Annual Report
2015-2016

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Government of India
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMTPC</td>
<td>Building Materials &amp; Technology Promotion Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSUP</td>
<td>Basic Services to the Urban Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGEWHO</td>
<td>Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPGRAMS</td>
<td>Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARPG</td>
<td>Department of Administrative Reforms &amp; Public Grievances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWS</td>
<td>Economically Weaker Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HfA</td>
<td>Housing for All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPL</td>
<td>Hindustan Prefab Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSMI</td>
<td>Human Settlement Management Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSUI</td>
<td>Housing Start up Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUPA</td>
<td>Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHSDP</td>
<td>Integrated Housing &amp; Slum Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC</td>
<td>India Habitat Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITPI</td>
<td>Institute of Town Planners, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCM</td>
<td>Joint Consultative Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOLIC</td>
<td>Joint Official Language Implementation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIG</td>
<td>Lower Income Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIG</td>
<td>Middle Income Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUHHP</td>
<td>National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBCC</td>
<td>National Building Construction Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBO</td>
<td>National Buildings Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCHFI</td>
<td>National Cooperative of Housing Federation of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHB</td>
<td>National Housing Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIUA</td>
<td>National Institute of Urban Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULM</td>
<td>National Urban Livelihoods Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAY</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoA</td>
<td>Plan of Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAY</td>
<td>Rajiv Awas Yojana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJSRY</td>
<td>Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULB</td>
<td>Urban Local Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USEP</td>
<td>Urban Self Employment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UWEP</td>
<td>Urban Wage Employment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPIM</td>
<td>Third Party Inspection and Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) 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 urban poverty alleviation and slum improvement. 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.

Subjects allocated to MoHUPA include formulation of housing policy and programmes, implementation of specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation and policy, planning and monitoring of matters related to human settlements and urban development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Schemes.

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.

The Government’s vision and policy towards housing and urban poverty alleviation has evolved in keeping with the imperatives of the challenges ahead. The emphasis of the 12th Plan on inclusive and faster economic growth has led to a greater urgency for municipal reforms and effectiveness of the third tier of governance, greater emphasis on community participation and the implementation of the flagship programme of JNNURM with 40% of its budget devoted to slum redevelopment and rehabilitation.

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.

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.

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 partnership 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.

MoHUPA 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, is with the Upper House.
Government has expressed its commitment 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. Accordingly, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25th June 2015 which is to be implemented during 2015-2022. The Mission 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.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 extended JNNURM 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 Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

The Ministry launched ‘National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)’ in the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The scope of the mission has been enhanced to include its implementation in all statutory towns. It has now been renamed as ‘Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission’ (DAY-NULM). The NULM focuses on organizing urban poor in 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 at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.
Administration and Organisation

ADMINISTRATION

The organisational chart of the Ministry is at Appendix I. Secretary (HUPA) is assisted by three Joint Secretaries, a JS&FA and an Economic Adviser. MoHUPA has under its administrative control, one attached office (NBO), two Public Sector Undertakings (HUDCO and HPL) and three Autonomous Bodies (BMTPC, CGEWHO and NCHF). Details of activities of the above mentioned organizations find mention in the Annual Report in relevant chapters.

Shri M Venkaiah Naidu assumed charge as Cabinet Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 26th May 2014. Shri Babul Supriyo assumed charge as Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on 09.11.2014. Dr. (Smt.) Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary assumed charge w.e.f. 02.02.2015.

The subjects allocated to this Ministry are given in Appendix II. Names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and other offices under the Ministry are given in Appendix III. Details of group-wise staff strength of the Secretariat of the Ministry, the PSUs and Autonomous Bodies are given in Appendix IV.

BUDGET

Budget Section is responsible for the preparation and printing of Demands for Grants, and Outcome Budget of the Ministry and to lay these documents on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends to work relating to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit paras and Parliamentary Standing Committees. The section functions under the direct control of the Chief Controller of Accounts and Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser.

The allocation of Plan and Non Plan funds pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is incorporated in the Demands for Grants viz. Demand No. 50.

During 2015, oral evidence was given by the Ministry on 25.03.2015 before the Departmentally related Standing Committee in the course of Examination of Demand for Grants (2015-16). The Committee undertook a Study tour of the states of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh from 26.08.15 to 29.08.2015 to take stock of follow up action by the State Governments on schemes run by the Government of India.

The Demand-wise Budget Estimates and Re-

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Non Plan</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Revenue</td>
<td>5625.30</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>5634.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Capital</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5625.30</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>5634.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
vised Estimates for 2015-16 (Plan) and (Non Plan) and Budget Estimates, 2016-17 are given in Table-1.

**ACCOUNTS**

The Accounting Wing functions under the supervision of a Chief Controller of Accounts who is supported by two Controller of Accounts (CA) and Deputy Controller of Accounts. There is one Principal Accounts Office, one Pay and Accounts Office and one Internal Audit Wing and Drawing and Disbursing officers (DDO) in field. The CCA submits internal Audit observations and matter related to financial discipline through JS & FA to the Secretary. CCA is also entrusted with the responsibility of Budget Division of the Ministry.

A brief description of various functions performed by these units is given below:-

**Receipts, Payments and Accounts**

- Accurate and timely payments in conformity with prescribed rules and regulations.
- Timely realization of receipts.
- Timely and accurate compilation and consolidation of monthly and annual accounts.
- Efficient service delivery to the Ministry/Department by the banking system.
- Adherence to prescribed accounting standards, rules and principles.
- Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.

**Internal Audit/Performance Audit**

The Internal Audit Wings working under the control and supervision of the CCAs/CAAs shall assist the Financial Advisers in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of individual schemes.

**Other financial management activities**

- Budget formulation including the ‘Outcome’ and ‘Performance Budget’.
- Expenditure and Cash Management
- Estimation and flow of non-tax revenue receipts
- Monitoring of Assets and Liabilities
- Disclosure and reporting requirements under FRBM Act.

**Public Financial Management System (PFMS)**

A New system called Public Financial Management (PFMS) System has been introduced to release all the payments relating to Plan and Non-plan. The main functions and benefits of this include release the payments funds through PFMS Portal along with on-line monitoring of utilisation of funds at different levels. It has been designed to keep online details of releases which can be accessed instantly with all the relevant information.

**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS**

Details of outstanding Inspection Reports/ Audit Objections as on December 2015 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached Office are given in Appendix VIII. There is no pending audit para of C&AG reports as on 31.12.2015 (Appendix IX).

**PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI**

Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. Ministry shares the services of its Official Language Division with Ministry of Urban Development.
Hence, the Hindi Division caters to the entire translation needs of both the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of both the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) September, 2015 was observed jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions and workshops were organised during the month.

There is a Joint Official Language Implementation Committee (JOLIC) under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Admn), Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in both of the Ministries. Regular meetings of this Committee were held.

The meetings of the OLICs of Subordinate/Attached offices of Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation were also held at regular intervals and representatives of this Ministry took part in these meetings to review the use of Hindi in official work of the offices concerned.

Officials of the Official Language division visited the subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry under Inspection-cum-Contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy. The officials also visited the sections to review the use of Hindi in official work.

PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter sessions 2015 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation answered 356 (39 Starred and 317 Unstarred) Questions on various subjects dealt with by the Ministry.

During 2015, one meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was organised on 11.06.2015 and ‘Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Issues were discussed during the meeting.

Annual Reports/Audited Accounts/Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) of the following organisations were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha during the year 2015:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB)</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) and the Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Material and Technology Promotion Council</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

A Complaints Committee has been constituted in pursuance of judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and others vs State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997) and on the recommendation of the National Commission for Women to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The Committee is common to both the Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, with the following composition:

| 1. Smt. S.K. Ram, Joint Secretary | Head |
| 2. Shri Anand Mohan, Director | Member |
| 3. Smt. Archana Mittal, Director, Mo/HUPA | Member |
| 4. Ms. A. Radha Rani, Dy. Director, Dte. of Printing | Member |
| 5. Smt. Swarnali Banerjee, Dy. Director, Dte. of Estates | Member |
| 6. Ms. Akanksha Bhatti, Representative from YWCA, New Delhi | Member |

RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Ministry of HUPA monitors implementation of Government orders regarding reservation of services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the organisations under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of reservations made for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Details regarding representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and Persons with Disabilities in the PSUs under the Ministry are given in Appendix VI and Appendix VII, respectively.

WELFARE

Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Eight Recreation Clubs are functioning for the purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in various Cultural and Sports activities organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services tournaments/Championships. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours in future sports events also.

POLICY DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Department of Disability Affairs (DDA) has been emphasizing that needs and capacities of persons with disability (PwD) must be recognized and disability concerns factored in all developmental activities. In consonance with provisions of relevant UN Convention, a comprehensive and holistic legislation—The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014—has been drafted, which would replace existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Act, 1995. Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to earmark 3% of their total budget towards PwD for increasing their employment and participation in vocational training and other employment support programmes funded by Government. Further, as per goals and targets envisaged in Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for PwD, National Action Plan has been chalked out by DDA.

Accordingly, the schemes/programmes administered by MoHUPA have incorporated appropriate provisions to benefit PwD.

**SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)**

Employment through Skills Training & Placement component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) provides interalia that minimum 3% candidates should be differently-abled. Also, based on the trade and area of implementation, if the requirement of minimum percentage cannot be fulfilled through common training programs, specific training programs may be undertaken by the State Urban Livelihoods Mission. Under the Self Employment Programme component of NULM, special provision of 3 percent reservation for the differently-abled has been made. Suitable provisions for persons with disabilities have been incorporated also in the Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless and Innovative & Special Projects under NULM.

The details of expenditure incurred and achievements on assisting Persons with Disabilities under the various components under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is given in Table-2.

In addition, two proposals under Innovative & Special Projects component of NULM have been sanctioned for 2015-16 at a cost of 27.17 lakh for the skill development and promotion of livelihoods for 1,030 differently abled people.

During 2015-16, under the Self Employment Programme (SEP), out of the, total of 35,640 beneficiaries, 501 belong to disabled category. Under Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P), out of the total, 1,45,124 beneficiaries provided skill training, 839 belong to disabled category.

**HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN) / PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA**

The ‘Housing for All’ Urban Mission launched on 25.06.2015 aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing require-

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**Table-2: Details of expenditure incurred and achievements on assisting Persons with Disabilities under the various components of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure (in crore Rupees) incurred under NULM for PwD</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Persons imparted skill training</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>3,753</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and group micro enterprise</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ment of the urban poor through four verticals viz. 'In-situ' slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as a resource, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); Affordable Housing in Partnership; and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

Under the ‘in-situ’ Slum redevelopment component, the scheme guidelines provide that while making allotment, families with physically handicapped persons should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors. Similarly under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component, preference under the schemes, subject to beneficiaries being otherwise eligible, should be given, inter-alia, to persons with disabilities. Also, under the Affordable Housing Project (AHP) component, preference in allotment is to be given to physically handicapped persons and while making allotment too, families with differently-abled persons may be allotted house preferably on the ground floor or lower floors.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2015-16

In the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Joint Secretary (HfA) is the Chief Vigilance Officer (HUPA). The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Secretary of the Ministry who also functions as the Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and its Attached Office, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/Societies, etc.

Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the misconduct of officers either for taking departmental action against them or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

In respect of Public Sector Undertakings, this Ministry processes cases against Board-level officers only. The Autonomous Bodies initiate action against their officers themselves. In the case of an officer on deputation to any of these Bodies from Central Government, however, action is taken by this Ministry.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A Public Grievance Cell has been established in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 1.5.2012 for delivering responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Deputy Secretary (Coordination), designated as the Director of Grievances for the Ministry and its Attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies.

Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is to come from respective agencies
functioning at the base level since the agencies are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance relating to their fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action in a time bound manner. Depending upon the seriousness of issues raised in the grievance petitions, they are followed by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of the issue of a reasoned and speaking reply by the concerned organization/Ministry.

Grievances are received from various sources viz. DPG, DARPG, PMO, President’s Secretariat, Dept of Pension & Pensioners’ Welfare, CPGRAMs, e-mail or by post. The overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31/12/2015 in the Ministry is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2014</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of grievances received during the period 31.12.2014 to 31.12.2015</td>
<td>4964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of grievances disposed of during the period 31.12.2014 to 31.12.2015</td>
<td>5059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2015</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ministry is endeavouring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, CPGRAMS - a Sevotram compliant Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been created to redress and monitor the public grievances in the Ministry.

The details of Public Grievance Officers of the organisations in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are given in Table-3.

**CITIZENS/CLIENTS CHARTER**

The Citizen’s/ Client’s Charter of the Ministry, is available on the website of this Ministry, [http://mhupa.gov.in](http://mhupa.gov.in)

**EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN**

Details relating to appointment of Ex-service-men in the Ministry, its Attached/Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix V.
Table-3: Details of Public Grievance Officers of the organisations in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Organisations</th>
<th>Public Grievance Officers</th>
<th>Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ministry (Secretariat)</td>
<td>Shri Ramesh Chand Deputy Secretary (Coordination)</td>
<td>Room No. 6, Near Gate No. 7, Nirman Bhawan New Delhi Tele No. 23062273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>Shri Samir Mitra, General Manager (Projects)</td>
<td>HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-02. Tel No. 24649610 – 23 (Extn. 1149) Website:-www.hudco.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Central Government Employees' Welfare Housing Organization</td>
<td>Shri A.K. Purswani, Dy. Director (Tech)</td>
<td>CGEWHO, 6th Floor, A-Wing, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi 110011. Tel No. 23352627 Website:-www.cgewho.nic.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>National Building Organization</td>
<td>Shri Animesh Bharti Director (up to 01.07.2015) Shri S Mitra, Director General (up to 04.12.2015)</td>
<td>NBO, G-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel No. 23061683 Website:-www.nbo.nic.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hindustan Prefab Ltd.</td>
<td>Shri Rajesh Goel, CMD</td>
<td>HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi 110014. Tel No. 43149800 Website:-www.hindprefab.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Building Materials &amp; Technology Promotion Council</td>
<td>Shri A. K. Tiwari, Chief (Admn)</td>
<td>BMTPC, Core 5A, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003. Tel No. 24638096 Website:-www.bmtpc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>National Cooperative Housing Federation of India</td>
<td>Mr. N.S. Mehra, Managing Director (Incharge)</td>
<td>NCHFI, 6A/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 Tel No. 26491736/26490535 Website:-www.nchfindia.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policies and Legislation

NATIONAL URBAN HOUSING & HABITAT POLICY 2017

The Ministry has initiated preparation to formulate this overarching Policy for which an inception workshop was organized on 4th December 2015. Various stakeholders, States, national and international organisations are being consulted and the latest developments such as Sustainable Development Goals, new urban mission and global urban agenda being developed through HABITAT III, are also being kept in consideration.

