

## JNNURM Directorate

### Prototype Interactive Public Questions & Answers

1. **What is JNNURM?**

JNNURM stands for **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.**

2. **Why was JNNURM launched?**

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth.

For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach is essential.

JNNURM was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005 with the objective of :

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.

3. **Is JNNURM a single Mission or does it have several sub-missions?**

**JNNURM comprises two Sub-Missions :**

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (Sub-mission I)**
- (ii) Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP) (Sub-mission II)**

There are, in addition, two other components:

- (i) Urban Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
- (ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

4. **Which Ministry is the Nodal Ministry for JNNURM?**

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP. Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal Ministry for the Sub-Mission Urban Infrastructure & Governance(UI&G) and UIDSSMT.

5. **How many cities are covered under these two Sub-Missions?**

These Sub-Missions (BSUP and UI&G) are for select 63 large cities and cities of religious/historical /tourist importance.

(for list of Mission cities please see JNNURM guidelines)

6. **Can more cities be added to the existing list of Mission Cities under NNURM?**

Yes. National Steering Group may consider addition or deletion of cities / towns, but the total number of cities shall remain about the same .i.e. 63

7. **What about other cities/towns?**

For other cites/towns, two schemes, namely, **Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** have also been launched on 3.12.2005.

8. **What is the duration of the Mission?**

The duration of the Mission is seven years beginning from the year 2005-06.

**9. What are the cities covered under BSUP & IHSDP ?**

63 cities/towns of the following category are covered under BSUP:-

- i) seven cities having 4 million plus population as per 2001 census
- ii) 28 cities having 1 million but less than 4 million population
- iii) 28 selected cities of religious/historic and tourist importance.

Other cities/ towns are covered under IHSDP.

(for list of Mission cities please see JNNURM guidelines at [https://jnnurmmis.nic.in/jnnurm\\_hupa/jnnurm/Guidelines-JNNURM-English.pdf](https://jnnurmmis.nic.in/jnnurm_hupa/jnnurm/Guidelines-JNNURM-English.pdf))

**10. How BSUP and IHSDP are different from erstwhile VAMBAY and NSDP?**

Unlike NSDP and VAMBAY, the new schemes aim at an integrated development of slums. Both NSDP & VAMBAY have been subsumed in IHSDP.

**11. What about the ongoing projects under VAMBAY?**

VAMBAY has been subsumed in IHSDP. However, the projects taken up under the on-going schemes under VAMBAY during the last five years beginning from 2001-2002 will continue to be funded as per the existing guidelines of VAMBAY Scheme till completion of those projects.

**12. What is the definition of town under IHSDP?**

The IHSDP is applicable to all cities/towns as per census 2001 according to which a Census Town is one which has:

1. A minimum population of 5,000;
2. At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

**13. What is the total budget provision for JNNURM?**

An amount of Rs. 50,000 crore is earmarked during the seven year period as under:

UIG : Rs. 25500 Crore

BSUP : Rs. 13650 Crore

UIDSSMT : Rs. 6400 Crore

IHSDP :Rs. 4450 Crore

**14. How are funds released?**

Funds are released as Additional Central Assistance by Department of Expenditure on the recommendation of Ministry of HUPA to the State Government or its designated State level agencies under BSUP. In the case of IHSDP Central assistance (grant) released will go directly to the nodal agencies identified by the State government as Additional Central Assistance.

**15. What is the year-wise Central fund allocation?  
(Tentative allocation made by the Planning Commission)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>BSUP</b>	<b>IHSDP</b>
2005-06	<b>Rs.334 crore for BSUP &amp; IHSDP combined</b>	
2006-07	Rs.1000.00 crore	Rs.500.00 crore
2007-08	Rs.1501.00 crore	Rs.490.00 crore
2008-09	Rs.1880.35 crore	Rs.613.84 crore
2009-10	Rs.2267.35 crore	Rs.1113.85 crore
2011-12 To 2012-13	Not yet fixed	

**16. What is the Sharing pattern between Centre and States on the total project cost?**

	<b>BSUP</b>	<b>IHSDP</b>
Cities with million plus population	50% Centre 50% State / ULB/ Beneficiary	-----
Cities/ towns in North	90% Centre	90% Centre
Eastern States and J&K	10% State/ ULB/ Beneficiary	10% State/ ULB/ Beneficiary
Other cities	80% Centre 20% State/ ULB/ Beneficiary	80% Centre 20% State / ULB/ Beneficiary

**17. What are the special category States?**

There are 11 States for which the funding pattern is 90 % by Centre and 10% by State:-

1. HIMACHAL PRADESH
2. JAMMU & KASHMIR
3. UTTARANCHAL
4. ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5. ASSAM
6. MANIPUR
7. MEGHALAYA
8. MIZORAM
9. NAGALAND
10. SIKKIM
11. TRIPURA

**18. How is the State Share mobilized?**

States/Implementing Agencies to raise their contribution from their own resources or from beneficiary contribution/financial institutions. Funds under MPLAD/MLALAD schemes could be canalized and to that extent State share could be reduced.

