

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM: A
STUDY ON URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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**URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM: A STUDY ON
URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

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**In partial fulfilment of the requirement of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in
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This Thesis has been the outcome of his original work and it does not form a part of any other Thesis submitted for the award of any other degrees.

He is duly permitted to submit his Thesis for examination.

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DECLARATION

I, H.Rosangpuia, hereby declare that the subject matter of this thesis entitled '*Urban Development Programmes in Mizoram: A Study on Urban Poverty Alleviation*' is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this thesis did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the thesis has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University/Institute.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
AICS	Academy of Integrated Christian Studies
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Autonomous District Council
AMC	Aizawl Municipal Council/Corporation
ADA	Aizawl Development Authority
ALFs	Area Level Federation
ATC	Aizawl Theological College
BLC	Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSUP	Basic Service to Urban Poor
BMTPC	Building Material and Technology Development Council
CLSS	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
CLFs	City Level Federations
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CNAs	Central Nodal Agencies
DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DUDO	District Urban Development Office/Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DUDA	District Urban Development Agency
ExI	Expression of Interest

EST&P	Employment through Skills Training and Placement
EWS	Environmentally Weaker Section
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HATIM	Higher and Technical Institute of Mizoram
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
HFA	Housing For All
HIG	High Income Group
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
IAY	Indira Awas Yozana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
ISSTM	International School for Telecom, Technology and Management
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KWP	Kilowatts Peak
LC	Local Council
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LIG	Low Income Group
LPD	Light Power Density
MRB	Mizoram Rural Bank
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

MNF	Mizo National Front
MCS	Mizoram Civil Service
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MIG	Middle Income Group
MP	Member of Parliament
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NRV	Nehru Rozgar Yojana
NUIS	National Urban Information System
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NE	North Eastern
NER	North Eastern Region
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLUP	New Land-Used Policy
NSS	National Sample Survey
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSG	National Steering Group
NEDP	New Economic Development Policy
NHP	National Housing Policy
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAHOSS	Parking House Support Scheme
PMAY-U	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban
PLB	Poverty Line Basket
PHE	Public Health Engineering

PMIUPEP	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme
PDS	Public Distribution System
PPP	Public Private Partnership
Pvt.Ltd.	Private Limited
PUC	Pachhunga University College
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SEP	Self- Employment Programme
ST	Schedule Tribe
SC	Schedule Caste
SDO	Sub-divisional Officer
SAAP	State Annual Action Plan
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SJSRY	Swana Jayanti Shahari Razgar Yojana
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SM&ID	Social Mobilization and Institutional Development
SIPMIU	State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
SEDP	Socio Economic Development Policy
SUH	Shelter for Urban Homeless
SUME	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises
SEWE	Scheme of Urban Wage Employment
SHSU	Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation
STEP-UP	Skill Training for Employment amongst Urban Poor
TMHP	Two Million Housing Programme
TVC	Town Vending Committee
UT	Union Territory

USER	Unit for Social and Environmental Research
ULCR	Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UBS	Urban Basic Services
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
UD&PA	Urban Development Poverty Alleviation
UIG	Urban Infrastructure Governance
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWSP	Urban Women Self-Help Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
UCDN	Urban Community Development Network
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
YMA	Young Mizo Association
ZEDA	Zoram Energy Development Agency

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Chapter– I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Urban Development in India

Urbanization is the most powerful socio-economic component of modernity. As the West has modern urban civilization and the east has ancient traditional civilization, the current civilization is regarded as metropolitan civilization based on industrial and multi-national commercial development.¹ The massive influx of population from rural to urban areas has created the problems of slums and squatters throughout the world. The level of urbanization is defined as the proportion of urban population to total population residing in urban places. The shift of population from villages to city and the process of transformation of villages into city are called urbanization.²

Urban poverty differs significantly from rural poverty being more heterogeneously in income generation and location patterns. Rural poverty is marked by connection to agriculture and land.³ However, in India, apart from the continuous migration of the rural poor to urban areas, urban poverty has expanded in urban areas itself with the original migrant family remaining poor but becoming larger and one or two generations old.

According to Census of India, the urban population in the country as on 1st March, 2001, was 285 million and it increases to 377 million in 2011 census. This constituted 27.8 percent of the total population of 1,027 million in 2001 census and in 2011 census the urban population constitutes 31.15 percent of the total population of 1210 million. The net addition of population in urban areas during the decade 1991-2001 was 68 million and during 2001-2011 is 92 million.⁴

¹ Bhattacharya, B. (2006), *Urban Development in India (Since Pre-Historic Times)*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, p.11.

² Fainstein, Susan and Campbell, Scott (2000), *Urban Theory*, U.K: Blackwell Publishers, p.23.

³ Kumaran, K.P. “*Empowerment of Urban Poor Women through Community Development Society- A Kerala Experience*” in “Nagarlok” New Delhi: IIPA, Vol- XXXI, No. 3, July-September, 1999, pp-55-62.

⁴ Fadia, B.L. & Fadia, Kuldep (2011), *India Administration*, Satya Bhawan Publications, Agra, p.715.

Although budgetary allocations for urban development have risen subsequently, the per capita expenditure on urban sector at Rs.1566/- is significantly lower than the per capita expenditure in the rural sector, which is Rs.7433/- for the current period.⁵

Table No -1.1: Decadal Growth of Urban Areas in India

Year	Number of Urban Areas/Towns in India
1951	2843
1961	2363
1971	2590
1981	3378
1991	3768
2001	5161
2011	7935

Source: Census of India (1951-2011)

Urban Poverty has also become an area of concern with almost one-third of the urban population below the poverty line. By 2025, well over 50 percent of the population will be urban based and with it both Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and poverty figures will be determined even more by the urban sector. In the past, the focus on the development of rural India was justified because of the large proportion of the population living in rural areas.⁶ In recent years, there has been a marked shift in the country's economic structure, from a predominantly agrarian economy to a manufacturing and services sector-oriented economy. Today, urban population growth areas and the accompanying challenges demand concerted policy attention.⁷

It is, therefore, a greater need to attend to the deficiencies in the urban infrastructure like water supply and sanitation. The poor are the worst sufferers. To overcome the shortage of potable water besides source augmentation, other issues such as better distribution, proper storage, better water management practices, conservation of

⁵ Government of India, *Report of the Working on Urban Poverty, Slums Service Delivery System*, Steering Committee on Urbanization, Planning Commission, 2011, p.29.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p.7.

⁷ Sharma,P.N. "Integrating Urban and Rural Development," in "Nagarlok" New Delhi: IIPA, Vol-VII, No. 4, October-December, 2005, pp.-55-58.

ground water resources have to be tackled by resource deficient Urban Local Bodies (ULB's).⁸ Similarly, sanitation and environmental hygiene need urgent attention. Disposal of solid waste, proper sewerage and drainage facilities, regular conservancy and effective public health measures are other priority areas.

1.2. Urban Development in North-East India

Even the North-Eastern States constitute approximately 7.7 percent of the geographical area of the country and about 4 percent of the population of the country. The region being long neglected and underdeveloped has lower level of urbanization as compared to the national level. Of the 4689 towns and cities of the country, the region has only 184 (which was 3.92 percent as per 1991 census), the largest being Guwahati followed by Shillong.⁹

However, the North-Eastern States being by and large agricultural with low level of industrial development, the level of urbanization and urban development has been traditionally low. It was from 1970's that the region has been enjoying a high growth in its urban population due to a low base share. The region also enjoys a low density of population.¹⁰ It may be noted that although the North-Eastern States record a relatively low level of poverty in general and urban migration, low level of industrial development and therefore, low opportunities of employment and earning is likely to aggravate the situation. The major portion of urban employment comes from the service sector, the trade sector and the informal sector.¹¹

1.3. Urban Development in Mizoram

Mizoram is one of the seven states of North East Region of India (NER), with Aizawl as its capital. The State is a mountainous region, a land of rolling hills, rivers and lakes. The hills are extremely rugged and steep with some plains scattered occasionally here and there. In the north-east, it is the southernmost landlocked State sharing borders

⁸ Dhameja, Nand and Gupta, Rakesh "Urban Infrastructure Financing: Innovative Tools" in "Nagarlok" New Delhi: IIPA, Vol- XXXII, No. 3, July-September, 2000, pp-12-20

⁹ Sudhir, H. (2009), *Urbanization in North-East India: Issues and Concerns*, New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House, pp.24-25.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.45.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp.24-25.

with three States, namely Tripura, Assam and Manipur. The State also shares a 722 kilometres long border with the neighbouring countries viz. Bangladesh and Myanmar.¹² The National Highway No. 54, which runs through Assam and Meghalaya, connects it with the rest of the India. Aizawl, the state capital is connected by air with Kolkata, Guwahati and Imphal. The State is divided into 11 districts, 23 sub-divisions and 26 Rural Development Blocks for administrative purpose. Three Autonomous District Councils (Lai, Chakma and Mara) are functioning in the southern districts of Lawngtlai and Siaha. As per 2011 census, there are 23 towns and 704 inhabited villages in the State.¹³

Table No – 1.2: Demographic Profile of Mizoram (as per 2011 census)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Percentage of numbers of persons
1	Total population	10,97,206
2	Male	5,55,339
3	Female	5,41,867
4	Rural population	5, 25,435 (47.89%)
5	Urban population	5, 71,771 (52.11%)
6	Child population (0-6 yrs)	1,68,531
7	Geographical area (Sq.km)	21,081
8	Density of population (per Sq.km)	52
9	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Male)	976

Source: Statistical Handbook of Mizoram, 2018

There were 8 (eight) districts in Mizoram before the formation of a new Government by the Mizo National Front party in December, 2018. However, the new State Government had formed 3 (three) new districts and the total number of district in the State of Mizoram has risen to 11 (eleven). As the new districts are not yet reflected in the Census of India, and the present study has covered only those 8 (eight) districts.

¹² Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2012, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, p.12.

¹³ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2015, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, p.8.