MODEL STATE AFFORDABLE HOUSING POLICY (2015)

The National Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007, with a mandate of providing “Affordable Housing to All”, envisaged that the States would prepare a State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and also a State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan.

This Ministry had been receiving requests from State Governments to provide technical guidance for Preparation of State Housing and
Habitat Policy with special focus on affordable housing. In order to cater to these requests, this Ministry has developed a draft Model State Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas and circulated the same for comments of various stakeholders.

A number of States have prepared their State Housing Policies and some of them are reported to be working on the same. In the recent past, the States of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have come up with specific housing policy aimed at affordable housing.

The draft Policy envisages that the State Government shall ensure that no person is left homeless in the State. To this effect, transit homes, shelters for homeless, dormitories and hostels with allied facilities, at affordable rates (for those who can pay) and free for the destitute will be encouraged. Further, the State shall endeavour to cater to the housing needs of other categories of citizens such as the senior citizens, women, students, physically and mentally challenged, SC/ST/OBC and Minorities, etc.

A National Consultation on State Affordable Housing and Habitat Policy was held on 27 October, 2015 wherein over 200 participants attended and provided inputs. The key points from the lessons learnt will be documented and incorporated in the Model Policy.

**DRAFT NATIONAL URBAN RENTAL HOUSING POLICY**

Urban housing shortage in India, estimated to be 18.78 million during the 12th Plan period with consequent increases resulting from enhanced urbanization is an area of concern. Historically, housing policy/programmatic in-
Interventions have been oriented towards home ownership; nevertheless, providing housing to all on ownership basis has proved challenging. Growing family needs had resulted in overcrowding and slum like situations due to lack of alternatives such as rental housing and absence of rental housing frameworks in the country. In order to address these issues, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has come up with the Draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2015. The vision of the Draft Policy is ‘to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India’.

The Draft National Rental Housing Policy is aimed at promoting rental housing as an option for:

- The destitute, homeless & disabled people.
- Social Rental Housing for the socially and economically weaker (EWS/LIG) sections.
- Affordable Rental Housing for specific target groups such as migrant labours, working women, students etc.
- Rental Housing as a stop gap towards aspirant home buyers.
- Institutional rental housing for working class

The policy will enable:

- Formalization of Rental Housing through regulatory and legal frameworks
- Enhance fund flows along with incentives for rental housing
- Promote institutions/organisations for constructing, managing, maintenance and operations of rental housing stock – RMCs, Residential REITs, and Employee Housing etc.

A National Consultation with all stakeholders was held on 04.12.2015 and comments/suggestions received so far, are being incorporated in the National Rental Housing Policy.

**DRAFT MODEL TENANCY ACT 2015**

Ministry of HUPA has piloted the draft Model Tenancy Act, 2015 in consultation with all concerned stakeholders with following objectives:

- Framework for the regulation of Tenancy for commercial and residential properties
- Balancing the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants through rental contracts
- Defines period, inheritance, rents payable, obligations of landlord and tenants etc.
- Registration of rental contracts with Rent Authorities
- Outlays process of fast adjudication process for resolution of disputes through Rent Tribunals
- Repossession of the premises by the landlord through Rent Courts
- Compensation in case of non-vacancy
- Not applicable for Government/employee housing/charity and religious buildings

**OTHER INITIATIVES LINKED TO EFFORTS MADE BY THE MINISTRY**

- The Ministry has constituted a committee to draft model Expression of Interest and Model Contact Agreements for PPP/P PPP for housing projects in general and affordable housing projects in particular for adoption by States including providing technical support to Government agencies at the project identification, evaluation, procurement or contract management phases.
- The Ministry has also constituted a
Working Group on Migration and to assess the impact of migration on housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. The committee will suggest strategic policy intervention measures to tackle impact and effectiveness of migration in various economic groups and its trends and influences.

• An umbrella committee – National Habitat Committee – has been constituted for enabling the Government to prepare for the Habitat III and other matters of importance.

EFFECTS HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE BY MINISTRY FOR VARIOUS DEMAND AND SUPPLY SIDE INTERVENTIONS FOR PROMOTING HOUSING SECTOR

• Provision of Tax incentives such as Income Tax deductions on repayment of principal and interest of home loans availed, deployment of capital gains, subsidy and concessions for alternate building technologies and materials, service tax exemptions for affordable housing projects, etc.

• Banks and Financial Institutions are being actively encouraged to lend to housing sector with earmarked allocation for affordable housing segment under Priority Sector Lending Norms, rescheduling and restructuring of loans extended to real estate projects, etc.

• Setting up of Mortgage Insurance Companies to provide Title Insurance, which is an insured statement of the conditions of title or ownership of an immovable property.

• Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has now been further eased in construction and development sector with removal of minimum area and capitalization requirements and other conditions, simplification of foreign investments in the country through automatic route, instead of Government route.

• External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) has now been allowed for affordable housing and slum improvement projects to enable availability of cheaper funds for low-cost housing which can be raised by developers/builders and NHB/ specified Housing Finance Companies;

• Creation of Real Estate Investment Trusts has been approved alongwith frameworks for their registration and regulation. Such trusts are expected to garner required investment in the real estate sector by providing regular income streams, diversification and long-term capital appreciation to investors.

• Setting up of a National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) with an annual flow of Rs.20,000 crore to enable investment into infrastructure investment companies including National Housing Bank which is an apex level institution for housing finance in the country.

• Rs. 5,000 cr tax free bonds to HUDCO for facilitating lending for housing sector.

INCLUSION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN HARMONIZED MASTER LIST OF INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-SECTORS

Harmonized Master List (HML) is based on six identified characteristics of infrastructure viz., natural monopoly, high sunk costs or asset specificity, non-tradability of output,
non-rivalness in consumption, possibility of price exclusion and bestowing externalities on society.

MoHUPA has been pursuing with Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, for inclusion of “Affordable Housing” in the HML of Infrastructure Sub-sectors. In the meeting held on 29.05.2015 with Institutional Mechanism held under the Chairpersonship of Finance Secretary, it was noted that while the need for giving a fillip to investment in affordable/EWS housing is established, the larger provision of affordable housing with attendant common infrastructure as a capital stock appears to justify special emphasis in overall housing sector. However, it was decided that the request will be re-visited once the process of regulation is in place.

THE STATE OF URBAN POOR REPORT (SUPR) 2015

The SUPR 2015 report, like the first two reports in 2009 and 2013, seeks to examine the most important concerns regarding urban poverty. The thematic focus of SUPR 2015 is gender and urban poverty. The report benefits from discussions at the “International Conference on Gender and Urban Poverty” held in New Delhi in February 2015, where the papers included in this volume were presented and discussed by national and international experts and other key stakeholders. The chapters integrated in SUPR 2015 may be valuable in sensitizing policymakers and implementation agencies to enable gender-sensitive capacity development in India. It consists of 16 papers contributed by higher officials of governments of developing countries, urban poverty specialists, non-governmental bodies working on poverty issues across the globe, and representatives of bilateral and multilateral organizations.

The chapters are not restricted to only analysis of extent and nature of the disadvantage of urban poor women. Many chapters discuss the approaches and practices that are in place to provide support to them in order to neutralize the disadvantages that they suffer from; several chapters provide a critique of the approaches. A few chapters cite examples of what has worked where for uplifting urban poor women out of poverty.

SPECIAL EFFORTS MADE TO BRING ABOUT CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES SO AS TO IMPROVE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, EFFICIENCY, TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC IMAGE

Legislation on Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill

In order to bring accountability and transparency in the sector for improving governance, for protecting consumer interest and speedy mechanism for adjudication of disputes, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015. The key features of the Bill are:

- Mandatory registration of projects with the Authority
- Mandatory Public Disclosure of all project details with Authority
- Mandatory registration of Real Estate Agents
- Establishment of Regulatory Authority/Tribunals at State Level
- Provision of penalty and compensation for better consumer protection

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 also listed for consideration and passing in the list of business of the Rajya Sabha on 22nd and 23rd of December, 2015. The Bill was however not taken up for consideration and passing in the Rajya Sabha and is with the Upper House.

**Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014**

- The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014 was passed by the Parliament on 20.02.2014. The Bill received the assent of the President on 4th March, 2014 and was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 5th March, 2014 as Act No. 7 of 2014. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section I of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (7 of 2014), the Central Government has appointed the 1st day of May, 2014 as date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force. The same has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II- Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 1st May, 2014 as No.978.

- The objective of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or thereto.

- This Ministry has framed Rules in respect of UTs without legislature namely, D&N Haveli, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

- This Ministry is in process of framing of Schemes for the UTs without legislature namely, D&N Haveli, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

- 6 States/UTs namely, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Punjab, Telengana, Tamil Nadu & Delhi have framed the Rules under the aforesaid Act.

- Odisha, Tamil Nadu & Delhi have also intimated that they have framed the Scheme under the Act.

**Salient Features of the Act:**

The Provisions of the Bill are aimed at creating a conducive atmosphere where street vendors, are able to carry out their business in a fair and transparent manner, without the fear of harassment and eviction.

1. The Act provides for constitution of a Town Vending Committee in each Local Authority, which is the fulcrum of the Act, for implementing the provisions of the Act. It has been provided that 40% members of the TVC will be from amongst street vendors with due representation from SC, ST, OBC, minorities and persons with disabilities, of which one-third shall be women.

2. In order to ensure participatory decision making for aspects relating to street vending activities, the TVC will be involved in activities such as determination of natural market, identification of vending zones, preparation of street vending plan, survey of street vendors etc.
3. To avoid arbitrariness of authorities, the Act provides for a survey of all existing street vendors, and subsequent survey at least once in every five years, and issue of certificate of vending to all the street vendors identified in the survey, with preference to SC, ST, OBC, women, persons with disabilities, minorities etc.

4. It has been provided that no street vendor will be evicted until the survey has been completed and certificate of vending issued to the street vendors.

5. All existing street vendors, identified in the survey, will be accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to 2.5% of the population of the ward or zone or town or city.

6. Those street vendors who have been issued a certificate of vending/license etc. before the commencement of this Act, will be deemed to be a street vendor for that category and for the period for which he/she has been issued such certificate of vending/license.

7. It has also been provided that in case a street vendor, to whom a certificate of vending has been issued, dies or suffers from any permanent disability, or is ill, one of his family member i.e. spouse or dependent child can vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending.

8. Thus the mechanism is to provide universal coverage, by protecting the street vendors from harassment and promoting their livelihoods.

9. Procedure for relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods has been specified and made street-vendor friendly. It is proposed to provide for recommendation of the TVC, as a necessary condition for relocation being carried out by the local authority.

10. Relocation of street vendors should be exercised as a last resort. Accordingly, a set of principles to be followed for ‘relocation’ is provided for in the second Schedule of the Act.

11. The Local Authority is required to make out a plan once in every 5 years, on the recommendation of TVC, to promote a supportive environment and adequate space for urban street vendors to carry out their vocation.

12. The thrust of the Act is on “natural markets”, which has been defined under the Act. The entire planning exercise has to ensure that the provision of space or area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural markets. Thus, natural locations where there is a constant congregation of buyers and sellers will be protected under the Act.

13. There is a provision for establishment of an independent dispute redressal mechanism under the chairmanship of retired judicial officers to maintain impartiality towards grievance redressal of street vendors.

14. The Act provides for time period for release of seized goods, for both perishable and non-perishable goods. In case of non perishable goods, the local authority is required to release the goods within two working days and in case of perishable goods, the goods shall be released the same day, of the claim being made.
15. The Act also provides for promotional measures to be undertaken by the Government, towards availability of credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security, capacity building programmes, research, education and training programme etc. for street vendors.

16. The Act provides for protection of street vendors from harassment by police and other authorities and provides for an overriding clause to ensure they carry on their business without the fear of harassment by the authorities under any other law.

**Ease of Doing Business – Construction permits**

In order to address matters concerning approvals related to construction permits, a number of Inter-ministerial meetings have been chaired by the Minister for UD & HUPA for delegation of powers to local authorities under the Model Municipal Building Bye-Laws. Six meetings have been held till date in this regard - February 10, 2015, May 8, 2015, August 12, 2015, September 8, 2015, October 14, 2015 and October 28, 2015. Most of the Ministries/departments have agreed in principle to delegate the approval authority to the State/ULBs by setting overall frameworks for approvals and also to simplify their own procedures for NOCs.

The Minister (UD & HUPA) had addressed the Chief Ministers to encourage local authorities to have the provisions for according building permits through single window as mandated by the National Building Code-2005 (NBC-2005) highlighting SAPREP Committee recommendations of developing a web-based Automated Single Window Approval System. The following action points were also suggested to the states:

- Preparation of a Compendium of processes (with timelines) for approvals.
- Review of existing approval processes and to have a streamlined flow chart.
- Identification and notification of a Nodal Agency for implementing and administering Single Window Approval System.
- Ensuring approval of affordable housing projects within 30 days.
- Constitution of an Empowered committee at State levels to take decisions on all pending applications.

Secretary HUPA has also addressed the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs requesting status to initiate actions on the aforesaid letter of Minister for UD & HUPA. The PMAY guidelines mandate easing up the urban land market for housing, to make adequate urban land available for affordable housing along with States/UTs to have a single-window, time bound clearance for layout approval and building permissions at ULB level.

The status of progress made by various Ministries is as follows:

**Ministry of Defence**

- a) All Services and Defence organizations have been directed to advise Local Military Authorities (LMAs) and local units to provide to the local municipal authorities details and maps of areas where restrictions have been imposed.
- b) Guidelines for grant of NoC for construction in vicinity of Defence Establishments have been reviewed. Amendments have been made to exempt buildings for which permissions were granted prior to May 2011.
- c) Wherever possible, the maps of unrestricted zones and areas will be shared with the local municipal authorities and
selective online display of maps will be carried out based on the sensitivity – but without any coordinates – these will be done on case to case basis.

d) Most of the approvals concerning LMAs will be accorded within 30 days.

e) With regard to the measurement of the distance of buffer zone, earlier it was measured from the boundary wall of the establishment, it is now being examined if the same could be from the border of the storage facility – it is likely to be finalized before the budget session and amendments will be carried out accordingly.

Ministry of Civil Aviation:

a) The Colour Coded Zoning Maps of 9 of the 12 airports, which contribute to over 65% of the applications for approvals, have been uploaded on the website.

b) NoC Application System (NOCAS-II) aimed at elimination of human interface for any approvals/NoCs has been developed and launched.

