

16

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2016-2017)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2017-2018)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2017, Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

SIXTEENTH REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2016-2017)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2017-2018)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.03.2017

Laid in Rajya Sabha on.....17.03.2017



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2017, Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

C.U.D. No.:102

Price : Rs.

(C) 2017 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Publish under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Edition) and Printed by.....

CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.....	(v)
INTRODUCTION.....	(vii)

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER I	Introductory.....	1
CHAPTER II	Overall Analysis of Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation..	11
CHAPTER III	Scheme-wise analysis of Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation..	17

PART-II

Observations/Recommendations	47
------------------------------------	----

Appendices

- (i) Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee held on 21st February, 2017.
- (ii) Minutes of the Tenth Sitting of the Committee held on 15th March, 2017.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)**

Shri Pinaki Misra - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS
LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramesh Bidhuri
3. Shri Ram Charan Bohra
4. Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori
5. Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan
6. Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi
7. Shri Dilip Mansukhlal Gandhi
8. Shri Maheish Girri
9. Shri R.Gopalakrishnan
10. Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua
11. Shri Srinivas Kesineni Nani
12. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
13. Shri P.C. Mohan
14. Shri K. Parasuraman
15. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
16. Shri Alok Sanjar
17. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
18. Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh
19. Prof. K. V. Thomas
20. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
21. Shri Pardhan Baruah

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri R.S. Bharathi
23. Dr. Subhash Chandra
24. Shri Husain Dalwai
25. Shri Anil Desai
26. Shri Parvez Hashmi
27. Shri K. G. Kenye
28. Shri Mahesh Poddar
29. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
30. Shri Ajay Sancheti
31. Shri Dharamapuri Srinivas

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri D.S Malha - Director
3. Ms. Amita Walia - Additional Director
4. Shri Anil Kumar - Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2016-17) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation were laid on the Table of the House on 9th February, 2017. Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Urban Development are required to consider the Demands for Grants of the Ministries under their jurisdiction and make Report on the same to both the Houses of Parliament. Thereafter, the Demands are considered by the House in the light of the Report of the Committee.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on 21st March, 2017. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2017-18).

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 15 March, 2017.

5. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters and placed as Part II of the report.

**New Delhi;
15 March, 2017
24 Phalguna 1938(Saka)**

**Pinaki Misra,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee
on Urban Development.**

REPORT
PART I
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o-HUPA) is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level for formulation of housing policy and programme, administering of Plan schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials/techniques and for incentivizing adoption of general measures for reduction of building costs. In addition, it is entrusted with implementation of the specific programmes of poverty alleviation and slum improvement.

1.2 The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries, viz., the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No. CD-160/2004 dated 27.5.2004. The Ministry was renamed as Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification No. 1/22/1/2006-Cab. vol-II (I), dated 2.6.2006. However, work relating to Administration, Parliament, Official Language and Finance is common to both the Ministries.

1.3 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation deals with two major subjects, namely, (1) Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation; and (2) Housing and Human Settlements. The Business Allocated to the Ministry is reported as under:-

- (i) Formulation of housing policy and programme, except rural housing which is assigned to the Ministry 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) Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi Jhoopri Removal Schemes except for NCT of Delhi.

- (iii) Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time.
- (iv) Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
- (v) All matters relating to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) and Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO).

1.4 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. The Ministry also supervises/monitors the work of two Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL). The Ministry also has one attached office, namely, National Building Organization (NBO), three autonomous bodies, namely, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) and National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF).

1.5 In the federal structure of the Indian polity, matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 has further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. Although these are essentially State subjects yet the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1.6 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation provide support to the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes:

PLAN SCHEMES

A. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

- i. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY(Urban)]

- ii. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
- iii. Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)

B. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

- i. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
- ii. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
- iii. Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH)

1.7 At the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan, the housing shortage was estimated to be 18.78 million units. An estimated 96% of this housing shortage pertains to households falling in the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) segments. Further, urban areas in our country especially those inhabited by the poor are characterized by severe constraints of basic services like potable water, drainage system, sewerage network, sanitary facilities, electricity, roads and effective solid waste disposal.

1.8 In order to mitigate the housing shortage along with deficiencies in basic services and in consonance with the changing policy environment, the Ministry had announced the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007. This Policy focuses on affordable housing for all with special emphasis on economically weaker sections of the society such as SC, STs, OBCs, Minorities, women-headed households and the differently abled. The Policy seeks public sector partnering with private sector and also cooperative sector, the employees welfare housing sector, the industrial-cum-labour housing sector playing an important role in increasing the affordable housing stock in the country. The role of Central Government is envisaged as an 'enabler' and 'facilitator' under the aegis of NUHHP. The NUHHP, 2007 is being revised to reflect the emerging priorities and NUHHP, 2017 is being formulated.

1.9 The urban sector has witnessed major changes on account of our country's transition towards market-based economy and the spirit of decentralization which is embodied in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone a major change. The

need for public private partner-ship is now widely appreciated. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it became imperative to draw up a strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

1.10. It is reported that as expression of commitment of Government that by the time the nation completes 75 years of its independence, every family will have a pucca house with access to water connection, toilet facilities and 24x7 electricity supply, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25th June 2015. The Mission which is to be implemented during 2015-2022 provides central assistance to all eligible families/beneficiaries across all statutory towns for houses included under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to Statutory Town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

1.11 The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 extended JN-NURM for two years i.e., upto 31.03.2017 for completion of projects sanctioned till March, 2012. Only spill-over projects under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM are, therefore, being taken up for completion. The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) scheme has been subsumed in the New(Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna(URban)- Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

1.12 Learning from the experience of implementation of JnNURM and its successor programmes, Government has now accorded thrust to participatory urban planning. The new urban Missions, which have since been launched, are based on transparent objective criteria with regard to selection of cities and allocation of central assistance. Citizen participation, increased delegation of powers, higher devolution of resources, project prioritization and area based approach comprise some key aspects of improving urban governance to enable realization of project outcome.

1.13 Mo HUPA had drafted the Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with all stakeholders to establish a uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transactions (buying or selling), and to provide an adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal. The Union

Cabinet approved the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill on 09th December, 2015 and after completion of all formalities, this Ministry moved the requisite Notices for introduction of the Bill in Rajya Sabha. The Bill, as approved by the Cabinet, was considered and passed by Rajya Sabha on 10th March, 2016. Further, the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2016. The Presidential assent was obtained on 25th March, 2016 and the Gazette Notification of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for public information was published on 26th March, 2016.

POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS/INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

1.14 Some of the key - Achievements made on policies/Legislation dealt by M/o HUPA followed by International Meetings and Events during 2016-17 have been reported as under:

Policies / Legislations

- Specific Sections of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 were notified on 01st May, 2016. Mo HUPA has since notified the 'General' Rules and the 'Agreement for Sale' Rules for UTs without legislature on 31.10.2016. States and UTs are similarly required to frame Rules under this Act.
- A Guidance Note on the 'Template for Preparation of State Housing Policy for Urban Areas' has been released by Hon'ble Minister of State (HUPA) on 24th June, 2016.
- To create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India, a draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy has been piloted and it has been moved for approval of the Government.
- The Ministry had constituted a Working Group on Migration and its impact on housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. The Working Group submitted its report in January, 2017.

International Meetings/Events

- M/o HUPA participated in the first session of the Inter Governmental Negotiation (IGN) in New York on May 18-20, 2016 and the next round of IGN, in New York from 29th June to 1st July, 2016. The revised Zero Draft for Habitat-III was discussed during these negotiations.
- M/o HUPA participated in the Third Session of UN Habitat Preparatory Committee 3 (PrepCom3) held from 25th to 27th July, 2016 at Surabaya, Indonesia during which

India's views on the draft New Urban Agenda were shared and the India Habitat –III Country Report, underlining India's policies and programmes in the urban development sector for the next 20 years, was released.

- Habitat III – the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was held at Quito, Ecuador on 17th – 20th October, 2016 during which the New Urban Agenda was unveiled.
- The Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing & Urban Development (APMCHUD) was held in New Delhi from 14–16 December, 2016. At the conclusion of this event the member countries adopted the New Delhi Declaration and the New Delhi Implementation Plan, reaffirming inter alia the commitment made with regard to the Sustainable Development Goal 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

POPULATION AND URBAN POPULATION GROWTH

1.15 As per Census, 2011, the percentage decadal growth rate of total population and urban population during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 is as given below:

Census Year	Total Population	Total Population Growth in (%)	Urban Population	Urban Population Growth in Urban (%)
2001	1028.6	21.54	286.1	31.5
2011	1210.6	17.68	377.1	31.8

1.16 State/UT-wise Total Population and its Growth over last census: 1981 - 2011 is as under:

(in million)

States / UTs	Total Population 1981	Total Population 1991	Growth % in 1991 over 1981	Total Population 2001	Growth % in 2001 over 1991	Total Population 2011	Growth % in 2011 over 2001
Andhra Pradesh	53.55	66.51	24.20	76.21	14.58	84.58	10.98
Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	0.86	36.51	1.10	27.91	1.38	25.45
Assam	18.04	22.41	24.22	26.66	18.96	31.21	17.07
Bihar	52.30	64.53	23.38	83.00	28.62	104.09	25.41
Chhattisgarh	14.01	17.61	25.70	20.83	18.29	25.55	22.66
Goa	1.01	1.17	15.84	1.35	15.38	1.46	8.15
Gujarat	34.09	41.31	21.18	50.67	22.66	60.44	19.28
Haryana	12.92	16.46	27.40	21.14	28.43	25.35	19.91
Himachal Pradesh	4.28	5.17	20.79	6.08	17.60	6.86	12.83

Jammu & Kashmir	5.99	7.84	30.88	10.14	29.34	12.54	23.67
Jharkhand	17.61	21.84	24.02	26.95	23.40	32.99	22.41
Karnataka	37.14	44.98	21.11	52.85	17.50	61.09	15.59
Kerala	25.45	29.10	14.34	31.84	9.42	33.41	4.93
Madhya Pradesh	38.17	48.57	27.25	60.35	24.25	72.63	20.35
Maharashtra	62.78	78.94	25.74	96.88	22.73	112.37	15.99
Manipur	1.42	1.84	29.58	2.29	24.46	2.60	13.54
Meghalaya	1.34	1.77	32.09	2.32	31.07	2.97	28.02
Mizoram	0.49	0.69	40.82	0.89	28.99	1.09	22.47
Nagaland	0.77	1.21	57.14	1.99	64.46	1.98	-0.50
Orissa	26.37	31.66	20.06	36.80	16.23	41.97	14.05
Punjab	16.79	20.28	20.79	24.36	20.12	27.74	13.88
Rajasthan	34.26	44.01	28.46	56.51	28.40	68.55	21.31
Sikkim	0.32	0.41	28.13	0.54	31.71	0.61	12.96
Tamil Nadu	48.41	55.86	15.39	62.41	11.73	72.15	15.61
Tripura	2.05	2.76	34.63	3.20	15.94	3.67	14.69
Uttar Pradesh	105.14	132.06	25.60	166.20	25.85	199.81	20.22
Uttaranchal	5.73	7.05	23.04	8.49	20.43	10.09	18.85
West Bengal	54.58	68.08	24.73	80.18	17.77	91.28	13.84
A & N Islands	0.19	0.28	47.37	0.36	28.57	0.38	5.56
Chandigarh	0.45	0.64	42.22	0.90	40.63	1.06	17.78
D & N Haveli	0.10	0.14	40.00	0.22	57.14	0.34	54.55
Daman & Diu	0.08	0.10	25.00	0.16	60.00	0.24	50.00
Delhi	6.22	9.42	51.45	13.85	47.03	16.79	21.23
Lakshadweep	0.04	0.05	25.00	0.06	20.00	0.06	0.00
Puducherry	0.60	0.81	35.00	0.97	19.75	1.25	28.87
INDIA	683.33	846.42	23.87	1028.74	21.54	1210.58	17.68

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011

1.17 Urban Population and growth % age over last Census of States & UTs: 1981 – 2011 is as under:

(in million)

States / UTs	Urban Population 1981	Urban Population 1991	Growth % in 1991 over 1981	Urban Population 2001	Growth % in 2001 over 1991	Urban Population 2011	Growth % in 2011 over 2001
Andhra Pradesh	12.49	17.89	43.23	20.81	16.32	28.22	35.61
Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.11	175.00	0.23	109.09	0.32	39.13
Assam	1.78	2.49	39.89	3.44	38.15	4.40	27.91
Bihar	5.14	6.71	30.54	8.68	29.36	11.76	35.48
Chhattisgarh	2.06	3.06	48.54	4.19	36.93	5.94	41.77
Goa	0.32	0.48	50.00	0.67	39.58	0.91	35.82
Gujarat	10.6	14.25	34.43	18.93	32.84	25.75	36.03
Haryana	2.83	4.05	43.11	6.12	51.11	8.84	44.44
Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.45	36.36	0.60	33.33	0.69	15.00

Jammu & Kashmir	1.26	1.79	42.06	2.52	40.78	3.43	36.11
Jharkhand	3.57	4.64	29.97	5.99	29.09	7.93	32.39
Karnataka	10.73	13.91	29.64	17.96	29.12	23.63	31.57
Kerala	4.77	7.68	61.01	8.27	7.68	15.93	92.62
Madhya Pradesh	8.53	12.27	43.85	15.97	30.15	20.07	25.67
Maharashtra	21.99	30.54	38.88	41.10	34.58	50.82	23.65
Manipur	0.38	0.51	34.21	0.58	13.73	0.83	43.10
Meghalaya	0.24	0.33	37.50	0.45	36.36	0.60	33.33
Mizoram	0.12	0.32	166.67	0.44	37.50	0.57	29.55
Nagaland	0.12	0.21	75.00	0.34	61.90	0.57	67.65
Orissa	3.11	4.23	36.01	5.52	30.50	7.00	26.81
Punjab	4.65	5.99	28.82	8.26	37.90	10.40	25.91
Rajasthan	7.21	10.07	39.67	13.21	31.18	17.05	29.07
Sikkim	0.05	0.04	-20.00	0.06	50.00	0.15	150.00
Tamil Nadu	15.95	19.08	19.62	27.48	44.03	34.92	27.07
Tripura	0.23	0.42	82.61	0.55	30.95	0.96	74.55
Uttar Pradesh	18.75	25.97	38.51	34.54	33.00	44.50	28.84
Uttaranchal	1.15	1.63	41.74	2.18	33.74	3.05	39.91
West Bengal	14.45	18.71	29.48	22.43	19.88	29.09	29.69
A & N Islands	0.05	0.07	40.00	0.12	71.43	0.14	16.67
Chandigarh	0.42	0.58	38.10	0.81	39.66	1.03	27.16
D & N Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	400.00	0.16	220.00
Daman & Diu	0.03	0.05	66.67	0.06	20.00	0.18	200.00
Delhi	5.77	8.47	46.79	12.91	52.42	16.37	26.80
Lakshadweep	0.02	0.03	50.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	66.67
Puducherry	0.32	0.52	62.50	0.65	25.00	0.85	30.77
INDIA	159.46	217.57	36.44	286.12	31.51	377.11	31.80

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011

PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY IN URBAN INDIA DURING ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH PLAN PERIOD

1.18 The estimates of percentage and number of people living below poverty line has been done by the erstwhile Planning Commission using large sample survey data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. Last two surveys have been conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10. As per these surveys, the number of urban poor in the country has reduced from 81.4 million in 2004-05 to 76.5 million in 2009-10 i.e. 25.70% to 20.90%. Further, as per estimates released by erstwhile Planning Commission in the year 2011-12, the number of urban poor has reduced to 53.1 million i.e. 13.7% of urban population.