Table No – 1.3: District-Wise No. of BPL Household (as per BPL Survey-2016)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Household			No. of BPL Household			% of BPL Household
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1.	Mamit	17,310	2,853	20,163	6,804	382	7,186	35.64
2.	Kolasib	7,900	11,459	19,359	1,635	1,766	3,401	17.57
3.	Aizawl	19,188	73,591	92,779	3,706	8,962	12,668	13.65
4.	Champhai	19,492	9,551	29,043	2,217	498	2,715	9.35
5.	Serchhip	7,303	6,538	13,841	968	802	1,770	12.79
6.	Lunglei	13,250	24,747	37,997	8,724	2,713	11,437	30.10
7.	Lawngtlai	56,524	5,069	61,593	12,129	1,033	13,162	21.37
8.	Siaha	7,897	5,519	13,416	3,617	628	4,245	31.64
	Mizoram	148,864	139,327	288,191	39,800	16,784	56,584	19.63

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

According to the survey conducted by Economic & Statistics Department, Government of Mizoram in 2016, the total number of BPL household in both rural and urban areas was 56,584 out of the total household of Mizoram which is 288,191. The total number of Household and BPL Households was taken from eight districts; they are Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Siaha Districts in Mizoram. The percentage of BPL households in Mizoram as per BPL Survey of 2016 was 19.63 percent.¹⁴

The following table shows the numbers of families living Below Poverty Line in Aizawl city and other District Headquarters:

Table No – 1.4: No. of BPL Families in District Headquarter City and Towns of Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of City and Town	No. of BPL Families	No. of BPL Persons
1	Aizawl City	15,735	69,373
2	Lunglei Town	3,143	13,412

¹⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2016, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, p.10

3	Champhai Town	2,231	9,710
4	Kolasib Town	1,943	8,323
5	Siaha Town	1,627	7,275
6	Serchhip Town	1,017	4,381
7	Lawngtlai Town	950	4,562
8	Mamit Town	476	2,272
	Total	27,122	1,19,308

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

According to the report of Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Mizoram, the total number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in district capital city and towns of Mizoram is 27,122 and the total number of BPL persons were 1,19,308. The Economic & Statistics survey report was conducted within eight districts; they are Aizawl city, Lunglei town, Champhai town, Kolasib town, Siaha town, Serchhip town, Lawngtlai town and Mamit town.¹⁵

Table No – 1.5: Census Town-wise Population of Mizoram (2011 Census)

Sl. No	Towns	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Mamit	11617	6023	5594
2.	Zawlnuam	3733	1949	1784
3.	Lengpui	7884	4074	3810
4.	Vairengte	10554	5649	4905
5.	Bairabi	4320	2178	2142
6.	Kolasib	24272	12102	12170
7.	North Kawnpui	7732	3892	3840
8.	Darlawn	3769	1858	1911
9.	Saitual	11619	5727	5892
10.	Sairang	5950	2992	2958
11.	Aizawl City	293416	144913	148503
12.	Khawzawl	11022	5616	5406

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p.12.

13.	Champhai	32734	16265	16469
14.	Khawhai	2496	1263	1233
15.	Biate	2277	1134	1143
16.	Serchhip	21158	10777	10381
17.	Thenzawl	7259	3617	3642
18.	North Vanlaiphai	3602	1814	1788
19.	Tlabung	4554	2267	2287
20.	Lunglei	57011	29474	27537
21.	Hnahthial	7187	3573	3614
22.	Lawngtlai	20830	10659	10171
23.	Siaha	25110	12741	12369
	Total	580106	290557	289549

Source: Census of India, 2011

There are 23 notified census towns in Mizoram; in every town there are a numbers of people living in it. The above table indicated the numbers of town-wise population, number of males and females of Mizoram which is published by the census of India, 2011. The total number of town-wise population according to the Census of India, 2011 is 289549. Within the census report there are 290557 (50.08 percent) of males whereas there are 289549 (49.91 percent) of females.¹⁶

Table No -1.6: Number of Households & Persons Below Poverty Line in Urban Areas of Mizoram

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Households	No. of Persons
1	2003 – 2004	7,608	33,096
2	2004 – 2005	12,019	49,363
3	2005 – 2006	13,888	60,097
4	2006 – 2007	34,714	97,444
5	2007 – 2008	24,961	109,129
6	2008 – 2009	25,389	111,863

¹⁶ https://www.censusindia.gov.in/or2011censusorPCAorA2_Data_Table.html. accessed on 8.12.2018.

7	2009 – 2010	26,571	116,353
8	2010 – 2011	27,599	121,614
9	2011 – 2012	27,122	119,308
10	2012 – 2013	27,598	121,614
11	2013 – 2014	27,598	121,614
12	2014 – 2015	27,598	121,614

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

The above table shows the number of households and persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas of Mizoram from 2003-2015. The total number of BPL households since 2003-2004 was 7608 which increases to 27,598 in 2014-015 and the total number of BPL in persons in 2003-2004 was 33,096 persons and it increases to 121,614 in 2014-2015.¹⁷

The proportion of urban population in Mizoram has increased considerably from 3.54 percent in 1951 to 5.36 percent in 1961, 11.14 percent in 1971, 24.67 percent in 1981 and 46.20 percent in 1991. The decadal growth of urban population has been recorded as 105.14 percent during 1951-61, 164.85 percent during 1961-71, 222.61 percent during 1971-81 and 160.27 percent during 1981-91. The fall in the recent decennial growth rate of urban population as compared to the increasing trend in the previous three decades is mainly due to sharp fall in the growth rate of two larger towns of Mizoram, namely Aizawl and Lunglei which together constitute about 59 percent of the total population of urban Mizoram.¹⁸

The state enjoys the distinction of having the highest percentage (52.11) of urban population as compared to the national average of 31.15 percent in the 2011 census. Such a huge population inhabits in 22 towns and the lone city of the state (i.e., Aizawl) covering about half of the total population of the state.

¹⁷ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2012, *Op.cit.*, p.12.

¹⁸ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2015, *Op.cit.*, p.9.

1.4. Dominant Characteristics of Urban Poor Households

In 2004-05, 80.8 million people out of an estimated urban population of 309.5 million person were below the poverty line and their per monthly consumption was less than Rs.538.6. These constitute a significant proportion of the world's total urban poor estimated at 291.4 million. Over the past two decades (1983-2005), the number of the urban poor has risen by 43.4 percent and the share of the urban poor in the total from 21.97 percent in 1983-84 to 26.78 in 2003-04. In comparison, the numbers of the rural poor have registered a 15.5 decline over this period. In addition, about 40-45 million persons are on the border line of poverty. This process has meant increasing share of the urban poor in the total.¹⁹

In 2004-05, between 72 and 78 percent of the usually employed male urban poor and between 78 and 80 percent of the usually employed female poor were reported to be either self-employed or casually employed. Wage employment among them is limited to just about 20 percent compared to an all-India average of about 40 percent.²⁰ It is this fact that imparts a high degree of instability to the income profile of the urban poor, and restricts their access to any form of institutional and market finance.

The urban poverty alleviation programmes are designed not only to generate self employment and wage employment, but also improve the quality of life of the slum dwellers and provide housing. The main aim is to provide minimum basic amenities such as electricity, water supply, toilet facilities, sewage connection, and proper disposal of solid and liquid waste in the slum areas. Hence, the progress urban poverty alleviation needs to be judged in terms of BPL population, slum population, and progress in housing, conditions of the slum sand so on.²¹

Urban poverty alleviation schemes are of three types from the perspective of who sponsored the programme: centrally sponsored schemes which are funded by the central government, state government sponsored or local government sponsored schemes, and

¹⁹ Government of India, *Report of the Working on Urban Poverty, Slums Service Delivery System, 2011, Op.cit.*, p.29.

²⁰ Sama Khan "*The Other JNNURM: What Does It Mean For Small Towns In India?*", in Working Paper 4, Centre Policy Research, New Delhi, December, 2014, pp.12-14.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p.21.

those schemes or projects aided and funded by international development agencies.²² From the perspective of financing also they are of three types: those schemes or project completely financed by the central or state government or both, those subsidized by the central or state government or the aid agency which involved payment by the individuals to avail the benefits, and those other schemes which involves cost sharing by the entire community as a groups.

From the point of view of problem addressed the poverty alleviation programs targets:²³

- a) Subsidized food distribution to the BPL families and destitute families.
- b) Assist in employment generation through skill trainings and loans and provision of work.
- c) Slum improvements or up gradation by providing basic amenities such as provision of water supply, electricity, individual and community toilets, sewerage connections, garbage disposal, etc.
- d) Provision of subsidized housing, community shelters, resettling those displaced from unauthorized and objectionable slums, allotment of land and so on.

Government approaches and programmes have focused mainly on livelihood issues and slum improvement. Although urban development, including urban poverty alleviation is a state subject, the central government plays a significant role by providing policy support as well as central funding in priority areas. More recent programmes have depended on additional central assistance for implementation. Until 2009, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implemented four major programmes targeted at urban poverty reduction and improving access of the urban poor to basic services.²⁴ These include: (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); (ii) Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM; (iii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development

²² Government of India, *Report of the National Commission on Urbanization, Vol. II*, Ministry of Urban Development, , New Delhi, 1988, p.54.

²³ Bhattacharya, Mohit “*Urbanization and Urban Problems in India, Some Policy Issues,*” in “Nagarlok” New Delhi: IIPA, Vol-VII, No. 4, October-December, 2009, p.13.

²⁴ Sama Khan, *The Other JNNURM: What Does It Mean For Small Towns In India?*, 2014, *Op.cit.*, pp.21-24.

Programme, also under JNNURM; and (iv) Programmes of housing and sanitation. In 2009 with the President of India announcement, the new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation evolved the scheme to achieve the goal of a slum-free India with a focus on reforms, the key reform being property rights to slum-dwellers. In addition to these, other government schemes, such as Targeted Public Distribution System and the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) also focus on the urban poor within the ambit of the scheme.²⁵

1.5. Poverty in Urban Areas and Official Estimation and Identification of the Poor

Poverty in urban areas is defined by the consumption expenditure equivalent of 2100 calories of food intake and other essentials for physiological survival, equivalent to monthly income per capita of Rs. 198 (1990-91 prices of Rs. 11,850 per year per family of average size of five).²⁶

The calculation of poverty has historically focused on two components, a distribution of household expenditure and a poverty line or cut-off that separates the poor from the non-poor households. The earliest pre-Independence writing on poverty lines comes from Dadabhai Naoroji's paper "Poverty of India" in 1876 wherein an estimate of subsistence needs was presented to demonstrate that Indians fell far below. This was followed by efforts of the National Planning Committee in 1938, which first referred to a monetary range of between Rs.15 to Rs.20 to ensure a basic minimum standard of living. Post-independence India's first attempt at a poverty line was through the effort of a Working Group of eminent economists in 1962 with three basic recommendations:²⁷

- i) The national minimum for each household of five persons should not be less than Rs.100 per month at 1960-61 prices or Rs.20 per capita. For urban areas, this amount was raised to Rs.125 per household, per month.
- ii) This excluded expenditure on health and education, both of which were expected to be covered by the state.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p.24.