Ministry of Culture

a. Website for online filing and obtaining NoC along with applications developed in coordination with ISRO is fully operational

b. The smart phone app can also be used by applicants to get online NoCs for buildings not falling under the restricted areas of the National Monuments of ASI.

c. A MoU with Ministry of Space for measurements of heights has been signed – for monitoring the building heights.

Ministry of Urban Development

a. Model Building Byelaws 2015 have been drafted with a chapter on Ease of Doing Business, while incorporating a number of environmental clearance parameters

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

a. The Ministry is in the process of preparing the National Building Code 2015 duly incorporating provisions on streamlining of approval process.
Schemes and Programmes

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA- HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25\textsuperscript{th} June 2015 to be implemented during 2015-2022. The Mission 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.

Estimated housing shortage is in the order of 2 crores. Exact number would however be assessed after demand assessment by cities and States under the Mission. To address Housing for All in urban area, the Mission has four verticals:

- **“In-situ” Slum Redevelopment**: 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 utilised 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**: Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions are eligible for an interest rebate of 6.5% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 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**: Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by GoI in projects where atleast 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has atleast 250 houses.

- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements**: Under this component, central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

Components of PMAY:

- **“In-situ” Slum Redevelopment**: 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 utilised 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.

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- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements**: Under this component, central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.
Mission also ensures development of basic civic & social infrastructure & Livelihood sustainability with its convergence with AMRUT.

States/UTs would also need to fulfill 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, Additional FAR/FSI/TDR and relaxed density norms for slum redevelopment and low cost housing.

**Progress as on 31.12. 2015**

As on 31.12.2015, 25 MoAs have been signed with 24 States and 1 UT; 1220 cities have been selected in 23 States for inclusion under the Mission. 404 projects for construction of 4,01,933 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category in 229 cities of 11 States involving central assistance of Rs. 5941.10 crore have been accepted by Government under the Mission. Central assistance of Rs. 636.95 crore as part of 1st installment has been released to the concerned States against approved projects.

**Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)**

**Salient Features**

1. Under CLSS, the beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income upto Rs. 3.00 lakh and Low Income Group (LIG) having household annual income between Rs. 3.00 lakh and upto Rs. 6.00 lakh subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, can avail of interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans upto Rs. 6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for a tenure of 15 years or actual tenure of loan whichever is earlier. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy will be calculated at a discount rate of 9%.

2. The loans can be utilized for acquisition, construction and addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing. The carpet area of houses being acquired, constructed or enhanced should be upto 30 square metres and 60 square metres for EWS and LIG, respectively in order to avail of credit linked subsidy.

3. The Interest subsidy will be credited up-front to the loan account of beneficiaries through lending institutions resulting in reduced effective housing loan and Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI). The quantum of interest subsidy would vary depending on the loan amount and tenure within the upper cap of Rs.2,20,187.

4. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) have been designated as the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). The PLIs include Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry.

5. PLIs will be given a lump sum amount of Rs. 1,000/- per sanctioned application in lieu of processing fee for housing loan for the borrower under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 250/- per sanctioned applica-
tion would be paid out of scheme funds to the designated staff of ULBs or NGOs or the local agencies identified by the State/ULBs for facilitating the applications from intended beneficiaries.

6. Preference under the Scheme, subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments, would be given to Manual Scavengers, Women (with overriding preference to widows), Persons belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs, Minorities, Persons with disabilities and Transgender people.

**Progress of CLSS**

1. A workshop with Banks and HFCs was held on 24th July, 2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to delineate the salient features of the CLSS, in which 129 Nodal Officers/Representatives of various Banks/HFCs participated.

2. In order to spread awareness about the CLSS at regional levels, 5 regional workshops were held by NHB in Guwahati, Chennai, Mumbai, Raipur and Bangaluru by 31.12.2015. By the end of year 2015, 11 regional workshops for CLSS were also organized by HUDCO at Shimla, Dehradun, Ranchi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Murshidabad, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Siliguri and Chennai to sensitize Bank officials. Regional workshops are also proposed to be held by both the CNAs during this financial year.

3. As of 31.12.2015, 163 PLIs have signed the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with the CNAs (NHB and HUDCO) for implementation of CLSS.

4. A meeting was also held on 13th August, 2015 with the Chief Executive, Indian Banks’ Association (IBA) in Mumbai in which representative of several major banks participated. The concerns raised by the banks with respect to a couple of clauses in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed by the PLIs with the CNAs, were addressed and resolved to the satisfaction of the banks/HFCs with necessary changes having been carried out in the format of the MoU. During the meeting with IBA and banks, the need for simplifying the application form and documentation required under CLSS was also emphasized and subsequently, in consultation with NHB and HUDCO, a simplified format of the application form for use of PLIs under CLSS has been approved by the IBA.

5. In order to ensure oversight and monitoring the CLSS, a Committee has been constituted with Secretary (HUPA) and Secretary (DFS) as Co-chairs. In the first meeting of the Committee held on 8th October, 2015, some of the major implementation issues concerning CLSS were also discussed and decisions taken as under:

   (i) The Committee decided to adopt the simplified formats provided by IBA.

   (ii) DFS agreed to instruct SLBC Conveners to include monitoring the progress on CLSS as an agenda in their meetings.

   (iii) DFS will also examine the issue of inclusion (with due weightage) of lending of home loans less than 15 lakhs or loans under CLSS component as a part of KPIs of banks.
6. In the Hon’ble Finance Minister’s Quarterly Review meeting with the CMDs of Public Sector Banks held on 23rd November, 2015, Secretary (HUPA) made a presentation outlining the action points to be taken by the PSBs to smoothen and speed up the loan sanctioning process under CLSS.

7. An advance subsidy of Rs. 75.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively was released to NHB and HUDCO under CLSS. The Ministry has also received the request from NHB for further release of Rs. 75.00 crore till 31.03.2016.

8. By the end of year 2015, interest subsidy of Rs. 49.52 crore has been released to 12 PLIs (11 HFCs and 1 PSB).

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. 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. The Regional Hubs (6 Nos.) being created under Technology Sub-Mission will act as Technical Resource Centre for Technology Sub-Mission.

Progress of Technology Sub-Mission as on 31.12.2015

- The first meeting of Technology Sub-Mission was held on 28th August 2015 to discuss the way forward for introducing appropriate technological interventions in various States under the ambit of PMAY-HFA (Urban) Mission so as to have sustainable, safe, quality housing in quick time keeping in view varying geo-climatic and hazard conditions of India.
- 13 IITs and 25 NITs have agreed to work with MoHUPA for promoting the mission

Status of Proposals

- Proposal from CBRI, Roorkee for preparation of a Manual for Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) Core Panel System and its field Application, has been approved by the CSMC and the first instalment of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been released.
- Proposal for “Development of draft protocol for testing of structural components and systems for use in schemes under Housing for All” submitted by IIT Kanpur, stands approved by the CSMC and Rs. 15.50 lakhs as first instalment released.
- Proposal from RICS, School of Built Environment, Amity University, Noida for preparation of Comprehensive Implementation Manual for the Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System, has been approved subject to RICS entering into a formal institutional arrangement with the Ministry.

Documents Published

- Prospective Construction System for Mass Housing containing the Technology Profiles on Emerging Technologies
- Multi-Attribute Evaluation Methodology for Selection of Emerging Housing Technologies
- Model Expression of Interest for empanelment of agencies for construction of houses/buildings using alternate technologies on Design and Built basis
Emerging technologies identified, evaluated and promoted

- Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Plastic – Aluminium Formwork
- Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminium Formwork
- Expanded Polystyrene Core Panel System
- Industrialized 3-S System using Precast RCC Columns, Beams & Cellular Light Weight Concrete Precast RCC Slabs
- Speed Floor System
- Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System
- Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
- Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSF)

**Rajiv Awas Yojana [Subsumed in PMAY-HFA (U) mission]:**

Pursuant to the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing For All (Urban) [PMAY-HFA(U)] mission on 25.06.2015 by the Ministry, the earlier RAY scheme has been discontinued and the liabilities of 183 projects under RAY (including Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme) which had started on ground in various States, were subsumed in the new PMAY(U) Mission.

**Progress of RAY projects as on 31st Dec 2015:**

A total of 162 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 6,323.04 crore involving Central Share Rs. 3465.91 crore for construction/upgradation of 1,17,707 DUs have been approved and Rs. 1,924.02 crore has been released. During the period April 2015 to December 2015, 4,472 DUs were completed and 998 were occupied.

**Progress in respect of AHP- component of RAY (as on 31.12.2015):**

A total of 21 projects of 3 States (Karnataka, Gujarat & Rajasthan) with a total project cost of Rs. 1398.41 crore involving Central Share Rs. 140.05 crore have been approved and Rs. 50.68 crore has been released for construction of 24141 dwelling units. During the period April 2015 to December 2015, 1,872 DUs were completed and 741 were occupied.

**Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT)**

With a view to improve access to loans for EWS/LIG persons Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan has also been created under RAY. The ceiling of housing loan limit eligible under the CRGF Scheme has been increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh w.e.f. 1st October 2014; however, the guarantee cover would be available upto Rs. 5 lakh only as per the scheme to individual borrower. 61 Banks and HFCs have signed MoU with CRGF Trust. The Trust has so far issued the guarantee cover for 1366 housing loan accounts for loan amount of Rs. 36.98 crore provided to EWS/LIG households.

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06
which has been extended upto 31st March, 2017 for completion of ongoing work only in projects sanctioned upto 31st March, 2012.

Progress in respect of JNNURM (31.12.2015)

Under BSUP, 62 select cities in the country are covered, whereas 881 cities are covered under IHSDP. Under BSUP, 429 (on-going) projects in 62 Cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 23,170.23 crore for construction of 7,94,091 Dwelling Units (DUs). Under IHSDP, 945 projects in 881 cities have been approved with total project cost of Rs. 9,644.77 crore for construction of 4,56,650 Dwelling Units (DUs).

Out of 12,50,741 houses approved, 9,88,308 houses have been constructed of which 7,83,029 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries. The remaining 2,62,433 DUs are under progress. Central share of Rs. 17,893.59 crore has been disbursed to States/ UTs for the projects under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP). During the period April 2015 to December 2015, under BSUP & IHSDP 71,976 DUs were completed and 64,788 were occupied. 4025 DUs were dropped as they remained non-started during this period.
DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY - NULM)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in Self-Help Groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken up under this Mission.

NULM was being implemented in all District Headquarter Towns and all other cities with a population of 1,00,000 or more as per 2011 Census. The scope of the mission has now been enhanced to include all statutory towns. It has been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

The DAY- NULM has seven components:

Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID):
This component of the DAY-NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.

Capacity Building and Training (CB&T):
A multi-pronged approach is planned under DAY-NULM for continuous capacity building of SHGs and their federations/collectives, government functionaries at Central, State and City/ Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. Support is also provided for creation of National, State and City level mission management units to assist in implementation of programme for the poor.

Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P):
DAY-NULM focuses on providing assistance for skill development/ upgrading of the skills of urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.

Self-employment Programme (SEP):
This component has focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.
Support to Urban Street Vendors:
This component covers development of vendors market, credit enablement of vendors, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.

Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):
Under this component, the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services will be supported.

Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP):
Under this component, initiatives in the form of innovative projects are promoted. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP).

Central Fund Allocation under SJSRY/NULM during last three financial year and current year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation (Rs. in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>838.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>1003.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>510.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial & Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since 2012-13 till 31.12.2015

Financial Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM</td>
<td>771.46</td>
<td>714.97</td>
<td>672.14</td>
<td>182.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM</td>
<td>558.19</td>
<td>618.66</td>
<td>432.24</td>
<td>334.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro-enterprises</td>
<td>1,42,991</td>
<td>1,34,160</td>
<td>35,449</td>
<td>35,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Total number of urban poor imparted skill training</td>
<td>5,35,779</td>
<td>7,05,507</td>
<td>1,82,037</td>
<td>1,45,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Number of SHGs formed</td>
<td>19,900</td>
<td>25,008</td>
<td>47,772</td>
<td>38,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund (RF)</td>
<td>1,86,311</td>
<td>4,13,291</td>
<td>18,677</td>
<td>19,603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects sanctioned under Innovative & Special Projects

Two proposals under Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP) for skill development and promotion of livelihoods of differently-abled people on those with disabling conditions have been sanctioned by the Ministry.

- Avacayam to train 1,000 beneficiaries in making environmentally friendly products of recycling flower waste in Varanasi – Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of Rs 18.44 lakhs.
- Skill development of 30 beneficiaries for sustainable income generation in West Bengal at a total cost of Rs 8.73 lakhs.

Monitoring of NULM Implementation

The Ministry has designed and developed a comprehensive IT-enabled online Management Information System (MIS) with a view to facilitate faster and effective implementation of the Mission. It would not only help the Ministry in monitoring the progress of NULM but also assist the monitoring process of States/UTs. States and ULBs are required to submit their progress on NULM MIS and may also use this tool to monitor progress on the ground.
Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) are intended to channelize flow of resources towards development of SC and ST, at least in proportion to their numbers in the population, both in physical and financial terms. Relevant guidelines regarding formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP/TSP have been issued from time to time by erstwhile Planning Commission.

Separate allocation for SCSP and TSP as part of the Plan allocation was made from 2011-12. Accordingly, funds under various schemes administered by MoHUPA from time to time viz., SJSRY, since restructured as NULM, BSUP & IHSDP under erstwhile JnNURM, RAY and RRY have been earmarked for SCSP and TSP. The SEP and EST&P components of NULM are predominantly beneficiary oriented. Schemes for slum rehabilitation in urban areas, however, have universal coverage, whereby all eligible slum dwellers are covered.

The physical and financial details regarding SCSP and TSP are as under:

### Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation (Rs. in Crore)</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>EST&amp;P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>247.50</td>
<td>14,996</td>
<td>60,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>259.87</td>
<td>18,420</td>
<td>79,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>328.50</td>
<td>17,865</td>
<td>1,39,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation (Rs. in Crore)</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>EST&amp;P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>26.40</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>15,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>27.72</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>27,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>35.04</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>27,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>144.00</td>
<td>1,659</td>
<td>14,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>8657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROJ ECTS/S C H E M ES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN STATES, INCLUDING SIKKIM, UNDER 10% LUMP-SUM PROVISION EARMARKED FOR THIS PURPOSE

As per the extant decision of the Government of India, 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/Departments will be spent on the projects/schemes of development for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim has been operational in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) from the year 2001-2002. It is implemented as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Ministry of HUPA has revised Operational Guidelines for the scheme in 2011-12.

