. The Committee are of the opinion that keeping in view the increase in slum population in the country, there is a need to address

this issue on priority basis. The Ministry should place this concern of the Committee before the Cabinet Secretariat and the Government should finalise and implement the draft National Slum Policy at the earliest.

H. Future Operations of Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

Recommendation (Para No. 5.8)

29. The Committee had recommended as below:

“The Committee had examined the issue of dilapidated conditions of Hindustan Prefab Limited in their earlier Reports on Demands for Grants and recommended that Government should take an early decision about the future operations of HPL. They note that the issue is yet to be finalized. The Committee while reiterating their earlier recommendation desire that the issue should be finalized within a stipulated time-frame.”

“The Hindustan Prefab Limited has submitted a detailed note containing five proposals in respect of revival of Hindustan Prefab Limited. The proposals submitted by Hindustan Prefab Limited are under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

Meanwhile, HPL has been asked to engage a consultant to prepare a detailed project report for revival of the Company.”

31. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that an early action on the future operation of HPL would be appreciated.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 2.8)

The Committee find that under the jurisdiction of the Ministry there are two major Schemes, *viz.* VAMBAY and SJSRY to tackle the problem of urban slums and to provide self-employment to urban poor. The detailed analysis of the aforesaid Schemes has been made in the subsequent chapters of the Report. Here the Committee would like to note that the allocation under the two aforesaid Schemes, *i.e.* Rs. 280.58 crore and Rs. 103 crore during 2004-05 is not adequate. The Committee note that there are big challenges before the Ministry in the areas of addressing various problems relating to slum population and employment to urban poor. They feel that the allocation of the Ministry is too meagre. The Committee strongly recommend to the Government to provide adequate allocation under the respective Schemes of the Ministry. While recommending for higher outlay, the Committee would also like that the Ministry should first of all do the proper homework before going to the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance for higher allocation.

Reply of the Government

This Ministry has already approached the Planning Commission for additional allocation of funds for the Schemes like VAMBAY, SJSRY, Dharavi etc. However, Planning Commission has not agreed to this Ministry's proposal for enhancement of allocation for VAMBAY and SJSRY. Regarding the Dharavi Development Plan, the 'in principle' approval of Planning Commission is still awaited and, therefore, no amount could be utilized from this year's Budget Allocation so far.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No.
H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 7 of Chapter-I of the Report.)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.9)

The Committee find that although the UPA Government has assured 100 days wage employment to the bread earner in each family at the minimum wage, there is no clear cut strategy on the part of the Government to achieve the said targets. The Committee note that one of the major employment Scheme, SJSRY is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry. They also find that the Yojana is plagued with various bottlenecks resulting in ineffective implementation of the programme. While the Yojana has been dealt with in detail in the subsequent chapter, the Committee would like to highlight that it is high time that the Ministry revise the guidelines of the Yojana, after consultation with the State Governments, urban local bodies and all concerned. After doing the proper planning they should increase the targets.

Reply of the Government

The revision of the Guidelines of SJSRY is under active consideration of the Ministry. It may be pointed out here that the 100 days wage employment scheme of the Government is for the rural areas. However, for the urban areas also, the wage component of SJSRY *i.e.* UWEP is being given due importance and additional funds are allocated to the State/UTs where such demand had arisen.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 2.11)

The Committee note from the budget allocations that the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation have been allocated an overall B.E. 2004-2005 amounting to Rs. 841.68 crore (Gross) which includes both Plan and Non-Plan. The respective provisions on the Revenue and Capital sides are Rs. 530.13 crore and Rs. 311.55 crore, respectively. The break-up of Plan and Non-Plan provision is Rs. 830.00 crore and Rs. 11.68 crore, respectively. The Committee also note that in the Revenue Section the budgetary allocation in the Plan section in year 2003-2004 amounted to Rs. 347.90 crore but it has increased to Rs. 523 crore in year 2004-2005, marking almost 50.33% increase in planned allocations in the present financial year. Certain schemes have been added to the portfolio of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation as the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers (ILCS) and National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents (NSLRS) were

transferred from the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, respectively. Further, a new scheme for resettlement of slums in Dharavi, Mumbai has been launched for which a provision of Rs. 75 crore has been made in the BE 2004-2005. Although with the addition of the said schemes, the 50.33% increase in the Revenue Section attributes to be notional for the required ongoing expenses. The Committee are of the firm view that the increased allocation of funds be utilized in the right perspective.

Reply of the Government

The observations are based on factual information. The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee regarding utilization have been noted.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.6)

The Committee note that in 1993-94, the urban poverty ratio was 32.4% and it came down to 23.6% in 1999-2000 *i.e.* a decrease of 8.8%. The Committee are, however, not at all convinced by the stand taken by the Ministry that this decrease in poverty ratio is attributed to the impact and effective implementation of the various urban poverty alleviation programmes of the Government as they are of the firm view that the Government have yet to go a long way in tackling the problem of poverty alleviation and effective implementation of schemes/programmes earmarked for upliftment of the urban poor population. The Committee endorse the observation made in the 10th Plan Document that the implementation of programmes for the urban poor is beset with enormous problems and the problem of inadequate funding has been compounded by under-utilisation of Central funds, diversion of funds released for specific programmes, and infructuous expenditure. The Committee, therefore, recommends that concerted efforts be made by the Central as well as the State Governments in line with the planned objectives of poverty eradication by way of efficient monitoring at the Central level and involvement of State level coordinators, urban local bodies and NGOs.