²⁶ Government of India, *Report of the Working on Urban Poverty, Slums Service Delivery System*, 2011, *Op.cit.*, p.89.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.89-90.

- iii) An element of subsidy for urban housing was to be provided at Rs.10 per month or 10 percent as rent element payable from the proposed national minimum of Rs.100 per month.

This prescription was adopted by the Planning Commission in its paper titled “Perspective of Development, 1961-1976: Implications of planning for a minimum level of living”.²⁸

The 1979 Task Force on ‘Projections of Minimum Need and Effective Consumption Demand’ grouped data of household consumption expenditure from different rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS). This report is significant for the fact that the methodology recommended therein has used till date, with relevant modifications from time to time. In particular, the following were recommended:²⁹

- a) Average individual calorie requirement would be estimated separately for rural and urban areas with due consideration of age, sex and activity distribution.
- b) Poverty line estimates would be corresponding to the calorie requirements using the 28th Round (1973-74) of NSS data.
- c) The commodity-wise private consumption is to be estimated using linear expenditure system.
- d) For the calorie requirement, the minimum requirement, rather than the average requirement, was measured in consideration of the fact that there is variation in calorie requirement.

The Expert Group on “Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor” chaired by Prof.D.T.Lakdawala, evolved a methodology based on the 1979 Task Force, and recommended the following:³⁰

²⁸ Government of India, *Report of the National Commission on Urbanization*, 1988.,*Op.cit.*, pp.21-23.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p.31.

³⁰ Bhagat, R.B. “*Components of Urban Growth in India with reference to Haryana: Findings from Recent Censuses*” in “Nagarlok” New Delhi: IIPA, Vol- XXIV, No. 3, July-September, 2006, pp.10-14.

- i) A calorie norm of 2400 calories per capita, per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per capita, per day for urban areas was considered.
- ii) The poverty line for 1973-74 was taken as the per capita expenditure level at which the calorie norms have to be met as per the National Sample Survey (NSS) household consumption expenditure survey for the corresponding year.
- iii) This was found to be Rs.49.09 and Rs.56.65 per month for rural and urban areas respectively at 1973-74 prices.
- iv) The implicit private consumption deflator from National Accounts Statistics (NAS) was found, at that time to be very close to such an index and hence it was used for adjusting the poverty line for the years 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1987-88.
- v) The poverty population was estimated by applying the updated poverty line to the corresponding adjusted NSS distribution of households by levels of consumption expenditure. To estimate the incidence of poverty at the state level, all-India poverty lines and the adjustment expenditure uniformity across the states.
- vi) By this methodology, it was estimated that 54.1 percent of the rural population (2442.2 lakhs) and 41.2 percent of the urban population (473.3 lakhs) or 51.5 percent of the total population (2915.5 lakhs) were living below the poverty line at the time.

This Committee attempted to anchor the poverty lines rigidly to average rural and urban energy norms, as well as to ensure that the poverty baskets would be bought by consumers.

In 2009, the Planning Commission set up a Working Group chaired by Prof. Suresh Tendulkar to consider the critiques of the official poverty line and suggest a new poverty line and estimates. The group suggested a new methodology for 2004-05 based

on the 61st round of the NSS survey. The salient features of the poverty lines are as follows.³¹

- a) The estimates of poverty would continue to be based on household consumer expenditure collected National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).
- b) A conscious decision was made to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to a calorie intake norm as this was not found to be well correlated to the nutritional outcomes.
- c) Adoption of the Mixed Recall Period, a based estimate for consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the previous practice of using Uniform Reference Period estimates.
- d) MRP equivalent of urban Poverty-line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7 percent urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to rural as well as urban population in all the states after adjusting it for within state urban relative to rural and rural and urban state relative to all India price differentials.
- e) The proposed price indices are based on the household level unit values (approximated price data) obtained from the 61st round (July 2004 to June 2005) of NSS on household consumer expenditure survey for food, fuel and light, clothing and footwear at the most detailed level of disaggregation, and hence much closer to the actual prices paid by the consumers in rural and urban areas.
- f) Accordingly, the Committee calculated a poverty head count ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation subsequently critiqued the findings of this committee from the point of view of urban poverty. It was pointed out that expenditure on account of education, health, housing and transport is proportionately higher for urban areas as compared to rural areas. Further, for housing, transport,

³¹ Government of India, *Report of the Working on Urban Poverty, Slums Service Delivery System*, 2011, *Op.cit.*, p.90.

conveyance, rent, etc. adjustments have been made by taking into account data from National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) on actual expenditure. However, whether these actual expenditures are adequate to meet the minimum basic needs does not seem to have been taken into account. Finally, it was felt that abandoning the calorie norm did not appear to be wise.³²

In addition to the estimates via the committees or task forces mentioned above, poverty has been nationally surveyed through a “Below Poverty Line (BPL)” census conducted once every five years, traditionally by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to identify poor households in rural areas to be assisted under various programmes of the MoRD.

In the absence of national urban BPL survey, for the 2001 Census of India, data on slums pan-India was collected in 640 cities and towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more, which was later extended to 1321 towns having population of over 20,000. In total, across both phases, 1961 towns were surveyed, and out of these 1743 towns reported the presence of slums. However, while the habitat-based approach has been useful in enabling the targeting of shelter and services towards people living in slums and slum-like conditions, not all those living in slums can be characterized as living below the poverty line. Similarly, a purely habitat based methodology excludes a large number of persons who may not live in slums, but nevertheless face substantive deprivation or vulnerability that would qualify them as being poor.³³ In this context, it becomes necessary to identify “people” (and households) falling below the poverty line for the design and delivery of appropriate interventions aimed at the wider goals of urban poverty alleviation and inclusive urban development.

1.6. Statement of the Problem

Poverty is the single most important issue besetting the Indian polity and society. Nearly a quarter of the world’s poorest of the poor live in our country. Despite the half-a-century of planning and efforts, national and international assistance, the proportion of

³² *Ibid.*, p.91.

³³ *Ibid.*, p.95.

those afflicted by abject poverty has come down (from 70-80 percent at the time of independence) to about 30 percent by current estimates and the sheer size of the population below the poverty line is still mind boggling. It may, however, be mentioned here that while talking of poverty line, we are essentially concerned about the absolute physiological deprivation only by whatever methods of estimation employed.³⁴ But once secondary characteristic like basic services of health, education, housing and sanitation are used, a very large population, particularly those marginally above the poverty line would come under this category and then, the proportion of urban poor would be much higher than estimated. It is an undeniable fact that it is a long and arduous journey effort to complete removal of poverty in the country.³⁵

Poverty alleviation has been a winning slogan for all the governments during the last five decades. Our planners and policy formulators plan and formulate policies for the upliftment of the poor but unfortunately nothing much has done for the urban poor. More than four dozen rural development programmes were launched in the last 50 years as against a dozen in the urban areas but to no apparent avail and that is one of the reasons that urban poor of the country are a neglected lot.³⁶

The much talked about the subject of the present decade is urban poor and urban poverty eradication programmes. From top to bottom everybody, at least intends to do something for the poor, hence resulting in launching of various programmes and pumped into it a lot of money but unfortunately nothing substantial has been achieved so far. It is notable that the problem of urban poor is very acute.

In this context, it is important to focus attention on the implementation of urban development programmes and its impact on poverty reduction in urban areas. As for the case of Mizoram, various Centrally Sponsored and State Sponsored urban development schemes and urban poverty alleviation programmes have been carried out for urban development especially in urban poverty eradication, the level of poverty is still very high.

³⁴ Goel, S.L. (2011), *Urban Local self Government: Administration & Management in the 21th Century*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, p.58.

³⁵ Jain, A.K. (2008), *A Sustainable Vision for Urban India*, New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, pp.67-68.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p.76

For urban development in the state and urban poverty alleviation in particular, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department (UD&PA), Government of Mizoram is undertaking development and poverty alleviation programmes, sanitation and waste management programmes and town and country planning in urban areas of the state.³⁷

However, despite the serious commitment on the part of the State Government and UD&PA Department in particular, the various Centrally Sponsored and State Sponsored Schemes and Programmes do not seem to uplift the urban poor as expected.³⁸ This may be due to geographical location of the state, insufficient funds or lack of people's participation toward its implementation, which needs a careful examination.

1.7. Review of Literature

The following concerned literature of the proposed study is reviewed for further studies.

G.V. Joshi (1992) in his article "Urban Explosion in the 1990s and its Aftermath" in *Nagarlok* attempt to highlight the challenge posed by urban explosion in the 1990s in the Third World Countries in general and India in particular, which has already produced its impact in both visible and invisible forms. He reaches the conclusion that population explosion during the 1990's and failure of government to control it is the result of our present doomed situation in urban areas.

Ramesh K. Arora & Rajni Goyal (1995) in their book *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues* discusses the environment, structure, functioning, behaviour, impact and problems of the Indian Administration. According to the book, a study of the Indian Public Administrative system has multi level, taking into account the structures at the central, state, regional, district and the local level, and a key issues area of civil service recruitment, training generalist-specialist debate, accountability and the wider area of administrative reforms has been briefly highlighted in the book.

³⁷ Government of Mizoram, *Citizen's Charter*, 2013, *Op.cit.*, pp.32-34.

³⁸ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2012, *Op.cit.*, p.67.

U.B. Singh (1999) in his book *Urban Governance in North Eastern Region* attempts to trace the historical development of urban local government in the North Eastern States. Besides, it also discusses the trends of urbanization and urban problems in the area. The book earnestly studies various provisions of Municipal Laws enacted and practiced in the post 74th Constitutional Amendment Act era. It also specifically pointed out the urbanization trends in the North Eastern States and Mizoram in particular.

U.S. Mishra (1999) in his article “1981-91: A Decade of Urban Explosion” in *Nagarlok* has mentioned that urbanisation is one of the key dimensional in the modernisation process of a society. It highlighted the urban scenario of India and its future forecasts which according to him will be miserable. The article stressed on the importance of having a proper plan to control and checked rapid increased in population in urban areas in the near future.

M. Pratap Rao (1999) in his article “Urban Infrastructure-A Comparative Study” in *Nagarlok* made a comprehensive study on the impact of infrastructures for urban development. It classified urban infrastructure into two categories- physical infrastructure such as water, drainage, power, garbage disposal and social infrastructure like education, health and community facilities.

Vishakha Bayanwala (1999) in his article “The Growth of Urban Infrastructure in Ahmedabad and its Influence on Level of Living,” in *Nagarlok* attempt to analyse the growth of physical infrastructure-water, sewage, electricity, transport, communication and social infrastructure-education, medical and housing in Ahmedabad city during 1971-95. Secondly, to understand and analyse the inter-facility variation in growth pattern and relates the growth of infrastructure to population and its spatial growth in order to understand the change in the level of living and spatial development.