MPLAD/MLALAD would not substitute beneficiary contribution.

State share has to be deposited in a separate account to become eligible for Central grant under IHSDP

**19. Who is responsible for project implementation?**

Project implementation is the responsibility of ULBs/Parastatals.

**20. What are SLNAs? What is their role and authority?**

SLNAs are State Level Nodal Agencies responsible for the following:-

- (i) Inviting project proposals from ULBs/Implementing agencies;
- (ii) Techno-economic appraisal of the projects either through in-house expertise or by outside agencies through outsourcing;
- (iii) Management of funds received from Central and State Governments;
- (iv) Disbursement of the funds as per the financing pattern given in the guidelines;
- (v) Furnishing of utilization certificates, in accordance with the provisions of GFRs, and quarterly physical & financial progress reports to the Ministry of Urban Development;

(vi) Maintenance of audited accounts of funds released to ULBs and implementing agencies.

**21. Whether external aid permitted?**

Yes. In case of Externally Aided Project (EXP), funds to be passed through as Additional Central Assistance to the State as funds contributed by State/ULBs/FIs and Mission funds can be used as Government of India contribution.

**22. Who are the targeted beneficiaries?**

The targeted beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP are slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.

**23. What is Beneficiary contribution?**

Houses under the schemes are not to be provided free.

A minimum contribution of 12% of house cost is to be borne by the beneficiary. This is known as Beneficiary Contribution.

Beneficiary Contribution is 10% in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections.

**24. Why is beneficiary contribution being charged?**

Beneficiary Contribution is being charged in order to inculcate a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries.

**25. How, when and to whom should the Beneficiary contributions be paid?**

The stipulated beneficiary contribution is paid to the ULBs/implementing agencies in accordance with the procedures adopted by the ULBs/State Governments.

**26. Do SC/ST, etc have any preference?**

While a minimum 12% beneficiary contribution is stipulated under BSUP and IHSDP, in the case of SC/ST/OBC/PH and other Weaker Sections it is 10%.

**27. What is the procedure for seeking assistance under the Schemes?**

State/UT Governments/ULBs are required to prepare and get City Development Plans/Detailed Project Reports approved by the State Level

Steering Committee. After approval at the State Government level, the DPRs are considered for approval of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee at the central level.

**28. Can individuals/NGOs submit project proposals?**

No, the State/UT Governments/ULBs are required to prepare City Development Plans/Detailed Project Reports.

**29. How can an individual in need of house benefit from the Scheme? Whom should be approach?**

Individuals slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories can get benefit under the schemes. They are required to approach concerned ULBs/Parastatal agencies or implementing agencies for getting benefit under the Schemes.

**30. What strategy is adopted under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)?**

Planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years  
Preparation of Development Plans integrating land use with services, urban transport and environment management.

**31. What are the 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.

**32. What are the admissible components under BSUP?**

Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.

Projects involving development/ improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.

Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

Projects on water supply/sewerage/ drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.

Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.

Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.

Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.

Street lighting.

Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.

Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.

Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

**33. What are the objectives of IHSDP?**

Holistic slum development & cluster approach

Healthy and enabling urban environment

Adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers

**34. What are the admissible components under IHSDP?**

Shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.

Community toilets.

Physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.

Community Infrastructure like community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.

Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.

Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.

Model Demonstration Projects.

Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.

Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

**35. Do the schemes provide only houses or related facilities also?**

The Schemes provide for housing and other related infrastructure facilities such as water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.

**36. What are the pre-requisites for accessing funds under JNNURM?**

States/UTs are required to:

- (i) Prepare CDPs for Mission Cities under BSUP.
- (ii) Prepare DPRs under BSUP/IHSDP.
- (iii) Sign MoAs for implementation of reforms.
- (iv) Put in place elected local bodies.

**37. What is CDP?**

CDPs are City Development Plans. They represent Planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years (with 5 yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies of meeting fund requirements.

**38. What is DPR?**

DPR is Detailed Project Report.

**39. Is the cost of preparation of DPR reimbursable?**

Yes.

**40. What is MoA.**

MoA stands for Memorandum of Agreement.