Reply of the Government

The Scheme is being monitored at the National level through Quarterly Progress Reports, Review meetings and field visits by senior

officers of the Ministry. No such serious incidence of diversion/ infructuous expenditure of funds under the scheme has been noticed from any State/UTs. However, the considered views of Hon'ble Committee have been noted upon for strict compliance.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.7)

The Committee note that the Ministry's contention is that the funds allocated to the poverty alleviation scheme are inadequate to meet the requirements of about 67.1 million urban poor population. In this respect, the Committee would like to emphasize that ongoing poverty and employment schemes should be fully and effectively implemented at first in the States and periodic and timely monitoring of the schemes should be carried out at Central level. The Committee are also of the firm view that appropriate punitive measures must be taken at the Ministerial level in cases where misuse and diversion of funds has come to the notice. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this direction at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

As already explained, no serious incidence of diversion/ misutilisation of funds under the scheme has been noticed from any State/UTs. States/UTs have been directed to strictly follow the guidelines of the Scheme in utilisation of the funds.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.12)

The Committee note that consequent to a decision taken in 2001 by the Government 10% of the total budget provision of the Ministries/ Departments is liable to be spent for the development projects in North Eastern States including Sikkim. The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation also implements the schemes/programmes related to following areas *viz.* (i) Housing projects predominantly for the urban poor; (ii) Poverty alleviation projects and (iii) Slum improvement/up-gradation projects. The financial allocations for the year 2002-2003 amounted to Rs. 62.50 crore and the Actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 44.17 crore and for the year 2003-2004, the budget allocation

amounted to Rs. 62.5 crore but the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 51 crore. Regarding the year 2004-2005, the budget estimate is equal to Rs. 83 crore. On the question of under-spending and existing variations in budget estimate, revised estimates and actual expenditure during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, Ministry have explained that North Eastern States and Sikkim had furnished their Project Proposals very late during the year 2002-2003. On receipt of these Project Proposals, these were got appraised through National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC). NBCC also took some time in the appraisal of these Reports as it involved site visits and detailed consultations with the concerned State Government Officials. Therefore, the Ministry could release Central funds to the Executing Agencies in the last Quarter of the financial year. The Committee deprecate that the Central funds had been released to the executing agencies in the last quarter of the Financial year, thereby leaving ample possibility for incidence of unspent balances. The Committee recommend that proper efforts should be made by the Ministry to address the North Eastern State Governments to expedite their submission of project proposals for timely release of funds and concerted measures be also taken by NBCC in the appraisal of the proposals received from the States so that the schemes/programmes could be implemented in a time bound manner.

Reply of the Government

This Ministry keeps on reminding States from the NER to submit proposals timely after getting it appraised by a designated agency. NBCC is also instructed to expedite the projects in time. During the current year, enough projects have been submitted by States/NBCC and it is expected to utilise full allocation for the year.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.34)

The Committee are constrained to note that about 50 per cent of allocation during the 9th Plan period had been made available for the SJSRY scheme, however, the unspent balances of the Scheme in the 9th Plan was to the tune of more than 553 crore. As on 30th June, 2004, the unspent balance amounting to Rs. 271.55 crore exists with the States/UTs. Since a tangible amount of unspent balances including the Centre and State shares persist to remain with the States/UTs, the Committee are of the firm view that urgent attention should be given by the concerned States/UTs towards this unspent balance.

Reply of the Government

The unspent balance of Rs. 271.55 crore include the amount released to States/UTs during 1997-2004 for the implementation of the scheme. As this is an ongoing scheme, funds are carried forward to next year for utilisation. States are requested from time to time to utilise the balance funds and send UCs to this Ministry so that further funds can be released to them. The unspent balances are now being closely monitored to comply with the disclosure requirements under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act, 2003.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.35)

The Committee recommend that earnest efforts be made by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to provide an appropriate monitoring mechanism to ensure timely and full implementation of SJSRY Scheme. During the course of evidence, the representatives of the Ministry apprised the Committee that most of the Schemes are being implemented by the States and ULBs. The Ministry is trying for a joint monitoring mechanism with the State Governments and admitted that monitoring has to be stepped up and evaluation of the Schemes has not been done. For under-spending, it has been stated that States share has not been given in certain cases due to financial difficulties or inadequate funds. As assured by the Ministry, the Committee expect that effective monitoring mechanism is formulated in a specific time frame and the position is apprised to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

The Scheme of SJSRY is being evaluated by this Ministry through Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi, on all India basis. The outcome of the evaluation is expected by the next year. It is expected that the study will point out the measures, which should be implemented to strengthen the monitoring mechanism under the scheme.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Para No. 3.36)

The Committee note that SJSRY scheme is being monitored through quarterly progress report and periodical review meetings under the Chairmanship of Minister/Secretary/Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary of the Ministry. To further improve the implementation of the scheme, a proposal to notify the guidelines of the scheme is under consideration of the Government on the basis of the problems faced by the States/UTs. The revised guidelines are likely to be implemented in due course. The Committee desire that keeping in view the slow progress of the SJSRY the Ministry should strengthen the monitoring of the Scheme at both the Central and State levels by conducting field visits of the senior officers of the Ministry to have first hand information about the actual implementation of the scheme. The Committee note that the Ministry is in the process of revising the guidelines of SJSRY. They would like that the various issues resulting in ineffective implementation of the programme should be analyzed threadbare after consultation with State Governments, Reserve Bank of India and other, respective Banks *viz.* Commercial, Cooperative Banks involved with the Scheme, Urban Local Bodies and NGOs, through them the public at large. The Committee would also like that the various issues raised by the erstwhile Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development with regard to SJSRY, should also be taken into consideration while finalizing the guidelines of the Scheme. The Committee hope that the revised guidelines of the Scheme would be finalised at the earliest. The Committee also hope that the revised/modified guidelines of the Scheme will expand the scope of SJSRY scheme to cater to the requirements of the urban poor to a greater extent including street vendors and hawkers.

Reply of the Government

The considered views of the Hon'ble Committee have been noted. The Guidelines of the Scheme are under revision and it is expected that the revised guidelines will be able to cater to the needs of the urban poor to large extent.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 15 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.37)

The Committee are informed that during the 9th Plan, no physical targets were fixed under the SJSRY schemes and it was left to the State/UTs concerned to fix the targets at State level as per their needs. However, in 10th Plan under SJSRY target of 4 lakh self-employment benefits and skill development training to 5 lakh BPL persons have been fixed. The Committee are of the view that without fixing targets for a scheme, it is very difficult to assess the success of a scheme. The Committee hope that all out efforts will be made to meet the targets as set forth by the Government.