K.P. Kumaran (1999) in his article “Empowerment of Urban Poor Women through Community Development Society-A Kerala Experience” in *Nagarlok* pointed out that poverty reduction has been one of the major focuses India’s planned development programmes. From his experience of Kerala, he realised that the poor

themselves could not automatically benefit from the macro-economic growth and this realisation led to the starting of anti-poverty programmes to certain target groups in order to improve their assets and income for a decent living. He specifically mentioned in the article the importance of Urban Local Bodies and the role played by women in a society.

Pardeep Sachdeva (2000) in his book *Urban Local Government and Administration in India* discusses various aspects of the discipline of urban local governments in relation to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. The book also deals with policies and programmes of urban development and the mechanism of their administration. Issues of people's participation in urban local government as well as the causes of poor performance of the local governments and its remedies were also discussed in the book.

Rakesh Gupta and Sanjay Pratap (2001) in their article "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh" in *Nagarlok* highlighted their findings of the critical evaluation of the two special components of SJSRY in the state of Madhya Pradesh and the role of Urban Local Bodies in its implementation. The article also highlighted the impact of various urban development programmes in the state.

B.K. Prasad (2003) in his book *Urban Development: A New Perspective* mentioned the history of urbanization and urban development from the British period till the 20th century. The author also made an evaluation and assessment of the impact and causes of increasing number of urban poor, taking Kolkata region for study.

R.N. Prasad and A.K. Agarwal (2003) in their book *Modernization of the Mizo Society* discuss the theoretical concept of modernization and various issues connected with it. It also highlights the challenges and problems concerning the modernization of Mizo society and suggested remedial measures to resolve the degrading socio-economic situations adversely affecting the poor people, who are the victims of poverty and unemployment owing to unequal production and property relation. It emphasizes on highlighting the socio-economic conditions of the people of Mizoram and the struggle towards development in all spheres.

S.R. Maheshwari (2005) in his book *Local Government in India* discussed both the rural and urban aspects of Local Government in India. The author traces the history of Local Government in India since its inception and discussed the structures, personnel, finance and functioning of rural as well as Urban Local Government in the light of changes brought about with the enforcement of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. The book also attempts to suggest ways and means of improving the system of Local Government in India by focusing on local government as an entity operating within the larger system of government in the country.

R.N. Prasad (2006) in his book *Urban Local Self-Government in India* has highlighted urban local self-governing institutions functioning in the notified cities and towns of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The book deals with the status of urbanization and the implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the State of Mizoram and other North Eastern State.

B.L. Fadia and Kuldeep Fadia (2011) in their book *Indian Administration* briefly discussed the evolving Indian Administrative system at a critical period of its development. It also seeks to analyze and probe the diverse aspects and problems of contemporary Indian Administration in their proper historical setting. The book also highlighted in detailed the urbanization trends in India and the problem cause by rapid urbanization, population explosion and environmental degradation. The book also specifically mentioned in detailed the various urban development schemes and urban poverty alleviation programmes implemented for urban poverty alleviation in the country.

S.L.Goel (2011) in his book *Urban Local Self-Government: Administration and Management in the 21st Century* has pointed out that the importance of infrastructures for urban development and for the upliftment the socio-economic conditions of urban poor. The author stressed on strengthening urban local bodies through capacity building and better financial management. According to the book, urbanization is a key indicator of economic development and should be seen as a positive factor for overall development.

The above books and articles have deals with the different aspects of urbanization in the country such as problems caused by it and measures for its possible solutions. However, there has been only very few literature pertaining to the status of implementation of urban development programmes and its impact on urban poverty alleviation in the state of Mizoram except few guidelines and handbooks published by UD & PA Department, Government of Mizoram and few articles on the concerned areas. Therefore, the present research has been taken up to study the implementation of Urban Development Programmes in Mizoram and its impact on Urban Poverty Alleviation.

1.8. Objectives of the Study

The study consists of the following objectives:

1. To study the implementation of various urban poverty alleviation programmes towards upliftment of the urban poor in Mizoram.
2. To make an assessment on the performance of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram, and its role in the execution of the urban poverty alleviation programmes.
3. To study the socio-economic impact of different urban alleviation programmes implemented in Mizoram.
4. To explore the problems and prospects of urban poverty alleviation in the area under study and to suggest suitable measures.

1.9. Scope of the Study

Though there are as many as 23 census towns or urban areas in Mizoram, for an in-depth study of this nature requires limiting the geographical parameters of the study. The research work covers the four district capitals of Mizoram- Aizawl City, Lunglei Town, Siaha Town, and Champhai Town.

Currently, the UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram is implementing one State Sponsored and nine Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Programmes for urban development in the State. But, the present study has been covered only to those programmes and schemes related to urban poverty alleviation, such as- Basic Service to

Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The study has covered the implementation of these schemes and programmes, with a view to understand their socio-economic contribution in relation to urban poverty alleviation in the areas under study.

1.10. Research Questions

To meet the objectives of the study, the following research questions are formulated for empirical verification in the study.

1. Is there any practical impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes initiated for socio-economic development of urban poor in Mizoram?
2. Are the present urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes sufficient for upliftment of urban poor in the State?
3. Like the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for rural development, should urban development be attempted by the Government through its special agency- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) or through its regular functional department?
4. Has state government often failed to meet its financial matching-share in time which has resulted in the delay of schemes and programmes?

1.11. Methodology

For collecting data for this research, both primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data have been collected with the help of two separate sets of questionnaires prepared and administered to 120 beneficiaries of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) randomly selected from Aizawl city and 200 beneficiaries of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) randomly selected from the three District Headquarters of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha. Although both the schemes are the sub-components of JNNURM, preparation of two sets of questionnaires was necessitated by the difference in the nature of assistance and their implementation. In order to supplement the primary data collected through questionnaires, the officials of

UD&PA Department and other concerned government officials of the State Government were also interviewed.

The Secondary data have also been collected from different sources such as published and unpublished works on the related topics, books, articles, journals, booklets and government documents on the subject and related areas. In addition, web sources are also an important source of secondary information.

1.12. Chapterization

The research work has been divided into seven chapters. They are as follows:-

The first chapter of the thesis highlighted the overall urban development in the country since independence as well as urban development in the north-eastern states. It also specifically mentioned urban development and poverty alleviation in state of Mizoram. The chapter also discusses the meaning and definition of poverty in urban areas and official estimation and identification of the poor in urban India. The first chapter also includes statement of the problem, review of literature, objective of the study, scope of the study, research questions, methodology adopted and chapterization.

The second chapter which is “Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in India: An Overview” deals with the overall development of urban India including infrastructure development and poverty alleviation in the country. The functions and roles played by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India towards urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation is also briefly highlighted. The chapter also includes various important acts and policies of the government for upliftment of the poor. Evolution of urban poverty alleviation programmes through the Five Year Plan periods, thrust areas for housing and urban poverty alleviation through Five Year Plans and an overview of urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes are also included in the chapter.

The third chapter deals with urban development and poverty alleviation schemes and programmes implemented by Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department in Mizoram such since inception of the Department in 2006, such as New

Land Used Policy (NLUP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yajona (SJSRY): Implementation in Mizoram, Housing For All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Aizawl Smart City Mission, and Project Implemented in Mizoram Under 10 percent Lumpsum Grant of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) are briefly highlighted in the chapter.

The fourth chapter discusses the origin of the department, allocation of business, organizational structure- secretariat, directorate and district offices of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram. The number of regular post created and number of regular post filled and vacant, contractual post and muster roll under the department is also highlighted. In the chapter, state sponsored schemes and projects presently implemented by the Department such as Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and Parking House Support System (PAHOSS) is also included.

Chapter five is dedicated to the study of implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Aizawl city and implementation of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in three district capital town of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha.

Chapter six consists of the analysis and interpretation of data to study the socio-economic impact of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

The concluding and final chapter consist of brief summary of all the chapters of the thesis. It has included the major findings, challenges and suggestions of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The last chapter also highlighted limitation of the study and the final conclusion.

Chapter- II

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

2.1. Introduction

In India, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level to formulate policies, sponsor and support programme, coordinate the activities of various central ministries, State Governments and other nodal authorities and monitor the programmes concerning all the issues of urban employment, poverty and housing in the country.³⁹

The Ministry was constituted on 13th May 1952 when it was known as the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Subsequently, it was renamed as Ministry of Works and Housing when a separate Ministry of Supplies came up. The name of the Ministry was changed to Ministry of Urban Development in September, 1985 in recognition of the importance of urban issues.⁴⁰ With the creation of a separate Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation on 8th March, 1995, the Ministry came to be known as the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The Ministry had two Departments: Department of Urban Development & Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The two Departments were again merged on 9th April, 1999 and in consequence thereto, the name has also been restored to 'The Ministry of Urban Development'. This Ministry was bifurcated into two ministries viz. (i) 'Ministry of Urban Development' and (ii) "Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation" with effect from 16th October 1999.⁴¹ These two Ministries were again merged into one Ministry on 27 May 2000 and named as 'Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation' with two departments. They are (i) Department of

³⁹ <https://orvikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/ministry-of-housing-and-urban-poverty-alleviation>. accessed on 23.11.2016.

⁴⁰ <https://orvikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/ministry-of-housing-and-urban-poverty-alleviation>. accessed on 23.11.2016.

⁴¹ <https://orenm.wikipedia.org>. accessed on 20.06.2019.

Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.⁴²

From 27 May 2004, the Ministry has again been bifurcated into two ministries:-

- i) Ministry of Urban Development; and
- ii) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (now renamed as Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation).

The following business has been allocated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation:⁴³

- (a) 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.
- (b) Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
- (c) Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
- (d) National Cooperative Housing Federation.
- (e) Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time.

⁴² <http://ororwww.india.gov.in>. accessed on 20.06.2019.

⁴³ www.ministryofurbanpovertyalleviation.co.in. accessed on 23.11.2019.

2.2. Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes and Programmes implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty

Government of India has taken up different urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes in over a period of time order to overcome poverty within the country. Some of the important selected urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes of the Government of India implemented by the Ministry are: Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Two Million Housing Programme (TMHP), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) or Housing For All (HFA). Along with these, Government of India has been undertaking initiatives through Five Year Plan period for urban development and poverty alleviation in India.