As per erstwhile Planning Commission, which is the nodal agency responsible for estimation of rural and urban poverty both at national and State level, the relevant information as released officially, is as follows:

Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission-June, 2014.

SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA

1.19 As per Census of India 2001 and 2011, the slum population has been enumerated at 52.37 million and 65.49 million, respectively. State-wise Slum population in Census-2011 and Census-2001 is as follows:

State wise Slum Population in India in Census-2011 and Census 2001

(in number)

States/UTs	Census 2011		Census 2001	
	@Slum Population	Slum Reported Town	#Slum Population	Slum Reported Town
Andhra Pradesh *	10186934	125	6268945	118
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	5	NS	NS
Assam	197266	31	89962	12
Bihar	1237682	88	818332	92
Chhattisgarh	1898931	94	1097211	34
Goa	26247	3	18372	3
Gujarat	1680095	103	1975853	79
Haryana	1662305	75	1681117	49
Himachal Pradesh	61312	22	NS	NS
Jammu & Kashmir	662062	40	373898	12
Jharkhand	372999	31	340915	23
Karnataka	3291434	206	2330592	154
Kerala	202048	19	74865	21
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	303	3776731	142
Maharashtra	11848423	189	11975943	176
Manipur	NS	0	NS	NS

Meghalaya	57418	6	109271	4
Mizoram	78561	1	NS	NS
Nagaland	82324	11	NS	NS
Odisha	1560303	76	1089302	57
Punjab	1460518	73	1483574	59
Rajasthan	2068000	107	1563063	93
Sikkim	31378	7	NS	NS
Tamil Nadu	5798459	507	4240931	242
Tripura	139780	15	47645	4
Uttar Pradesh	6239965	293	5756004	238
Uttarakhand	487741	31	350038	19
West Bengal	6418594	122	4663806	89
A & N Islands	14172	1	16244	1
Chandigarh	95135	1	107125	1
D & N Haveli	NS	0	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	NS	0	NS	NS
Delhi	1785390	22	2029755	16
Lakshadweep	NS	0	NS	NS
Puducherry	144573	6	92095	5
INDIA	65494604	2613	52371589	1743

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Note: * : Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011.

Slum population estimated for 1743 cities/towns having above 20,000 population and reported slums in 2001 census

Source: Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slum.

CHAPTER II

OVERALL ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2017-2018)

2.1 Budget of the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation comprises one Demands for Grants i.e., Demand No. 56. The overall BE for the year 2017-2018 is Rs. 6406.00 crore (Gross), including both Plan and Non-Plan. The entire Outlay of Rs. 6406.00 crore provision is for Revenue Section only. The Plan and Non-Plan distinction has been done away with from this year Budget (2017-18) of the Ministry.

The Budget Allocation for 2017-18 (Non-Plan/No-Scheme components has been merged into Plan Schemes) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

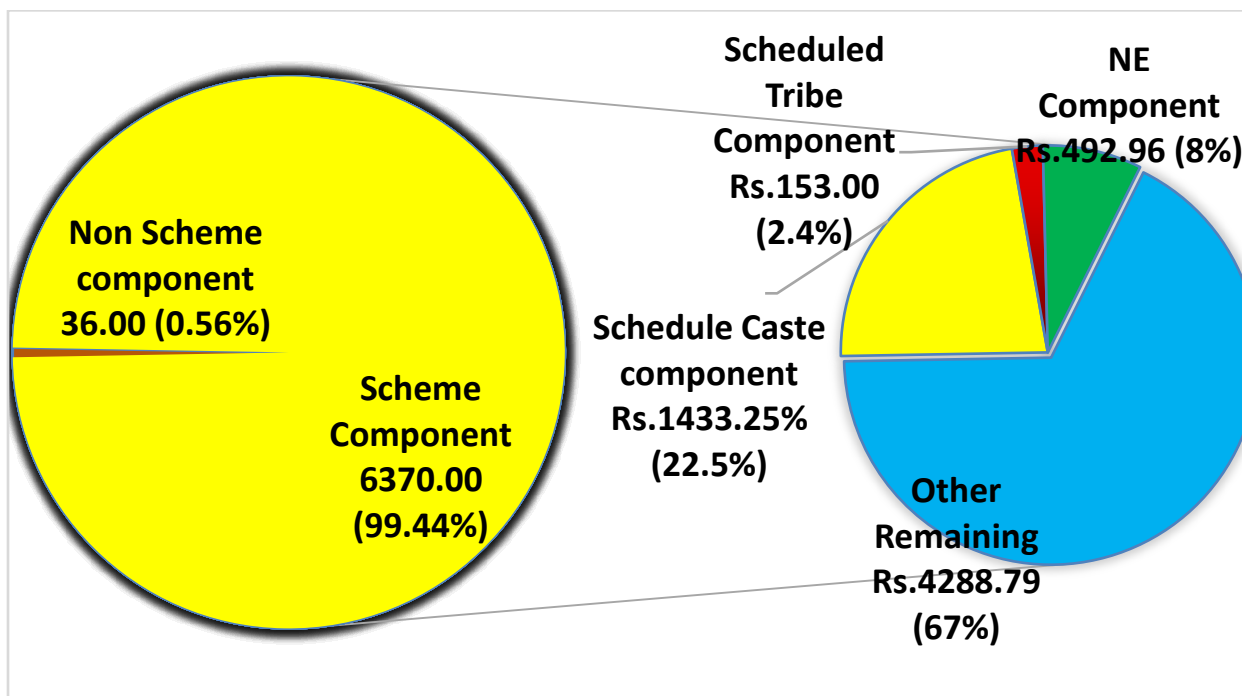
Demand No. 56	Gross Total	Net Total	Net		
			Revenue	Capital	Total
	6406.00	6406.00	6406.00	0.00	6406.00

2.2 Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 6406.00 crore, following specific allocations have been made:

- (i) Provision for North Eastern Region - Rs. 492.00 crore, viz., 8 % of total Outlay
- (ii) Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan - Rs.1433.25 crore, viz., 22.5 % of total Outlay
- (iii) Tribal Sub-Plan - Rs. 153.00crore, viz., 2.04% of total Outlay

Revenue Rs. 6406.00 crore.

Budget Allocation 2017-18 (in Rs. Crore)



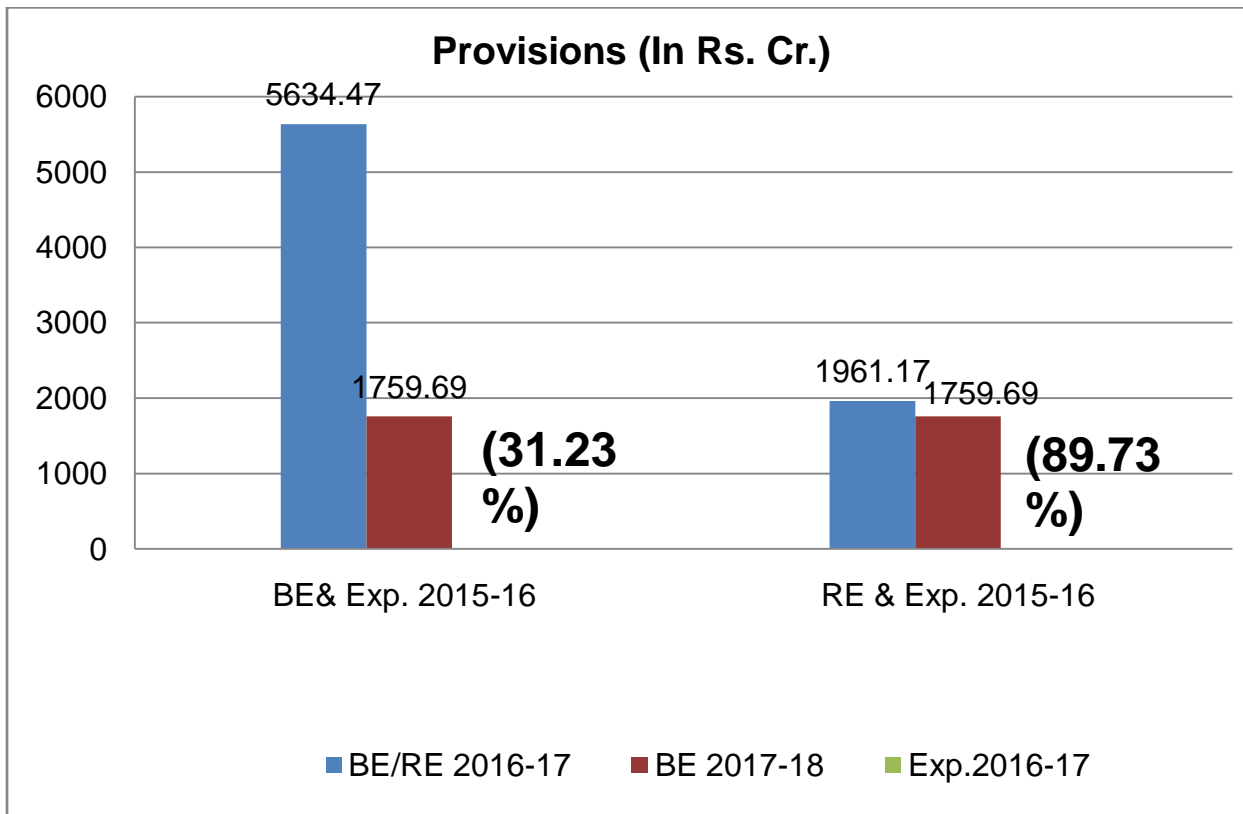
2.3 The projections made by the Ministry to Planning Commission, BE, RE and Actual Expenditure since the year 2010-11 year as furnished by the Ministry is as under:-

(Rs. In Crore)

Years	Projections	BE	RE	Expenditure
2010-11	3914.60	1000.00	880.00	821.42
2011-12	1134.89	1100.00	1000.00	953.82
2012-13	2835.48	1155.00	950.00	930.10
2013-14	1721.10	1400.00	1200.00	1078.79
2014-15	6862.56	6000.00	3400.00	2715.42
2015-16	7134.18	5625.30	1952.00	1755.88
2016-17	4487.28	5400.00	5270.10	4805.06*
2017-18	5728.66	6406.00	-	-

* Expenditure upto 16.02.2017

2.4 It is reported that the comparison among Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Expenditure during the year 2016-17 is as under:-



2.5 The BE, RE during the year 2016-17 and BE for the year 2017-18 indicating percentage variation in respect of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is as under:-

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation									
Statement showing BE and RE 2016-17 and BE 2017-18 indicating									
NET BASIS									Rs. in crore

Dn.56 and	BE 2016-17		RE 2016-17		BE 2017-18		% Variation of BE 2017-18 (=) Saving (-)		% Variation of BE 2017-18 (=) Saving (-)	
	Reve	Cap	Reve	Cap	Reve	Cap	Reve	Capita	Reve	Capita
	5411.00	0.00	5285.00	0.00	6406.00	0.00	18.39%	0.00%	21.21%	0.00%

2.6 The BE of 2016-17 has been reduced from Rs. 5411.00 crore to Rs.5285.00 crore. at RE stage. The reduction at RE is of Rs. 126.00 crore. In comparison to BE 2016-17, the BE of 2017-18, there is increase of Rs. 995.00 crore.

2.7 The Committee have been informed about the outlay, BE, RE, Actual expenditure, shortfall/excess, percentage of actual expenditure against RE, percentage of shortfall/Excess (as the case may be) against BE/RE, during each of the last five years and the current year, as under:

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION									
(Rs. in cr.)									
Year	Proposed outlay	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall / Excess to BE	Shortfall / Excess to RE	% of Actual Exp. against BE	% of Actual Exp. against RE	% of shortfall to RE
2012-13	2736.88	1155.00	950.00	930.11	224.89	19.89	80.53%	97.91%	-17.75%
2013-14	1721.10	1460.00	1200.00	1078.79	381.21	121.21	73.89%	89.90%	-17.81%
2014-15	6862.56	6000.00	3400.00	2715.42	3284.58	684.58	45.26%	79.87%	-43.33%
2015-16	7134.18	5625.30	1952.00	1750.64	3874.66	201.36	31.12%	89.68%	-65.30%
2016-17	4487.28	5400.00	5270.10	4794.59*	605.42	475.52	88.79%	90.98%	-2.41%
2017-18	5728.66	6406.00							
Total	28670.66	26046.30	12772.10	11269.54					

* Expenditure up to 29.01.2017.