Reply of the Government

States/UTs have been intimated about the targets under the Scheme and on that basis, State-wise targets have been fixed. States are being geared up to meet the targets and implement the scheme to the maximum possible.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.38)

It may be pointed out that the Committee (2003) had conducted an on-the-spot study visit to Aurangabad on 11 September, 2003 and they found that SJSRY was being implemented in a novel way. Under the Scheme, two Lok Seva Kendras were established. The Kendras were acting as a service provider to meet the day today needs of plumbing, electrical, masonry works of the local residents. The youth trained in various such trades were enrolled with the Kendras—Municipal Corporation had provided telephone instruments and furniture worth Rs. 12,000 for each of the Kendra. Wide publicity was also given by the Municipal Corporation. The Committee found it a novel way of providing employment to unemployed youths as well as providing the basic services to the local residents. The Committee desires that the Government should explore the feasibility of adopting the above novel model on all India basis so as to provide gainful employment to unemployed trained youths.

Reply of the Government

The documentation of best practices under the Scheme has been one of the major part of the implementation of the scheme. The State

Government of Maharashtra has been requested to document this novel approach under SJSRY, so that this can be circulated to other States/UTs also and other States are motivated to share this success story.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.39)

The Committee note under the Community structures component of SJSRY schemes house to house survey is yet to be conducted in 242 towns. The break-up of 242 towns is as given below:

Assam	1
Bihar	103
Chhattisgarh	35
Jammu & Kashmir	45
Jharkhand	47
Madhya Pradesh	2
Punjab	3
West Bengal	6
Total	242

Recommendation (Para No. 3.40)

The Committee are surprised to find that during the examination of Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the erstwhile Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, the Department had furnished a figure of 230 towns where house to house survey was yet to be conducted. Now this year the Ministry has informed the Committee that house to house survey under the Scheme is yet to be conducted in 242 towns. The Committee desire that the Ministry should verify the accurate number of towns where house to house survey is yet to be conducted and hope that in future the Ministry would furnish accurate data to the Committee. The Committee would like to emphasise that Ministry should complete the first stage of the programme i.e. identification of beneficiaries by conducting house to house survey in remaining towns where house to house survey is yet to be conducted as without the identification of beneficiaries it is very

difficult to fix the physical targets and assess the achievement of the Scheme. The Committee hope that the Government would impress upon the State Governments to conduct house to house survey in the remaining 242 towns at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The details were furnished to the Hon'ble Committee on the basis of the reports received from the State/UT Governments. As is evident from the enclosed Statements (Annexure I-A & I-B), there is an increase in the total number of towns in the States/UTs and therefore there is difference in both figures of no. of towns where house to house survey has not been conducted. This Ministry has written to these States (Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand) for conducting house to house survey at the earliest in order to identify the genuine beneficiaries under the Scheme.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No.
H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.43)

The Committee note that the erstwhile Nehru Rozgar Yojana meant to provide employment to poor urban youth was restructured as SJSRY. The Committee conclude from what has been stated above that there are serious problems being faced in the implementation of the Scheme as has been admitted by the Ministry itself. There is no proper monitoring mechanism, Union Government is dependent upon the State Governments for monitoring. Further, even the survey for identification of beneficiaries that is the first stage of implementation is underway. Beyond this there is the problem of non-cooperation of Banks. The Committee feel that at the field level there are certain type of problems *viz.* Huge gap between the number of applicants and the sanction and disbursement of loan, the applications are rejected on flimsy ground. All the issues related to the Banks should be sorted out after interaction with the Ministry of Finance, RBI and the concerned Banks. There should be a mechanism to hold the regular meeting with RBI and Banks and the necessary follow-up action should be taken to make the programme effective. Not only that there is a need to improve the delivery mechanism of the Scheme through augmenting training and proper monitoring. Further stress should be on Self Help Groups by providing them forward and backward linkages. The Ministry should think of providing better market facilities to enable SHGs to sell their products. Besides, the products made by SHGs should be sold through

various Shilp Melas like Saras being organized at Delhi International Trade Fair. Such melas should be organized in other big cities also of the country. Besides, like Delhi Haat, in other cities too such Haats should be opened and the products produced by SHGs should be sold. Wide publicity should also be given to the products produced by the SHGs so as to encourage them. Another area of concern is to make the products produced by Self Help Groups (SHGs) competitive. There is a need to provide training to improve the quality of the products. More and more NGOs should be involved in the task. SHGs should be involved in the trade according to the local needs of the area where these are manufactured so as to ensure the viability of SHGs. Once SHGs are viable and are engaged in profit making activity, there will not be any problem of Bank loan. Banks would come forward themselves to provide loan under the Scheme. In view of the aforesaid position there is an urgent need to take all the corrective steps as given above so as to make the programme more effective.

Reply of the Government

Banking related problems had contributed to the sluggish progress in the implementation of the SJSRY in its initial years. This Ministry had regularly interacted with RBI/banks/State Governments in the matter. As a result there has been considerable improvement in the situation. However, still a lot has to be done. Regarding the formation of Self Help Groups, it is felt that such a move would be in the right direction in the implementation of SJSRY provided adequate infrastructure are created to promote and support the SHGs. The Ministry is in the process of chalking out a viable mechanism for providing micro credit to the urban poor/informal sector. In this regard views of banks/financial institutions/NGOs are being sought. A task force is also proposed to be set-up under Secretary (UEPA) to look into the matter. The recommendations of Hon'ble Committee will be taken into consideration while finalising the terms of reference of the Task Force.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No.
H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.55)