Cities in general and many Indian cities in particular are dynamic, pulsating entities that have evolved over a long period of time having attracted a fair share of the country's population for religious, educational and economic reasons.⁴⁴ The key to poverty reduction lies in generating productive employment and improving the skill levels of the poor though the poorest may still need additional welfare measures to be able to participate effectively in the labour market.⁴⁵

Table No – 2.1: Percentage Change in Numbers of the Poor over time

Year	Combined %	Rural %	Urban %
1983 – 84	0.5	-3.6	18.0
1993 – 94	-0.8	-3.1	7.6
2004 – 05	-5.8	-9.5	5.9
1983 – 2005	-6.1	-15.5	+34.4

Source: Table 7 from Government of India, M/o HUPA 2009e:17

⁴⁴ Government of India, *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, Steering Committee on Urbanisation, Planning Commission, 2011, p.12.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p.13.

Poverty in India has been a part of the policy debate right from the First Plan period with the primary focus on agriculture and rural development. Urban development was tackled through a focus on industry. While social services such as health and education provided for the urban population, there remained a concerted focus on rural India in the Five Year Plans and the urban poverty was not recognised as a concern in the initial plan periods. The change towards an urban focus was seen from the Seventh Plan periods onwards (1985-1990) with attention to infrastructure, environment improvement, slum up gradation and livelihood promotion.⁴⁶ Subsequent plans have steadily increased the allocation for urban development and urban poverty alleviation. Most significant is the recent emphasis on urban renewal and development is evidenced through the allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the Tenth Five Year Plan which has continued since then. JNNURM is the first attempt at a comprehensive package for development and poverty alleviation in urban India, recognising the importance of cities as the engine of economic growth.

However, being the first such attempt of its kind, the review of its performance has been mixed and much more effort and commitment is needed in this regard.

Table No – 2.2: Share of the Urban Poor in the Total Population

Year	Share in Percentage
1983 – 84	21.97
1993 – 94	23.83
2004 – 05	26.78

Source: Table 8 from Government of India, M/o HUPA 2009e:17

2.3. Policies and Acts of the Union Government executed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has executed the following Policies and Acts of the Union Government:

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*,p.17.

2.3.1. National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy -2007

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of “Affordable Housing for All’ with special emphasis on the urban poor. The Policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.⁴⁷ Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services or Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the Policy will seek to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of "Affordable Housing for All".⁴⁸

The formulation of the National Housing Policy is an ongoing process which started in 1986. Last time policy was revised in 1998. Since then there have been major changes in Habitat and Human Settlement issues. Particularly, the urban housing sector has been facing emerging challenges with regard to availability of affordable shelter, growth of slums, and gaps in provision of basic services to the urban poor.⁴⁹

(a) Salient Features of the Policy

The salient features of the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy are:⁵⁰

- 1) Focus of the Policy is on affordable urban housing with special emphasis on the urban poor.

⁴⁷ Prasad, B.K. (2003), *Urban Development- A New Perspective*, New Delhi: Sarup& Sons.p.93.

⁴⁸ www.ministryofurbanpovertyalleviation.co.in. accessed on 23.11.2019.

⁴⁹ <http://ororwww.india.gov.in>. accessed on 20.06.2019.

⁵⁰ <https://ororwww.nhb.org.in>. accessed on 19.02.2019.

- 2) Role of Housing and provision of basic services to the urban poor has been integrated into the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- 3) Special emphasis has been laid on Scheduled Castes Tribes or Backward Classes or Minorities, empowerment of Women within the ambit of the urban poor.
- 4) The Policy focuses on a symbiotic development of rural and urban areas in line with the objectives of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act.
- 5) Within the overarching goal of "Affordable Housing for All," emphasis has been laid on urban planning, increase supply of land, use of spatial incentives like additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Transferable Development Rights, etc., increased flow of funds, healthy environment, effective solid waste management and use of renewal sources of energy.
- 6) Encouraging integrated townships and Special Economic Zones.
- 7) 10-15 percent of land in every new public and private housing projects or 20-25 percent Floor Area Ratio (FAR) whichever is greater to be reserved for EWS or LIG Housing through appropriate spatial incentives.
- 8) Private Sector to be permitted land assembly within the purview of Master Plans. Action Plans for urban slum dwellers and special package for cooperative housing, labour housing and employees housing is to be prepared.
- 9) States to be advised to develop 10 years perspective plan for housing of EWS or LIG.
- 10) Policy gives primacy to provision of shelter to urban poor at their present location or near their work place.
- 11) Approach will be in-situ slum rehabilitation. Relocation will be considered only in specific cases.

- 12) Micro finance institutions to be promoted at state level to expedite flow of finances to urban poor.
- 13) Model municipal laws to be prepared by the Central Government.
- 14) Detailed city maps to be prepared based on GIS, aerial survey and ground verification.
- 15) Use of proven cost effective technology and building materials to be encouraged.
- 16) Development of mass rapid transit system at sub-regional level envisaged.
- 17) Green cover for cities to be encouraged for balanced ecological development.
- 18) All States to be encouraged to develop a "Habitat Infrastructure Action Plan" for all cities with a population of over one lakh.

(b) Action Plan

The Action Plan stated in the Policy is as follows:⁵¹

- a) Encouragement and support to be provided to State Governments by the Central Government for preparation of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and Action Plan.
- b) State and UT action plans to focus on accelerated flow of funds.
- c) State and UT level policy to provide road map for institutional, legal and financial incentives.
- d) State and UT plans to indicate concrete steps for encouraging a participatory approach.

⁵¹ <http://ororwww.slidesshare.net>. accessed on 04.04.2018.

- e) Periodic review of implementation of Policy and Action Plan at State level to be carried out.
- f) Preparation of 15-20 years perspective plans in the form of City Development Plans based on spatial planning at the city level.
- g) Setting up of a High Level Monitoring Committee for periodic review and implementation of the Policy and for making amendments, modifications wherever considered necessary.

2.3.2. Revised National Policy for Urban Street Vendors - 2009

For the purposes of this Policy, a 'Street Vendor' is defined as 'a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public in a street without having a permanent built-up structure.' There are three basic categories of street vendors:⁵²

- 1) **Stationary:** Stationary vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location, e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places or private areas either open or covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities.
- b) **Peripatetic:** Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and include those who carry baskets on their head or slung on their shoulders and those who sell their goods on pushcarts.'
- c) **Mobile:** Mobile street vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods or services on bicycle or mobile units on wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc.

In this Policy, the term 'Urban Street Vendor' incorporates all other local or regional specific terms used to describe them, such as hawkers, pheriwallas, rehri-patri

⁵² <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare-or-urban-poverty-alleviation-10-polices-and-acts>. accessed on 04.062017.

wallas, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc. The land, premises, trains owned by Indian Railways, its subsidiaries including Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations or other undertakings where Indian Railways holds share, are exempted from the ambit of this Policy. The term 'Town Vending Committee' means the body constituted by an appropriate Government for protecting the livelihoods of street vendors while at the same time imposing reasonable restrictions, if necessary, for ensuring flow of traffic and for addressing concerns relating to public health and hygiene in the public interest.⁵³ The TVC may constitute, in such manner and for such purposes as it deems fit, Ward Vending Committees, if required.

The term 'Local Authority' (referred to as Municipal Authority in this Policy) in this Policy means a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat, Cantonment Board, Civil Area Committee appointed under Section 47 of the Cantonment Act, 2006 or such other body legally entitled to function as a local authority in any city or town to provide civic services and regulate street vending, and includes the "planning authority" which regulates the land use in that city or town at the city or locality level. The term "Natural Market" means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for more than a specified period for the sale and purchase of a given set of products or services as assessed by the local authority.⁵⁴

(a) Overarching Objectives

To provide for and promote a supportive environment for the vast mass of urban street vendors to carry out their vocation while at the same time ensuring that their vending activities do not lead to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in public spaces and streets.⁵⁵

⁵³ <http://ororwww.slidesshare.net>. accessed on 04.04.2018.

⁵⁴ <http://ororwww.merriam-webster.com>. accessed on 15.04.2018.

⁵⁵ <http://ororwww.slidesshare.net>. accessed on 04.04.2018.

(b) Specific Objectives

This Policy aims to develop a legal framework through a model law on street vending which can be adopted by States or Union Territories with suitable modifications to take into account their geographical or local conditions. The specific objectives of this Policy are:⁵⁶

- 1) **Legal Status:** To give street vendors a legal status by formulating an appropriate law and thereby providing for legitimate vending or hawking zones in city or town master or development plans including zonal, local and layout plans and ensuring their enforcement;
- 2) **Civic Facilities:** To provide civic facilities for appropriate use of Identified spaces as vending or hawking zones, vendors' markets or vending areas in accordance with city or town master plans including zonal, local and layout plans.
- 3) **Transparent Regulation:** To avoid imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses, and instead moving to nominal fee-based regulation of access, where previous occupancy of space by the street vendors determines the allocation of space or creating new informal sector markets where space access is on a temporary turn-by-turn basis.
- 4) **Organization of Vendors:** To promote, where necessary, organizations of street vendors e.g. unions or co-operatives or associations and other forms of organizations to facilitate their collective empowerment;
- 5) **Participative Processes:** To set up participatory processes that involve firstly, local authority, planning authority and police; secondly, associations of street vendors; thirdly, resident welfare associations and fourthly, other civil society organizations such as NGOs, representatives of professional groups, representatives of trade and commerce, representatives of scheduled banks and eminent citizens;

⁵⁶ <http://ororwww.merriam-webster.com>. accessed on 15.04.2018.

- 6) **Self-Regulation:** To promote norms of civic discipline by institutionalizing mechanisms of self-management and self-regulation in matters relating to hygiene, including waste disposal etc. amongst street vendors both in the individually allotted areas as well as vending zones or clusters with collective responsibility for the entire vending zone or cluster; and
- 7) **Promotional Measures:** To promote access of street vendors to such services as credit, skill development, housing, social security and capacity building. For such promotion, the services of Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Co-operatives or Federations or Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), Training Institutes etc. should be encouraged.

(c) Provision of Civic Facilities

Municipal Authorities need to provide basic civic facilities in Vending Zones or Vendors' Markets which would include:

- i) Provisions for solid waste disposal
- ii) Public toilets to maintain cleanliness
- iii) Aesthetic design of mobile stalls or push carts
- iv) Provision for electricity
- v) Provision for drinking water
- vi) Provision for protective covers to protect wares of street vendors as well as themselves from heat, rain, dust etc
- vii) Storage facilities including cold storage for specific goods like fish, meat and poultry; and
- viii) Parking areas.

The Vendors' Markets should, to the extent possible, also provide for crèches, toilets and restrooms for female and male members.