2.8 the Committee have been informed about the Plan and Non-Plan (Major Head-wise Outlay of the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the percentage increase/decrease as under:

STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR HEAD-WISE BRIEF SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR THE YEARS 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE/DECREASE

Demand No. 56 - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation							(Rs. in crore)			
Revenue Section	Major Head	Plan+Non-Plan		% increase	Plan+Non-Plan		% increase	Plan+Non-Plan		% increase
		2014-15	2015-16		2015-16	2016-17		2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Secretariat	2052	6.22	7.73	24.28%	7.73	9.60	24.19%	9.60	12.14	26.46%
Water Supply & Sanitation	2215	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Housing	2216	657.59	563.43	-14.32%	563.43	571.40	1.41%	571.40	1483.86	159.69%
Urban Development	2217	217.01	18.31	-91.56%	18.31	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%
North Eastern Areas	2552	600.00	525.00	-12.50%	525.00	102.50	-80.48%	102.50	492.96	380.94%
Other General Economic Services- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	3475	50.30	5.00	-90.06%	5.00	5.00	0.00%	5.00	19.54	290.80%
Grants in aid to State Govts.	3601	3947.48	4032.00	2.14%	4032.00	4695.42	16.45%	4695.42	4366.99	-6.99%
Grants in aid to UT Govts.	3602	530.02	483.00	-8.87%	483.00	27.08	-94.39%	27.08	30.51	12.67%
Total		6008.62	5634.47	-6.23%	5634.47	5411.00	-3.97%	5411.00	6406.00	18.39%
Capital Section										
Investment in PSUs	6216	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Grand Total		6008.62	5634.47	-6.23%	5634.47	5411.00	-3.97%	5411.00	6406.00	18.39%

2.9 The analysis of the overall Budget(2017-18) reveals that BE(2016-17) of Rs. 5411.00 crore was reduced to Rs.5285.00 crore at RE(2016-17) stage, viz., a reduction of Rs. 126.00 crore and the reasons for the reduction is reported to be owing to budget ceiling

given to this Ministry by MoF. Regarding BE(2017-18) which has been said to increase to Rs.6406.00 crore from the current year. BE(2016-17) of Rs.5411.00 crore, viz., registering an increase of Rs.995.00 crore. Percentage-wise, the increase is reported to be 18.39 % in BE(2017-18), Rs. 1000.00 crore have been allocated to CLSS for MIG, a new sub - component of existing component of CLSS under PMAY(U) announced on 31.12.2016. If, Rs. 1000.00 crore meant for an upcoming CLSS for MIG, are subtracted from Rs.6406.00 crore, total BE(2017-18) of Mo HUPA, they are left with only Rs. 5406.00 crore, for all their existing and ongoing schemes/sub -schemes, etc., for the year (2017-18) which is Rs.5.00 crore lower than the BE(2016-17) of Rs.5411.00 crore.

CHAPTER-III

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2016-17) OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

3.1 On a point about the details of financial targets set; actually achieved, and excess/shortfall, if any, for each of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry HUPA; year wise; scheme-wise; for each of the last three years and, the current year, along with reasons for shortfall/excess, if any, respectively, the Ministry stated as under:

Damand No. 50/56 ,Statement showing BE, RE actual expenditure for the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and BE for 2017-18 showing and Plan/ and Non-Plan merged together

(Rs. in Crore)												
S N o	Name of Scheme	2014-15				2015-16			2016-17		Exp. up to 16.02.2017	2017-18
		B.E.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	BE	R.E		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	Central Sector Scheme											
	Secretariat-General Service											
1	Secretariat-General Service (IT)##	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.29	1.98	0.50	3.01	1.00	1.25	0.45	2.00
	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)											
2	Establishment and Capacity Building & Administrative Expenses			10.00	0.00	150.00	39.86	22.07	68.90	44.32	15.68	53.00
3	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for EWS/LIG under PMAY (Urban)					0.00	200.00	200.00	475.00	475.00	425.00	400.00
4	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY (Urban)***											1000.00
5	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council(BMTPC)	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	5.00	13.00	13.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
6	Institutional Development for inclusive Urban Governance	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	4.80	4.60	5.00	3.00	1.23	5.00
7	National Building Organisation (NBO)								0.10	5.10	3.99	3.81
8	Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT)	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Deendayal Antodaya Yojana (DAY) / National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)											
9	DAY/NULM- Central Sector Expenses (Administrative, Capacity Building, research & studies etc.)	0.00	53.00	12.50	5.78	10.00	11.30	3.01	7.00	10.30	4.02	20.00
10	Past Liabilities @	60.00	50.00	40.00	8.19	25.00	25.00	24.61	25.00	34.99	24.97	15.00
	Other Schemes ^											
11	Urban Statistics for HR & Assessment (USHA)	13.00	25.00	25.00	20.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

12	Building Centre Scheme	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			
13	Establishment Expenses for Past Liabilities#	15.00	10.00	37.78	10.16	3.30	11.30		0.00			
14	Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)	0.00	698.98	191.74	0.22	450.00	0.12	0.00	0.00			
15	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)/Capacity Building Preparatory Activities	130.00	75.00	62.60	34.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
16	Provision Under RAY, BSUP & IHSDP for UTs without legislature	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
17	Interest Subsidy Schemes for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHUP)	25.00										
18	National Programme for Urban Homeless	0.01										
19	National Scheme for Support to Street Vendors	0.01										
	Externally Aided Scheme											
20	Capacity Building for Urban Development - World Bank Assistanace (IDA Loan)	15.00	7.00	1.60	1.06	0.00	0.95	1.39	0.00			
21	Technical Assistance from Department for International Development (DFID)	20.87	20.00	16.93	6.94	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00			
B	Centrally Sponsored Schemes											
	Padhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)											
22	Padhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)					4000.00	1231.23	1218.81	4400.00	4342.43	4010.55	4550.90
23	Past Liabilities #		1620.00	818.47	789.30	465.00	132.99	4.80	100.00	45.00	14.16	0.10
24	Drinking Water Supply for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AEs)						15.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)											
25	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) \$	950.00	950.00	720.50	697.34	500.00	250.00	239.72	293.00	288.71	274.52	314.00
	Other Schemes ^											
26	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (LCS)	125.00	5.00	3.26	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
27	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**	0.00	2400.00	1403.60	1092.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
	Plan Total	1460.00	6000.00	3400.00	2722.49	5625.30	1952.00	1750.02	5400.00	5270.10	4794.57	6391.81
	Non-Plan###											
28	Secretariat General Services								9.60	11.57	10.02	12.14
29	International Contributions								1.40	3.33	0.47	2.05
	Actual Recoveries		0.00	0.00	-7.07	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Non-Plan Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	14.90	10.49	14.19
	Grand Total	1460.00	6000.00	3400.00	2715.42	5625.30	1952.00	1750.02	5411.00	5285.00	4805.06	6406.00

\$ NULM in the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f 24th Sep, 2013 which replaced the then Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY). Further, the NULM has been renamed as "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY).

Past liabilities under PMAY (Urban) to clear liabilities of on-going projects approved earlier under JNNURM(BSUP and IHSDP)

@Past Liabilities under NULM/DAY represents the scheme of Lump Sum Provision for projects/Schemes for the benefit of NE Region and Sikkim.

^ All Schemes mentioned under Other Schemes and EAP Schemes which were active schemes during previous years, cease to be in existence from 2016-17.

##Provision for 2016-17 for I.T allocated under PMAY(Urban).

**Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) subsumed in PMAY (Urban) from 2015-16.

indication for 2016-17 only. For 2017-18 onwards, it has been merged into Non-Scheme components.

*** Provision for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS-II) for MIG under PMAY (Urban) Scheme has been made for an initial period of the one year.

Details of BE, RE and actually achieved for last three years as well as the current year BE 2017-18 are as under:

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Release
2012-13*	1522*	100*	97.18*
2013-14*	2102*	1146.41*	705.73*
2014-15*	2400*	1403.60*	1092.96*
2015-16	4000	1231.23 + 200**	1418.81
2016-17	4400+475**	4342.43+475**	4435.63 # (Till 16-02-2017)
2017-18	4551+400**		

Note: During the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 included releases made by Ministry of Finance under ACA.

*Allocation/Release under erstwhile RAY since subsumed in PMAY (U)

** CLSS component of PMAY(U).

Includes central assistance for Projects (Rs 3622.43 Crs), Capacity Building Activities (Rs. 151.08 Crs), CLSS (Rs. 425.00 Crs), subsumed RAY projects (Rs. 237.12 Cr)

Under JNNURM:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	JNNURM		
	BE	RE	Actual expenditure
2012-13	3347.50	2003.24	1923.63
2013-14	2694.10	1662.41	1712.91
2014-15	1620.01	818.47	645.22
2015-16	465.00	132.99	4.80
2016-17	102.90	8.32	4.32 (As on 16.02.2017)
2017-18	0.10	---	----

Year- wise financial Progress under SJSRY/ DAY-NULM is as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Years	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2011-2012	800.50	790.37	98.73%
2012-2013	704.46	778.18	110.46%
2013-2014	777.53	720.43	92.66%
2014-2015	733.00	675.07	92.10%
2015-2016	261.30	244.14	93.43%
2016-2017	299.00	274.86*	91.93%
2017-18	349.00#		

* As on 31.01.2017

#This includes Rs.15.00 Crore BE 2017-18 for 10% NER Past Liabilities .

10% lump sum provision for NER State Scheme

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2011-2012	50.00	50.00	100.00%
2012-2013	50.00	42.97	85.94%
2013-2014	80.99	76.07	93.93%
2014-2015	40.00	36.02	90.05%
2015-2016	25.00	24.62	98.48%
2016-2017	35.00 (Revised Estimate)	24.99*	71.40%

* As on 31.01.2017"

3.2 On a query about the details of physical targets set, achieved and excess/shortfall, if any, for each of the schemes/programmes, year-wise; scheme-wise; for each of the last five years and the current year, along with reasons for shortfall/excess, if any, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY): The Scheme was to be implemented as a stand-alone Central Sector Scheme in the 12th Plan period with a target of 10 lakh urban poor residing in towns and cities across the country including slum and non slum dwellers. The RRY scheme did not take off due to issues associated with lending to those in the informal sector. A new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme has been introduced as a component of PMAY (U) - Housing for All Mission.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (U):The earlier schemes of the Ministry as well as the PMAY(Urban) Mission launched by the Government on 25.06.2015 essentially addresses the housing shortage among the urban poor. The exact housing shortage will be known after the States/UTs complete the validation of the demand assessed by them. Therefore, no specific year-wise targets could be set including for 2017-18. However, achievements under various scheme made since 2013-14 are as under:

Name of scheme	Financial year	Targets	DUs approved	Construction completed	Reasons for shortfall/excess
JNNURM	2013-14	Mission period was extended upto 31.03.2017 only to complete ongoing projects sanctioned till 31.03.2012. As on 01.04.2013, 5,42,683 DUs were remaining to be completed out of total 12,40,920 DUs sanctioned under JNNURM.	-	1,01,140	Institutional weakness of the State agencies, non-availability of encumbrance free land, cost escalation due to rise of prices of construction materials, reluctance of slum dwellers / beneficiaries to shift temporarily in cases of in-situ redevelopment projects etc.
	2014-15		-	1,13,973	
	2015-16		-	94,464	
	2016-17		-	50,671 (as on 1 st Feb.2017)	
	2017-18		-	Scheme is upto 31.03.2017.	
PMAY (U)	2013-14	The PMAY (U)-HFA Mission targets to	87,157	4,424	
	2-14-15				

	2015-16	provide houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries including 1,41,848 houses sanctioned under RAY scheme [since subsumed in PMAY(U)] by the year 2022 covering all statutory towns including planning areas notified with respect to the statutory towns. The States are required to submit project proposals based on their demand assessment for seeking central assistance for construction of houses under different verticals of PMAY (U).	63619 (including 3043 under CLSS)	15,914 including 3043 under CLSS)	
	2016-17		8,08,373 (including 17,795 under CLSS)	51,333 (including 17,795 under CLSS)	

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) is implementing the “National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)” since the F.Y. 2014-15 replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana(SJSRY). The Mission has now been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NULM).

The physical achievement under various Components of **SJSRY** against the annual targets is given below:-

Years	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/ Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for T&CS under UWSP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2011-2012	75,000	80,775	2,75,000	3,63,670	1,00,000	1,17,117
2012-2013	1,45,000	1,42,991	5,00,000	5,35,779	1,25,000	1,86,311
2013-2014	1,50,000	1,34,168	4,00,000	7,05,507	1,40,000	4,13,291

The physical achievement under various Components of **DAY-NULM** against the annual targets is given below:-

Components	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (till 31.01.2017)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)						
Number of persons imparted skill training	5,00,000	1,82,037*	3,00,622	Trained – 2,54,073*	3,30,684	Trained – 3,54,827 Undergoing – 1,47,416
Self-Employment Programme (SEP)						
Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual & group micro-enterprises	60,000	35,449*	30,000	59,024	35,000	31,253
Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) given loans under SHGs -Bank Linkages	30,000	35,435	20,000	61,324	25,000	82,188
Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID)						
Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	40,000	47,772	30,000	58,186	35,000	47,322
Number of SHGs given Revolving funds (RF)	30,000	18,677*	22,500	36,125	25,000	39,653
Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)						
Number of Shelters to be completed (New Construction + Refurbishment+ O&M)	Sanctioned – 1236 Operationalized - 655					
Support for Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)						
Number of Cities to complete vendor survey	Started – 1185 Completed – 893 Street Vendors have been identified – 10,76,428 Street Vendors issued ID cards – 2,40,964					

*2014-15 & 15-16 were the initial years of implementation of NULM, which was a restructured version of SJSRY. Constitution of Governing Council, Executive Committee, Mission Management Units, Task Force, hiring of experts staff and other capacity building activities by States/UTs took time, hence shortfalls in these components occurred.

As on 15.02.2017, the Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) of some States/ UTs for the month of January, 2017 are still awaited. The targets during the current financial year is already achieved across all the components of DAY-NULM except under (SEP-I&G) which is expected to be achieved 100% by the end of this financial year.

Note: - The physical targets for 2017-18 are yet to be fixed.

The scheme of 10% lump sum provision for NER State is demand driven and no physical targets are fixed."

3.3 The brief particulars of the PMAY(U) Mission and its four components are reported as under:

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [(PMAY) (Urban)]

"Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All Mission by 2022" for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25th June 2015 to be implemented during 2015-2022. The Mission provides for central assistance to all eligible families/beneficiaries across all statutory towns. To address Housing for All in urban area, the Mission has the following four verticals:

- **"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):** Slum redevelopment grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the component of In-situ Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource with participation of private developers. This slum rehabilitation grants can be utilized by States/UTs for any of the slum redevelopment projects. After redevelopment, de-notification of slums by State/UT Government is recommended under the guidelines.
- **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):** Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other Primary Lending institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5 % on loan amount upto Rs. 6.00 lakh. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is to be calculated at a discount rate of 9 %.
- **Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP):** Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by Gol in projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC):** Under this component, central assistance of Rs.1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

The Mission is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme which is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.