**41. Is there need for MoAs for Urban Reforms?**

Yes, State Governments, ULBs and parastatal agencies are required to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with GOI committing to implement reform programme.

Signing of tripartite MoA is a pre-requisite to access Central assistance.

**42. Are there any reforms expected from JNNURM?**

Yes, 23 reforms at State /ULB levels have been stipulated under JNNURM. Details can be accessed from BSUP/IHSDP Guidelines available at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in).

**43. What is the need for these reforms?**

These reforms are necessary to:

Ensure improvement in urban governance.

To make Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies financially sound with enhanced credit rating capable of accessing market capital.

**44. Are there some pro-poor reforms? If so, the details thereof?**

Yes, there are 3-key reforms pertaining to urban poor. These are :

(i) Earmarking atleast 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross-subsidization;

(ii) Implementation of 7-Point Charter, i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring convergence of existing universal services for education, health and social security; and

- (iii) Internal earmarking with local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor- eventually developing a Basic Services to Urban Poor Fund.

**45. How is the land for the projects acquired?**

**Will Central assistance be provided for acquiring land for projects under BSUP /IHSDP?**

Land for the projects is to be provided by the respective State Governments/ ULBs. Central assistance may be provided only in the case of North Eastern States and the hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

**46. Are women given any preferential treatment?**

Title of land should preferably be in the name of the wife and alternatively jointly in the names of husband and wife.

In exceptional cases, title in the name of male beneficiary permitted.

**47. What is the Ceiling Cost of Dwelling Unit?**

@ Rs.80, 000 per unit under IHSDP.

12.5% additionality permissible for special category/hilly States and difficult/farflung areas.

**48. What is the Minimum Floor Area of the Dwelling Unit?**

Not less than 25 sq. meters under IHSDP

Preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet.

**49. Convergence with health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor?**

Schemes of health, education and social security are to be converged with BSUP & IHSDP by dovetailing of budgetary provisions available under programmes of the respective sectors both at the central and state level.

**50. Is there any mechanism for maintenance of infrastructure created under the schemes?**

Yes.

State Government is to ensure a separate provision for upkeep and maintenance of the public assets created under the scheme

Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/ Parastatals is included as a reform.

**51. How many States have so far accessed JNNURM Funds?**

So far 30 States/UTs have got projects sanctioned under BSUP and 29 under IHSDP.

**52. What steps are being taken by the Ministry to encourage other States for accessing funds under JNNURM?**

The Ministry organizes Seminars/hand-holding workshops and other Capacity Building Programmes to encourage States/UTs to access JNNURM funds. The Workshops are organized at State level and these are attended by all Stateholders viz. Municipal Commissioners, Mayors, Chairman of municipalikas, ULB level officials etc.

**53. Is the Ministry helping States/ULBs in other ways?**

HUDCO and BMTPC are helping States/UTs in preparation of Detailed Project Reports and other related activities.

**54. How many Mission Cities have been covered till March, 2009 under JNNURM?**

63 Mission cities have been covered till March-2009.

For details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

**55. How many projects have been approved till March, 2008 and project cost thereof?**

BSUP

Year	Projects	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)
2005-06	9	698.95
2006-07	151	8796.15
2007-08	114	7926.02
2008-09	188	7860.11
TOTAL	462	25281.32

## IHSDP

Year	Projects	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)
2005-06	3	9.03
2006-07	194	1938.00
2007-08	225	2062.87
2008-09	406	4391.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>8401.26</b>

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

### 56. How many Dwelling Units have been sanctioned till March, 09?

Year	BSUP	IHSDP
2005-06	54764	136
2006-07	435788	144415
2007-08	296559	114649
2008-09	201334	19399
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>988445</b>	<b>372599</b>

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

### 57. How much Central share have been approved and released to the States?

#### BSUP

Year	Central Share approved (Rs. Cr.)	Central Share released (Rs. Cr.)
2005-06	349.33	72.14
2006-07	4435.86	901.77
2007-08	3975.84	1192.80
2008-09	4009.27	651.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12770.30</b>	<b>2818.10</b>

#### IHSDP

Year	Central Share approved (Rs. Cr.)	Central Share released (Rs. Cr.)
2005-06	7.22	0.00
2006-07	1404.56	492.61
2007-08	1459.48	792.24
2008-09	2732.68	659.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5604.94</b>	<b>1944.73</b>

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

**58. What is the amount of first installment released so far?**

Year	BSUP (Rs.Cr.)	IHSDP (Rs. Cr.)
2005-06	72.14	0.00
2006-07	901.77	492.61
2007-08	1004.48	792.24
2008-09	1214.49	1516.90
TOTAL	3192.88	2801.75