2.3.3. Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014

Street vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population, especially the common man. Street vendors are often those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills.⁵⁷ They try to solve their livelihoods issues through their own meagre financial resources and sweat equity. It is vital that these vendors are enabled to pursue their livelihoods in a congenial and harassment free atmosphere.⁵⁸

(a) Main Features of the Street Vendors Act

The Provisions of the Act 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.⁵⁹

1. The Act provides for constitution of a Town Vending Authority in each Local Authority, which is the fulcrum of the Act, for implementing the provisions of the Act.
2. In order to ensure participatory decision making for aspects relating to street vending activities like determination of natural market, identification of vending zones, preparation of street vending plan, survey of street vendors etc. the TVC is required to have representation of officials and non-officials and street vendors, including women vendors with due representation from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities

⁵⁷ Government of India, *Report of the National Commission on Urbanization, Vol. II*, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi, p.202-203.

⁵⁸ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/orurban-poverty-alleviation-1/orpolices-and-acts>. accessed on 04.06.2017.

⁵⁹ <https://orenen.m.wikipedia.org>. accessed on 30.10.2018.

and persons with disabilities. It has been provided that 40 percent members of the Town Vending Committee (TVC) will be from amongst street vendors to be selected through election, of which one-third shall be women.

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. All existing street vendors, identified in the survey, will be accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to 2.5 percent of the population of the ward or zone or town or city.
5. Where the numbers of street vendors identified are more than the holding capacity of the vending zone, the TVC is required to carry out a draw of lots for issuing the certificate of vending for that vending zone and the remaining persons will be accommodated in any adjoining vending zone to avoid relocation.
6. Those street vendors who have been issued a certificate of vending or license etc. before the commencement of this Act, they will be deemed to be a street vendor for that category and for the period for which he or she has been issued such certificate of vending or license.
7. 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.
8. It has also been provided that in case a street vendor, to whom a certificate of vending is 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.
9. Thus the mechanism is to provide universal coverage, by protecting the street vendors from harassment and promoting their livelihoods.

10. 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.
11. Relocation of street vendors should be exercised as a last resort. Accordingly, a set of principles to be followed for 'relocation' is proposed to be provided for in the second Schedule of the Act, which states that (i) relocation should be avoided as far as possible, unless there is clear and urgent need for the land in question; (ii) affected vendors or their representatives shall be involved in planning and implementation of the rehabilitation project; (iii) affected vendors shall be relocated so as to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms to pre-evicted levels (iv) natural markets where street vendors have conducted business for over fifty years shall be declared as heritage markets, and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated.
12. 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. It specifically provides that declaration of no-vending zone shall be carried subject to the specified principles namely; any existing natural market, or an existing market as identified under the survey shall not be declared as a no-vending zone;
13. The thrust of the Act is on "natural market", 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.
14. 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.

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. Section 29 of the Bill 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.

The Act is aimed at creating a conducive atmosphere for street vendors to do their business in dignity and is likely to help in giving livelihood protection to about one crore families.

2.3.4. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

In order to alleviate the conditions of urban poor, a centrally sponsored programme of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was launched at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (October 1989) with the objective of providing of employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. The central government indicated its overall contribution while the essential task of identifying, earmarking and coordinating the relevant sectoral inputs was undertaken by the state governments. NRY consists of three schemes:⁶⁰

- a) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)
- b) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE)

⁶⁰ <http://ororwww.saciwaters.org/watsanoreradication-of-slum.html>, accessed on 11.08.2018

c) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHSU)

During the Eighth Plan, 92 percent of the available funds were utilised and but for the shortfall in the number of dwelling units upgraded or in progress under SHSU, the targets have been achieved under all the other schemes.⁶¹

2.3.5. Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)

The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) with the specific objectives of effective achievement of the social sector goals; community organisation, mobilisation and empowerment; and convergence through sustainable support system. The expenditure on the Programme was being shared on a 60:40 basis between the central and the state governments and UTs (with legislatures). Further, the per capita expenditure on any slum pocket is Rs.75/- in the first year and Rs.50/- from the second year onwards after the basic infrastructure is developed.⁶²

The UBSP was targeted to cover 70 lakhs urban poor beneficiaries in 500 towns during the Eighth Plan period. The Programme has achieved the physical target of 70 lakhs beneficiaries during the Eighth Plan period in 350 towns. Against the release of the Central share of Rs.8090 lakhs, the release of the State share was Rs.3439.64 lakhs. As on 31.03.1997, 353 towns and 4993 slum pockets have been selected for coverage and 75 lakhs beneficiaries have been covered.⁶³

2.3.6. Local Area Development Scheme of Members of Parliament (MPLADS)

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which was launched in 1993-94. The Scheme enables Members of the Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community

⁶¹ <http://oromahades.maharashtra.gov.in>. accessed on 12.12.2019.

⁶² <http://ororwww.saciwaters.org/watsanoreradication-of-slum.html>. accessed on 11.08.2018.

⁶³ <https://ororniti.gov.in/orplanningcommission.gov.in/ordocs/orplans/orplanrelorfiveyror9thorvol2orv2c2>. accessed on 11.08.2018.

assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc.⁶⁴

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been responsible for the policy formulation, release of funds and prescribing monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Scheme.

(a) Main Features of the Scheme⁶⁵

- 1) The MPLADS is a plan scheme fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore.
- 2) MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 percent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 percent for areas inhabited by S.T. population.
- 3) Lok Sabha members can recommend works within their constituencies and elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country.
- 4) All works to meet locally felt infrastructure and development needs, with an emphasis on creation of durable assets in the constituency are permissible under MPLADS as prescribed in the scheme guidelines. Expenditure on specified items of non-durable nature is also permitted as listed in the guidelines.

(b) Implementation of the Scheme⁶⁶

- i) The annual entitlement of Rs.5 crore shall be released, in two equal instalments of Rs.2.5 crore each.

⁶⁴ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

⁶⁵ <https://orniti.gov.in/planningcommission.gov.in/docs/orplans/orplanrelorfiveyror9thorvol2orv2c2>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

⁶⁶ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

- ii) Each MP shall recommend eligible work on the MP's letter head duly signed by the MP to the district authority.
- iii) The district authority shall identify the Implementing Agency capable of executing the eligible work qualitatively, timely and satisfactorily. All recommended eligible works should be sanctioned within 75 days from the date of receipt of the recommendation, after completing all formalities.
- iv) MPLAD Scheme can be converged in individual or stand-alone projects of other central and state government schemes provided such works of central or state government schemes are eligible under MPLADS.
- v) As soon as a work under the Scheme is completed, it should be put to public use. For greater public awareness, for all works executed under MPLADS, a plaque (stone or metal) carrying the writing 'Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme Work' indicating the cost involved, the commencement, completion and inauguration date and the name of the MP sponsoring the project should be permanently erected.

2.3.7. Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)

Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) was started during Eight Fifth Year Plan (1992-97) and was launched in November, 1995 and was granted with Rs.800 crores till 2000.⁶⁷ Its objective was to identify and understand the range of urban poverty problems in small towns where the situation is critical due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development. From 1995-2000, the total budget allocated was Rs.800 crores and the programme was applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1,00,000 subject to condition that elections to local bodies have been held. Over the period of two years from 1995-97, Rs.176.40 crores was released to States and UTs, as

⁶⁷ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

most of the stages were in the nascent stage of the programme such as house-to-house survey, spatial mapping, need assessment, developing iterative project reports, building community structures etc.⁶⁸

2.3.8. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the flagship urban livelihoods programme launched in December 1997 after subsuming earlier schemes of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), and the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). SJSRY was built upon the successful strategy of community organisation developed under UBSP and has the following aims and objectives:⁶⁹

- a) Addressing urban poverty through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability' or undertake wage employment.
- b) Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment.
- c) Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self-manage community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbouring Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), etc.

SJSRY has five major components, namely:

- 1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- 2) Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)
- 3) Skill Training for Employment amongst Urban Poor ((STEP-UP)

⁶⁸ <http://ororwww.saciwaters.orgorwatsanoreradication-of-slum.html>, accessed on 25.09.2018.

⁶⁹ <https://ororvikaspedia.inorsocial-welfareorurban-poverty-alleviation-1orschemes-urban-poverty-alleviation or members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>, accessed on 12.11.2019.

- 4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), and
- 5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

2.3.9. Two Million Housing Programme (TMHP)

Two Million Housing Programmes (TMHP) was started during 1998-99 and was implemented on the basis of National Housing and Habitat Policy, but this was a loan based scheme which predicted an estimate of 20 lakh additional houses every year (7 lakhs dwelling Units in Urban Areas and, 13 lakhs Dwelling Units in Rural Areas). Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) needs to meet the target of 4 lakhs Dwelling Units in Rural Areas and 6 lakh Dwelling Units in Rural Areas annually.⁷⁰

Under this programme the amount sanctioned for a term of 10 years for rural was Rs.5,990.83 crores and for urban was Rs.11,869.93 crores. Both National Housing and Habitat Policy-1998 and Two Million Housing Programme implementation could be attributed to the success of Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL), which was established in 1979 and Andhra Pradesh was the first state in India in starting housing programmes for poor.

2.3.10. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a slum-free India with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. The programme proposes to create the enabling conditions that will encourage states to tackle the issue of slums in a definite way by bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter and housing

⁷⁰ <https://orvikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme> accessed on 12.11.2019.

out of reach of the poor and force them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood.⁷¹

In each slum, an integrated approach is taken to upgradation or development, with provision of infrastructure, basic civic and social amenities and decent housing. Community is involved at every stage, from planning through implementation to post-project sustenance.

2.3.11. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) or Housing For All (HFA)

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in 2015, in a mission mode envisioning provision of Housing for All by 2022, when India completes 75 years of its independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers.⁷²

(a) Eligible Criteria

- i) The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers.
- ii) Beneficiaries include Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low-Income Groups (LIGs) and Middle Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs.3 lakh for EWS, Rs. 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs. 6-18 lakhs for MIG.
- iii) The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his or her name or in the name of any member of his or her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

(b) Scope of the Scheme

⁷¹ <http://ororsmartnet.niua.org>, accessed on 23.10.2018.

⁷² <https://ororvikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>, accessed on 12.11.2019.

- 1) “Housing for All” Mission for urban area is being 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 or beneficiaries by 2022.
- 2) Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.
- 3) Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022.