The Mission will support construction of EWS houses upto 30 square meter carpet area with basic civic infrastructure. States/UTs will, however, have flexibility in terms of determining the size of house and other facilities at the State Level in consultation with the Ministry but without any enhanced financial assistance from Centre. EWS family has been defined as family with annual income upto Rs. 3 lakh and LIG as family with annual income between Rs. 3-6 Lakh.

The Mission also ensures development of basic civic & social infrastructure & livelihood sustainability with its convergence with AMRUT. States/UTs would also need to fulfil mandatory conditions such as obviating the need for separate Non Agricultural (NA) Permission for

residential zones, earmarking land for Affordable Housing, Single-window time bound clearances, Deemed building permission and layout approvals for EWS/LIG housing, amendments in existing rental laws and additional FAR/FSI/TDR and relaxed density norms for slum redevelopment and low cost housing.

Technology Sub-Mission: To promote green and environment friendly, disaster resistant technologies and planning/layouts suitable for different areas of the country, a Technology Sub-Mission has also been launched as part of the new Mission. Technology Sub-Mission envisages to facilitate State/ city Governments to adopt modern, innovative and green technologies for adoption of layout designs building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones and to deploy disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies. It is envisaged that Centre and State would also partner with willing IITs, NITs and Planning & Architecture institutes for developing technical solutions, capacity building and handholding of States and Cities.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): RAY scheme which was started in 2011, has been discontinued w.e.f 19th May, 2015 and the liabilities of on-going projects (183 projects which had started on ground) under RAY (including on-going projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme) have been subsumed in the PMAY (Urban).

3.4 When enquired from the Ministry of HUPA about the availability of housing against the total urban population State/UT-wise, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:

"As per Census-2011, total number of urban houses is 110.14 million and urban population is 377.10 million. State-wise total number of urban houses and total number of urban population is in Annexure-III. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing shortage of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the Report of the said Committee the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12th Plan period, i.e. in 2012, was 18.78 million. State-wise Urban Housing Shortage estimated by Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing is provided as under:"

State-wise total Number of Houses available vis-a-vis housing shortage and total urban population-as per Census 2011

(in Numbers)

States/UTs	Total Urban Census Houses	Total Urban Population	Housing Shortage
Andhra Pradesh	8,421,000	28219075	1270000
Arunachal Pradesh	105000	317369	30000
Assam	1485000	4398542	280000
Bihar	2,701,000	11758016	1190000
Chhattisgarh	1636000	5937237	350000
Goa	372000	906814	60000

Gujarat	8,231,000	25745083	990000
Haryana	2,644,000	8842103	420000
Himachal Pradesh	321000	688552	40000
Jammu & Kashmir	940000	3433242	130000
Jharkhand	2,049,000	7933061	630000
Karnataka	7,378,000	23625962	1020000
Kerala	5,360,000	15934926	540000
Madhya Pradesh	5,045,000	20069405	1100000
Maharashtra	16,051,000	50818259	1940000
Manipur	212000	834154	80000
Meghalaya	168000	595450	30000
Mizoram	146000	571771	20000
Nagaland	174000	570966	210000
Orissa	2,204,000	7003656	410000
Punjab	3,179,000	10399146	390000
Rajasthan	4,774,000	17048085	1150000
Sikkim	54000	153578	10000
Tamil Nadu	11,229,000	34917440	1250000
Tripura	318000	961453	30000
Uttar Pradesh	10,446,000	44495063	160000
Uttarakhand	871000	3049338	3070000
West Bengal	8,390,000	29093002	1330000
A & N Islands	52000	143488	0
Chandigarh	289000	1026459	20000
D & N Haveli	61000	160595	50000
Daman & Diu	70000	182851	10000
Delhi	4,481,000	16368899	490000
Lakshadweep	16000	50332	10000

Puducherry	265000	852753	70000
INDIA	110,140,000	377106125	18780000

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011

(NB: The number of total urban census houses has been rounded off to the nearest thousand)

* Estimated by Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing Shortage at the beginning of the 12th Plan Period (i.e. as on 2012).

3.5 When enquired about the reasons for majorly diverting/shifting the very objectives of CLSS vertical/segment of PMAY(U) from being EWS/LIG oriented till DFG(2016-17) in totality and in DFG(2017-18) of M/o HUPA towards MIG with an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 crore, leaving meagre outlay(2017-18) of Rs. 400.00 crore for EWS/LIG segment along with reasons top why CLSS-I for EWS/LIG outlay (2017-18) of Rs.400.00 crore has been reduced by Rs.75.00 Crore from BE/RE(2016-17) of Rs. 475.00 crore, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"Pursuant to the address to the nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 31.12.2016, a new interest subsidy scheme covering the Middle Income Group (MIG) is to be implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The detailed guidelines will be issued after clearance is received from the Election Commission of India (ECI). Since, there will be two interest subsidy schemes operational at the same time, the existing CLSS has been renamed as CLSS for EWS/LIG and the interest subsidy scheme for MIG as CLSS for MIG.

It is categorically assured that there is no diversion of funds or dilution of intent as the target groups are distinct, income segments are different. A larger outlay for the MIG only points to the fact that the income segment and, as a corollary, the loan amounts are higher. A reduced outlay for CLSS for EWS/LIG has been kept only as a matter of caution at the BE Stage. The Ministry has every intention to seek more funds at the RE stage as per requirement projected at the appropriate time by the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs). "

3.6 During evidence, when asked about the reasons for reducing the BE(2017-18) of CLSS for EWS/LIG by Rs.75.00 crore from the BE(2016-17) of Rs.475.00 crore, the witness stated as under:

"In CLSS, under Pradhan Mantri Awaz Yojana, we have actually spent Rs.300 to Rs.400 crore, and we have captured around 21,000 claims. We have all agreed and admitted that the figure 21,000 claims was not that much, it was rather modest, considering the fact that CLSS had been envisaged this as game changer. We are trying hard and our intention is that against Rs.475 crore which was kept in 2016-17,

Rs.400 crore is a very realistic target for 2017-18. I am absolutely confident that at RE stage, we can actually look for an enhancement.

Regarding the MIG we had no budget provision last year because it was only announced on 31st December, 2016 and it took off from 1st January, 2017. We are expecting a major take off on MIG. At the moment, it is confined to a year which means whatever we have to do, we have to do now. That is why, we are pushing in very hard."

3.7 On a query as to what is the justification of increasing total of PMAY(U), BE(2017-18) by Rs. 1655.38 crore and kept at Rs. 6042.81 crore when RE(2016-17) was kept at Rs. 4936.10 crore, the Ministry replied as under:

"In the FY 2017-18, an additional provision of Rs. 1000.00 cr. has been made for a new component of PMAY (U) namely CLSS-II (for middle income group). Due to this additional provision as well as to meet the Mission requirement and the committed liabilities already created in the projects sanctioned under the scheme, BE 2017-18 allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 6042.81 cr.

The PMAY(Urban) Mission, in 2017-18, would be in the second full year of implementation. The Ministry is of the considered view that in 2017-18, the States/UTs would have put in place the requisite institutional arrangements and be ready to leverage the Central assistance to the fullest. It is in that view higher allocations have been sought."

3.8 On a query as to when Ministry of HUPA could not even utilize Rs. Rs.5075 crore as BE(2016-17) -PMAY- Total and reduced it by Rs. 138.90 crore at RE(2016-17), what has been the justification of increasing BE(2017-18) by Rs.967.81 crore and kept at Rs.6042.81 crore, the Ministry replied as under:

"As stated above, allocations at RE 2016-17 stage was reduced owing to reduced budget ceiling given to this Ministry by MoF. Ministry has already utilized 88% of allocated RE 2016-17 and the remaining balance is expected to be spent by the end of FY 2016-17 as sufficient liability has already been created and new projects are also being considered for central assistance.

The Budget allocation for FY 2017-18 has been enhanced due to introduction of a new component (CLSS-II) as well as for meeting the committed liabilities already created in the projects sanctioned under the scheme and new projects that would be considered during the FY 2017-18."

3.9 When enquired as to what actual ground-level improvement in the living condition of urban poor including slum rehabilitation by providing all weather self-owned housing units with adequate basic services and infrastructure, has been done State/UT-wise; year-wise during last five years, till date, the Ministry replied as under:

"Details of houses provided to EWS/LIG category during FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 till 13.02.2017 under CLSS and PMAY(U) as well as details of houses constructed for urban poor during 2015-16 and 2016-17 till 13.2.2017 are as under:

CLSS : Details of houses provided to EWS/ LIG during 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date

[as on 13th February 2017]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	New Houses/ Completed (Nos.)	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	75	140
2	Bihar	11	43
3	Chhattisgarh	171	477
4	Goa	1	4
5	Gujarat	1,991	6,752
6	Haryana	96	111
7	Himachal Pradesh	8	4
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	8
9	Jharkhand	14	21
10	Karnataka	135	389
11	Kerala	40	120
12	Madhya Pradesh	361	869
13	Maharashtra	1,609	2,963
14	Orissa	27	56
15	Punjab	43	72
16	Rajasthan	345	641
17	TamilNadu	449	501
18	Telangana	112	208
19	Uttar Pradesh	272	356
20	Uttarakhand	13	25
21	West Bengal	134	115
Sub- total (States) :-		5,907	13,875
22	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	-
23	Assam	2	4
24	Manipur	-	23
25	Meghalaya	2	14
26	Mizoram	16	9
27	Nagaland	-	1

28		Sikkim	-	1
29		Tripura	4	-
Sub- total (NE States) :-			24	52
30	Union Territories	A&N Island (UT)	-	-
31		Chandigarh (UT)	2	3
32		D&N Haveli (UT)	1	22
33		Daman & Diu (UT)	-	-
34		Delhi (UT)	60	43
35		Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-
36		Puducherry (UT)	7	4
Sub- total (UT) :-			70	72
Grand Total :-			6,001	13,999
Monitoring Division- MoHUPA				

PMAY : Details of houses constructed for urban poor during 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date

[as on 13th February 2017]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT		
		2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,288
2	Bihar	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	710	28
4	Goa	-	-
5	Gujarat	-	3,439
6	Haryana	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
9	Jharkhand	-	29
10	Karnataka	-	2,916
11	Kerala	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
13	Maharashtra	-	-
14	Orissa	-	-
15	Punjab	-	-

16		Rajasthan	-	-
17		TamilNadu	-	1,345
18		Telangana	-	158
19		Uttar Pradesh	-	-
20		Uttrakhand	-	-
21		West Bengal	-	1,512
Sub- total (States) :-			710	10,715
22	North East States	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	-
23		Assam	-	-
24		Manipur	-	-
25		Meghalaya	-	-
26		Mizoram	-	-
27		Nagaland	-	-
28		Sikkim	-	-
29		Tripura	-	-
Sub- total (NE States) :-			-	-
30	Union Territories	A&N Island (UT)	-	-
31		Chandigarh (UT)	-	-
32		D&N Haveli (UT)	-	-
33		Daman & Diu (UT)	-	-
34		Delhi (UT)	-	-
35		Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-
36		Puducherry (UT)	-	-
Sub- total (UT) :-			-	-
Grand Total :-			710	10,715

3.10 Referring to details of houses provided to EWS/LIG categories under CLSS during 2015-16 and 2016-17 during evidence, when asked as to why some of the States languishing so badly- Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and where is the blame, the witness explained as under:

"If you see this list, this is something which we have been discussing a lot in house and have concluded that there are two issues. If you look at the State-wise distribution you would find western and southern States progressing faster – Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu – and are moving ahead. On the other hand, we have modest responses from east and north-east. We have representations both from NHB and HUDCO, who would speak a little more on this to report that a number of workshops have been held. This particular agenda of CLSS is to be a mandatory

agenda of SLBCs; we have held a large number of workshops; I have personally addressed banks many times and the HFCs. We are also trying to encourage. What really is happening here that this is the Central Sector Scheme and the State Governments role is actually more in mobilising the beneficiaries and approaching the financial institutions for this assistance.

On the other hand, once a bank sanctions the loan and once it asks for the subsidy, the efficiency is so high that within four days this particular subsidy is getting credited to the loan account of the beneficiary. So it is very quick as far as Government of India and National Housing Bank are concerned. We are also talking to all the State Governments who are coming to CSMCs. But the submission that I would like to make is that whereas about 88 to 90 per cent of the claims are being made by the housing finance companies, the public sector banks are still at 9 to 10 per cent and since the public sector banks are more largely prevalent in the Eastern and NE States, I think I would request the Committee if a recommendation could be made so that the PSBs support us in a very big way to address the aspirations of home seekers because, it is not that people are not demanding loans, but there is a question of documentation, there are questions of eligibility and it is only when the bank, after due diligence, is satisfied that this particular household is credit worthy that, they will sanction the loan. Our request is that the role of PSBs needs to be strengthened very much."

3.11 During evidence when enquired as to why under Pradhan Mantri Awaz Yojana, in States like Odisha, the number of houses built is 'zero', the Witness stated as under:

"Odisha has come to CSMC. I will give you the exact picture. Odisha came to CSMC thrice. First they came to CSMC on 21st of December, 2015. This was followed by their presence on 17th March, 2016 and 27th July, 2016. We allowed whatever Odisha had asked for. Now Odisha has a challenge. If you look at the number of houses which are being demanded in Odisha it is about 6.8 lakhs. But again if you see the data which we have presented, they have only come to us for funding 35,391 houses. There are two issues here: One is, we are not sanctioning projects in Government of India. The Chief Secretary of Odisha supported by his team are supposed to approve the DPRs which Odisha Housing and Urban Development Departments have to prepare. If the States has come with the demand of 35,391 only it means that Odisha has to run very fast to prepare DPRs, get the approval of SLSMC and immediately approach the Government of India.

The second problem with Odisha is that we have sanctioned four affordable housing projects for Odisha in December, 2015 and they have not reported that in all States places, the land is *sub judice* and have proposed cancellation of the projects. The State Government should only propose housing on such lands which are unencumbered."