The cost of the projects is shared by the Central and State Governments in ratio of 90:10. In case of projects to be executed by Central Governments agency, the sanctioning committee may provide enhanced level funding. The State will bear/waive Turnover Tax/Work Contract Tax, or any such State level taxes where the projects are executed by a Central Agency. Central share is released in three equal instalments, depending upon the physical and financial progress and fulfillment of the provisions of the GFR 2005.

Overall physical and financial progress of the scheme is monitored through regular video conferences and review meetings with the States chaired by Secretary (HUPA)/Joint Secretary (UPA). Apart from that, field visit are also undertaken by officers of the Ministry.

### Progress under the Scheme:

#### Financial Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funds released (Rs. in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>44.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>51.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>53.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>42.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>76.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>36.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>18.03</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Physical Progress

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Projects sanctioned under the scheme</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total completed projects</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRIME MINISTER’S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES

The Prime Minister’s New 15-Point programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM’s 15-PP) is administered by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA). The programme aims to ensure that the benefits of various Government schemes flow equitably to the minority communities. It provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. MoMA has advised the Ministries/Departments implementing PM’s 15-PP to capture socio-religious community (SRC) wise data in respect of their schemes.

The following schemes of MoHUPA are covered under the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme:
(a) Schemes in 15 PP considered amenable to earmarking for minority
   (i) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) restructured as NULM.
(b) Schemes in 15 PP for which flow of fund to minority concentration areas is quantified
   (i) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
   (ii) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)

Progress in National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

MoHUPA has been collecting the community-wise State-level data of beneficiaries under erstwhile Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, now restructured as National Urban Livelihoods Mission, as per relevant MIS, and furnishing the same to Ministry of Minority Affairs.

1. 15% of financial and physical targets under NULM are earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.
2. During 2015-2016 (up to 31.12.2015), as per the information received from the States/UTs, against the physical target of assisting 4500 minority urban poor in setting up of in-
di individual/group micro enterprises, the achievement is 5198 (115.51%). Similarly, against the target of imparting skill training to 45,000 minority urban poor, achievement is 18941 (42.00%).

3. In financial category, against the target of Rs. 54.38 Crore, expenditure of Rs. 9.51 crore has been reported from State/UTs during the financial year 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015) for minority urban poor.

**Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) / Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

BSUP and IHSDP comprise sub-Missions of the erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), which was launched in 2005 initially for 7 years i.e. up to 31.03.2012. For completion of projects already approved under BSUP and IHSDP, the duration has been extended upto 31.03.2017. No new projects, however, have been sanctioned after 31.03.2012.

1. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 15% of the Central allocation is to be earmarked for the Minority Communities. States/UTs were requested to give priority to the cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities (i.e. where minority population is 25% or more), while submitting Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the assistance under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

2. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had issued appropriate instructions to States/UTs pertaining to Sub-Mission-II- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – that priority be accorded to towns and cities having substantial concentration of minority population with regard to utilization of funds by ensuring that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of such towns and cities include areas inhabited by minority communities in order to effectively implement the New 15-Point Programme for Minorities.

3. As on 31-12-2015, under BSUP, out of the total 480 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 23170.23 Crore, 147 projects costing Rs. 5815.76 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 38.71% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

4. As on 31-12-2015, under IHSDP, out of the total 1032 projects sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 9644.77 Crore, 185 projects costing Rs. 2172.22 Crore are for minority concentration towns indicating 15.66% flow of funds to minority concentration towns/cities.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana/ Housing for All (Urban) Mission**

PMAY/HfA (Urban) Mission envisages a ‘whole slum’ approach under which further sub-categorization of minority habitation may not be practicable. Under the two components viz. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme and Affordable Housing in Partnership the scheme guidelines provide that vulnerable categories including minorities should be given preference. The scheme guidelines prescribe formats for State Governments/ULBs to capture details of intended beneficiaries including minority. Accordingly, the MIS for the scheme will provide disaggregated data for relevant categories.
TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

The Twenty Point Programme -1986 has been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006) has been operationalised w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is the nodal Ministry for the following two points:-

Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication) - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) under Twenty Point Programme-2006

Eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. To deal with urban poverty the “Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana” has been identified. The Physical Targets/ Achievements under ‘Urban Self Employment Program’ of National Urban Livelihoods Mission for the year 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015) are given in Table-4.

Sub Ke Liye Awas (Housing for All) — EWS/LIG Houses In Urban Areas

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to massive expansion of housing in town and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural areas. Housing and Slums are State subjects. Central Government assists State Governments through its schemes with focus on slum redevelopment and the urban poor. Central Government has launched a comprehensive mission ‘Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HfA) (Urban) by 2022’. The targets and achievements for the year 2015-16 under this point is given in Table-5.

Table-4: Physical Targets/Achievements during 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States / UTs</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table-5: Targets and achievements for the year 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States / UTs</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>3789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>2169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>D &amp; N Haveli</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,062</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table-6: Target and achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2015-16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>BSUP</th>
<th>IHSDP</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>6767</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>2288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Name of the State</td>
<td>BSUP</td>
<td>IHSDP</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8865</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh (UT)</td>
<td>2306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>4111</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>2605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman &amp;DIU</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi (NCT)</td>
<td>14969</td>
<td>4420</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4768</td>
<td>2854</td>
<td>4054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>569</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>2671</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>997</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1267</td>
<td>2270</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>16057</td>
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<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>670</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Puducherry (UT)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>657</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2703</td>
<td>4492</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>12306</td>
<td>11544</td>
<td>2026</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>3761</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>714</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>86769</td>
<td>42878</td>
<td>63231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Cooperation

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is involved in the deliberations regarding formulation of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the core of which are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 Targets and associated Indicators. The schemes administered by the Ministry viz., PMAY/HfA (Urban) and NULM are aligned with one or more SDGs. It has participated in meetings and consultations with the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and NITI Aayog over the draft Global Indicator Framework for monitoring at global level based on the inputs of the member countries of Inter Agency and Expert Group for SDGs (IAEG-SDG). The general agreement has been reached on 2 Goals and associated indicators pertaining to the Ministry viz. Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Indicator: percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes) and Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Indicator: proportion of Urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing).

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development.
and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

India participated successfully in the 25th Governing Council (GC) Meeting of UN-HABITAT during 17th to 20th April 2015. The Indian delegation was led by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. India was elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Governing Council and as Chair of the Drafting Committee of the Governing Council. During the GC meetings, UN-HABITAT organises an exhibition in which the member countries may participate. The Ministry of HUPA had put up an impressive exhibition on behalf of Government of India showcasing its efforts on inclusive planning, smart cities programme, housing for all by 2022, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India programme, etc.

Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional High Level meeting at Jakarta during 21st and 22nd October, 2015: The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) will be convened in 2016 to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization and to focus on the implementation of a ‘New Urban Agenda’. Habitat III will be the first UN Global summit after the adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda and will provide a unique opportunity to discuss the important challenge of how human settlements are planned and managed, in order to fulfil their role as drivers of sustainable development, and hence shape the implementation of new sustainable development goals. The Habitat III – Asia Pacific Regional Meeting was organised by the UN-Habitat and hosted by the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta on 21st – 22nd October, 2015. The delegation of Republic of India was led by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Sec-
The Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional High Level meeting was organised to gather regional perspectives on current and emerging urbanization issues that should be addressed in the new urban Agenda, to be negotiated at the Third Preparatory Committee meeting (PrepCom3) in July 2016 in Indonesia, and adopted at the Habitat III Conference in October 2016 in Ecuador. This high level meeting organised under the aegis of UN Habitat III Secretariat was to provide an opportunity for Asia-Pacific governments in channelling their concerns on issues and challenges of urbanization, and reaching a common ground on the position of Asia-Pacific countries on the New Urban Agenda to be decided during the Habitat III Conference. India shared its perspectives on Indian urbanisation scenario and also its policies and programmes for dealing with the emerging context.

**ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (APMCHUD)**

The Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD) was established in December, 2006, subsequent to the first Asia Pacific Ministers’ Conference on Housing and Urban Development, held at New Delhi under the aegis of Government of India, Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation and the UN-HABITAT. This inter-governmental body is represented by the Hon’ble Ministers of Housing and Urban Development from the countries of Asia Pacific region.

APMCHUD as an inter-government institutional mechanism facilitates collaboration among the Asia Pacific countries for experience sharing and information exchange of knowledge in the field of housing and urban development. The activities of APMCHUD are governed by a
Bureau consisting of 8 Bureau Member countries represented by their respective Hon’ble Ministers of Housing and Urban Development (Republic of Korea – Chair, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Maldives, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Independent State of Samoa). The Bureau meets regularly, approximately twice in a year. The Bureau is supported by a Secretariat which is established at New Delhi. Currently India is the host of the APMCHUD Permanent Secretariat. India has been the first Chair of APMCHUD and has the privilege of being on all the Bureaus ever since its inception. India being the host of the Permanent Secretariat at New Delhi, the Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has been designated as the Chief Co-coordinator of the Bureau.

The 1st meeting of the 5th Bureau (current) was held on 16th April, 2015 in Nairobi in conjunction with the Governing Council meeting of the UN-HABITAT. The 2nd Meeting of the 5th Bureau of APMCHUD was held in Tehran on 1st December, 2015 in conjunction with the Third Regional Slum Upgrading Working Group (RSUWG) Expert Meeting scheduled in Tehran from 29th November to 1st December, 2015.

Both 1st and 2nd meetings of the 5th Bureau of APMCHUD were organised successfully with the support of Permanent Secretariat of APMCHUD which is hosted by India.

**Third Regional Slum Upgrading Working Group (RSUWG) Expert Meeting of APMCHUD**

The APMCHUD has established 5 working groups on critical themes concerning housing and urban development, which are led by voluntary member countries. The working group on slum upgradation aspects is led by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Third Regional Slum Upgrading Working Group (RSUWG)
Expert Meeting was organised by the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran from 29th November to 1st December, 2015. The meeting was attended by Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. India’s experience in the field of slum upgradation along with various best practices in this sector was shared with the participants.

INCLUSIVE CITIES PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (ICPP)

Inclusive Cities Partnership Programme (ICPP) is a collaborative endeavor between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, India, since October 2014. It aims to promote inclusive urban development with primary focus on housing for the urban poor.

ICPP is located within the urban cluster titled Indo-German Environmental Partnership for Urban and Industrial Development (IGEP-UID). ICPP was conceptualized in 2012 at the backdrop of the then ongoing scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Subsequently, the mandate of the Ministry broadened with the launch of PMAY (Urban) in June 2015. Accordingly, through mutual discussion MoHUPA and GIZ realigned the project approach. This adjustment includes realignment of the project objective to support the PMAY- Housing for All Mission (Urban). ICPP will also synergize with the other ongoing urban mission mode programmes of Government of India.

Under ICPP, two monitoring structures namely Project Steering Committee (PSC) under the chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) and Project Management Committee (PMC) under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Housing) have been constituted.

Key activities undertaken during 2015-16 include supporting preparation of Habitat III Report; finalization of National Urban Rental Housing and Model State Affordable Housing Policy, State level interventions in Odisha at Puri and Behrampur, preliminary study to understand the existing practices with regard to automated building plan approval systems in cities like Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, New Town Kolkata and Indore and various task forces and working groups formed by the Ministry.
Attached Office

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION (NBO)

Introduction

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.

Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessment (USHA) Scheme

USHA commenced during 11th Five Year Plan in 2007-08 and continued during the first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan. From 2014-15, as advised by erstwhile Planning Commission, all smaller schemes were merged under an umbrella Scheme of the respective Ministry. Accordingly, USHA was merged in Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and liabilities of RAY have since been subsumed under the Prime Minister’s Awas Yojana (PMAY)/Housing for All (HfA) (Urban) Mission.

The major activities taken up under USHA (Plan) include (i) Slum Household and Livelihood Survey (ii) Building Related Information and Knowledge System (BRIKS) and (iii) Housing Start-up Index (HSUI).

Activities from 1st April 2015 to 31st December 2015

- **Slum Household and Livelihood Survey:** Primary data in respect of more than 250 parameters in 296 cities has been collected, validated and disseminated. The erstwhile RAY, which was launched in 2009, also utilized the USHA survey format to collect relevant information for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA), which was prepared in 107 cities. 70 cities in 20 States are common to both the USHA survey and RAY. In the wake of the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) project, which commenced in June 2011, National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), which was launched in 2013, PMAY/HfA (Urban) Mission, which has been taken up since June 2015, it was decided that the USHA survey, which was a precursor to these projects/Schemes/Mission, may be discontinued after December 2015 since it has outlived its utility.

- **Building Related Information and Knowledge System (BRIKS):** Consequent upon the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted to look into various aspects of construction sector statistics viz., status of data, data gaps, methodological problems, system of regular data collection etc. In pursuance of the
recommendations of TAC and the felt requirements, NBO has pursued the collection of statistics on (a) Number of Building Permits & Completion Certificates Issued (b) Wage rate of labour (c) Price of Building Material and (d) Circle Rate/Market Rate/Rental Rate, which are being collected on-line as per BRIKS software http://nbo.gov.in or http://briks.gov.in. and reported for use by various agencies. Under BRIKS, primary data is being collected by respective Directorate of Economics and Statistics from different sources in the States, using the formats following the prescribed time schedule as specified in the instruction/guidelines issued by NBO.

**Housing Start-up Index (HSUI):** NBO and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have worked jointly on development of HSUI, which is a leading indicator of economic activity. In terms of the methodology and institutional arrangement for development of HSUI, NBO was entrusted with collection of primary data on building permits issued for new residential buildings in selected cities on quarterly basis. The RBI was expected to conduct sample survey every three to five years to determine housing starts coefficients for construction of start rate matrices. The sample survey by RBI, however, could not be conducted. NBO undertook the survey on housing starts under the overall guidance of RBI and Standing Technical Committee, which was constituted by the RBI for this purpose. Accordingly, the pilot HSUI for 27 cities for the period 2009-2011 was worked out and released at the hands of the Hon’ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in New Delhi on 3rd Feb, 2014. To strengthen the data base and proper representation of States across the country, it was decided to collect Building Permits Data for the development of HSUI from more than 50 cities. As per recommendations of a Standing Advisory Committee, drawing up an action plan for continuation of this work based on further consultation with RBI and selection of appropriate number of cities for collection of data is being pursued.