(c) Coverage and Duration

All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- i) Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States and UTs as per their willingness.
- ii) Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities
- iii) Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities

(d) Implementation Methodology

The Mission will be implemented through four ‘verticals’ giving option to beneficiaries, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and state governments. These four verticals are as below:⁷³

1) In Situ Slum Re-development

This ‘vertical’ will be implemented with a concept “Land as a resource” with private sector participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slums, whether on central government land or state government land or Urban Local Body (ULB) land, private land, should be taken up for “in-situ” redevelopment for providing

⁷³ <https://orofincomindia.nic.in> accessed on 23.09.2018.

houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slums so redeveloped should compulsorily be de-notified.⁷⁴

Slum rehabilitation grant of Rs.1 lakh per house, on an average, would be admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers in all such projects.

2) Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy

Under Credit Linked Subsidy, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) can seek housing loans from banks, housing finance companies and other such institutions for new construction and enhancement to existing dwellings as incremental housing. The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amounts upto Rs.6 lakhs and such loans would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 percent for tenure of 20 years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower.⁷⁵

Preference under the Scheme will be given to Manual Scavengers, Women (with overriding preference to widows), persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, minorities, persons with disabilities and transgender subject to beneficiaries being from EWS or LIG segments.

3) Affordable Housing through Partnership

The Mission will provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per EWS house being built under these different partnerships by states, UTs and cities. An affordable housing project can be a mix of houses for different categories- EWS, LIG, and HIG etc., but it will be eligible for central assistance, if at least 35 percent of the houses in the project are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ <https://orofincomindia.nic.in> accessed on 23.09.2018.

⁷⁵ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

⁷⁶ <https://orovikaspedia.in/social-welfare/urban-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes-urban-poverty-alleviation-or-members-of-parliament-local-area-development-scheme>. accessed on 12.11.2019.

4) Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction

This is assistance to individual eligible families belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) categories to either construct new houses or enhance existing houses on their own to cover the beneficiaries who are not able to take advantage of any other component of the mission. Such families may avail of central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and should be part of HFA Plan of Action. A minimum addition of 9.0 sq.mt of carpet area to the existing house will be required to be eligible for Central assistance under the ‘Beneficiary Led Construction’ component of the housing mission.⁷⁷

2.4. Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes through the Five-Year Plan Periods

The thrust areas of the Government of India for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation through the Five-Year Plans are discussed below:

(1) First Five Year Plan (1951-55)

During the First Five Year Plan, government began to recognize the problem of housing and brought housing and urbanization into the policy planning agenda. It recognized the difficulty of affordability as the key issue in the housing sector and cutting the cost of construction by using low-priced construction materials and cutting down of wasteful use of labour were recommended as solution to affordable housing in the country.⁷⁸ A number of housing institutions were established such as National Building Organization for making low-cost housing design and on the same time a new and independent ministry called Ministry of Works and Housing was established. The first two housing scheme of independent India- Integrated Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (1952) and Low Income Housing Scheme (1954) were launched as well.

⁷⁷ <https://orofincomindia.nic.in> accessed on 23.09.2018.

⁷⁸ Bayanwala, Vishakha “The Growth of Urban Infrastructure in Ahmedabad and its Influence on Level of Living,” in “Nagarlok” New Delhi: IIPA, Vol- XXXI, No. 3, July-September, 1999, pp-34-48.

During this period, housing requirements of the refugees was given importance especially for refugees from Pakistan as a huge number of political refugees migrated to India leading to creation of several new towns in different parts of the country.⁷⁹

(2) Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)

Subsidised Industrial Housing and Low-Income Group (LIG), the schemes which were started during the First Five Year Plan were further strengthened. In association with LIC, the government launched new schemes such as Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, Village Housing Scheme and Land Acquisition & Development Scheme to provide housing loans to LIG and Middle-Income Groups (MIG).

On the same time, government also initiated a scheme to do away slums and specific schemes for schedules caste and other backward classes started. The central government also started launching housing schemes for its employees and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was established by the act of Parliament in order to implement its Master Plan. It also started providing financial assistance to state governments and local authorities instead of giving direct loans for the development of house sites and plots to individual citizens. On 14th August, 1957 the then Minister for Works, Housing and Supply for the first time in the history of India make a statement on Housing Policy in Parliament consisting of the following significant characteristics:-⁸⁰

- i) giving financial assistance to the needy;
- ii) setting up of Housing Corporation in the states to provide housing loan while central government giving the necessary grants and subsidies;
- iii) traditional and indigenious housing materials were given importance and used to its fullest extent; and
- iv) creation of a separate department to accelerate the implementation of housing policies and schemes.

⁷⁹ Government of India (2011), *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System, Op.cit.*, pp.31-33.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.34-35.

(3) Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)

There is a plan to linked housing policies and programmes with industrial policies and economic development of the country. Efforts are being made to enhanced housing stock all public, private and corporate agencies and the requirement of Low Income Group (LIG) were given significant importance during the plan period. A number of state started constituting housing board in order to meet shortages of housing in their respective states especially for the LIG community and also put emphasis on land acquisition and development.⁸¹

However, the government felt that the task of providing housing to LIG, MIG and its employees was becoming a burden to public corporations and agencies only and hence started constituting financial institutions across the country to provide financial and technical assistance to metropolitan authorities, state housing boards and local authorities and other urban institutions engaged in development of housing and urban development projects.

Annual Plan (1966-1969)

The concept of economically weaker section of society was introduced during this period. For the first time, housing for EWS was included in the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which was in operation since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan.⁸²

(4) Fourth Five Year Plan ((1969-74)

During this period, no new housing schemes or programmes was introduced by the government. However, importance was give to strengthening public or government agencies responsible for providing housing needs of the people especially for economically weaker section of the society. It also laid great emphasis on application of strategies for planning of orderly development of urban development centres.⁸³

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p.54.

⁸² *Ibid.*, p.59.

⁸³ Government of India (2011), *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, *Op.cit.*, pp.40-41.

The main issue pertaining to the government was providing housing finance to a vast majority of low-income families. Such families require a longer period of repayment and soft terms of loans. In this context, HUDCO was established as a sectoral institution for comprehensively dealing with the problem growing housing shortages and rising number of slums. The idea of doing away slums was substituted by development of slums and authority were encouraged to take a more positive and realistic view of the people and their problems and emphasis was laid on self-help for improving housing conditions as well. A programme for environment improvement of slums was introduced in 1972 in selected cities to provide the basic services and the major issue pertaining to the government was providing housing finance to a vast majority of low-income families. Such families require a longer period of repayment and soft terms of loans. In this context, HUDCO was established as a sectoral institution for comprehensively dealing with the problem growing housing shortages and rising number of slums. 1950s, 1960s and 1970s can be described as the ones in which institution-building in the field of human settlement financing took place.

(5) Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)

Like the previous Five Year Plan, the existing housing schemes and programmes were continued and the government still continued to finance construction of houses in a subsidised mode to a number of weaker sections of the community. For this purpose, Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) was constituted by the government in 1977 to support and fund new residential housing to individuals, association of individuals, corporative societies and staff housing for companies. Emphasis was laid providing house sites and financial assistance to rural landless labourers on the aspect of self-help housing.⁸⁴

One of the major steps taken by the government during the Fifth Five Year Plan was provision of house site to millions of landless labourers and daily worker as a part of Minimum Need Programme. It also continued to support both public and private agencies responsible providing subsidised housing loans to the poor.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p.43.

(6) Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

During this period, the government took drastic steps toward providing sites and services to Economically Weaker Section of society instead of providing direct housing subsidy to them. It began to more and more acknowledge the extraordinary role played by HUDCO particularly in the field of social housing in both urban and rural areas. The government started to adopt cost-cutting or low cost technologies in construction of houses by developing a building law which are more applicable to the needs of the people.⁸⁵

(7) Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

During this period, government set up Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) with the aims of linking the gap between laboratory development and large-scale field application of innovative materials and technologies. It constitute a network of building centres as a centrally sponsored scheme to connect savings in construction cost through promotion of low-cost and innovative building materials and technologies and building of local delivery system. Housing authority and housing boards were asked to give attention to on land acquisition and development in urban areas and on provision of house sites in rural areas instead of going in for direct construction of houses.⁸⁶

The plan emphasised on utilising science and technology in effort for improving building technology and development of cheap building materials. It also aims to reduce cost of construction of houses by adopting low-cost housing techniques and standards through amendment of building laws, land use control and minimum plot requirements. The plan laid emphasis on giving Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO) more important role in coordination with state government for providing loan finance to weaker sections for house-building activity. The government planned to continue all the housing schemes and programmes started earlier under the Minimum Needs Programme and the rural housing and slum improvement efforts and continue to

⁸⁵ *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, 2011, *Op.cit.*, pp.41-42.

⁸⁶ Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (2009), *Op.cit.*, pp.56

encouraged self-housing. Under the programme, the government continue to support and give stimulus financial packages to private housing for both Middle-Income Group (MIG) and Low-Income Group (LIG).⁸⁷

The Global Shelter Strategy adopted by the United Nations in 1988 called upon government to take steps for the formulation of a National Housing Policy (NHP). Accordingly, a draft NHP was prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development during this period.

(8) Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97)

The Eight Five-Year Plan brings a major change in respect of housing with the implementation of National Housing Policy. The objectives of the Eight Five-Year Plan were to be achieved through the following tasks or mechanism:⁸⁸

- a) Increased the provision of basic infrastructure facilities in rural and urban areas in order to improve the overall environment of habitat and provide appropriate conditions for the majority of the households to have access to proper housing.
- b) Remove legal restriction to increase supply of serviced land as well as rental housing.
- c) Continue stimulus and support for private housing on an expanded scale through enhancing the flow of credit to housing sector through housing finance institutions, as well as other measures like tax incentives.
- d) Encourage use of low-cost building materials and cost-effective technologies.
- e) Promote self-help housing as well as up-gradation of shelter by providing better access of finance, land, materials and technology through appropriate delivery systems to the poorest section of the rural population.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.45-43.

⁸⁸ *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, 2011, *Op.cit.*, pp.45-48.

- f) Provide financial and institutional support through both formal and informal systems for environmental improvement.
- g) Establish an effective Management Information System for housing and urban infrastructure accessibility to both private and public development agencies.
- h) Introduce special assistance programmes in the form of subsidy, especially in kind, lower rate of interest and delivery support for vulnerable sections of society.

The housing and other social development schemes initiated in earlier plans was continued in the Eight Five-Year Plan either in their existing or modified forms. The scheme of house site-cum-construction assistance which was initiated to give a boost to housing in rural areas during the Seventh Plan was later integrated in the State Sector within the Minimum Needs Programme. The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) introduced in the Central Sector in 1985-86 forming part of Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme (RLEGP) for construction of houses for SCs and STs and freed bonded labour. Apart from this, the centrally sponsored scheme which was started in 1988 for the establishment of building centres to support transfer of technology to the masses and promote the use of innovative and materials as an alternative to the existing one which is more expensive.