3.12 When enquired as to whether the houses built under PMAY(U)-Housing for All Mission are earthquake resistance and with dust free construction, the Witness explained as under:

"Our organisation BMTPC has prepared a Vulnerability Atlas which has been distributed to all the disaster sensitive States and we are also imparting training to them and telling them and suggesting them that this is the way you must build your houses. We very carefully examine earthquake resilience in hilly States and in coastal areas we very carefully examine resilience to tsunami, cyclone and other kind of disasters. Regarding dust-free construction, we have brought out a guideline on construction materials and how R & D waste should be used. The demolition waste gets recycled so that the pollution is reduced to the minimum".

Representative from BMTPC further explained that:

"Sir, as regards earthquake, we have been going to all the States. We are telling them about relevant Indian standards. We are giving them copies of our guideline. We have published vulnerability atlas of India. We have presented CDs to hon. Members which delineates entire India depending upon seismic hazard as well as winds and cyclones. Recently we have taken another initiative. Recently we went to Tripura and Bihar and there we hand-held the beneficiaries and hands-on training has been given there.

Then we have been promoting factory made components. Building components are made in the factory and brought to the site. We have got a lot of support on this. We are supported by BIS and big organisations like CPWD and NBCC. We have also come out with a manual on how to utilise C & D waste. We are talking with big municipalities and giving them this booklet so that they can initiate their pilot plan."

3.13 One of the Member of the Committee observed during evidence as under:

"I want to make a mention about the economically weaker sections' housing scheme. There is a big propaganda going on in some major cities that under this scheme anybody can get a house and the applications are sold for Rs.500. I can collect a copy of the application also and I can send it to the Secretary. This is happening that we give the house. You just send an application under this scheme and you will be getting a house. So, this is happening. I do not know if it has come to the notice of the Ministry. Kindly look into this."

To this observation, the Witness stated that:

"This is a serious information that there are pecuniary considerations in the applications and if we get to see these complaints, we will definitely immediately take action on those."

3.14 On a point as to whether the Mo HUPA is getting a survey done by some NGO in NCR of Delhi under PMAY(U) Mission and have authorized them to collect Rs.150/- from the Urban poor, by visiting in every household and assuring each of them that if they pay now Rs.150/- they will get a house in their name under PMAY(U) by next year; and issuing a receipt as a token of booking a house in the name of the payer, under the said scheme, the Witness stated during evidence as under:

" If some NGO is doing such things, it is wrong, which is very surprising because we have not even entered into an agreement with Delhi for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. I think that it is a very serious allegation."

3.15 When enquired that with almost passing of two years of time since the PMAY(U)-Housing for All by 2022- Mission was launched in 2015, i.e., about 30% of time has gone by out of the scheduled 7 years time, whether M/o HUPA is satisfied with the progress of this Mega Mission in the last 2 years and the details thereof, w.r.t., whether with the existing pace of work being carried out, in each of the components of PMAY(U), namely, (a) In-situ Slum Redevelopment, (b) CLSS; (c) AHP and (d) BLC; will ensure that the Mission will live upto its name and fame, viz., it will provide Housing for All by 2022 across the Country, the Ministry replied as under:

"It is to be stated that since the launch of the PMAY(Urban) Mission on 25.06.2015, the year 2016-17 has effectively been the first full financial year of its operation. The Ministry has made considerable efforts in getting all the States/UTs on board, except the State of NCR of Delhi, in participating in the Mission. Even in the case of Delhi, there is a constant dialogue to sort out all outstanding issues. Simultaneously, the States/UTs have also shown interest and intent in forwarding proposals for seeking Central assistance.

It must be noted, in this regard, that the PMAY(Urban) Mission has adopted a novel approach and radical departure from the earlier housing schemes in as much as the entire appraisal and approval process is now with the State/UT Government concerned doing away with the dispensation in earlier schemes where every project needed approval at the Central Government level. The spirit of cooperative federalism is fully in display in the design and architecture of the scheme guidelines, where each State/UT has the liberty to chose and chart out its path in addressing the housing shortage within the overall ambit of the scheme guidelines. That said, it also puts an equal and added responsibility on the respective States/UTs in fulfilling the aspirations of its urban poor by ensuring timely completion of houses sanctioned under the PMAY(Urban) Mission. In this endeavor, the Ministry would be extending all possible assistance and

cooperation in attaining the goal of housing for all. As the Mission progresses, it is reasonable to expect that the momentum attained so far would be accelerated further. "

3.16 When asked as to whether the M/o HUPA have succeeded in getting JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) completed in all the concerned States/UTs in/on-time and the details thereof with all the relevant, till date, information in this regard, State/UT-wise; Component-wise, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

"Under JNNURM, certain projects were delayed due to institutional weakness of the State agencies, non-availability of encumbrance free land, cost escalation due to rise of prices of construction materials, reluctance of slum dwellers / beneficiaries to shift temporarily in cases of in-situ redevelopment projects etc. The Ministry has organized review meetings on several occasions in past with State/UT Govts. for completion of all JNNURM projects within the Mission period. State/UT Govts. have also been informed that no central assistance in the ongoing projects would be given after 31.03.2017 and respective State/UT Govt. will have to complete those ongoing projects with their own resources. State/UT wise and component wise breakup details of the projects under JNNURM are as under:

JNNURM : STATE WISE PROGRESS

Sr No	Name of the State/UT	Dwelling Units Sanctioned			Dwelling Units in Progress			Construction Completed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	TOTAL	BSUP	IHSDP	TOTAL	BSUP	IHSDP	TOTAL
1	A&N Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	51,132	28,250	79,382	4,152	1,611	5,763	43,111	23,657	66,768
3	Arunachal Pradesh	996	176	1,172	752	-	752	244	176	420
4	Assam	2,260	4,323	6,583	1,844	559	2,403	416	3,060	3,476
5	Bihar	480	23,945	24,425	-	8,589	8,589	480	15,059	15,539
6	Chandigarh (UT)	17,696	-	17,696	-	-	-	17,696	-	17,696
7	Chhattisgarh	12,860	15,782	28,642	3,380	1,634	5,014	9,416	14,148	23,564
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	-	144	144	-	48	48	-	96	96
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	14	14
10	Delhi (UT)	55,424	-	55,424	24,000	-	24,000	31,424	-	31,424
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	111,104	20,350	131,454	3,286	3,550	6,836	107,786	16,800	124,586
13	Haryana	2,896	10,327	13,223	-	396	396	2,896	9,931	12,827
14	Himachal Pradesh	176	1,954	2,130	58	1,049	1,107	118	730	848
15	Jammu & Kashmir	6,677	7,531	14,208	415	1,601	2,016	1,093	5,817	6,910

16	Jharkhand	2,490	7,613	10,103	263	1,548	1,811	2,174	6,065	8,239
17	Karnataka	27,925	17,237	45,162	982	-	982	26,943	17,237	44,180
18	Kerala	21,779	20,384	42,163	2,158	1,285	3,443	16,998	18,210	35,208
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	24,728	13,635	38,363	1,400	1,341	2,741	23,328	12,002	35,330
21	Maharashtra	97,147	77,885	175,032	14,882	19,015	33,897	79,642	54,000	133,642
22	Manipur	1,250	2,829	4,079	-	7	7	1,250	2,822	4,072
23	Meghalaya	648	584	1,232	344	16	360	304	568	872
24	Mizoram	1,096	1,950	3,046	18	-	18	1,078	1,950	3,028
25	Nagaland	3,504	2,761	6,265	68	1,348	1,416	3,436	1,413	4,849
26	Orissa	2,081	12,742	14,823	227	2,171	2,398	1,667	10,571	12,238
27	Puducherry (UT)	1,326	216	1,542	80	72	152	1,246	144	1,390
28	Punjab	4,640	2,397	7,037	192	599	791	4,448	1,743	6,191
29	Rajasthan	6,896	36,250	43,146	-	9,416	9,416	6,896	26,759	33,655
30	Sikkim	254	39	293	33	-	33	221	39	260
31	TamilNadu	89,720	37,715	127,435	11,432	743	12,175	78,288	36,972	115,260
32	Telangana	72,390	11,288	83,678	5,782	1,793	7,575	66,608	9,495	76,103
33	Tripura	256	3,115	3,371	-	-	-	256	3,115	3,371
34	Uttar Pradesh	45,599	37,818	83,417	4,665	7,088	11,753	40,934	30,730	71,664
35	Uttarakhand	653	3,262	3,915	196	1,129	1,325	457	2,133	2,590
36	West Bengal	122,886	49,435	172,321	8,265	1,507	9,772	114,537	47,928	162,465
Grand Total :-		788,969	451,951	1,240,920	88,874	68,115	156,989	685,391	373,384	1,058,775

Monitoring Division- MoHUPA

3.17 On a point as to what would be the fate/future of JNNURM (BSUP/IHSDP) after 31st March, 2017, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

"This Ministry is intended to get the on-going projects completed by State/ UT Govt. well within the period of the JNNURM Mission. The Ministry has organized review meetings on several occasions in past with State/UT Govts. for completion of all JNNURM projects within the Mission period. State/UT Govts. have also been informed that no central assistance in the ongoing projects would be given after 31.03.2017 and respective State/UT Govt. will have to complete those ongoing projects with their own resources."

**Details of physical progress for construction of houses under various schemes being implemented by
M/o HUPA since National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy - 2007**

As on 15th Feb 2017

Sr. No	State / UT	Houses sanctioned for constructed (Nos)	Houses constructed (Nos)	Houses occupied (Nos)	Houses under constructed (Nos)
1	A&N Island (UT)	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	274,361	68,271	53,939	55,694
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	2,778	420	244	2,288
4	Assam	30,929	3,482	3,641	2,403
5	Bihar	87,447	16,975	25,340	29,386
6	Chandigarh (UT)	17,701	17,701	12,531	-
7	Chhattisgarh	58,568	25,046	16,184	18,729
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	167	119	119	48
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	62	14	14	-
10	Delhi (UT)	55,558	31,527	1,777	24,031
11	Goa	5	5	5	-
12	Gujarat	273,548	149,715	127,125	67,251
13	Haryana	17,415	13,618	11,054	2,653
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,356	860	486	2,484
15	Jammu & Kashmir	15,526	6,980	7,839	2,107
16	Jharkhand	54,555	9,905	10,457	42,926
17	Karnataka	160,163	54,588	45,172	21,798
18	Kerala	58,897	35,466	35,798	5,045
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	148,357	37,856	31,626	53,297
21	Maharashtra	298,716	138,214	99,001	33,907
22	Manipur	13,827	4,095	4,095	105
23	Meghalaya	1,280	888	366	389

24	Mizoram	13,499	3,091	2,013	122
25	Nagaland	19,825	5,305	4,274	2,015
26	Orissa	61,532	13,677	12,464	18,317
27	Puducherry (UT)	2,273	1,401	882	152
28	Punjab	49,650	6,306	3,390	792
29	Rajasthan	80,723	44,420	41,282	25,618
30	Sikkim	294	261	150	33
31	TamilNadu	354,990	120,154	111,830	49,862
32	Telangana	165,683	76,581	57,079	12,627
33	Tripura	49,276	3,525	3,375	31,704
34	Uttar Pradesh	103,759	75,368	62,903	12,421
35	Uttrakhand	11,759	3,280	2,250	3,891
36	West Bengal	316,591	165,941	165,329	42,077
Grand Total		2,804,070	1,135,055	954,034	564,172
<i>Monitoring Division- MoHUPA</i>					

3.18 When enquired as to whether any progress has been made with regard to getting implemented, (i) at least 3% of priority Sector Lending for loans of dwelling units costing not more than Rs. 16 Lakh; and (ii) inclusion with due weightage of lending of home loans less than Rs. 15 lakh under CLSS component, as a part of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of Banks, and (iii) Monitoring of the progress of the Scheme through SLBC; with the DFS, till date as per the recommendation of the Committee in this regard in their 10th Report (2015-16, the Ministry replied as under:

"On the issues relating to earmarking 3% of PSL for affordable housing and inclusion of CLSS in the KPIs of PSBs, the Ministry is continuing to pursue the matter."

3.19 The Mo HUPA has provided the following information about DAY-NULM and its seven components:

DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA (DAY) - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation launched "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" in the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f 24th September, 2013

which replaced the then Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM focuses on organizing the urban poor into self help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission aims to provide permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. NULM has been renamed as “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” and has now been extended to all ULBs.

DAY- NULM has seven components:

- 1) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID)
- 2) Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- 3) Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)
- 4) Self Employment Programme (SEP)
- 5) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- 6) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- 7) Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP)

3.20 On a point as to why BE(2016-17) of NULM(U) 3.01, Central Component, has been increased by Rs.2.55 crore and kept at Rs. 7.00 crore against the Actual(2015-16) of Rs. 4.45 crore, the Ministry stated as under:

"There has been increased demand under the salary head due to implementation of 7th Pay Commission Report and due to increased expenditure under Advertising & Publicity for Radio Jingles to spread the awareness about DAY-NULM among the common citizens specially the urban poor. Also there is increased expenditure for Minor Works being paid to CPWD in terms of the administrative decision of the Ministry to shift the office of DAY-NULM to CGO Complex."

3.21 On a query as to why under NULM(U)-3.02- States/UTs component there is an increase of Rs. 53.66 crore at BE(2016-17) of Rs. 318.00 crore against the Actual(2015-16) of Rs.268.79 crore, the Ministry replied as under:

"There has been increased demands from the States/UTs under Grants-in-Aid for implementation of DAY-NULM."

3.22 When enquired as to what are the reasons for further increase under NULM-3.01 Central Component and 3.02 States/UTs Component of Rs.3.30 crore and Rs. 5.7 crore at RE (2016-17) of Rs. 10.30 crore and Rs.223.70 crore, respectively, against Rs.318.00 crores and Rs. 325.00 crore as BE(2016-17)- respectively, the Ministry stated as under:

"There has been increased expenditure under Establishment heads, Grants-in-Aid to UTs without Legislature under DAY-NULM."

3.23 When asked as to why there is an increase of Rs. 9.79 crore from RE(2016-17) Rs. 13.02 crore from BE(2016-17) in BE(2017-18) of Rs. 20.02 crore under NULM-3.01-Central Component as reflected in BE(2017-18), Gol, MoF, Demand No. 56, page-179, the Ministry replied as under:

"There are increased anticipated expenditure under various Object Heads of Establishment Expenses. Increased expenditure is anticipated under Advertising & Publicity, Institution of Awards for best performing Area Local Federations (ALFs) under Swachhata Action Plan etc. Also higher expenditure is anticipated under Capacity Building of DAY-NULM. "

3.24 On a further query as to what are the reasons for increase in BE(2017-18) of Rs. 328. 98 crore by Rs, 10.98 crore from BE(206-17) of Rs. 318.00 crore under NULM-3.02-States/UTs component, the Ministry replied as under:

"There have been increased demands for Grants-in-Aid to State/UTs."