The Committee note that main purpose behind VAMBAY scheme is to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for BPL persons living in urban slums of the country. This scheme, launched in 2001-2002 has been allocated funds amounting to Rs. 2,040 crore in

the Tenth Plan period. The financial allocation in 2002-2003 amounted to Rs. 256.85 crore and in 2003-2004 the allocation was to the tune of Rs. 238.50 crore. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 256.85 crore for the year 2002-2003 under VAMBAY, Central subsidy of Rs. 218.35 crore was released for construction of 1,10,388 dwelling units (more than the target set *i.e.* 1,00,000) and 21,488 community toilets. However, 15% of the allocated amount could not be utilized due to non-receipt of proposals from the State Governments in some of the components of VAMBAY though in shelter component, the demand was enough to utilize all the allotted amount. In such circumstances, the Committee cannot but express their distress about the sorry state of affairs of implementation of the VAMBAY scheme. The Committee are compelled to re-emphasise that the delivery mechanism of the Ministry needs to be really beefed up on coordination with the concerned State Governments and ULBs. The Committee recommend that an accountable system of checks should be chalked out so as to ensure timely release of funds and full implementation of VAMBAY programme. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken in this regard in due course.

Reply of the Government

Since the launch of the scheme in December 2001, in the financial year 2001-2002, Rs. 69.00 Crore was allocated and in the year 2002-2003, Rs. 256.85 Crore was allocated. Out of the above, Rs. 69.67 Crore (revised) was released during 2001-02 (Rs. 60.46 Crore for Housing and Rs. 9.21 Crore for providing toilets in the slums). For the year 2002-03, Rs. 217.29 Crore (revised) was released (Rs. 182.04 Crore for Housing and Rs. 35.25 Crore for toilets). It indicates that there is substantial demand for shelter component of the scheme among various States. However, demand for toilet component under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has not been very encouraging, right from the beginning. The dwelling units proposed to be constructed by the States under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) scheme are complete units *i.e.* each dwelling unit has a toilet attached to it, therefore, there is a poor demand from the States implementing VAMBAY scheme for community toilets in the slums. The reasons are non-availability of suitable land for the toilet complex, its maintenance, arranging State share etc.

Some of the main reasons for slow utilisation of funds under the scheme are:

- (1) Non-submission of Utilisation Certificates by the implementing agencies

- (2) Non availability of land
- (3) Change of beneficiaries/selection of beneficiaries
- (4) Non release of funds to the agencies which are not in default, but State is in default due to other agencies.

Government of India has already requested States to constitute State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) for effective monitoring and implementation of the VAMBAY scheme. Periodical review meetings at various levels and site visits are also undertaken; as a result of which the scheme has now geared up. The scheme was also reviewed in the State Housing Minister's Conference recently held on 29-30th November 2004.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.56)

The Committee find that VAMBAY was started in the year 2001. They note that under Nirmal Abhiyan Component of VAMBAY, sufficient demand was not received during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. The Committee note that almost three years have elapsed since the Scheme was started. The Ministry should review the various components of the Scheme in consultation with State Governments and Urban Local Bodies so that projections for the different components of VAMBAY can be made. After a review of various components and after proper analysis the Government should revise the guidelines.

Reply of the Government

The observation of the Hon'ble Committee has been noted for compliance.

The proposed modification in VAMBAY scheme guidelines including revision in ceiling limit, following cluster approach etc., in consultation with the stakeholders including State Governments, implementing agencies, NGOs, etc., is under active consideration of the Ministry.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.57)

The Committee are contented to note that VAMBAY being a demand driven scheme, a target of construction of 1.12 lakh dwelling units has been set internally by Ministry for the current financial year 2004-2005. The Committee are of the firm view that it is essential to have a target for achieving as well as assessment of implementation of a scheme like VAMBAY which is the only scheme for providing shelter or upgrading the existing shelter for slum dwellers in urban slums.

Reply of the Government

The observation of the Hon'ble Committee has been noted for compliance.

The target is being fixed taking into account the allocation of funds and the average unit cost of dwelling units.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.58)

The Committee note that under VAMBAY Central subsidy is granted for construction of dwelling unit @ Rs. 20,000 for general cities, Rs. 25,000 for Metro Cities and Rs. 30,000 for mega cities. Some States like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh etc. have requested to enhance the existing cost of construction/central subsidy of a dwelling unit. The Committee have been given to understand that the funding pattern under VAMBAY between Central and State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In regard to unit cost of dwelling unit as given above, the Committee are of the opinion that meaningful amount of Central subsidy should be granted to the State Governments for construction of dwelling units keeping in view that current market prices and cost of construction involved in the units. The Committee, therefore, recommend that comprehensive State-wise assessment of escalation of cost of construction of units under the VAMBAY scheme should be made and the central subsidy for VAMBAY projects be enhanced, accordingly.

Reply of the Government

Based on the recommendation of the States and other stakeholders, modifications in VAMBAY guidelines are being processed.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.59)

The Committee note that initially Core Groups were formed in HUDCO to over-see the implementation of VAMBAY in the States where projects were being implemented. However, orders were issued by the Ministry formally for constitution of State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) comprising of State Government/agency officials, representatives of the Ministry, HUDCO and NGOs to monitor the progress of VAMBAY scheme in the States. In this regard, the Committee are of the firm view that State Level Co-ordination Committees should involve local representatives and also end beneficiaries for monitoring the implementation of VAMBAY at the State level to plug the loopholes or lacunae in implementation of the Scheme at the grass-root level. The Committee also desire that for further strengthening the monitoring of the Scheme at both the Centre and State level, regular field visits should be made by the Senior Officers of the Ministry/HUDCO to have the first hand information of the scheme so as to ensure that the benefits of VAMBAY reach the genuine beneficiaries.

Reply of the Government

The observation of the Hon'ble Committee has been noted for compliance.