**Socio Economic Caste Census-2011:** Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 is a comprehensive door-to-door enumeration in the country for both rural and urban areas with common enumeration approach but separate questionnaire. Government of India is providing financial and technical support to States/UTs to carry out the exercise. MoHUPA, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Home Affairs (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India) are associated in the exercise, which was launched in June 2011. The data collected through SECC-2011 (Urban) will make available authentic information regarding the socio-economic condition of various sections of the population in the country. Further, it will also enable caste wise population enumeration and ranking of household based on their socio-economic status. Stages of SECC-2011 comprise enumeration, supervision, verification and correction of data, publication of draft list, invitation/disposal of claims & objections and preparation of final list. Relevant data from field is posted on-line on central server maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC). As per status of progress of SECC (Urban) on NIC server, draft list has been published in all States/UTs and Final List has been
published in 21 States/UTs.

- **Development of Slum Index:** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had constituted a Technical Advisory Group to look into the various aspect of data, coverage etc. of slum census and suggest methodology for developing the slum index in City/State/All India level. Based on the examination of the final report, it was decided that no further action is recommended to be taken on the report, since some of the parameters were not of relevance in capturing time series data.

- **Statistical Compendiums & Studies:** NBO has been engaged in the preparation of statistical compendiums and studies. This year a compendium namely “Building Material Prices and Wages of Labour- A Statistical Compendium, 2014” has been drafted and a compendium on Slums namely, “Slums in India- A Statistical Compendium -2015 is in progress.

- **Conferences/Meetings/Training/Capacity Building Programmes:** Training & capacity building workshops has been organized at different centers all over India. During the current financial year, i.e. 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), more than 450 officials of various States/UTs have been trained so far in collection and dissemination of Housing and Building Construction Data and other statistical information on urban poverty, slums etc.
Public Sector Undertakings

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

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 finance 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 offices. HUDCO occupies a key position in the nation’s 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.

HUDCO, over four decades of its existence, has extended financial assistance for over 16.25 million dwelling units both in urban and rural areas and 2076 urban infrastructure projects. In sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the contemporary housing finance companies in the country, of targeting the affluent, middle and high income groups, HUDCO’s assistance covers the housing needs of every class of the society, with special emphasis on economically weaker sections and the deprived. With a significant social orientation in its operation, 94.36% of the housing units sanctioned so far have been for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG) categories. Further, up to December 31, 2015, HUDCO has sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 52,497 crore for housing and Rs. 93,551 crore for urban infrastructure. Of this, Rs. 38,544 crore and Rs. 64,484 crore have been disbursed for housing and infrastructure projects respectively.

HUDCO has established a track record of consistent financial performance and growth. The key growth and efficiency indicators for the last three financial years are as follows:

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan book (loan outstanding including investment in bonds) (Rs. in crore)</td>
<td>31,658.42</td>
<td>33,134.86</td>
<td>30,011.82</td>
<td>26,606.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long term debt to equity ratio</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAR (%)</td>
<td>52.95*</td>
<td>50.46</td>
<td>27.85</td>
<td>23.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net NPA (%)</td>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net interest margin (Rs. in crore)**</td>
<td>833.74</td>
<td>1,553.22</td>
<td>1,263.50</td>
<td>1,286.38</td>
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</table>

* Provisional as on 30.09.2015
** Net interest margin = Interest income (comprising of interest on loans, bonds, loan against public deposits and fixed deposits with Banks) – Interest expenditure (comprising of interest on secured loans, unsecured loans and other interests)
The total income and profit after tax for the last three financial years are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>2310.85</td>
<td>3427.77</td>
<td>2,993.85</td>
<td>2,923.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit after tax</td>
<td>291.12</td>
<td>777.63</td>
<td>726.34</td>
<td>700.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corporation’s business is funded through equity from Government of India (GoI) and market borrowings of various maturities, including bonds and term loans. HUDCO’s relationship with the GoI helps in providing access to lower cost funding and also enables to source foreign currency loans from bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies. Domestically, HUDCO holds ‘AAA’, a highest possible credit rating by CARE as well as IRRPL (formerly Fitch Ratings) for long-term borrowings.

The Corporation has been operating its financing business profitably since inception, including a profit after tax of Rs.777.63 crore for financial year 2014-15. As on March 31, 2015, the company had a net worth of Rs.7781.17 crore. Its sustained performance and profitability has enabled it to retain the Mini-Ratna status, which was conferred in the year 2004-05.

**HUDCO’S OPERATIONS DURING 2015-16 (TILL 31ST DECEMBER, 2015)**

During 2015-16, HUDCO has sanctioned 103 schemes with a total loan of Rs.18,405 crore out of which Rs. 9,961 crore has been sanctioned for housing and Rs.8,444 crore for various urban infrastructure projects. A total of Rs.1,840 crore has been disbursed which includes Rs.676 crore for housing and Rs. 1,164 crore for urban infrastructure. It is further to add that financial assistance for housing provided during the year would help for construction of 1.25 lakh dwelling units throughout the country.

For increased lending to social housing, HUDCO has revised income ceilings of various categories of beneficiaries, unit cost, loan amount, waiver of application fee as well as front-end-fee for EWS & LIG loans. For viability gap funding of JNNURM housing projects, in view of limitations of grant component, HUDCO has provided special interest rate (8.75% to 9.25%) for EWS/LIG and for MIG and HIG categories @ 10.25% and 10.50% depending on the nature of borrower.

**Special facilitation measures by HUDCO for providing houses for EWS/LIG category Households.**

Towards helping the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category households, HUDCO extends a number of facilitatory provisions for projects received for this group. The details are as follows:

1. **Wavier of non-refundable Application Fee for EWS/LIG Category housing projects:** HUDCO levies an application fee of minimum of Rs.10,000/-, plus service tax, and maximum of Rs.5.00 lacs, with rounding off to next slab of Rs.10,000/-, plus service tax for all projects except EWS/Action Plan Projects from Govt./Public Sector. Thus in respect of EWS housing projects no application fee is charged by HUDCO.

2. **Wavier of non-refundable Front-End-Fee for EWS/LIG Category housing projects:** HUDCO levies a non-refundable Front-End-Fee subject to maximum of Rs.100 lacs, plus service tax, for all projects except EWS/LIG/Action Plan Projects from Govt./Public Sector.

3. **Lower Interest rate for EWS/LIG Category housing projects:** The current Interest Rate for LIG and MIG/HIG category...
Annual Report 2015-16

4. Longer duration for repayment in respect of EWS/LIG Housing projects:

Longer duration of upto 20 years is offered for repayment for EWS/LIG housing projects, though normally HUDCO provides loans upto 15 years as repayment period for other projects.

Further, the income categorization of EWS and LIG groups has been synchronised with that of the PMAY programme, with the adoption of upto Rs 3 lakh annual household income for EWS and Rs 3 lakh to 6 lakh for LIG category. In line with the enhanced income ceiling, the unit cost ceiling and unit loan ceiling have been revised to Rs 4.5 lakh and Rs 3.5 lakh respectively for EWS and Rs 9 lakh and Rs 7 lakh for LIG category respectively.

New and Innovative Products by HUDCO

HUDCO has been striving to make ‘Housing for All’ a reality. Towards improving access to housing for all sections of the society as well as basic infrastructure facilities, HUDCO, as per its MoU parameter, has promoted a new product of ‘Line of credit to State Governments/UTs and State Government Undertakings / Public Agencies for Housing and Infrastructure Development programme.

Urban Infrastructure : Touching the Daily Lives of Citizens

In addition to housing sector, HUDCO also extends a major thrust on infrastructure development in human settlements, towards improving the quality of life of citizens at large, by augmenting/providing basic community facilities and infrastructure services for sustainable habitat. HUDCO opened its exclusive Urban Infrastructure window in 1989, with a view to channelize funds to the urban infrastructure development in cities and towns by supporting 2,076 projects with a HUDCO loan amount of Rs.93,551 crore, contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of citizens at large in the human settlements. HUDCO’s support for a variety of urban infrastructure schemes include: utility infrastructure covering water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, roads, etc.; social infrastructure such as health, educational and recreational infrastructure; commercial and emerging sector infrastructure projects like highways, commercial and market complexes, power, IT Parks, special industrial projects, etc.

HUDCO’s borrowers under urban infrastructure finance are State Governments, State Level Finance Corporations, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Development Authorities, Roads and Bridges Development Corporations, New Town Development Agencies, Regional Planning Board, Urban Local Bodies and Private Sector.

During 2015-16, HUDCO has sanctioned 88 urban infrastructure schemes with a total HUDCO loan component of Rs. 8,444 crore. Sector-wise details of urban infrastructure projects are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Loan Amount (Rs. in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2252.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage/Drainage/Solid Waste Management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>958.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Nagar/Roads/Bridges</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1723.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>487.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Infrastructure / IT Parks</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>265.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>390.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8444.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

JNNURM, launched by GOI in Dec. 2005 originally for 7 years beginning 2005-06, has now been extended upto March 2017 for completion of on-going projects. Under JNNURM, HUDCO has been involved in appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and as monitoring agency for effective implementation. HUDCO also assisted State Govt./Implementing Agency in preparation of DPRs and as a financing agency, extended long term loan finance to eligible public institutions to meet viability gap i.e. State Govt. / agency contribution beyond available Central Govt. grant. As on 31st December, 2015, HUDCO has appraised 1205 BSUP/ IHSDP projects with project cost of Rs. 22895.88 crore and Central grant of Rs. 12819.049 crore for construction/up-gradation of 9.27 lac dwelling units across 850 cities/towns in the country i.e. approx. 80% of total projects sanctioned by the Govt. HUDCO has also conducted 411 field visits for monitoring of BSUP / IHSDP projects and 1823 TPIMA reports have been analyzed.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Programme was announced by GOI in June, 2009 for creating ‘Slum Free India’. To encourage private sector participation, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) were dovetailed with RAY. Cumulatively, up to 31st December, 2015, HUDCO has appraised 86 projects under RAY with project cost of Rs. 3337.697 crore and central assistance of Rs. 1685.148 crore for construction/up-gradation of 65,505 dwelling units. In addition 5 AHP projects (appraised by HUDCO) for Karnataka & Gujarat have been sanctioned for project cost of Rs. 174.09 crore covering 3155 dwelling units.

Through appraisal and monitoring of JNNURM / RAY projects including analysis of TPIMA reports, HUDCO has earned revenue of Rs. 61.35 crore upto 31st December, 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing For All (HFA) (Urban)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing For All (Urban) Mission is the new program launched by the Govt. of India on 25th June 2015. This Mission aims to accomplish the Govt. of India’s vision for facilitating Housing to All by 2022.

HUDCO is involved in HFA-PMAY (Urban) Mission in three capacities viz.

1. Appraisal of:
   (i) Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPOA)
   (ii) Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and
   (iii) Sample DPRs
2. Monitoring of Sample Projects and
3. Capacity Building activity.

Till date HUDCO has been involved in appraisal of 22 DPRs for approval of the Ministry for projects in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Role of HUDCO in Implementation of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) & Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) & Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

HUDCO has been designated as Central Nodal Agency for ISHUP and RRY, to disburse subsidy to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) i.e. to Banks and HFCs. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All on 25th June, 2015. Under the PMAY, one of the verticals is Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% is extended to the borrowers of EWS & LIG categories of people for housing loans upto Rs.6.00 lakh.

For Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, HUDCO has been made a Central Nodal Agency (CNA) by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, in addition to National Housing Bank (NHB).

**Resource Mobilisation**

HUDCO mobilizes resources of various maturities from domestic and international market. Borrowings include debentures, bonds, loans, public deposits and external commercial borrowings. During 2015-16, upto 31st December, 2015. HUDCO mobilized an amount of Rs. 2386.16 crore. The resources were mobilized through a prudent mix of resources viz. banking sector loans, overdraft facilities, commercial paper, and public deposit so as to minimize the incremental cost of funds. Efforts have also been made to avail refinance assistance from National Housing Bank under rural housing fund and Urban Housing Fund. With upgradation of HUDCO status to Mini-Ratna in 2004, no further equity is being received.

**Consultancy Initiatives**

HUDCO’s contribution as the premier technofinancial institution in the country is not limited to housing finance but includes various other pertinent initiatives to contribute to the cause of sustainable urban development. Utilising its inherent strength of technical personnel, long experience and expertise in the fields of Architecture and Planning, a distinct thrust has been extended to the fee based consultancy. During this financial year, HUDCO has been involved in showcasing various facets of consultancy services, thereby contributing to the overall image building of HUDCO.

Keeping in view the quality deliverables in terms of Comprehensive Architectural Services for Office Building for Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), our client ASI has expressed its willingness to award the work of Interiors of the office building also to HUDCO. The duly signed agreement with regard to the same has already been sent to ASI for signatures at their end. Further, as a part of business development initiative, HUDCO made a detailed presentation on consultancy operations of HUDCO with specific reference to the major projects undertaken by HUDCO in various diversified fields, to Madhya Pradesh Housing & Infrastructure Development Board (MPHIDB). MPHIDB also desired HUDCO’s intervention in capacity building of the officials of MPHIDB. An MoU with regard to the same has already been sent to MPHIDB and is likely to be executed shortly. In addition, HUDCO is also likely to bag another prestigious project - Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Housing Project Under Atal Ashray Yojana at Girgaon, Gwalior from MPHIDB.

Apart from above, HUDCO is working on projects like Preparation of DPRs for Marketcum-Office Complexes at various locations in Manipur from PDA Manipur, Preparation of a Detailed Project Report for Affordable Housing in Siliguri Jalpaiguri Planning Area from SJDA, Preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Vertical Housing Colony – Shehjar Apartments at Bemina, Srinagar from SDA etc. Activities with regard to Urban & Regional Planning include Preparation of Development Plan of two towns viz. Khargone and Jhabua in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The existing situation analysis of both the towns has been
completed and village wise cadastre based land use has been prepared for identified planning areas for notification. HUDCO has also hosted stakeholders meet in respective towns for peoples’ participation and feedback in finalization of the development options.

In Jharkhand, HUDCO has been entrusted with preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action for four towns viz. Chas, Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad. HUDCO had submitted the Draft Final Report of SFCPoA of Chas under RAY on 2nd March 2015. The same has been accepted by the Nodal Agency, Jharkhand and forwarded to MoHUPA for approval. SFCPoA of Ranchi has also been submitted and a presentation made at Ranchi Municipal Corporation on 26th August 2015.