3.25 When enquired as to whether there is any increase in employment through Skill training and placement programme of the present and past, implemented by M/o-HUPA for the purpose during last 20/10 years in comparison with employment figures, of urban poors, 20 years back vs. 10 years back and vs as on date/till date, State/UT-wise along with details of the number of urban poors imparted skill training, exclusively, under relevant schemes of M/o HUPA, the number of such skill training provided placement during each of the last 10 years and the current year, State/UT-wise, the Ministry replied under:

"Number of urban poor who have been imparted skill training under EST&P component of DAY-NULM and are given placement during 2016-17(till January, 2017) is placed below. However, details of placement under SJSRY scheme are not available since Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) component of SJSRY did not have the provision for placement of trained candidates."

DETAILS OF TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF CANDIDATES UNDER EST&P COMPONENT OF DAY-NULM IN 2016-17 (upto 31.0.2017)			
SI.No.	Names of the States/UTs	NO. of Candidates Trained	Placement
1	Andhra Pradesh	20265	10919
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1162	0
3	Assam	5385	7
4	Bihar	11417	176

5	Chhattisgarh	7748	2779
6	Goa	571	0
7	Gujarat	5232	709
8	Haryana	1183	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	79	27
10	J& K	0	0
11	Jharkhand	35318	574
12	Karnataka	9673	388
13	Kerala	228	35
14	Madhya Pradesh	44432	19052
15	Maharashtra	23919	1670
16	Manipur	68	0
17	Meghalaya	369	16
18	Mizoram	3476	0
19	Nagaland	415	215
20	Odisha	4111	1921
21	Punjab	180	0
22	Rajasthan	6114	0
23	Sikkim	2067	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25	Telangana	1261	792
26	Tripura	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	152691	18266
28	Uttarakhand	2369	1475
29	West Bengal	14565	2364
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0
31	Chandigarh	529	271
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0
34	NCT of Delhi	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0
	ALL INDIA	354827	61656

3.26 During Evidence, the Committee raised the issues of whether the M/o HUPA will be able to provide houses to All by 2022, keeping in mind the influx of migrants from rural to urban Metro cities by leaps and bound and also about the poor quality of construction of

houses being built and provided under Government Schemes and the quality Control mechanism in place. To these queries, the Witness responded as under:

"I would say 'yes' we have to run to give houses to everybody who wants a house by 2022. We are expecting that in 2017-18 and 2018-19 we will be able to look at about 28 lakh houses. In all, we feel that given the kind of demand which has been registered in this country, there will be a total demand of a crore houses, which we should be able to satisfy by 2022.

In respect of building materials, we have taken a note of your suggestions. In respect of quality construction, we have a principal of third party inspection monitoring of TPIMA, which is supposed to do quality control inspections. That is, there is a third party, which is engaged to look into the quality of housing construction and before we release further funds, this inspection report has to be placed in front the Government of India. This has been a built-in guideline. "

3.27 During Evidence when asked about the low usage of fly ash coming out from all the power plants in the country as a by-product and why it is not being 100% utilized as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Witness stated that the suggestion is very good regarding making it mandatory for all the power plants to make bricks from the fly ash for use in construction works. Moreover, M/o Environment and Forests also issues Guidelines in this regard from time to time and their recent guideline is that all the Bhattas(Bricks kilns) within the 300 kms diameter range from the power plant will have to use fly ash for making bricks instead of clay. However, they are still using clay only. BMTPC are making a road map so that bricks making plants may use maximum fly ash for bricks making.

3.28 When issues, namely,(i) constant violation of Vending Zones in urban areas; (ii) How street vendors operating on PWD roads;(iii) encroachment of pavements, PWD roads, no vending zones by Vendors; (iv) infringement of Right to Passage;(v) Prevalence of Thekedars/Touts who are holding 10 to 20 vendors places/spots and charge rent from the vendors for doing business; (vi) amending the composition Vending Committee by providing representation to local traders; (vii) how there can be a market outside a market; and (viii) Need to bring clarity and transparency in Vending Policy; etc., were raised during the evidence, the Witness responded as under:

"Madam, thank you for your observations. Regarding the clarity on vending policy, we have noted your suggestions. We will look at it in-depth."

ATTACHED OFFICE, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Attached Office

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION (NBO)

3.29 The National Buildings Organization (NBO) is involved with collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities in the country. Housing and slum statistics do not form part of the extant system of administrative statistics. The decennial population Census enumerates stock of houses but does not provide information regarding current housing and building construction activity. Sample surveys by NSSO yield estimates regarding housing condition of households. With a view to ensuring that the schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are supported with relevant database, MIS and knowledge inputs, the activities of NBO have been appropriately restructured from time to time.

Public Sector Undertakings :

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (HUDCO)

3.30 HUDCO, the premier techno-financial institution engaged in the financing and promotion of housing and urban infrastructure projects throughout India, was established on April 25, 1970 as a wholly owned government company with the objective of providing long term financing and undertaking housing and urban infrastructure development programmes. HUDCO is a public financial institution under section 4A of the Companies Act and has been conferred the status of Mini-Ratna. It has a pan-India presence through its wide network of regional and development office. HUDCO occupies a key position in the nation' growth plans and implementation of its policies in the housing and urban infrastructure sector. It aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors by catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options in urban and rural housing and infrastructure development. HUDCO's operational business can be classified into the following two broad areas:

- Housing finance, wherein the borrowers include State government agencies, private sector and individual borrowers belonging to all sections of the society in urban and rural areas.
- Urban infrastructure finance, which covers social infrastructure and commercial infrastructure, including area development, water supply, sewerage, sanitation and

drainage, road and transport, power, commercial infrastructure and other emerging sectors.

HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED (HPL)

3.31 HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED (HPL) Hindustan Prefab Limited an ISO 9001:2008 is a scheduled 'C' Central Public Sector Enterprise under administrative control of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. It is engaged in the execution of projects on Turnkey basis i.e. from concept to completion on Project Management Consultancy. It is a brainchild of the first Prime Minister and established with the prime objective of providing Prefab houses to the people, displaced from Pakistan. HPL is currently providing Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for construction of projects in 15 states awarded to it through various State Governments and its agencies. By using building components and other prefab technologies, the time required for construction of projects reduces significantly thereby reducing the overall project cost considerably. Also, the prefab products rate higher on durability and eco-friendly in comparison with conventional methods. The prefab components provide ready answer for replacement of burnt bricks. They use considerable amount of fly ash and other agricultural waste in production of such components, which are environment friendly measures. During examination of Demands for Grants 2015-16, the Committee were observed that despite having the above-mentioned advantages and potential to grow, the prefab technologies costs are comparable to the conventional technologies still the demand for prefab technologies is limited. The fact that the mindset of the people at large and architects, engineers and policy makers in specific, to take prefab construction on a large scale is limited. Further lack of standardization in 56 building dimension and components coupled with absence of the technologies in the schedule rates of Government agencies at the Centre and States inhibit the use of prefab technologies in a large scale. HPL has signed an MoU with Construction industry Development Council (CIDC) to promote the adoption of prefabricated and pre-engineered technologies for achieving fast tract construction especially for the attainment of the goal of providing 'Housing for all by 2022'. The Committee therefore had earlier recommended that Ministry of HUPA should take concerted efforts and strive vigorously to change the mind set of all concerned engaged with construction agencies and complete all the projects without cost and time overrun by adopting Prefab technologies.

Autonomous Bodies

BUILDING MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC):

3.32 Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), since its inception in 1990, has been promoting innovative and alternate building materials and construction technologies into the field. As a technology promotion Council, BMTPC has been involved in multifarious activities such as demonstration construction, capacity building, skill development, organization of courses, hands-on training, exhibitions, development of guidelines, manuals & publications etc.

BMTPC is playing active role in disaster mitigation and management through publication of various technical documents and user manuals for common man. Capacity building programmes and technical workshops are organized by BMTPC on regular basis.

In view of the expertise and experience of BMTPC, Ministry of HUPA has designated BMTPC as Secretariat of Technology Sub-Mission under PMAY. Executive Director, BMTPC is the member secretary of the Technology Sub-Mission.

The Council, with the aim of assessing its impact and evolving an appropriate strategy for its growth and improving efficiency in its delivery of expected services, has subjected itself to four Reviews.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION (CGEWHO)

3.33 Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation was formed by the Government of India, under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, as a 'welfare' organization, for construction of dwelling units exclusively for the Central Government Employees, on "No profit-No Loss" basis and registered as a Society, in Delhi, under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, on 17th July, 1990.

The Society, under its charter, has the mandate to undertake social welfare schemes on "No Profit-No Loss' basis, for the Central Government Employees serving and retired both, spouses of the deceased Central Government employees and employees in service of this Society, and spouses in case of deceased employees, by inter-alia promoting the construction of houses, and providing all possible help and required inputs,

to achieve this object. Do all such things as are incidental, or conducive, to the attainment of any, or all the above objects.

The Organisation is managed by a General Body and governed by a Governing Council with the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation as its President, and Senior Officials drawn from the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation; Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Finance, Housing & Urban Development Corporation & JCM, as ex-officio members. There is an Executive Committee with Joint Secretary (H), as its Chairman, to oversee and approve the proposals and plans for procurement of lands, appointment of Architects, Contractors and formulation of housing schemes.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK

3.34 National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up on July 9, 1988 under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. NHB is wholly owned by Reserve Bank of India, which contributed the entire paid-up capital. The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of NHB vest, under the Act, in a Board of Directors. The Head Office of NHB is at New Delhi. The Vision of NHB is to promote inclusive expansion with stability in housing finance market. The mission of NHB is to harness and promote the market potentials to serve the housing needs of all segments of the population with the focus on low and moderate income housing.

The objectives of NHB are as under:

- a. To promote a sound, healthy, viable and cost effective housing finance system to cater to all segments of the population and to integrate the housing finance system with the overall financial system.
- b. To promote a network of dedicated housing finance institutions to adequately serve various regions and different income groups.
- c. To augment resources for the sector and channelize them for housing.
- d. To make housing credit more affordable.
- e. To regulate the activities of housing finance companies based on regulatory and supervisory authority derived under the Act.
- f. To encourage augmentation of supply of buildable land and also building materials for housing and to upgrade the housing stock in the country.
- g. To encourage public agencies to emerge as facilitators and suppliers of serviced land, for housing.

PART-II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No.1

Symbolic increase of Budget Estimates(2017-18) of M/o HUPA

The Committee note that the BE(2016-17) of Rs. 5411.00 crore was provided to M/o HUPA which has been said to increase to Rs. 6406.00 crore as BE(2017-18), i.e., an increase of Rs. 995.00 crore from the current year Budget Estimates. In terms of percentage, the increase is claimed to be of 18.38%.

The introduction of the new Sub-Component CLSS for MIG, under existing CLSS has provision of Rs. 1000.00 crore in BE(2017-18) which led to an increase of BE (17-18). This amount of Rs.1000 crore will exclusively be used for this Scheme and only Rs.5504 crore will be left with the Ministry, which is lesser than Rs.5411 crore of previous year, for all practical purposes viz., current schemes/sub-schemes of the Ministry. This increase will not have any advantage to overall Ministry of HUPA budget. This increase is merely due to introduction of new component.

The Committee, therefore, disagree with the facile statement of the representative of Ministry of HUPA that there is an increase of 18.38% in BE(2017-18) over BE(2016-17), as this kind of increase is nothing but a token increase which is of little use for any of the existing and ongoing Schemes/sub-schemes of the Ministry. It is intended for a new and yet to be made operational sub-component under the main scheme which appear more speculative in nature than anything substantive.

The Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of HUPA to depart from such Budgeting practices in which not even 10 to 12 per cent minimum inflation rate/trends or devaluation of money is considered to be added in the next year Budget Estimates over the current year BE and have in fact actually reduced budget over previous year. They unanimously recommend for a real increased Budgetary provisions to be provided henceforth in favour of Ministry of HUPA, responsible for fulfilling aspirations and expectations of millions of urban poor and homeless. They also emphasize that Rs. 1000 crore earmarked for CLSS for MIG should be utilized for the stated purpose. The Ministry should proactively create

awareness among the target group/potential beneficiaries so that they come forward and take advantage of the Scheme.

Recommendation No.2

Reduction of Budgetary Provisions at the RE stage

The Committee observe that the BE(2012-13) of Rs.1155.00 crore, BE(2013-14) of Rs. 1460.00 crore, BE(2014-15) of Rs.6000.00 crore, BE(2015-16) of Rs.5625.30 crore, and BE(2016-17) of Rs.5411.00 crore have been reduced at Revised Estimates stage as RE(2012-13) of Rs.950.00 crore, RE(2013-14) of Rs. 1200.00 crore, RE(2014-15) of Rs.3400.00, RE(2015-16) of Rs. 1952.00 crore, and RE(2016-17) of Rs.5285.00 crore, respectively. Thus, the reduction of Rs.205.00 crore in(2012-13), Rs.260.00 crore in (2013-14), Rs. 2600.00 crore in (2014-15), of Rs. 3673.00 crore in (2015-16), and of Rs. 130.00 crore in (2016-17), has been recorded. It can be clearly seen that Budget Estimates as proposed and presented by the MoF in favour of M/o HUPA every year and also passed by the Parliament year after year, gets massively reduced. This indicates that the entire budgetary process and planning needs serious rethinking.

The Committee are of the considered view that this unhappy practice of reducing the Budget Estimates of M/o HUPA every year at the RE stage by the MoF, adversely affects the pace and progress of the ongoing Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, recommend and disapprove of this practice of sharp reduction of the BE at the RE stage, on the Ministry concerned and strongly recommend that M/o Finance should henceforth practice to honour their own committed BE and ensure that cut, if required should be an exception and not the rule. Even if there is necessity for reduction of BE at RE, specific, justified and concrete reasons should be spelt out. In fact with the pre-ponement in date of the budget and other budgetary reforms the MoF should be able to plan and rationally allocate budget to the Ministries, specifically to this Ministry as priority areas including the scheme 'Housing for All' fall under jurisdiction of HUPA at BE stage itself so that it does not affect the smooth implementation of the ongoing schemes and projects. The Committee desire that the views of the Committee be duly conveyed to MoF by HUPA.