For effective monitoring and implementation of VAMBAY State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) has been formed in various States as per the orders issued by the Ministry of Urban employment and Poverty Alleviation. The SLCCs have to include two non-official members representing social workers/NGOs/Urban Local Bodies/local persons of prominence etc., in order to monitor the scheme at grass root level. HUDCO/Ministry Officials do make periodical site inspections.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.81)

The Committee appreciate that the two schemes *viz.* Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) and National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents (NSLRS) dealing with the issue liberating the Scavengers from the manual scavenging in different States and rehabilitation of the liberated Scavengers have

been brought under one umbrella. The said schemes have been transferred to the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation from the Ministries of Urban Development and Social Justice and Empowerment respectively. The Committee hope that there will be better coordination between the two issue *viz.* liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and the country would be able to get rid of the obnoxious task of manual scavenging expeditiously”.

Reply of the Government

States have been requested to make efforts to ensure that the Scavengers are liberated and rehabilitated.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.82)

“The Committee note that the main reasons for slow progress of the NSLRS scheme are huge unspent balances with State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (SCDCs), lack of new schemes/ proposals sent by the States/SCDCs and non-submission of utilization certificates by the State on time. The Committee take a serious view over the lack of response from the States and the fact that huge unspent balances with the SCDCs exists. The Committee desire that the Ministry should impress upon the State Governments to minimize the unspent balances under the scheme by effective implementation and submit the utilisation certificates on time”.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of UE&PA has requested States/UTs to take measures for effective implementation and monitoring of the Scheme and furnishing utilization certificates. Central representatives from M/o UE&PA were deputed to some States to get the UCs expedited. A meeting was convened by Secretary (UEPA) on 22.11.2004 with Social Welfare Secretaries of States/UTs to discuss various issues including the submission of new schemes/proposals and utilising the unspent balances with them.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.98)

The Committee note that as per study conducted by TCPO slum population which was 148.249 lakh during 1981 increased to 188.659 lakh during the 1990-1991 and further increased to 254.811 lakh during 2001. The Committee further find that different data of slum population have been indicated by two different studies conducted by TCPO and census studies. As per TCPO the slum population during 2001 in 26 big cities is 254.811 lakh but as per Census of India based on the Registrar Census of India, slum population in 26 big cities is 165.65 lakh. The Committee feel that sincere efforts have not been made to know the slum population in the country. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should first of all conduct a study to know about the slum population in all the big cities of the country in order to arrive at the correct estimate of State/UTs. Besides there should be some mechanism to review the data with regard to slum population after a fixed period of time say five years. Such a data is required for formulating plan for tackling the various issues like rehabilitation, relocation and providing infrastructure and hygienic conditions in urban slums. Besides for urban planning as well as finalisation of Urban Policy, such a data is necessary input.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation of the Committee have been noted. Even though the issue of slum upgradation falls under the purview of the State List, all out efforts have been made and are being made in the matter to address the slum problem.

It is also submitted that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demands for Grants for the year 2002-03 *vide* recommendation Para-4.10 while taking note that Registrar General of India (RGI) has made a survey about the slum population in the country in Census-2001, according to which the total slum population in cities having more than 50,000 population is 4.02 crore, desired that similar survey in respect of other cities having less than 50,000 population, also be carried out and Committee be appraised accordingly. Hence, in compliance of the Committee's recommendation the matter is already under active consideration with RGI and Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.106)

The Committee note that the objectives of the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) is to provide reform linked assistance to States so as to provide required incentives and accelerate the process of urban reforms identified by the Government. An allocation of Rs. 500 crore is divided amount the States/UTs on the basis of their percentage of urban population to the total urban population of the Country. The incentives are given as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and the outlay is released as 100 per cent grant by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. For availing benefits under the Scheme, States/UTs are required to enter into a prescribed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Central Government. Releases for the year 2004-2005 onwards would depend upon the achievement of milestone for that year as detailed in Memorandum of Agreement. The Committee further note that before implementing the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) scheme, the same was brought to the notice of all State Governments. Draft Memorandum of Agreement (to be signed with them) was also circulated to them. This issue was also deliberated in Housing Ministers Conference held on 12.9.2002. The Committee also note that most of the States suggested that it may not be possible for them to sign Memorandum of Agreement in respect of all the seven reform area and carry out all the reforms in one go. Simultaneously, it was therefore, decided by the Government that weightage may be given to each reform area and truncated Memorandum of Agreement may be allowed to be signed so that releases may be made as per the weightage given to the agreed reform areas and as per the achievement of the milestone in each reform area separately. Till 31st March, 2004, 21 States and 3 UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement/Truncated Memorandum of Agreement with the Ministry.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.107)

The Committee are of the firm view that before launching any scheme Government should first take the concurrence and approval of the scheme from States and should also examine whether adequate infrastructure exist with States/UTs to launch such scheme. Merely by indicating all the States Government regarding launching of scheme do not serve the purpose. Without proper follow-up measure the targets can not be achieved. The Committee apprehend that the poor progress in Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) Scheme is due to lack of Coordination and poor response of the State Governments. The

Committee recommend that the Government at this stage should adopt holistic approach and the Guidelines of the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) scheme be modified in order to make it more viable so that the remaining States/UTs concede to sign Memorandum of Agreements in respect of all reform areas with the Ministry so that process of urban reform could be accelerated. Schemes should not be launched superficially without finding its relevance and whether the same can take off. In the above case, this was not done. A perfunctory approach may lead to waste of time, money, material and human resources. Such casual move on the part of the Ministry is deprecated and they should be careful in future before resorting to such puerile approach. The Ministry should reanalyse the above scheme with feasibilities and spell out the steps which could lead to its success.