In keeping with the tradition of improving the habitat conditions, especially of the urban poor, HUDCO had instituted HUDCO DESIGN AWARDS in 2012 to give recognition and felicitate innovative ideas and initiatives that contribute to make our cities inclusive, livable and environmentally sustainable. These awards are expected to encourage professionals in the field of Architecture, Planning and Engineering and sensitize decision makers regarding utility and applicability of innovative design solutions. The Award includes HUDCO DESIGN AWARD trophy, certificate and prize money of Rs. 4.00 lacs (four lacs) and Rs. 2.00 lacs each for First and Second Prize winners respectively in each category. Commendation Prize contains prize money of Rs. 50,000 each (fifty thousand).

HUDCO Design Awards 2015 was announced in July 2015 and received an overwhelming response from urban professionals across the country. 95 Entries from different states were received under five categories viz. Category: Cost effective Rural / Urban Housing including Disaster Resistant Housing, New & Innovative Design Solutions / Eco-cities, Conservation of Heritage, Green Buildings, Landscape Planning & Design. The Jury comprising of eminent architects, planners and engineers evaluated the entries and chose 19 winners in five categories.

HUDCO sponsors HUDCO NASA Design Trophy each year to encourage and appreciate young architecture students. The theme given by HUDCO for the year 2014-15 was ‘Appropriate Design for Affordable Housing’. Numerous colleges participated and the winners were selected by jury. HUDCO is bringing out a publication titled “HUDCO NASA Design Trophy 2014-15”, compiling the winning design concepts, this year (2015-16).

HUDCO also organized HUDCO Build-tech 2015 – an exposition on cost effective and environmentally friendly building materials and technologies as a part of India International Trade Fair held from 14th to 27th November 2015 at Pragati Maidan. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Minister of State for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Shri Babul Supriyo. A large scale display was put up for visitors in around 1446 Sqm. area in Hall No.5, Pragati Maidan, showcasing various HUDCO activities and areas of operation. The event, which also included a grand display of cost effective and environmentally friendly building materials and technologies, by way of construction of a dwelling unit by HPL using pre-fab technologies, received much appreciation from the general public.

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

HUDCO has earmarked Rs. 22.04 crore (2% of Average Profit before Tax for the last three financial years) towards the CSR & SD Budget for the current financial year i.e. 2015-16.
Skill training for Safai Karamcharis and their dependents

Toilet blocks in schools at Unakoti, Tripura

Night Shelter at Vishakapatnam

Night Shelter at Dehradun
under its Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability initiatives in line with the provisions on CSR under Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines.

During the current financial year, HUDCO as part of its CSR & Sustainability initiatives has already sanctioned CSR assistance of Rs. 11.85 crore through 19 proposals i.e Construction of Night Shelters in the states of Assam, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, Construction of Community toilets in the states of Bihar and Nagaland, Skill Training for Safai karamcharis and their dependents (710 beneficiaries) and their dependents and for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the states of Delhi and West Bengal and Maintenance of public place etc. in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura.

In line with the MoU executed between HUDCO and MoHUPA for the financial year 2015-16, CSR assistance has been sanctioned for the proposals of Renovation & Maintenance of Public Places (parks) at Vijaywada and Palcole in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Development of Waddepally Tank Bund in Warangal, Telangana, Interstate Bus Terminus at Agartala, Tripura and for Siddheswara Dham Complex in Namchi district, South Sikkim, for a continuous period of three years, along with incurring capital expenditure for improvement of these facilities.

Further, for implementation of the CSR and Sustainability proposals, so far CSR assistance of Rs. 4.77 crore has been released to the various agencies during the current financial year including for the proposals sanctioned in the earlier years.

**Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)**

HSMI is the Research & Training Wing of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a multi-disciplinary group of professionals. The Institute continued its capacity building efforts for the professionals engaged in the housing and urban development sector including HUDCO’s borrowing agencies and HUDCO’s own functionaries. During the current financial year 2015-16, 19 training programs have been conducted so far as on 31st December 2015, covering 569 professionals from different sectors with total of 1771 man-days.

Keeping in view HUDCO’s emphasis on strengthening and working through local bodies and supporting these agencies for taking up projects funded by HUDCO, HSMI organised 14 Capacity Building Programmes with a total of 1472 man-days for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), as on 31st December 2015 of the current financial year. HSMI conducted one NAREDCO-HSMI Collaborative Course on ‘Real Estate Management’ from 11-28 August, 2015. HSMI organized 4 In-house programmes for HUDCO officers, in the discipline of Law, Finance, and Projects, achieving 299 man-days till 31st December 2015.

The details of the training programs conducted by HSMI during the FY 2015-16, till December 2015 are given in the following table:
Apart from these training programmes, there were 17 other activities organised by HSMI till December 2015 which include support to MoHUPA in its various Seminars / Workshops/ Stakeholder meet / National Habitat Committee Meeting/ World habitat day activities, etc.

As part of R&D activities, HUDCO’S HSMI conducted an Evaluation study on “Mukhya Mantri Gramin BPL Awas Yojana (MGB-PLAY)” in the State of Rajasthan. Further, five Night Shelters have been identified in Rajasthan for ‘Application of non-conventional energy for heating of Night Shelters’ during the current year.

As part of HUDCO Chair activities, HSMI is supporting 15 reputed institutions to undertake research and training activities in the habitat sector.

HUDCO/HSMI also sanctioned a total of 33 research projects from 26 institutions of repute as part of R&D activities during the financial years 2012-13 to 2015-16 on the themes relating to housing and urban development sector. Out of these 33 research projects, 4 research projects have been completed and 2 research projects were sanctioned in the current financial year (till December 31st, 2015). The total R&D expenditure incurred in FY 2015-16 amounts to Rs. 70 lakhs till December 2015.

Ten Best Practices Awards have also been given to agencies, which have undertaken unique/novel projects/schemes after recognising their potential for replication and adaptation by other agencies in the country.

HUDCO’s HSMI is one of the National Nodal Resource Centre of the M/o HUPA, for undertaking training and documentation activities in support of implementing Action Plan Programmes of the Ministry. The activities are supported through funds earmarked for IEC (Information, Education & Communication) component of the programmes which include National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)).

CITYNET – National Chapter India

HUDCO is an Associate Member of CITYNET since 1993. The purpose of CITYNET is to promote exchange of information, experience and skills through various research and training activities among members of CITYNET. HUDCO has established an India chapter of CITYNET, so that more Indian cities could benefit from HUDCO’s vast experience in the area of common interest.
HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

Introduction

Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. It is engaged in providing Project Management services for execution of civil construction projects through both technologies conventional and prefab.

HPL’s area of operations include Mass Housing & Infrastructure works for Urban Poor, Institutional Buildings and Residential Complexes, Hospital Buildings & Health Infrastructure, Environmental Engineering Projects, Interiors & Furniture, Sports Complexes, Campus Development, Relocatable Prefab Multipurpose Shelters, Prefab Concrete Construction and Pre-Engineered Steel Structure, Disaster Rehabilitation Projects etc

Operational Locations

HPL currently has operations in 22 states with registered office in Delhi & five Regional Offices at Cuttack (Odisha), Tiruvanathapuram (Kerala), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (North-East) & Delhi.

Management

The Board of Directors consists of Chairman & Managing Director, one Functional Director (director - technical), two part-time (official) Directors and two part-time (non-official) Directors. At present two positions of part-time (non-official) directors are vacant since the tenure of the incumbents is completed.

Capital Structure of HPL

The status of capital structure of the company as on 31.12.2015 is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rupees (in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Capital</td>
<td>138.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid-up Capital</td>
<td>134.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order Book Position

The value of orders to be executed as on 31.12.2015 is Rs. 1572 cr. (Approx.). It includes balance work load of running projects and also confirmed projects which are at different stages of commencement. The order book comprises of projects spread in different parts of the country. HPL has capacity to work in remote & difficult locations like NER, Ladakh, naxalite affected areas etc.

Presently HPL is engaged in the execution of projects for various clients including NDRF, PNB, Delhi Police, Assam Rifles, Income Tax, National law University, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, FCI, NRHM projects under Govt. of Kerala, Sainik School in Mizoram, NITs in the states of Arunachal Pradesh(Jote), Nagaland (Dimapur) and Assam(Silchar) etc.
Performance upto 31.03.2015 (as audited)

During 2014-15, operational performance of HPL has shown significant improvement by achieving the turnover of Rs. 250.13 cr. which is about 34% over and above the turnover of the year 2013-14 which was Rs. 186.32 cr. With the above performance, the gross margin has increased to Rs. 6.60 cr. whereas the net profit is Rs. 5.27 cr. The net profit is over 11 times the last year profit of Rs. 0.47 cr.

The company is expected to get ‘Excellent’ rating from DPE for MOU for the year 2014-15.

Financial Position 2015-16 (upto 31st December 2015)

HPL’s performance in the current financial year has significantly improved. HPL has achieved a turnover of Rs. 298 crores upto 31st December 2015. Due to significant increase in turnover HPL is expected to achieve its yearly target in all the financial parameters.

Special Efforts for Change in Administrative Procedures

HPL has received letter dated 22.01.2015 from Ministry of HUPA conveying its approval for promotion of employees after a gap of 14 years.

HPL is managing functional activities at all levels by recruiting employees on contract basis to overcome the shortage of employees at middle management level.

For effective monitoring of projects, a state of the art Mobile and web based Project Monitoring Application system has been got developed. This has strengthened MIS through reduction in reporting time and supply of better quality of field reports with images and GPS location information by site engineers.

Actual Staff Strength

As on 31.12.2015, the actual regular Staff strength is 247. The nos. of staff in different categories is given in Appendix IV.

Position regarding Employment of Ex Servicemen

Position regarding employment of ex-service-men – Appendix V.

Energy Conservation

The Company is conscious of the need to keep all the cost elements at the barest minimum level including the energy cost. It is also aware of the responsibility to conserve energy in an overall energy shortage situation.

At present, main area of energy consumption is electric energy in the office premises and the factory. Energy conservation is being achieved by designing the office lay out in the most energy friendly manner. The office building is having open spaces and windows from all sides to utilize sunlight for illumination of office accommodation, rooms and chambers.
energy friendly manner. The office building is having open spaces and windows from all sides to utilize sunlight for illumination of office accommodation, rooms and chambers.

**Achievements During The Year**

During 2014-15, operational performance of HPL has shown significant improvement by achieving the turnover of Rs. 250.13 cr. which is about 34% over and above the turnover of the year 2013-14 which was Rs. 186.32 cr. HPL has made significant strides towards fulfilling its commitment to ensure complete customer satisfaction in executing their projects. During the year under report HPL has made substantial contribution by providing Project Management Consultancy in civil construction projects in the field of Education, Health, Security Forces, Mass Housing under Govt. scheme etc. Major on-going projects include construction works for Delhi Police, Assam Rifles, Income Tax, National law University, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, FCI, NRHM projects under Govt. of Kerala, Sainik School of Govt. of Mizoram, NITs in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (Jote), Nagaland (Dimapur) and Assam (Silchar) etc.

In order to live up to its name and mandate, HPL intends to get into prefab activities in active manner. During the year 2014-15 HPL has significantly increased its focus on prefab activities. Being the premier organization in Prefab, HPL is also focusing to promote the adoption of pre-fabricated and pre-engineered technologies through skill upgradation for achieving fast track construction especially for the attainment of the goal of providing “Housing for all by 2022”. Towards this HPL in association with BMTPC has organized a seminar on the Role of prefab sector in ‘Housing For All by 2022’. on 12th October 2015 which was a huge success and widely appreciated. HPL has put up a demonstration unit in the India International Trade Fair – 2015 and Jaipur Municipalika Meet showcasing prefab technology as an option in the ambitious agenda of ‘Housing For All by 2022’. HPL is poised to make all efforts to play its advocacy role in prefab sector in coordination with the State Governments.

**Other Areas**

**Corporate Governance**

HPL is committed to continue its efforts towards raising the standards in Corporate Governance and continues to review its procedures/systems constantly in order to keep pace with the fast changing environment. In compliance with the DPE Guidelines on
Corporate Governance, the Board of Directors of HPL has approved Whistle-Blower Policy, Risk Management Policy, Code of Conduct for Senior Management Personnel and Code of Conduct for CPSE Employees. These policies are also uploaded on HPL’s website. HPL has been assigned ‘Very Good’ rating in 2013-14 for compliance of Corporate Governance Guidelines on the basis of quarterly self-evaluation report filed by it to the Ministry of HUPA.

**MOU with Ministry of HUPA**

For the year 2014-15 with the fulfillment of most targets, an ‘Excellent’ rating is expected.

On 30th March 2015, the Company has signed MoU with the Ministry of HUPA committing its physical and financial targets for the year 2015-16. HPL has committed to achieve turnover of Rs. 285 Crores for excellent rating.

**ISO Certification**

Company is an ISO-9001:2008 certified and is keeping the documents/records as per the requirement of ISO. Audit has been done for the renewal of certification and this certificate got revalidated up to 04.01.2018.
Autonomous Organisations

BUILDING MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

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, organisation of courses, hands-on training, exhibitions, development of guidelines, manuals & publications etc.

Over the years, the Council’s prime focus has been on the promotion of the alternate, cost-effective, environment-friendly and energy-efficient building materials and construction technologies. With the active support of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Council has also embarked upon a number of projects for the field level application of innovative building materials and technologies.

Apart from indigenous building materials and technologies, the Council is also putting sincere efforts in bringing emerging technologies which are successful with in the Country and abroad, to bring economy, quality, environmental protection and speed in housing construction. During the year, the Council is able to identify eight more emerging technologies which have potential and can be used in different Indian geo-climatic and hazard conditions. Further, six emerging technologies have been awarded certificate under the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) of BMTPC. A few more emerging technologies are being proposed for certification under PACS.

The Council is continuing its proactive approach towards disaster mitigation and management and has been in the forefront towards dissemination amongst various stakeholders’ especially common man. At the behest of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), BMTPC is developing updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Maps upto district level for entire country. The Council has also joined hands with Bihar Institute of Public Administration & Rural Development (BIPARD), Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), Government of Bihar in imparting training of trainers in Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction.

The Council also continued its involvement in the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim by way of appraising and monitoring the projects. The Council has also been involved in capacity building of ULBs in the area of project preparation, appraisal & monitoring and quality control & assurance. Third Party Inspection & Monitoring (TPIM) reports under RAY and JNNURM are also being analysed by BMTPC for subsequent releases.

The Government has launched Housing for All (Urban) Mission which will be implemented during 2015-2022. Under this Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has set up a Technology Sub-Mission which would work on promotion and adaption of new construction technologies and alternate building materials. BMTPC is working as secretariat of the Technology Sub-Mission.
The activities of the Council are structured in such a manner that it not only focuses on the mandate of the Council but also leads to the tangible output with societal benefits. In view of the changing scenario in the housing sector, the Council in recent years has reoriented its approach towards promotion of technologies through intensive evaluation, dissemination and construction of demonstration structures using cost effective building materials and construction techniques.