Recommendation No.3

M/o HUPA requires upgradation of existing Budgetary Skills and Management

The Committee observe that the M/o HUPA have been regularly getting less than their proposed outlay. There is always a huge gap between what they asked for and what they got as BE from 2012-13 till 2017-18. It is evident from the fact that in 2012-13 they got Rs. 1581.00 crore less than what they had requested for, in 2013-14, Rs.261.00 crore less, in 2014-15, Rs. 862.56 crore less, in 2015-16, Rs. 1508.88 crore less than proposed. However, trend got reversed in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 when they got a BE of Rs.913.00 crore and 677.34 crore more than what they proposed, respectively.

The Committee are of the considered view and recommend that this phenomena is indicative of the emerging need of introspection and a better evaluation of existing Budgetary Skills and Management strategies and certainly requires an upgradation of the same at the end of M/o HUPA. The Committee would like M/o HUPA to propose a realistic outlay in future so that the MoF is convinced about the Ministry's requirement.

Recommendation No.4

Expenditure capacity of M/o HUPA

The Committee find that actual expenditure has been consistently less than the Revised Estimates. The actual expenditure of Rs. 930.11 crore (2012-13) was against the RE of Rs. 950.00 crore(97.99%); Rs. 1078.79 crore (2013-14) against the RE of Rs.1200.00 crore(89.8%); Rs. 2715.42 crore (2014-15) against the RE of Rs. 3400.00 crore(79.8); Rs.1750.64 crore (2015-16) against the RE of 1952.00 crore(89.69); and Rs. 4794.59 crore (2016-17- upto 29.1.2017) against the RE of Rs. 5270.10 crore(90.9%). As the RE has been slashed in almost all of these years the gap between BE and actual expenditure is much more. The point of concern for the Committee is that if the Ministry is not able to spend even the reduced RE to its fullest level, then what is the use of seeking more funds at BE level. In fact, in case the Ministry is unable to spend their RE it brings out a clear case for the MoF to reduce the allocations for the next year as instead of blocking scarce resources in this Ministry it could be utilised elsewhere.

The Committee, in view of the above, urge and recommend the Ministry to enhance their actual expenditure capabilities by proving their merits with optimum and 100% utilization of their meager RE with a Zero financial and physical shortfall in any of their Schemes, every year to dispel the doubts about their financial and corresponding physical achievement capabilities. The Committee are hopeful that the Ministry, with pre-ponement of budget and budgetary process(as is the objective) will be able to utilize their funds fully.

Recommendation No.5

Allocation for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme(CLSS) for Economically Weaker Section(EWS) and Lower Income Group(LIG)

The Committee while examining the DFG(2017-18) of M/o HUPA, observe that the BE(2017-18) under CLSS(EWS/LIG) has been reduced to Rs. 400.00 crore from the BE/RE(2016-17) of Rs.475.00 crore. Moreover, a new sub-component, named, CLSS for Middle Income Group(MIG) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna(Urban)-PMAY(U) has been introduced pursuant to the address to the nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 31.12.2016, and it is to be implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2017. However, detailed guidelines will be issued after clearance is received from the Election Commission of India (ECI). Nevertheless, the BE(2017-18) for CLSS(MIG) has been kept at Rs. 1000.00 crore.

Having observed the above, the Committee feel that the very purpose and objective of PMAY(U) with all its 4 components, which has been primarily meant to cater to the needs of EWS/LIG segment of the urban areas, who are homeless or living in slums and in inhuman living conditions, has seemingly and prima-facie diverted its focus and attention from original EWS/LIG segment to MIG segment of the urban society now. However, the M/o HUPA has assured the Committee that there is no diversion of funds or dilution of intent as the target groups are distinct and the income segments are different. A large outlay for the MIG only points to the fact that the income segment and, as a corollary, the loan amounts are higher. A reduced outlay for CLSS for EWS/LIG has been kept only as a matter of caution at the BE Stage.

The Committee are well aware that the Ministry, year after year, has been invariably getting drastically reduced outlay at the RE Stage. In spite of this hard fact, they seems to have ignored it and their statement that they have every intention to seek more funds, at the RE stage, is hardly satisfactory and acceptable.

The Committee, in view of the above stated intentional reduced outlay provisions of CLSS for EWS/LIG by the Ministry, would like to caution them that this sort of unfair allocation in disfavour of EWS/LIG segments, who have been deprived

of even fundamental and basic amenities and necessities of human life for ages, is not acceptable to the Committee.

The Committee, therefore, urge and recommend to the M/o HUPA as well as M/o Finance to provide higher allocations in favour of EWS/LIG segments under CLSS for EWS/LIG and for all the relevant Schemes meant for real upliftment of urban poors at RE/BE stages, henceforth, to justify and live upto the very nomenclature of the Ministry concerned.

Recommendation No.6

Strengthening the Role of the Public Sector Banks(PSBs) for implementation of CLSS for EWS/LIG/MIG under PMAY(U)

The Committee observe during examination of DFG(2017-18) of M/o HUPA that many of the States are languishing badly so far as the details of houses provided to EWS/LIG during 2015-16 and 2016-17, till 13.02.2017, under CLSS is concerned. States of Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttrakhand, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Sikkim etc., have either been provided less than 10 EWS/LIG houses during 2016-17 and remaining States of the above have been provided less than 50 such houses during 2015-16 and 2016-17. Further, States of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura have zero allocation among UTs while Andaman & Nicobar Island, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have zero EWS/LIG under CLSS; Chandigarh and Puducherry having less than 5 and Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are having less than 50 figures at their credit.

The Committee are concerned with respect to the less than satisfactory performance of both the Central Nodal Agencies(CNAs), namely, National Housing Bank(NHB) and HUDCO associated with the task of sanctioning and releasing housing loan subsidy to the PSBs/PLIs/HFCs under CLSS component of PMAY(U), and desired to be apprised about the reasons for less number of EWS/LIG houses or NIL number of such houses in the above stated States/UTs.

The Committee are apprised by the Representative of the M/o HUPA during evidence that as the CLSS is a Central Sector Scheme and the State Government's role is actually more in mobilizing the beneficiaries and approaching the financial institutions for this assistance. Whereas about 80 to 90 per cent of the funding under CLSS being made by the Housing Finance Companies(HFCs), the Public Sector Banks(PSBs) are still 9 to 10 per cent. Since the PSBs are more largely present and prevalent in the States with a larger coverage, there arises the need for the greater support of PSBs to address the aspirations of the urban poor (EWS/LIG) and homeless people.

The Committee in this regard also wish to point out that they have already recommended in their 10th Report on DFG(2016-17) of M/o HUPA last year that the M/o HUPA, HUDCO and NHB should vigorously pursue all the issues with DFS, i.e,(i) at least 3% of the priority Sector Lending for loans of dwelling units costing not more than Rs. 16 lakh; (ii) inclusion, with due weightage, of lending of home loans less than Rs. 15 lakh under CLSS component, as a part of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the banks; and (iii) Monitoring of the progress of the scheme through State Level Bankers Committee(SLBC). The Committee feel that to obtain positive outcome in this regard for better performance of CLSS, which will not only safeguard the interest of the weaker sections but also prove a landmark in promoting PMAY(U)-HFA(U) by 2022. However, the first two issues recommended and reiterated above are reported to be still pending with the Department of Financial Services.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend and urge the HUPA to take up the matter with MoF to intervene and issue immediate directions in this regard to all its PSBs/PLIs to play a proactive role and lend all their support and cooperation in disbursement of more and more housing loans to EWS/LIG/MIG applicants under CLSS of PMAY(U). They desire M/o HUPA to pursue MoF/DFS to provide approval and clearance to both the aforesaid earlier recommendations of the Committee namely, (i) at least 3% of the Priority Sector Lending for loans of dwelling units costing not more than Rs. 16 lakh; and (ii) inclusion, with due weightage, of lending of home loans less than Rs. 15 lakh under CLSS component, as a part of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Banks so as to strengthen the role of PSBs in a big way to make CLSS-PMAY(U) a grand success. The Committee also advise the M/o HUPA and both the CNAs, namely, NHB and HUDCO to vigorously pursue all the above stated and recommended issues with the DFS/MoF in their favour for quicker implementation of the same without wasting any further time.

Recommendation No.7

Team of Well Trained Agents for the Promotion and Success of PMAY(U)

The Committee observe that the number of EWS/LIG houses provided under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) during 2015-16 to 21 States(other than NE States) is 5907 houses; to 7 NE States is 24 houses; and to 7 UTs is 70 houses. Similarly, during 2016-17 (till 13th February, 2017), 13875 EWS/LIG houses have been provided to 21 States; 52 such houses to 7 NE States; and 72 houses to 7 UTs. Thus, in total 6001 EWS/LIG houses were provided under CLSS during 2015-16 and a total of 13999 EWS/LIG houses have been provided till 13.2.2017.

The Committee are aware that although CLSS is one of the four components of PMAY(U), yet, the progress of this important component is very low and far below the high expectation of the M/o HUPA as well as this Committee. Even if, the year 2015-16 is considered as the initial year of launching of PMAY(U) and its 4 components and the lower figure of 6001 EWS/LIG houses under CLSS is put aside, and the figure of about 14000 EWS/LIG houses provided during 2016-17 is taken as an average annual achievement in a year's time, it may be presumed that about 70000(±) EWS/LIG houses may be provided throughout India in the remaining period of 5 years for implementation of PMAY(U)-Housing for All by 2022 Mission. And, the actual requirement or shortage of houses as per initial estimates, is of 18.78 million or about 2 crore houses, subject to final assessment being estimated by States/UTs.

The Committee are very much apprehensive of the success of PMAY(U) and its 4 components, including, CLSS, with the above pace of progress, viz., only about 14000 EWS/LIG houses have been provided in the current year.

The Committee, in view of the above, therefore, urge the M/o HUPA to explore the feasibility of developing some initiatives which may be taken at their end at the earliest, for the optimum level of achievements in each of the 4 components of PMAY(U). One such initiative could be that a strong team of Well Trained Agents may be created and developed, who may be provided with all the information and inputs relating to CLSS and other 3 components of PMAY(U) viz., (i) "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment(ISSR); (ii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private

sector(AHP); and (iii) Beneficiary-led individual houses construction/enhancements(BLC), and they are trained to canvass and convince the urban poor and homeless about the benefits provided by the Government of India through its PMAY(U)-HFA by 2022 Mission and bring in the applications of those interested to avail the benefits under CLSS to their local PLIs, and like-wise become instrumental in promoting other three components of the PMAY(U) among the concerned urban clients. And, for this service of theirs, they may be provided certain fixed commission or incentive per-application or per-beneficiary, similar to the age old established Agent System working for LIC and GIC companies in India. The Committee are of the view that rather than always be at the waiting end for would be customers to reach to the PLIs who are seldom interested for providing EWS/LIG loans to the poorer sections of the vulnerable urban society, the enthusiastic team of well trained agents should reach to the prospective applicants under CLSS, BLC and AHP, etc. Other aggressive awareness campaign should also be taken up through audio, video and print media to create awareness amongst the EWS/LIG/MIG target groups to avail of the benefits of this scheme in large numbers.

Recommendation No.8

Complaints regarding collection of cash from the poor for providing EWS/LIG Houses

The Committee are perturbed to note cases of fraud and cheating taking place in many cities including NCR of Delhi for allocation of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) with fake propaganda that a house could be booked by just paying Rs. 150 by unscrupulous elements and fraud NGOs etc. The Committee are of the considered opinion that such cases should be immediately investigated and deterred so that poor people are not cheated.

The Committee further noted that a lot of bogus builders/developers are apparently registering and enlisting a lot of consumers for allotment of EWS/LIG house in the name of Affordable Housing Scheme under the mission "Housing For All by 2022."

The Committee strongly caution and recommend that the M/o HUPA should immediately swing into action and get such complaints thoroughly investigated in all States and UTs as one of their prime scheme, named , PMAY(U) is being misused for illegal money-making by some corrupt-minded anti-social elements. Any delay in catching those involved, will give them liberty to rob millions of more poors and have-nots of the society. If unchecked, poor and homeless masses will feel cheated and betrayed and also it will be difficult for them to trust any of the Government schemes henceforth.

The Committee also recommend that M/o HUPA should ensure that no fraud is executed by the fake developers/builders in the name of Affordable Housing Scheme/Land Pooling Policy in various States of India.

The Committee desire that aggressive awareness programmes through visual and print media should be launched immediately to educate and inform common people to beware of such fraudulent persons/NGOs, on the lines of the awareness drive relating to non-divulgence of any of the personal bank A/c, ATM card, PIN/CVV number, password of email, etc., to any unknown person asking for such details.

Recommendation No.9

Vending Policy for Clarity and Transparency

The Committee observe that 'No Vending Zones' have been demarcated in many places/areas of NCR of Delhi and other cities of the States/UTs. Unfortunately, there has been a constant violation of No Vending Zones. Thus, this violation and presence of vendors causes great deal of encroachment of footpaths/pavements on both sides of the roads. Moreover, presence of vendors on both sides of roads wherever little footpaths/pavements are there, can be frequently witnessed throughout the city/walled-city of NCR of Delhi and other cities. At most of the places, more than half of the PWD roads have been encroached by the Street Vendors, causing huge traffic jams and consequent air/noise pollution, wasting of millions of man-hours per annum due to being trapped in traffic jams by commuters/passers-by, and above all, total infringement of the Right to Passage of one and all, i.e., whether residents of the area or people passing through that area, besides, adversely affecting the business of local shopkeepers.

The Committee apprehend that large-scale corrupt practices are going on, especially in NCR of Delhi and other Metropolitan Cities, wherein, class of 'Thekedars' and 'Touts' have been freely and actively indulging in owning at least 10 to 20 Street Vendors spots/places in the names of some false or fabricated persons/individuals shown as street vendors in the Municipalities'/ULBs records and, then, offer/sell those street vendors' spots/places to the Street Vendors on weekly/monthly rental basis, thus, making a hefty illegal income out of street vending Business based on corrupt/illegal practices.