Reply of the Government

The Scheme was formulated in consultation with States, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Since the Scheme is new, it is difficult to assess the success or otherwise. However, a study is being considered to find out the exact impact of the proposed reforms in each State. The Scheme will be revised after getting feed back from States.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.7)

The Committee note that housing and human settlement is a State subject. Each State prepares its own action plan. As per the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998, the role of the Central Government is that of an enable and not of a provider. However, various schemes for housing and human settlement implemented by the Government, provide additional funds to the States Governments by way of grants/ loan to boost their efforts. The Committee further note that the National Agenda for Governance focuses on 'Housing for All' as priority area with particular emphasis on the needs of the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group Category. The working Group on Housing estimated shortage of 22.44 million houses during the 10th Plan. 90 per cent of housing shortage pertains to the weaker sections. The Committee feel that keeping in view the shortage of 22.44 million houses during the 10th Plan and 90 per cent of shortage pertaining to the weaker sections there is an urgent need to increase the supply of affordable houses to the Economically Weaker Sections

and Low Income Group category through a holistic programme of allocation of land, extension of funding assistance and provision of loan on low interest rate for construction of houses for EWS category. The Committee also feels that to boost the housing construction activities in the country, there is a need to encourage and enlarge the participation of private sector, public sector, cooperative and individuals in this priority sector. The Committee further feels that to overcome the enormous shortage of housing in the country there is a need to encourage rental housing which requires legislative changes in existing rent control laws. The Government should think it over and come out with a proposal.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation of the Hon'ble Committee regarding the Legislative changes in existing rent control law, pertains to Ministry of Urban Development. The Ministry of Urban Development has been requested to consider the recommendation of the Committee.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.13)

The Committee note the main objective of providing equity support to HUDCO has been reasonable provision of subsidised loan for EWS housing programmes in the States through cross subsidisation. A sum of Rs. 225 crore have been allocated during the year 2004-2005 to HUDCO for equity support. Cumulatively till 31st March, 2004, HUDCO has sanctioned 15,275 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs. 119121 crore with loan component of Rs. 63,472 crore. An amount of Rs. 43,663 crore has been released. HUDCO assistance has helped in the construction of 143 lakh residential units. The Committee cannot but express their hope that with the equity support from Government, HUDCO would help in reducing the 90 per cent of housing shortage pertaining to the weaker sections. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made by HUDCO in this regard in due course.

Reply of the Government

The observation of the Hon'ble Committee has been noted for compliance.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, O.M.
No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt., Dated: December 30, 2004]

Recommendation (Para No. 5.8)

The Committee had examined the issue of dilapidated conditions of Hindustan Prefab Limited in their earlier Reports on Demands for Grants and recommended that Government should take an early decision about the future operations of HPL. They note that the issue is yet to be finalized. The Committee while reiterating their earlier recommendation desire that the issue should be finalized within a stipulated time frame.

Reply of the Government

The Hindustan Prefab Limited has submitted a detailed note containing five proposals in respect of revival of Hindustan Prefab Limited. The proposals submitted by Hindustan Prefab Limited are under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

Meanwhile, HPL has been asked to engage a consultant to prepare a detailed project report for revival of the Company.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 31 of Chapter-I of the Report)

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.10)

As the name of the Ministry suggest the main task of the Ministry is to tackle the issue of urban employment. To enable the Government to fulfil the promise of providing 100 days wage employment to the bread earner in each family, the major task before the Ministry is to have the clear-cut data of urban unemployed. Besides in consultation with the State Governments and all the Union Ministries concerned with providing employment in urban areas a clear cut strategy should be chalked out so that the promises made by the Government are translated into reality. The Committee should be informed accordingly.

Reply of the Government

The objective of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is to alleviate the poverty in urban areas through providing employment to the urban poor living below the poverty line. Therefore, this Ministry is basically concerned with alleviation of urban poverty instead of tackling the problem of urban unemployment which is a vast subject and which includes both poor and non-poor person. The data on urban unemployed may be maintained by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, which is the nodal Ministry for the subject "employment in urban areas".

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No.
H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

The Committee express their deep concern about the continuous nature of unspent balances of funds lying with the State Governments, which were released by the Centre for implementation of various poverty alleviation schemes depicting the incomplete implementation of the schemes/programmes. The Committee need hardly emphasize that inordinate delay in release of Central share of funds to the States gives very less time to the State Government and ULBs for the implementation of a programme, thereby defeating the main purpose behind each of these poverty alleviation programmes/schemes. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that comprehensive monitoring should be done at the Central level and periodical and timely review of the functioning of the programmes under implementation should be made by a high level body of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation so as to ensure proper implementation of the schemes. The Committee also recommends that concrete steps must be taken to obviate incidences of rush hour spending or release of funds towards the fag end of a financial year so that the allocated budgetary funds are utilized constructively. The Ministry should chalk out a time-frame regarding releases of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of their Ministry to States/UTs.

Reply of the Government

This Ministry has devised a mechanism of release of funds to the States/UTs under the Centrally sponsored schemes like SJSRY. Under this, funds are released to the States/UTs during whole year on the basis of receipt of Utilisation Certificates for the earlier releases and the contribution of the matching State share by the respective State Government. As soon as a State becomes eligible under this criteria, funds are released to that State/UT irrespective of the fact that it is the fag end of the year or not. As, under the system, this Ministry has to stress upon the receipt of UCs from the States/UTs for earlier releases

in view of the Ministry of Finance instructions, no other mechanism for the release of funds to States/UTs can be relied upon.

The Hon'ble Committee, views about comprehensive monitoring at Central level have been noted and periodic monitoring is being done at the Central level.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 10 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.41)

The Committee note that as per the guidelines of the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) there is no minimum educational qualifications for beneficiaries under the programme. However, this scheme is not applicable to the person educated beyond the 9th Standard.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.42)

The Committee feel that as per the guidelines, the higher education beyond 9th Standard acts as an disincentive to urban poor as he is not entitled to avail of the benefits of the Scheme. The Committee feel that there is a need to review the said condition. The benefit under the scheme should be available to urban poor irrespective of his educational qualification so that more and more young poor can come forward and by getting the benefits of the Scheme cross the poverty line.