Major initiatives and activities undertaken in 2015-2016 (up to December 2015):

**Building Materials & Construction Technologies**

BMTPC in its pursuit to evaluate and identify appropriate housing technologies suiting to different geo-climatic and hazard conditions of the country has identified following construction systems:

a. Wafflecrete Building System - M/s Shaival Reality Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
b. Modular Tunnel Form System - M/s Outinord Formwork Pvt. Ltd.,
c. EPS Core Panel System - M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. Angul, (Odisha)
d. Large Prefabricated Panel System - M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited
e. SISMO Building Technologies - M/s SISMO Building Technology Ltd., Manesar
f. Hollow Core no load bearing walling system - M/s B N Precast, Ahmedabad
g. Structural Stay-in-place – Formwork Coffer India Ltd. Gujarat
h. Light Gauge Steel Structure System – Society for Development Composite, Bangalore

Technical Assessment Committee (TAC) in its meeting held on 9th April, 2015 and 15th October, 2015 has approved issuance of PACs for the following new products/systems:

(i) Insulla Tiles manufactured by M/s Japewa Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
(ii) Bamboowood Flooring manufactured by M/s Mutha Industries Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
(iii) QuickBuild 3D Panels manufactured by M/s Beardsell Ltd., Chennai
(iv) Modular Tunnelform manufactured by M/s Outinord Fprmworks Pvt. Ltd., Pune:
(v) Sound proof drainage Piping System manufactured by M/s Huliot Pipes & Fittings Pvt. Ltd., Vadodra
(vi) SRPL Building System (Waffle-Crete) manufactured by M/s Shaival Reality Pvt. Ltd., Bharuch (Gujarat)
(vii) Walltec Hollowcore Concrete Walls manufactured by M/s B N Preacst Pvt. Ltd., Gandhinagar
(viii) Plastic Honeycomb Toilet structure manufactured by M/s Anjani Technoplast Pvt. Ltd., Greater Noida
(ix) Reinforced EPS Core Panel System - M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. Angul, (Odisha)

In addition, PACs for the following products/systems manufactured by M/s Sintex Industries, Kalol have been renewed:

(i) Underground Water Storage Tank (Sump) manufactured by M/s Sintex Industries
(ii) Insulated Roof Panel
(iii) Plastocrete Panel
(iv) PVC Profile Door
(v) Formwork for Monolithic Concrete Construction

The following applications have been received for issue of PACs and are being processed:

(i) Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panel Technology
manufactured by M/s Society for Development of Composite, Bangalore

(ii) Precast Concrete Panels manufactured by M/s Shree Precast (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

(iii) Large Prefabricated Panel System by M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited

(iv) SISMO Building Technologies by M/s SISMO Building Technology Ltd., Mansar, Haryana

(v) Structural Stay-in-place – Formwork by M/s Coffer India Ltd. Vadodara, Gujarat

(vi) Cementious Structurally Insulated Panels by M/s Pioneer Fabricators (P0 Ltd., Meerut.

(vii) Rapidpanel wall using EPS by M/s World Haus, Bangalore

(viii) Composite Plumbing Piping System by M/s Kitec Industries Ltd. , Silvasa

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India has requested the Chief Secretary of State Government of Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Haryana, West Bengal, Odisha, Sikkim, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Chhattisgarh for participation in the “Demonstration Housing Project” of BMTPC to further popularize and mainstream the proven and Emerging Technologies in construction. In response to the above, BMTPC has so far received requests from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Odisha, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka for demonstration of Demonstration Houses and Community Buildings using alternate building technologies.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already allotted the land for construction of 40 demonstration houses and a demonstration community building at Saraswathi Nagar, Chowtaplem Village, Venkatachalam Mandal, SPS Nellore District admeasuring 1.85 acres. The foundation stone of the project was laid by Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu, Hon’ble Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs on 31st May, 2015. The demonstration houses are being constructed with Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel System and Community building is being constructed using alternate technologies such as filer slab for roofing and flyash blocks for walling. The layout plan, designs and estimates of the houses and community building have been finalised in consultation with IIT Madras and APSHCL. The construction work has been started and the Excavation work is in progress. The State Governments of Odisha and Telengana have also identified the land for implementation of the projects and the sites were found suitable after the visit. The layout, plans and tender for Odisha project has been finalised in consultation with Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA), Government of Odisha. A tender has been floated in News Papers for appointment of an agency for construction of 32 houses including infrastructure development using EPS based panel System. For Telengana project, various modalities regarding selection of technologies, plans etc. are being worked out.

Multi-attribute evaluation matrix containing different parameters related to performance, constructability, system complexity, economy, safety & quality and environmental has been finalised and a booklet entitled ‘Multi-Attribute Evaluation Methodology for Selection of Emerging Housing Technologies has been published. The same was released by the Secretary (HUPA) on the occasion of World Habitat Day 2015 on 5th October, 2015. Based on the parameters developed, a decision matrix is being prepared.
To facilitate inclusion of new technologies through tendering process by the State Governments, BMTPC with the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India has published a Model Expression of Interest for empanelment of agencies for construction of houses/buildings using alternate technologies on Design and Built basis. The same was released by the Secretary (HUPA) on the occasion of World Habitat Day 2015 on 5th October, 2015.

BMTPC is in the process of creating a knowledge portal for providing necessary platform to all stakeholders to share relevant information, knowledge and experience. The purpose is to launch a content centric cataloguing website consisting of technical information on building products, materials, technologies, systems and processes encompassing sustainable habitat. An exhaustive list of information will be displayed on the portal about emerging technologies and building materials, such as detailed description, case studies, expert opinions, cost, cycle times, comparative analysis, descriptions of building products, materials, systems, design and construction codes, best industry practices, reviews, links to manufacturers, suppliers etc. After inviting tender through newspapers for designing, developing and hosting the proposed Knowledge Portal based on the approved conceptual design, the work on development of portal has been started.

The Council initiated research project for development of design guidelines for EPS buildings including earthquake resistant designs and Durability and Service Life Assessment of
Buildings using EPS system with IIT Roorkee. The interim report on the both the project has been received.

A Conference on Emerging Technologies in Housing and Building Construction was organized jointly with NAREDCO on 24th July, 2015 at New Delhi. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Nearly 100 delegates from housing development companies and State Governments participated in the day long deliberation addressed by 22 experts in the field.

A seminar on Role of Prefab Sector in “Housing for All by 2022” was jointly organised by BMTPC and HPL on 12th October, 2015 at New Delhi. Approx. 100 delegates from housing development agencies and State Governments participated in the Seminar. The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

An International Seminar on Emerging Building Materials and Construction Technologies is being organized in first week of March, 2016 at New Delhi. The International Seminar aims to bring engineers, architects, technology providers, plant & machinery manufacturers, users, govt. agencies and other stakeholders, looking for emerging building materials and technologies and construction practices, on one platform to bring awareness and share the knowledge and experience on new emerging building materials & practices.

The Council has recently awarded a project on preparation of region-specific detailed list of green technologies, its manufacturers, machines, machine manufacturers for Delhi & NCR Region, Punjab and Haryana. The Council has also invited proposals for other states.
The Council has participated in the HUDCO BuildTech 2015 during the India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi by putting up exhibition on Alternate & Emerging Building Materials and Technologies. Shri Babul Supriyo, Hon’ble Minister of State for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Urban Development visited BMTPC Display. Besides displaying 6 emerging technologies, two demonstration houses using emerging building materials and construction technologies were constructed by the technology providers for the benefit of the common public.

The Council has initiated following two sponsored studies leading towards development of alternate building materials and technologies and creation of database i.e. Estimation of embodied energy for low carbon building construction and Assessment of innovative sustainable and economical technology of in-situ casting with light weight cellular concrete through construction of a dwelling unit.

The Council has published following publications on the occasion of World Habitat Day 2015:

a. Special Issue of Newsletter “Nirman Sarika” on the theme of the World Habitat Day “Public Places for All”.

b. Third edition of the booklet entitled “IITK-BMTPC Earthquake Tips”.


e. A Case Study on the Making of Bawana Industrial Workers Housing with Cost Effective Technologies

Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Di-
rector, UN-Habitat released these documents during the World Habitat Day on October 5, 2015 at New Delhi.

The Council participated in the following seminar/exhibitions:

a. Consultative Meet on Fly Ash organized by Centre for Fly Ash Research & Management, New Delhi on 4th June 2015 at New Delhi

b. Exhibition “Infra Educa 2015” - Awareness programme of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies from 20th – 21st June 2015 at New Delhi

c. Indian National Exhibition – cum Fair 2015 organized by Bengal Human Resource Development Foundation, Kolkata on Role of Indian Technologies for Make in India from 22nd to 26th August, 2015 at Kolkata

d. 19th National Exhibition on the theme of Make of India – our commitment to the nation organized by Central Calcutta Science & Culture Origination for Youth, Kolkata from 9th – 13th September, 2015 at Kolkata

e. Municipalika 2015, 9-11 December, 2015 at Jaipur

Disaster Mitigation & Management

Last year, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) entrusted BMTPC the task for preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Maps and Atlases having information upto Taluka level. The Council completed preparation of updated Earthquake Hazard Zoning Map for the whole country upto district level. The final Maps and Atlases have been submitted to NDMA. The process of printing has been initiated. Authentication of international boundary and coastal areas from the Survey of India has been completed and their suggestions are being incorporated in the final maps.

The Council has also initiated preparation of third edition of Vulnerability Atlas of India. A Peer Group has been constituted by the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.S.Arya with representation from IIT Roorkee, SERC Chennai, Geological Survey of India Kolkata, Central Water Commission New Delhi, National Remote Sensing Centre Hyderabad, India Meteorological Department New Delhi and BMTPC. Two meetings of the Peer Group were held. Basic format of the proposed Atlas and modifications to be made were discussed. Various organisations have been asked to provide the latest data.

At the request of the Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD), Government of Bihar, BMTPC conducted programmes for Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction. During the year, six batches of TOTs were imparted training from 8-11 June, 2015, 15-18 June, 2015 and 14-17 December, 2015 at BIPARD Campus, Patna.

Three days Indo-Norwegian Training Programme on “Seismic Design of Multi-storey Buildings: IS 1893 vs. Eurocode 8” was organized by BMTPC jointly with Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IIT Roorkee) and NORSAR, Norway at New Delhi from May 27 to 29, 2015. The programme was attended by around 100 participants from various parts of the country. The course was specifically targeted to Structural, Geotechnical Engineers and Designers in public and private sectors with emphasis on real-life problems and tackling them through hands-on training. Another similar programme was organised from 3-5 December, 2015 at New Delhi. The programme was attended by around 70 participants from various parts of the country. Both the programmes were inaugurated by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
BMTPC organized two days Capacity Building Programme for Engineers & Architects on Earthquake Resistant Structures and Retrofitting of Buildings from 22-23 May, 2015 for Haryana State Engineers. The programme was inaugurated by Dr. P. Raghavendra Rao, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana. Sixty five engineers and architects from different government departments and agencies participated in the Capacity Building Programme.

**Capacity Building and Skill Development**

Two capacity Building Programmes on Good Construction Practices including Emerging Technologies for Housing were organized from July 29-30, 2015 at Vadodara and October 8-9, 2015 at Jaipur. Around 60 participants from housing development agencies and State Governments participated in each programme. Similarly, a capacity Building Programme on Good Construction Practices including Emerging Technologies for Housing was organized on 18th December, 2015 at Bhubaneswar.

The Council is developing Guidebook (Margadarshika) for 5 trades i.e. Assistant Mason, Mason, Bar bender, Concreting Artisan & Shuttering Artisan in English and Gujarati languages. For NCR region and Uttranchal, tender has been floated for finalisation of nodal agencies for undertaking the training programmes and preparation of Margadarshika in Hindi.

**Project Management & Consultancy**

The Council has been undertaking review of Third Party Inspection & Monitoring (TPIM) reports for BSUP and IHSDP projects. 78 TPIMA reports were reviewed and submitted to Ministry till December, 2015.

The Council appraised claims for reimbursement of DPR preparation charges for 35 projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) received from states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India, is implementing projects under 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim. The Council has been designated as one of the Appraisal Agencies for appraising the projects received under 10% Lump-sum Provision for NER States including Sikkim. Three projects from Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have been appraised during the Period.

“Housing for All” (Urban) Mission will be implemented during 2015-2022 and this Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has set up a Technology Sub-Mission which would work on Promotion and Adaption of new construction technologies and alternate building materials. During the operationalization of Technology Sub-Mission, it is felt that there will be need of support from various institutes like IITs, NITs and State engineering colleges for extending technical support in the matters pertaining to technology, technical audit, monitoring, training and testing etc. BMTPC is working as secretariat of the Technology Sub-Mission and Executive Director, BMTPC is the Member Secretary. The Council has been designated as one of the agencies for Scrutiny of the projects received under Housing For All (Urban) from various States. Scrutiny of 5 projects from Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken and 13 projects from the States of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh are under scrutiny under HFA.
The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is a nation-wide organization of the cooperative housing sector. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate activities of housing cooperatives. The main activities and achievements of NCHF during the period from April to December, 2015 are given below:

**Promotional Activities**

1. NCHF make efforts to promote Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in those States where such organizations do not exist and to strengthen the ACHFs which are comparatively weak. A representation received from Ghaziabad Cooperative Housing Societies Federation regarding Loni Road Land Development and Housing Scheme was sent to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with a request to advise the concerned Department to expedite the matter so that shelter requirement of needy families could be met.

2. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was requested to sanction fresh loans to concerned ACHFs. The ACHFs of Gujarat and Haryana were assisted in preparing repayment rescheduling proposal of LIC loans. Necessary spade work was done for meeting of a delegation from NCHF with the Senior Officers of the LIC at Mumbai on 8-9th January, 2016 to discuss various problems faced by ACHFs in raising loans from LIC and settlement of over dues.

3. Information/data on borrowings, lending operations, housing loans disbursed and construction/financing of housing units by ACHFs during 2014-15 was sent to the National Housing Bank (NHB) for including in their annual publication.

4. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was requested to approve one time settlement scheme in respect of its loans to Odisha Cooperative Housing Corporation.

5. The Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of concerned States were requested to advise housing cooperatives to incorporate provisions for Structural Audit in their bye-laws or issue orders in this regard.