The Committee also note that composition of the Town Vending Committee consists of 50% official Members, 40% street vendors duly elected among total street vendors of the area, and 10 % representatives of the NGOs.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that these NGOs involved are actually the vendors' groups with vested interests who actually promote street vending. The Committee desire that traders of the area should also be given due representation in the composition of the Town Vending Committee so that they can

safeguard and protect the rights of the existing market to avoid a 'market outside the market' situation at present.

The Committee, in view of the above scenario, strongly recommend that there is an immediate need for comprehensive rework/in-depth relook/review of the Vending Policy and the relevant Acts, etc., by the M/o HUPA, in order to bring more clarity and transparency in the Vending Policy and in the relevant Acts thereon, putting a legitimate ending/settlement to issues, such as: (i) constant violation of no vending zones, (ii) encroachments of footpaths/pavements/PWD Roads, etc., meant for pedestrians to walk by and for traffic to pass by; (iii) infringement of Right to Passage;(iv) change in the composition of the Town Vending Committee giving due representation to the local traders of the area; and (v) illegal benami or bogus holding and capturing of 10 to 20 Street Vendors places/thallas/spots by the thekedars/touts, who are collecting and making money out of the legitimate income of the actual vendors, as rent/fees, etc., along with all the relevant issues involved therein and incidental thereto.

Recommendation No.10

Poor Performance/Physical Progress for Construction of Houses

The Committee observe that the number of houses sanctioned for construction since 2007 till 15th February, 2017, under various Schemes being implemented by M/o HUPA is reported to be 28,04,070 in all the States/UTs except in UTs of A&N Islands and Lakshadweep, where no house have been sanctioned during the aforesaid period. The total number of houses constructed is reported to be 11,35,055; the total number of houses occupied is 9,54,034 and the total number of houses under construction is 5,64,172.

The Committee further observe that in case, out of total number of houses sanctioned, the total number of houses constructed, are subtracted, viz., $28,04,070 - 11,35,055 (=) 16,69,015$ houses. Further, in case, the total number of houses constructed, and, the total number of houses under construction are added together, viz., $11,35,055 + 5,64,172 (=) 16,99,227$ houses. Thus, in case, the figure of 16,69,015 is subtracted from the figure of 16,99,227, a difference of 30212 houses is evident which are neither completed, nor are under construction out of the total number of houses sanctioned during the above stated period.

The Committee would like to be apprised about these 30212 houses along with the justification of such a poor performance/physical progress for construction of houses under various Schemes being implemented by M/o HUPA since 2007, till date.

The Committee, in view of the above, recommend that M/o HUPA whose prime task/mandate is to get their housing Schemes meant for urban poor and homeless, implemented in the States/UTs, should relook at their unsatisfactory performance relating to sanctioned housing projects and introspect in-depth to improve and enhance their existing pursuing and persuasion skills to achieve better implementation outcome/responses from the concerned States/UTs. They are also advised to contemplate to do some comprehensive overhauling of their usual practice of working and develop some innovative ways to handle the prime task of

getting their Centrally Sponsored Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation Schemes implemented in and by all the States/UTs with optimum achievement level achieved in a time bound manner.

Recommendation No.11

Placement of Trained Candidates under EST&P Component of DAY-NULM

The Committee observe that under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM), the number of candidates Trained is reported to be 3,54,827 against a target of 3,30,684 candidates. That means the percentage-wise achievement is 107.30% during the year 2016-17. However, on analyzing statistics of candidates trained and placed, it was found that except for J&K, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry, where no candidate has been trained during 2016-17, in remaining States/UT where 3,54,827 candidates have been trained, only 61,656 candidates, against a target of 2,48,379, have been placed for employment in the concerned States/UT with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim, where no candidate has been placed against their respective number of trained candidates. The percentage-wise achievement comes to only 24.62% for candidates placed during 2016-17.

The Committee are concerned to observe the very low percentage of placement of the trained candidates indicating that only about 25 candidates out of every 100 candidates who got skill training under various activities of their choice got an opportunity to earn their livelihood during the said period of the current financial year.

The Committee urge the M/o HUPA to look into this low percentage of placement of Trained candidates under EST&P component of DAY-NULM and take all possible steps and measures to improve upon the existing low level of employment generation of Skilled and Trained Candidates. The Committee further recommend that the M/o HUPA must have a thorough review of the various fields/activities in which the Candidates have been/are being trained, in order to know about the relevance of that skill and training as per the peculiarity and needs of the States/UTs.

The Committee recommend that the Ministry may modify their skill training programmes, based on the principle of demand, relevance and needs in a particular area, for obtaining better level of achievements in placement of trained candidates.

Recommendation No.12

Shelters for Urban Homeless under DAY-NULM

The Committee observe that one of the component under DAY-NULM is 'Shelters for Urban Homeless'. Under this component, a total of 1340 shelters were planned by the States/UTs for two years, i.e., 2014-15 and 2015-16, out of which 846 shelters for urban homeless were sanctioned by the States/UTs. Further, during 2016-17, a total of 761 shelters were planned by the States/UTs, out of which only 390 shelters have been sanctioned by them. As on 31.01.2017, a total of 658 shelters in various States/UTs are operational under DAY-NULM since the inception of this programme. As is evident from the above, that in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, the percentage of sanctioned shelters is 63.13 % and 36.87 % of planned shelters, remained un-sanctioned. Similarly, the percentage of sanctioned shelters is even lower during 2016-17, i.e., only 51.24% shelters sanctioned and 49.76 % planned shelters remained un-sanctioned. However, the percentage of operational shelters is only 31.31% out of the total planned 2101 shelters since 2014-15 to 2016-17 (till 31.01.2017). Whereas, the percentage of operational shelters against the total sanctioned shelters during 2014-17, is only 53.23%, viz., 1236 sanctioned shelters vs. 658 operational shelters.

The Committee, in view of the low percentage of achievement so far the operational shelters are concerned during 3 years time, strongly urge and recommend the nodal M/o HUPA to pursue vigorously and persuade all the States/UTs concerned for opening and maintaining more and more shelters for urban Homeless to reach the 100% achievement level at least against the sanctioned Shelters every year, in the fulfillment of the very objective of the scheme, i.e., to provide shelters to urban Homeless, for their Welfare.

Recommendation No.13

Need for Creation and Implementation of a National Policy on Mandatory use of Fly Ash Bricks in all Government and Private Construction

The Committee are aware that around 17000 tonnes of fly Ash is generated from nearly 20 different industries, including, power plants, steel plants, pharma companies among other. However, only about 30 to 40% of the generated fly ash is being used for manufacturing fly ash bricks for construction. Ministry of Environment and Forests have published a Notification on 3rd November, 2009, under Environment(Protection)Act, 1986 wherein the Central Government, issued directions for restricting the excavation of top soil for manufacture of bricks and promoting the 100% utilization of fly ash in the manufacture of building materials and in construction activity within a specified radius of one hundred kilometers from coal or lignite based thermal power plants.

The Committee observe that despite, the above Notification, which says that the provisions of this Notification shall be applicable to all construction agencies of Central or States or Local Government and private or public sector...; the implementation of the same is far below the desired level and needs to be enhanced.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that since fly ash is being accumulated as waste material in large quantity near thermal power plants, steel plants, etc., and creating serious environmental pollution problems, its utilization as main raw material in the manufacture of fly ash bricks and pavement tiles, etc., will not only create ample opportunities for its proper and useful disposal, but also, help in, environmental pollution control to a greater extent in the surrounding areas of power plants. Further, apart from the above environmental problems, the brick industry has also been posing other serious problems, owing to more than 180 billion tonnes of common burnt clay bricks being consumed annually, approximately over 340 billion tones of clay-- about 5000 acres for bricks manufacture of top layer of soil dug out, making that much land unfertile for a long period, soil erosion, emission from coal burning or fire woods which causes deforestation, etc., are some of the serious problems, which will invariably affect the food security of the country.

The Committee also feel that there is genuine need for popularizing the use of fly ash bricks in the public and private construction sector and among the masses with relevant information as there is a misconception among buyers that conventional clay bricks are better, though in fact fly ash bricks are much stronger than clay bricks and are cost effective too.

The Committee, in view of the above scenario strongly recommend that M/o HUPA should come up with a National Policy with provisions of mandatory use of fly ash bricks and other products in all the Government and Private construction projects, in all the States/UTs and impress upon M/o UD that they should immediately issue necessary directions among others to CPWD, NBCC and DDA for mandatory use of fly ash bricks in all their construction projects, henceforth. They also recommend that M/o HUPA should include a relevant clause/section in all of their MoUs signed with States/UTs in all of their urban housing projects, with respect to mandatory use of fly ash bricks in those projects. They further recommend that organizations like BMTPC and Hindustan Prefab Limited(HPL) must play a proactive role in doing necessary R&D to develop better technologies, and cost effective techniques and methods for producing environment and human-friendly stronger fly ash bricks/products for use in all construction projects. They can also educate and inform the urban managers, Government construction agencies, builders, realtors, as well as common man with factual details about the durability and low cost benefits accrued by using fly ash bricks and products in building/housing construction.

Recommendation No.14

Envisaging active Private Sector participation and Investmentment in Affordable Housing Scheme under PMAY(U)

The Committee find that Government has approved construction of over 16 lakh affordable houses under PMAY(Urban). The construction of houses will have an investment of about Rs. 90,000 crore for which an assistance of Rs. 25,000 crore has been approved. The Government in 2016-17 Budget had granted infrastructure status to affordable housing so as to motivate participation of builders. The Government have also announced two new slabs of interest subvention under PMAY(U). Earlier the subsidy was allowed to people earning upto Rs. 6 lakhs per annum only but now it has been extended to cover people with annual income of upto Rs. 18 lakh. Further, home buyers in income bracket upto Rs.12 lakh and 18 lakh will be eligible for 4% and 3% interest rate subsidy, respectively. The Committee, however, gather that the private sector participation is totally missing and that not a single proposal has come from private builder so far. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the M/o HUPA will have to make efforts to draw and include the private sector participation not only to meet their ambitious target of constructing 16 lakh affordable houses under PMAY(U) but also to finance the required investment for the same (Rs. 90,000 crore of which only Rs.25,000 crore Central assistance would be provided). A big role for private sector in PMAY(U) is definitely needed to be envisaged. The Committee, therefore, urge the M/o HUPA to consult developers, bankers and housing finance companies to investigate glitches in private participation under PMAY(U), delve on the reasons thereof such as density norms, aligning State Housing Policies with definition of the Central Government affordable housing policy, proximity to the main cities, etc. They emphasize and recommend that the Ministry should try and address these issues for inclusive participation and investment from the private sector.

New Delhi;
15 March, 2017
24 Phalguna 1938(Saka)

Pinaki Misra,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee
on Urban Development.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)

MINUTES OF THE 8th SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 2017

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annex, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Pinaki Misra - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Sh. Ramesh Bidhuri
3. Shri Ram Charan Bohra
4. Shri Dilip Mansukhlal Gandhi
5. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
6. Sh. Maheish Girri
7. Sh. Choudhury Mohan Jatua
8. Sh. Srinivas Kesineni Nani
9. Sh. P.C. Mohan
10. Sh. K. Parasuraman
11. Sh. Alok Sanjar
12. Prof. K.V. Thomas
13. Sh. Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
14. Sh. R. Gopalakrishnan

RAJYA SABHA

15. Sh. R.S. Bharathi
16. Sh. Mahesh Poddar
17. Sh. K.C. Ramamurthy

SECsRETARIAT

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri D.S. Malha - Director
3. Ms. Amita Walia - Additional Director

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sl. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation		
1.	Dr. Nandita Chatterjee	Secretary
2.	Ms. Jhanja Tripathy	JS & Financial Adviser
3.	Shri Amrit Abhijat	JS (HFA)
4.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra	JS (Housing & Admn.)
5.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	JS (UPA)
6.	Shri Shyam Sunder Dubey	Chief Controller of Accounts
HUDCO		
7.	Dr. M. Ravi Kanth	CMD (HUDCO)
8.	Shri R.K. Arora	Director Finance
9.	Shri N. L. Manjoka	Director (Corporate Planning)
10.	Dr. P. Jayapal, Sr. ED (C&H)	
11.	Dr. D. Subrahmanyam	Sr.ED (CI&RH)
12.	Dr. S.K. Gupta	ED (P&SU)
BMTPC		
13.	Dr. Shailesh Kumar Agrawal	Executive Director, BMTPC
CGEWHO		
14.	Shri Bhupinder Singh	CEO, CGEWHO
HPL		
15.	Shri Rajesh Goel	CMD,HPL
NHB		
16.	Shri Sriram Kalyanaraman	CEO & MD, NHB
NCHF		
17.	Shri N.S. Mehra	MD(In charge), NCHF

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to the sitting of the Committee and asked them to brief the Committee about the Demands For Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry. He also drew the attention of the Representatives to Direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the deliberations held in the Committee.

3. Thereafter, the representatives made a power point presentation in which, inter alia, Demand No. 56 of the Ministry which marks an increase of 18.35% (BE) over the last year, from 5411 Cr. to 6406 Crore, achievements of PMAY(U) upto 2016-17, strategies for PMAY(U) for 2017-18, progress of DAY-NULM in 2016-17, etc. were explained.
4. Thereafter, the Members of the Committee raised several queries which were answered by the representatives. The Chairperson, also asked the Ministry to send written replies to the queries of the Members which remained unanswered, at the earliest.
5. The Witnesses then withdrew.
6. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 2017.

The Committee sat from 1000 hrs. to 1045 hrs. in Committee Room 'D' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Pinaki Misra - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Ram Charan Bohra
3. Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan
4. Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi
5. Shri Dilip Mansukhlal Gandhi
6. Shri Maheish Girri
7. Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua
8. Shri P.C. Mohan
9. Shri K. Parasuraman
10. Shri Alok Sanjar
11. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
12. Prof. K.V. Thomas
13. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri R.S. Bharathi
15. Shri Anil Desai
16. Shri Mahesh Poddar
17. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
18. Shri Ajay Sancheti
19. Shri Dharamapuri Srinivas

SECRETARIAT

1. Sh. D.S. Malha - Director
2. Ms. Amita Walia - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Reports (i) Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-2018)' pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development and; (ii) Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-2018)' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Committee adopted the draft Reports with a slight modification.

3. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the above-mentioned Report taking into consideration consequential changes arising out of factual verification, if any, by the concerned Ministry and also to present the same to both Houses of Parliament.

4. **** **** **** **** ****

The Committee then adjourned.

**** This portion of the Minutes do not relate to the Report