Reply of the Government

The proposed modification of the guidelines of SJSRY stipulate this educational qualification limit as 10+2 level. However, making the scheme available to all irrespective of educational qualification may not serve its purpose of helping the poorest of the poor.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 19 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.70)

“The Committee are constrained to note the slow financial and physical progress of ILCS Scheme. The Scheme is infested with numerous problems. The committees express their doubt as to whether manual scavenging could be eradicated by 2007 as envisaged by in the National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavengers given the present state of functioning of this scheme. The Committee feel that it is a matter of shame for the country that after 50 years of planned development, abolition of manual scavenging is still a distant dream. Manual Scavenging need to be eradicated at any cost. It is an insult to the humanity and in no way can be tolerated. The Government should make earnest efforts and persuade the States where the scheme has not been successful. An earnest effort is required with proper motivation and action. Periodical review of the Scheme is necessary with proper punitive legal action against those who are indulgent. The Committee deprecate the continuous inhuman use of manual scavengers and desire that urgent corrective measures be made in this regard. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should review the existing guidelines of the Scheme and modify the terms of reference of the Scheme so as to make it feasible and liberate the Scavengers from the obnoxious practice of manual scavenging. The Committee also recommend that liberation and rehabilitation of Schemes for scavengers should also be integrated with this Scheme for effective implementation and proper monitoring so that better results could be achieved and manual scavenging is eradicated by 2007”.

Reply of the Government

The State Governments are being persuade to set milestones in achieving the ultimate goal of declaring their State as scavengers free. Officers from the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation also make visits to the States to impress upon them to implement the scheme in a time bound manner. The States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura, Gujarat, Kerala and Manipur have reported that there are no scavengers. Revision of guidelines is a continuous ongoing process. So far as integrating ILCS and NSLRS is concerned, it is submitted that the focus of the two schemes are entirely different. While the ILCS is infrastructure related, NSLRS is for rehabilitation of scavengers by training them in different identified professional trades.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Para No. 3.99)

The Committee are constrained to note the poor performance of National Slum Development Programme. Upto 30 June, 2004 a total of Rs. 2,475.85 crore has been released by the Central Government and about 3.74 crore slum dwellers have been benefited from the programme which means that on an average about Rs. 662 per head was spent during the last eight years on slum dwellers whereas according to the 2001 Census, there are 40.6 million persons living in slums in 607 towns/cities in the entire country. The Committee desires that the Government should enhance the release of funds to the States under this Programme and should ensure that release should be made for specific projects with adequate and proper Central monitoring of the projects under the Programme.

Reply of the Government

The issue regarding enhancement of allocation of funds under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was taken up with the Planning Commission as recently as in December, 2003 as also in the past, but they did not agree for same. However, the Committee's above observations and concern in the matter will once again be brought to the notice of the Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 25 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.100)

"3.100 The Committee further note that Draft National Slum Policy is under the consideration of the Ministry. Draft National Slum Policy *inter-alia* envisages an inclusive approach for slum dwellers and granting land tenure to them as tenable sites either insitu or by relocations. The Committee desire that Draft National Slum Policy should be finalized and implemented at the earliest as such policy could bring an attitudinal change among the Government bodies and

general public including slum dwellers, regarding measures to improve the quality of life of slum dwellers.

Reply of the Government

The draft policy was circulated to all States, UTs, various NGOs in December 1999. The comments have since been received from State Governments, UTs, NGOs and concerned Ministries. Keeping in view the observations/comments received from various States/Central Ministries, etc., the draft of the Policy has been prepared. After getting it vetted from Ministry of Law, the Cabinet Note on the National Slum Policy has been sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 17.1.2004 for consideration. This was listed for consideration in the meeting of the Cabinet held on 20.1.2004. However, it was deferred as informed by the Cabinet Secretariat.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

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

CHAPTER V

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

Recommendation (Para No. 3.89)

The Committee note that the Night Shelter Scheme was launched in 1988-89 to ameliorate the shelter condition of absolutely shelter less and pavement dwellers in metropolitan cities. Since 1990-91, this Scheme is being implemented through HUDCO. In the light of various suggestions from the implementing agencies, the Scheme was modified in 1992 and again in 2002 in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The present scheme is now limited to construction of Night Shelter with community toilets and baths with Central Subsidy for construction of composite Night shelter @ 50% of the cost of construction subject to the cost ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per bed for night shelter. HUDCO or any other organization bears the balance portion of funds by way of extending of loans. The Committee also note that the component of independent pay & use toilets has since been decided to be merged with VAMBAY.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.90)

The Committee informed that as on 9.7.2004, HUDCO has sanctioned 99 Night Shelters/Pay and Use Toilets schemes. On completion, these projects would provide 17,599 beds, 17,279 WCs, 2671 baths and 2422 urinals. A subsidy of Rs. 1580.21 lakh has been released by HUDCO for these schemes apart from loan release of Rs. 1053.05 lakh. Under Night Shelter Scheme, Government's financial assistance is for construction of the Night Shelter building structure/compound. As per procedure, individual persons are not financially assisted under the scheme, as the shelters are normally run by local bodies/organizations. The Committee note that the total outlay in the 10th plan period for this scheme is Rs. 30.97 crore and the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-2005 is Rs. 4 crore. The Committee are surprised to learn that the Government subsidy in 2001-2002 amounting to Rs. 544.6 lakh had been sanctioned but only Rs. 65.10 lakh were

actually released and HUDCO advanced a loan of Rs. 444.9 lakh but released no amount in 2001-2002. In their 45th Report the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development had also expressed their deep displeasure that during the year 2001-2002 no expenditure was incurred on the Night Shelter Scheme as the scheme was not attractive. In 2002-2003, the Government subsidy as released for this scheme amounts to Rs. 345.8 lakh and the HUDCO loan is to the tune of Rs. 190.66 lakh. Further, the Government subsidy in 2004-2005 is equivalent to Rs. 195.28 lakh and HUDCO loan as released is Rs. 64.36 lakh. The Committee are unable to concur that on the one hand the Ministry had stated that the Night Shelter scheme was unattractive due to which fund had not been released in 2001-2002 and on the other hand subsidy and loans have been released, consequently in 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 for the same scheme. In the circumstances, the Committee are compelled to hold that the Ministry seems to resort to flimsy pleas for the poor performance of the Night Shelter Schemes.