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

**59. What is the cumulative status of release under BSUP?**

The cumulative status under BSUP as on 30.6.2009 is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

1st Installment	IIInd Installment	IIIrd Installment	IVth Installment	Total ACA Released
3189.42	698.66	252.64	16.41	12756.43

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

**60. What is the cumulative status of release under IHSDP?**

The cumulative status under IHSDP as on 30.6.2009 is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

1st Installment	IIInd Installment	Total ACA Released
2801.75	187.41	5627.30

For State-wise details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in)

**61. Is there any prescribed ratio between housing and infrastructure cost?**

JNNURM experience shows that intra-locality allocation for basic physical and social services entails a 2:1 ratio between housing and locality infrastructure.

**62. Is any cost escalation permissible?**

No. Present Guidelines do not prescribe for any cost escalation.

**63. Is it necessary to utilize State & ULB shares also before subsequent installments are released?**

Yes. The subsequent installments are released upon receipt of utilization certificates to the extent of 70% of the Central fund and also that of State/ULB/Parastatal share, and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

**64. Is progress to be reported only when installments are sought or should they be reported at fixed intervals?**

Quarterly Progress Reports are required to be sent.

**65. What is the mechanism for monitoring the progress?**

The Ministry is implementing Management Information System (MIS) for JNNURM Project Tracking and Integrated Urban Poverty Monitoring System.

The website will have information on:

- Project Monitoring
- Reform Monitoring

**66. Are quality assurance and monitoring the responsibility of Central Government/State Government or the ULB?**

The primary responsibility of quality assurance is that of the implementing agencies/State Governments. However, the Central Government will also monitor the progress and quality of projects periodically.

**67. What is TPIM?**

TPIM stands for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring.

**68. What is the need for TPIM?**

TPIM has been set up to monitor quality and physical & financial progress of the projects under BSUP & IHSDP through independent agencies. Agencies have been empanelled by the Mission Directorate under Ministry of HUPA. State Governments are required to appoint TPIM agencies to monitor the quality & progress of various projects under BSUP & IHSDP.

**69. What is PMU /PIU?**

PMU is Project Management Units set up at State Level and PIU is Project Implementation Units set up at ULB level.

**70. What is the role of PMU/PIU?**

PMU/PIU are to assist the State Government/ULBs in preparation of DPRs, identification of beneficiary needs through Socio-Economic Surveys, implementation and monitoring of projects.

**71. How are PMU/PIU different from TPIM agencies?**

PMU/PIU are involved at all stages of projects from conception to completion. While TPIM agencies monitor the progress and quality of projects. PMU/PIU work under SLNA while TPIM is independent agency.

**72. What is A&OE?**

A&OE is Administrative and Other Expenses not directly related to the project cost.

**73. What are the items covered under A&OE?**

Not more than 5% of the total allocation of funds under the scheme for A&OE purposes for preparation of project reports and for administrative purposes which may be distributed among Ministry and States/UTs/Implementing Agencies.

**74. What are 5%/ 4%/ 1% Funds?**

In order to enable cities to prepare City Development Plan, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), training & capacity building, community participation, information, education and communication (IEC), a provision of 5% of the grant (Central & State) or the actual requirement, whichever is less, is set apart for cities covered under the Mission.

4% funds are meant for States for preparation of CDPs/DPRs, establishment of PMU/PIU, Administrative & Other Expenses (A&OE) etc. while 1% fund is meant for Ministry for training & capacity building, community participation, information, education and communication (IEC), A&OE etc.

**75. What are CPF & CDN?**

CPF is Community Participation Fund and CDN is Community Development Network.

**76. What is the need for CPF and CDN?**

A Community Participation Fund (CPF) has been established to engage the community in the process of JNNURM with the objective to encourage innovation at local level.

CDN aims at participation of poor through a network of Community Development Societies, Self-Help Groups (SHG) and other community level organizations for poverty reduction and livelihood development.. The network will play a key role towards building up of vision of JNNURM, through participatory techniques, towards achieving slum-free and poverty-free cities agenda.

**77. How are CPF/CDN proposals to be submitted?**

CPF/CDN proposals are to be submitted through the State Level Nodal Agencies.

**78. Is there any monetary limit on the assistance for CPF/CDN projects?**

Yes. Projects with outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is permissible for CPF/CDN projects with 5-10% contribution from beneficiary committees.

**79. Whom to contact, for further information/details?**

For further information/details, please see JNNURM website at [www.jnnurm.nic.in](http://www.jnnurm.nic.in) or [www.mhupa.gov.in](http://www.mhupa.gov.in) or call/address:

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