6. The RCS of concerned States were requested to permit housing cooperatives to get their audit done by Chartered Accountants registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. They were also requested to send information about the operations of housing cooperatives in their respective States. Some of the State Governments have taken the request of NCHF in a positive way.

7. NCHF was represented in various meetings/conferences convened by the Government of India, State Governments, Cooperative and other concerned organizations. NCHF Secretariat also contributed a number of articles/papers on cooperative housing and related issues to various journals.

8. Necessary support and cooperation was provided to Member ACHFs on various issues. Important publications/documents were also circulated to them at regular intervals.

**Education, Training and Research**

NCHF has been making arrangements for the training of cooperators, directors, employees and office-bearers of ACHFs and their affiliated primary housing cooperatives on technical and other aspects of cooperative housing like organization and management, finance, cost-effective building materials and technology, legal issues, accounts keeping, general
During the period under reference, a ‘Study Tour’ for the Directors of State level ACHFs, District Housing Federations and Primary Housing Cooperatives was organized in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Chandigarh from 7-10th September, 2015 to housing cooperatives of Rajasthan State especially in places like Alwar, Kishangarh, Ajmer and Jaipur. In all, 29 participants from 7 States attended the Study Tour.

Faculty support was provided to ACHFs and Cooperative Management Institutes.

NCHF also conducts Research and Studies and compiles information/statistical data for the benefit and use of all concerned persons and institutions engaged in cooperative housing activities. A list of documents in the Documentation Centre of NCHF up to March, 2015 was compiled.

Conferences/Seminars

The NCHF has been organizing Conferences/Seminars etc. for the personnel of ACHFs and Housing Cooperatives. Such forums are organized to review the progress and discuss various problems faced by housing cooperatives so as to suggest measures for their smooth functioning. Necessary spade work was done to organize a ‘National Seminar on Housing Cooperatives’ in the month of February, 2016 under the auspices of NCHF and Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation.

The 62nd All India Cooperative Week was celebrated from 14-20th November, 2015 on the theme of ‘Make in India through Cooperatives’. Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Hon’ble Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India inaugurated the Cooperative Week Celebrations at a function organised by the NCUI on 14th November, 2015 at New Delhi.

To commemorate Cooperative Week Celebrations-2015, NCHF brought out a special issue of ‘NCHF Bulletin’ which was released by Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Hon’ble Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare at the inaugural function of the Cooperative Week Celebrations on 14th November, 2015. The above publication was circulated among the participants of the inaugural function.

Earlier, a brief note on ‘Achievements of Cooperative Housing Movement in India’ was sent to the NCUI for inclusion in the Press Note to be distributed by them to the media on the occasion of 62nd All India Cooperative Week Celebrations.

Publications

NCHF has been bringing out various publications from time to time. This is in line with its policy of keeping the public, especially the members of housing cooperatives well informed about the objective, activities and achievements of cooperative housing movement, new construction technologies, problems of housing cooperatives and important judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India relating to housing cooperatives. During the period from April to December, 2015, it brought out the following publications:

NCHF Bulletin: This monthly publication of NCHF carries articles by eminent cooperators and experts and contains other useful information pertaining to housing cooperatives including legal column and latest developments in the field of construction technologies. This Bulletin includes articles and features in English as well as in Hindi. During the period under reference, all issues of ‘NCHF Bulletin’
were brought out which included special issues on World Habitat Day (September-October, 2015) and Cooperative Week Celebrations (November-December, 2015).

**Compilation of the Editorials:** A compilation of the Editorials published in NCHF Bulletin during April, 2006 to March, 2015 was brought out and circulated to Member Federations.

**Booklet on ‘Income Tax and Housing Cooperatives’:** Revised draft of the Booklet on ‘Income Tax and Housing Cooperatives’ was brought out and circulated to Member Federations for valuable comments /suggestions.

**Annual and Audit Report:** The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2014-15 was prepared and published in Hindi and English. The Audit Report was brought out in English.

**Proceedings Report:** The Report of the Proceedings of the ‘National Conference on Income Tax and Audit for Housing Cooperatives’ organized on 7th February, 2015 at Panaji-Goa under the auspices of the Committee for Cooperatives and NPO Sectors of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, NCUI, NCHF and Goa Housefed was brought out.

**English-Hindi Dictionary:** A Dictionary (English-Hindi) containing important words related to cooperative housing, designations, departmental names and terminology used in noting and drafting was brought out.

**Implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi) in NCHF office**

In connection with the implementation of Rajbhasha (Hindi), NCHF took the following steps:

- Articles written in Hindi and other relevant news items in Hindi on cooperative housing and related fields were published in ‘NCHF Bulletin’ regularly.
- The month of September was observed as Hindi Prayog Protsaahan Maas by NCHF and its Member ACHFs and Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2015.
- The Annual Report of NCHF for the year 2014-15 was prepared in Hindi.
- Meetings of Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti and Hindi Workshops were held regularly.
- Inspection regarding use of Rajbhasha Hindi in official work at NCHF Secretariat was done by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on 1st October, 2015.

**MoU Between CBRI and NCHF**

Significantly powerful earthquakes struck Nepal during April-May, 2015, killing thousands of people and other livestock across a swath of four countries including parts of India as the violently shaking earth collapsed houses, leveled centuries-old temples and triggered avalanches on Mt. Everest. It was the worst tremor to hit Nepal in over 80 years. Similar types of earthquake occurred in Maharashtra and Gujarat few years back causing heavy loss of lives and property. The culprit was unsafe buildings. Earthquakes do not kill people; it is the faulty construction which kills them. This has raised a significant question about the safety of dwelling units and their construction.

The extent of damage to buildings depends not only on the magnitude of the earthquake, but also on the type of construction practice followed in a particular region or country. Any type of construction is susceptible to damage or even collapse during an earthquake if it is not properly designed and constructed. In multistoried houses normally constructed by housing cooperatives, possibility of the loss of
lives and property increases to a greater extent if adequate attention is not given at planning, design and construction stages. The lives of the people can be safeguarded by adopting proper building design and construction practices.

In the above background, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between NCHF and Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) on 30th November, 2015 regarding structural assessment of old buildings of housing cooperatives, technical support in design, planning and development of new housing projects as well as collaboration in organisation of training programmes/seminars, etc. especially for the technical personnel of housing cooperatives. The MoU has been circulated to Member Federations in order to solicit suggestions/views on implementation of the same and their involvement in the whole process.

**Documentation Centre**

The Documentation Centre on Cooperative Housing at NCHF Secretariat was further strengthened by procuring various useful publications, reports etc. During the period under reference, a total of 20 books were added. This Documentation Centre has a collection of 1460 documents/books as on 31st December, 2015.

**Study Visit to NCHF Secretariat**

Various trainees/cooperators made study visit to NCHF Secretariat during recent months, details of which are as under:

1) A group of 40 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) made an observation study visit on 13th October, 2015. The above group was comprised of personnel working in different cooperative organisations across the country engaged in carrying on the work of cooperative education and training and also included participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mauritius, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

2) A group of 15 final year students of the Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Cooperative Management at the Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed University (GRI-DU), Gandhigram, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu made an observation study visit on 16th October, 2015.

3) A group of 5 trainees of Diploma in Cooperative Education and Development from the NCCE made an observation study visit on 4th November, 2015 regarding preparation of their Project Report on ‘Role of NCHF for Development of Housing Cooperatives’.

4) A group of 30 students of Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya (BPSMV), Sonepat as a part of their course curriculum on Cooperative Management made an observation study visit on 6th November, 2015. The BPSMV is the First Women University in North India.

5) A group of 11 cooperators from district Amravati in Maharashtra representing the Daryapur Taluk Sale & Purchase Cooperative Society and Anjangaon Sale & Purchase Cooperative Federation made a study visit on 20th November, 2015.

The trainees/cooperators were briefed about the functioning and achievements of NCHF, ACHFs and housing cooperatives. A video film on ‘Housing for All- Cooperative Housing in India’ was screened before them and suitable literature was also provided to the trainees/cooperators.

**World Habitat Day Celebrations**

The World Habitat Day is celebrated across the Globe on first Monday of October every year.
This facilitates the World Community to review the initiative taken towards the sustainable development of human settlements. The World Habitat Day-2015 was observed all over the World on 5th October, 2015, theme of which was ‘Public Spaces for All’.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) organized a programme to celebrate the World Habitat Day on 5th October, 2015 at New Delhi which was inaugurated by Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of HUPA. The importance of public spaces in urban areas was highlighted by various speakers on this occasion.

To commemorate World Habitat Day celebrations, NCHF brought out a special issue of ‘NCHF Bulletin’ which was released by Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN Habitat and Dr. Nandita Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of HUPA. The above publication was circulated among the participants of the World Habitat Day function.

Miscellaneous

1) Details of various events/programmes organized or planned by the international cooperative, housing and related organizations were circulated to Members of the Board of Directors of NCHF and the Managing Directors of ACHF’s.

2) A brief note on the activities and achievements of NCHF during the year 2014-15 was sent to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) for inclusion in their Annual Report.


4) Shri Tulsi Pradhan, Joint Registrar of
Cooperative Societies, Government of Sikkim along with the President and Officers of Luing Perbing Multi-purpose Cooperative Society, East Sikkim visited NCHF Secretariat on 28th April, 2015.

5) The NCHF and the Gandhi Global Family (GGF) organised a condolence meeting at NCHF Secretariat on 31st July, 2015 to pay homage to former President of India Bharat Ratna Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam who passed away to his heavenly abode on 27th July, 2015. Shri S.N. Sharma, MLA, Chairman, NCHF and Advisor, GGF; Shri Ravindra V. Gaigole, Vice-Chairman, NCHF, Shri M.C. Kamthe, Managing Director, Maharashtra State Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation, Shri S.P. Varma, Vice President, GGF, Shri Ashok Kapoor, President, GGF-Delhi; Office Bearers and members of GGF and the Officers and Staff of NCHF paid their homage to the departed soul.

6) The NCHF Web-site is being updated regularly. For the benefit of members of housing cooperatives and others concerned all issues of NCHF Bulletin (April to December, 2015) were uploaded on the web-site. Substantial work was done to make the Web-site bilingual.

7) The Citizen’s Charter of NCHF was updated and also uploaded on the Web-site.

8) A list of documents in the Documentation Centre of NCHF up to March, 2015 and a list of NCHF publications were sent to Karnataka Housefed for facilitating them in setting up their own Documentation Centre.

9) The Managing Directors of ACHFs were requested to send the photographs of the cooperative housing projects/complexes completed or under construction in their respective States for including in the ‘National Album’ maintained by NCHF Secretariat for giving publicity to such projects.

10) The concerned Member ACHFs were requested to send a copy each of their Bye-laws, latest loaning conditions, and Model Bye-laws of primary cooperative housing society for the Reference Library of the Documentation Centre at NCHF Secretariat.

11) Member ACHFs and primary housing cooperatives were requested to cover their housing projects under the ‘Standard Fire and Special Perils Policy’ through NCHF at reduced premium.

12) On request, Supreme Court Judgements were sent to primary housing cooperatives and others concerned.

Future Programmes

The details of important activities planned from January to March, 2016 are given below:

i. A National Seminar on Housing Cooperatives.

ii. Regular publication of monthly ‘NCHF Bulletin’.

iii. Continued efforts will be made to augment the flow of funds to housing cooperatives from the financial institutions like LIC, NHB and HUDCO.

iv. Telephone Directory of NCHF.
Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)

Introduction

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.

Objectives

The Society, under its charter, has the mandate to:

(a) 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.

(b) Do all such things as are incidental, or conducive, to the attainment of any, or all the above objects.

Constitutional Set-Up

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.

Salient Points

• Dwelling units sold at cost price – no profit element
• Cost less than the market price of real estate developers.
• No other organisation of similar nature for Central Govt. Employees.
• Better quality buildings.
• No liability to Govt – CGEWHO is a self-financing organisation.
• Transparent operation – no hidden charges.
• Specification of dwelling units almost at par with private builders and better than development authorities.
• Being an Autonomous body of Govt. of India – is reliable and trustworthy.

Performance/Progress upto December, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>On-going Projects</th>
<th>No. of DUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Mohali (Ph-II)</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar (Ph-II)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>Greater Noida</td>
<td>2130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>SAS Nagar</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ongoing Cgewho Projects
Abbreviations:
SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS RULES 1961

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.


3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Schemes, International Cooperation and technical assistance in this field.


5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment Urban Poverty Alleviation, including other programmes evolved from time to time.

6. All matters relating to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to Urban Infrastructure
APPENDIX - III

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

Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO)

Public Sector Undertakings

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)

Autonomous Bodies

1. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
2. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)
3. National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHFI)
### APPENDIX - IV

**DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31.12.2015**

**Secretariat (including Attached Office)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Office</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
<th>Group D</th>
<th>Work Charged</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Buildings Organisation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Sector Undertakings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Office</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
<th>Group D</th>
<th>Work Charged</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Housing &amp; Urban Development Corporation</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hindustan Prefab Limited</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Autonomous Organisations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Office</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
<th>Group D</th>
<th>Work Charged</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Building Materials &amp; Technology Promotion Council</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Central Govt Employees Welfare Housing Organisation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Cooperative Housing Federation of India</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: PSUs and Autonomous Organisations do not have Gazetted status.*
APPENDIX - V

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2015-16 IN THE MINISTRY, ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PSUS

Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of vacancies reserved</th>
<th>No. of vacancies filled</th>
<th>No. of ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX - VI

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>By Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (Including Safai Karamcharis)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No direct recruitment or by other methods was done during the year.

2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>By Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (Including Safai Karamcharis)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No direct recruitment or by other methods was done during the year.
## Representation of Persons with Disabilities in the Central Public Sector Enterprises Under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, for the Year 2015-16

### 1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>In Direct Recruitment</th>
<th>In Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of vacancies reserved for</td>
<td>No. of appointments made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total VH HH OH</td>
<td>Total VH HH OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2 - 9</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- - 1</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>- - 4</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3 - 14</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>In Direct Recruitment</th>
<th>In Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of vacancies reserved for</td>
<td>No. of appointments made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total VH HH OH</td>
<td>Total VH HH OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>- - 1</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>- - 1</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1 - 6</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX - VIII

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 2015 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDI-NATE OFFICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Office/Department</th>
<th>Inspection Reports</th>
<th>Audit Objections / Paras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Buildings Organisation (NBO)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX - IX

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY POSITION OF AUDIT PARAS OF C&AG REPORTS AS ON 31.12.2015**

### C&AG Report (Civil)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit</th>
<th>Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C&AG Report (Commercial)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit</th>
<th>Details of the paras/PAC Reports on which ATNs are pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>