

**Point No.39.1      Urban Renewal Mission**

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government has attached the highest priority to social housing and urban renewal. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach was considered essential. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 for 63 select cities. Along with the JNNURM, an Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) subsuming the existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Scheme (NSDP) has also been launched. IHSDP will be implemented in the non-JNNURM cities/towns.

**Point No. 39.2.      Help realize housing rights for the urban poor**

The Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under the JNNURM has been launched with thrust on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor.

While the issue relating to giving Constitutional right of housing to urban poor is a matter of political domain, the Sub-Mission on Urban Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) address the concerns of urban poor people and urban slum dwellers, as could be seen from the objectives of the BSUP and IHSDP listed below:-

**Objectives of BSUP:-**

- Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the urban poor;
- Security of tenure at affordable price, improved housing, water supply, sanitation;
- Convergence of services in fields of education, health and social security
- As far as possible providing housing near the place of occupation of the urban poor
- Effective linkage between asset creation and asset management to ensure efficiency

- Scaling up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- Ensuring adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the basic services to the urban poor.

**Objectives of IHSDP:-**

- holistic slum development
- healthy and enabling urban environment; and
- adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

**Point No. 39.3. Promoting Informal Sector Employment**

For promoting informal sector employment, a number of policy initiatives vis-à-vis schemes have been undertaken by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The existing scheme for Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (NPUSV) are few such initiatives. The Sub Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) also intend to create a lot of employment opportunities among the informal sector. Building centres have imparted training in building trades to thousands of artisans promoting their wage and self-employment, as well.

**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two special schemes, namely –

- (i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) has three distinct parts:-

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures, i.e., Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)".

- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

The coverage of the programme is all urban towns in India and the target is Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons living in urban settlements.

In addition, Thrift and Credit Societies (TCSs) is to be set up, which is also entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs.25,000 at the rate of Rs.1000/- maximum per member, which could be utilized from strengthening TCSs. Under infrastructure support, Community Sewa Kendra is being set up for multifarious activities such as creating work places/marketing centres etc. for beneficiaries under this programme.

The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This programme applies to urban local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 lakhs as per the 1991 Census.

#### National Policy for Urban Street vendors (NPUSV)

The total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around 1 crore. Urban vending is not only a source of employment but provide 'affordable' services to the majority of urban population. The National Policy for Urban Street vendors (NPUSV), formulated by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, defines vendor as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load). The Policy was circulated by the Ministry to State/UT Governments with request to suitable and appropriate adoption in overall interest of the urban street vendors, with or without any change, to suit local conditions and also respecting any court decisions which may impinge on the issue. The overarching objective of the Policy is to provide and promote a supportive environment for earning livelihoods to the street vendors, as well as ensure absence of congestion and maintenance of hygiene in public spaces and streets. The objective of the policy is to provide legal protection, facilities, regulatory framework, self compliance, promote organization of street vendors, create participatory

mechanism for vendors, rehabilitation of child vendors and also to create social security and provide financial services to them.

A Meeting was taken by the Principal Secretary to PM on 23.2.2006 with the Officers of this Ministry and representatives of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS), to discuss the issue of promoting employment in urban informal sector and particularly the Policy on the Street Vendors. In the Meeting it was decided that the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation will consider the suggestions made by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) on the Draft Policy and prepare a Draft Model Legislation within 2 months.

Accordingly Ministry attempted to draft a Central Legislation on the subject. However, as the subject of “street vending” is a state subject the matter was consulted with the Department of Legal Affairs (Ministry of Law & Justice). Ministry of Law & Justice have opined that the subject of “street vending” falls under the entries “28. Markets and fairs”, “50. Tolls” and “66. Fees” in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution and therefore State Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws on this subject matter. The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors formulated by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is only in the form of guidelines to States/UTs in an effort towards recognition to street vendors for their contribution to the society and also to support them in dignified livelihood.

**Point No.39.5 Institutional reform in terms of (i) decentralization, (ii) implication, (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability; and (v) e-governance.**

Implementation of both BSUP and IHSDP is linked to a set of reforms by the States/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals. Central assistance under BSUP and IHSDP is dependent upon the State Governments and the ULBs/Parastatals agreeing to the reform platform. Full list of these reforms is at **ANNEXURE**. Those related to point **39.5** are:-

- (i). Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii). Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- (iii). Assigning or associating elected ULBs into “city planning function” over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.
- (iv). Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (v). Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (vi). Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vii). Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.

## **URBAN REFORMS**

### **MANDATORY REFORMS :**

#### ***Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)***

- (i). Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- (ii). Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- (iii). Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within ***the Mission period.***
- (iv). Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within ***the Mission period.*** However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- (v). Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (vi). Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

#### ***State Level Reforms***

- (i). Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii). Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within ***the Mission period.***
- (iii). Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- (iv). Assigning or associating elected ULBs into “city planning function” over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

## **OPTIONAL REFORMS**

- (i). Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii). Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iii). Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (iv). Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (v). Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vi). Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (vii). Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (viii). Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (ix). Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- (x). Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- (xi). Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- (xii). Structural reforms.
- (xiii). Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

**NOTE:** States/ULBs will be required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs need to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up should be included in the detailed project reports.