Reply of the Government

Efforts have been made to improve the performance under Night Shelter scheme. The guidelines of Shelter & Sanitation Facilities for Footpath dwellers were modified during the financial year 2002-03 for making them more practicable and viable. The scheme was renamed as "Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless" for construction of composite Night Shelters with toilets and baths for urban shelterless and the component of independent pay & use toilets had since been decided to be merged with VAMBAY.

Since the desired improvement could not be attained the scheme was again being considered for revision in consultation with the concerned agencies including State Governments/NGOs to make the Schemes more attractive.

However, under implementation of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the matter for transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the jurisdiction of this Ministry was examined and it was proposed to Planning Commission on 14.9.2004 that Night Shelter Scheme may be transferred to the States.

[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 3 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.91)

The Committee note that the guidelines stipulate that ULBs, NGOs, Charitable Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings etc. be involved in implementation of the Night Shelter Scheme. The present scheme is under revision in consultation with the concerned agencies including State Governments/NGOs to make the Schemes more attractive. This may lead to an increased role for NGOs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the modified guidelines for Night Shelter Scheme be finalized at an early date and the role of NGOs in implementation of the Scheme be clearly demarcated so as to make the implementation of the scheme in a smooth and timely manner.

Recommendation (Para No. 3.92)

As regards adequate provision of funds for the scheme, the Committee desire that realistic assessment of budget estimates be put forth and HUDCO be advised to release/sanction loans/advances to cooperative societies/organisations/NGOs etc. by modification of eligibility conditions etc., if required, so that the facility of Night Shelters is provided to the destitute and beneficiaries.

Reply of the Government

Efforts have been made to improve the performance under Night Shelter scheme. The guidelines of Shelter & Sanitation Facilities for Footpath dwellers were modified during the financial year 2002-03 for making them more practicable and viable. The scheme was renamed as "Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless" for construction of composite Night Shelters with toilets and baths for urban shelterless and the component of independent pay & use toilets had since been decided to be merged with VAMBAY.

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[Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/7/2004-Bt. Dated: December 30, 2004]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 3 of Chapter-I of the Report)

NEW DELHI;
9 March, 2005

18 Phalguna, 1926 (Saka)

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

APPENDIX-IA

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE-NO. OF TOWNS WHERE HOUSE TO
HOUSE SURVEY CONDUCTED

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	No. of towns in the State	No. of towns whose house-to-house survey conducted	No. of towns yet to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117	117	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	—
3.	Assam	83	83	—
4.	Bihar	123	20	103
5.	Goa	13	13	—
6.	Gujarat	149	149	—
7.	Haryana	68	68	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53	53	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	70	25	45
10.	Karnataka	215	215	—
11.	Kerala	58	58	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	—
13.	Maharashtra	245	245	—
14.	Manipur	28	28	—
15.	Meghalaya	6	6	—
16.	Mizoram	3	3	—
17.	Nagaland	9	8	1
18.	Orissa	103	103	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	133	130	3
20.	Rajasthan	183	183	—
21.	Sikkim	46	46	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	719	719	—
23.	Tripura	13	13	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	623	623	—
25.	West Bengal	126	115	11
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2	2	—
29.	Daman & Diu	2	2	—
30.	Delhi	1	1	—
31.	Pondicherry	5	5	—
32.	Chhattisgarh	95	75	20
33.	Jharkhand	47	—	47
34.	Uttaranchal	64	64	—

APPENDIX-IB

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)
COMMUNITY STRUCTURE—NO. OF TOWNS WHERE HOUSE TO
HOUSE SURVEY CONDUCTED

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	No. of towns in the States	No. of towns where house-to-house survey conducted	No. of towns yet to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117	117	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	—
3.	Assam	84	83	1
4.	Bihar	123	20	103
5.	Goa	13	13	—
6.	Gujarat	149	149	—
7.	Haryana	68	68	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49	49	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	70	25	45
10.	Karnataka	215	215	—
11.	Kerala	58	58	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	336	334	2
13.	Maharashtra	245	245	—
14.	Manipur	28	28	—
15.	Meghalaya	6	6	—
16.	Mizoram	3	3	—
17.	Nagaland	11	11	—
18.	Orissa	103	103	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	133	130	3
20.	Rajasthan	183	183	—
21.	Sikkim	46	46	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	719	719	—
23.	Tripura	13	13	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	623	623	—
25.	West Bengal	126	120	6
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2	2	—
29.	Daman & Diu	2	2	—
30.	Delhi	1	1	—
31.	Pondicherry	5	5	—
32.	Chhattisgarh	110	75	35
33.	Jharkhand	47	0	47
34.	Uttaranchal	63	63	—

APPENDIX-II

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2004-2005)

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 2005

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', 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 L. Rajgopal
7. Shri D. Vittal Rao
8. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
9. Shri Sugrib Singh
10. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
11. Shri Baleshwar Yadav

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
13. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
14. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
15. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee

SECRETARIAT

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

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration Memorandum No. 2 regarding Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee on Urban Development (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. After deliberations the Committee adopted the draft Report with slight modifications.

The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX-III

[vide para 4 of the Introduction]

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

I.	Total number of recommendations	38
II.	Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:	27
	Para Nos. 2.8, 2.9, 2.11, 3.6, 3.7, 3.12, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.43, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.81, 3.82, 3.98, 3.106, 3.107, 4.7, 4.13 and 5.8.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(71.07%)
II.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:	1
	Para No. 2.10.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(2.63%)
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee.	6
	Para Nos. 2.12, 3.41, 3.42, 3.70, 3.99 and 3.100.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(15.78%)
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.	4
	Para Nos. 3.89, 3.90, 3.91 and 3.92	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(10.52%)

C.U.D. No. 04

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