To tackle the shortage of housing in urban areas, including improvement of slums and squatter settlements, states are encouraged to assist in increasing the availability of residential land, with particular reference to the needs of poor sections and support incremental self-building through financial and technical support and promote the suitable technologies that maximise the use of locally available and recycled materials.

(9) Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Ninth Five-Year Plan give importance to housing requirement of families at the bottom of the housing market as the housing needs of all section of the population need to be met. Priority and support was given to families of below poverty line (PBL), scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and a women headed household. Under the plan, there is a provision of direct involvement of the government for meeting the housing need

of lower section of society and the disadvantaged groups.⁸⁹ There was a prerequisite for more direct intervention by the government in the case of the lower segments of the housing market and selected disadvantaged groups. Subsidy would continue to be provided for some more time and the flow mechanism will be made more transparent and increasingly routed outside the financial system.

The Plan recognised the need to strengthen the linkages and inter-dependency between shelter and income upgradation. To promote this, the Ninth Five-Year Plan support the use of composite credit instrument, modify land-use patterns, and city master plans, and strengthen the linkages between farm and non-farm sector in the rural and semi-urban areas. The NGOs and other voluntary organizations will have to play the role of a catalyst.

(10) Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

The Tenth Plan Working Group on Housing has observed that around 90 percent of housing shortage pertains to the weaker sections. There was a need to increase the supply of affordable housing to the economically weaker sections and low-income category through a proper programme of allocation of land, extension of funding assistance, and provision of support services. In order to facilitate larger housing delivery for the weaker sections and low-income groups, the on-going programme for providing additional two millions houses every year needs to be continued.⁹⁰

The programme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) along the with the total city sanitation component of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was launched for meeting the housing and sanitation requirements of the urban poor need in all urban areas, so as to promote 'cities without slums'. Provision was made for a central subsidy of Rs.1000 crores annually during the tenth plan period with the matching amount contributed by the state government or local bodies or as loan from HUDCO. In order to increase the proportion of household savings to be invested in the housing sector, as well as to provide houses to those who cannot as yet afford to have their own houses,

⁸⁹ Government of India (2011), *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, Op.cit.,p.49.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.50-51.

promotion of rental housing by private sector, public sector, as well as cooperatives and individuals was encouraged during the plan period. A special emphasis was laid on the strengthening of the Building Centre Movement, with particular focus on coverage of uncovered district in the country numbering about 200. A central grant allocation of Rs.20 crores during the Tenth Plan period was provided for the same.⁹¹

HUDCO earmarks 55 percent of its housing portfolios funds to Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Groups, with differential interest rates, high loan component for lower cost units, longer repayment period. Though its releases were somewhat less than sanctions, it was noteworthy that HUDCO has sanctioned 13.61 lakh urban housing units and 20.21 lakh rural housing units in the three year from 1998-99 to 2000-01 under the 2-Million Housing Scheme. Besides this, HUDCO has been in the forefront of government's effort to come to the aid of disaster affected household, and has provided financial assistance for disaster rehabilitation housing to the tune of Rs.2360 crores for construction of over 40lakhs houses for earthquake, cyclone, and flood victims during the plan period as well. Apart from this, a special programme for Strengthening and Retro-Fitting of Housing Stock in Vulnerable Regions threatened by Natural Hazards needs was also taken up with the participation of the state governments, BMTPC and HUDCO.

(11) Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

No new specific schemes or programme was launched and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) continues to be the main vehicle for improving economic and social infrastructure in urban areas. The scheme was continued till 2014.

(12) Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-2017)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (Slum Free India) was launched in 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years and the actual implementation phase started

⁹¹ Government of India, (2009), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, *Op.cit.*, pp.59-60.

from 2013. Launching of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

The Report of the Working Committee on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System had clearly shown in the following Table Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes and the major thrust areas through the different Five Year Plan Periods:⁹²

Table No. 2.3: Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes through the Five Year Plan Periods

Five Year/ Annual Plan	Year (s)	Major Thrust Areas or Programmes
I	1951-1955	Integrated Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (1952) and Low Income Housing Scheme (1954) were launched.
II	1956-1961	Urban Community Development pilot project was started in 1958, based on an area-oriented approach.
III	1961-1966	No new specific program or scheme was launched during the Third Five Year Plan for urban poverty alleviation. However, many state governments have established housing boards to eliminate housing shortages.
Annual	1966-1969	The concept of economically weaker section (EWS) was introduced during this period. EWS housing was integrated with the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in operation since the inception in First Five Year Plan.
IV	1969-1974	Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum launched in 1972 to provide basic amenities like safe drinking water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, pavements, community baths and latrines, street lighting etc to slum-dwellers. In 1974, the scheme was transferred to state government for implementation.
V	1974-1979	The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act was enacted to prevent concentration of land holding in urban areas, and for construction of houses for Low Income Group.
VI	1980-1985	Emphasis on integrated provision of services along with shelter, particularly for the poor. Launched of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, and initiation of Urban Basic Services (UBS)

⁹² Steering Committee on Urbanisation, Planning Commission (2011), *Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System*, pp. 27-31.

		programme in 1981 with an aim to cater the basic physical and social needs of the urban poor with a view to improving their living conditions.
VII	1985-1990	<p>Based on the recommendation made by the National Commission on Urbanization, Government of India adopted a four-pronged strategy for addressing the issues of growing incidence of urban poverty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment creation for low income communities through promotion of micro-enterprises and public works; ii. Housing and shelter up-gradation; iii. Social development planning with special focus on development of children and women; and iv. Environment up-gradation of slums. <p>Consequently, two schemes were started, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana, 1989 for employment or livelihood promotion; and 2. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor, 1990, which was a modified UBS programme. <p>The UBSP programme envisaged fostering community structures comprising urban poor for ensuring their effective participation in their developmental activities.</p>
Annual	1990-1992	The Constitution 74 th Amendment Act was passed by Parliament, which envisaged urban poverty alleviation, slum up-gradation and protection of interests of weaker sections as amongst the functions of Urban Local Bodies.
VIII	1992-1997	<p>Start of the PMIUPEP in 1995, for improving the quality of life of urban poor by creating a facilitating environment through community-based planning and implementation. The PMIUPEP incorporated within itself all the components of UBSP and NRY.</p> <p>Launch of National Slum Development Programme in 1996, covering physical infrastructure like water supply, storm water drains, sewer, community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lights, etc. and social infrastructure such as pre-school, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization, etc.</p>
IX	1997-2002	Launch of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), in 1997, after subsuming existing schemes like NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP.
X	2002-2007	Launch of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

		(JNNURM), a flagship programme of the Government of India in 2005.
XI	2007-2012	No new specific schemes or programme was launched and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) continues to be the main vehicle for improving economic and social infrastructure in urban areas. The scheme was continued till 2014.
XII	2012-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajiv Awas Yojana (Slum Free India) was launched in 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years and the actual implementation phase started from 2013. • Launching of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
Post Five Year Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the change of government at the centre, Planning Commission was dissolved on 17th August, 2014 and is replaced by NITI Aayog. • Both schemes of JNNURM and RAY was discontinued and replaced by a new scheme of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which was launched on 25th June, 2015. • NULM which was launched in 2013 was renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) covering all 4041 statutory urban local bodies in the country and currently implemented in 791 cities.

Source: Report of the Working Group on Urban Poverty, Slums, and Service Delivery System, Planning Commission

Post-Five Year Plan

With the change of government at the centre Planning Commission was dissolved on 17th August, 2014 and is replaced by NITI Aayog. Both schemes of JNNURM and RAY was discontinued and replaced by a new scheme of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which was launched on 25th June, 2015. NULM which was launched in 2013 was renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) covering all 4041 statutory urban local bodies in the country and currently implemented in 791 cities.

Chapter – III

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM

3.1. Introduction

The key to poverty reduction lies in generating productive employment and improving the skills levels of the poor. The poorest of the poor may still need additional welfare measures to be able to compete and participate effectively in the labour market. It has not been long since Mizoram has taken and accepted urban issues as a real challenge, although we are still way behind in urban development process compared to advanced cities in the country and other countries. The state has taken its initiatives towards urban transformation, planning and renewal by implementing various central flagship missions and state projects in Mizoram so that it can be deal with and to set off urban issues and challenges.

3.2. New Land Use Policy (NLUP)

UD&PA Department has been engaged in the Mizoram Government Flagship Programme NLUP since 2013 – 2014 financial years for taking ten numbers of Trades within Aizawl Municipal Council Area.⁹³

The Department was mobilised in the NLUP implementation at a relatively later date to relieve the heavy worked of Industries Department by taking 10 nos. of Trades. Initially, fund amounting to Rs.460.40 lakhs was transferred directly by Industries Department and later, during 2013-14, we were allocated Rs.1490.00 lakhs and utilised fully. During the year 2014 - 2015 the department had sanctioned an amount of Rs.1334.00 lakhs for continuation out of which Rs.50.00 lakh only was utilized, the remaining of Rs.1284 lakhs being kept in K. Deposit which can be sufficient for completion upto 4th phase.⁹⁴

⁹³ nlup-manual.co.in accessed 01.05.2016.

⁹⁴ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.inornlup.html> accessed on 18.03.2016.

The Department had so far made 14 campaigns at selected places wherein the beneficiaries were given instructions and motivational speeches so that they may achieve the goals of NLUP in accordance with their signed agreement on the Scheme. The Department has also conducted training for beneficiaries under selected trades, namely Desktop publishing, Video & Photography and Hair cutting by engaging experts as Resource Person in the respective Trades. Two times on the spot monitoring or survey and one time evaluation or survey has been done for each beneficiaries under 2nd Phase. In regards to 3rd & 4th Phase Beneficiaries, spot verification survey had already been conducted by the department.⁹⁵

(a) General Impact of NLUP

1. Most of the beneficiaries who earned their livelihood as casual labourers have become self employed and are able to support their family. It is expected that this will reduce the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population.
2. The NLUP results in improvement of standard of services, customer care and better quality products specially in selected trades having public interface through the insemination of the policy.
3. Entrepreneurship Development is awakening amongst the public through the implementation of NLUP Programme.
4. Enhancement of skill development in various skilled works and trades is inspired by the NLUP.

The abstract of the achievement so far under UD&PA Department is shown as under during 2013-2015:⁹⁶

⁹⁵ www.gov.mizoram.nlup.nic.in accessed on 21.11.2016.

⁹⁶ nlup.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 25.07.2015.

Table No – 3.1: Achievement of NLUP under UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	2 nd Phase		3 rd Phase		4 th Phase		TOTAL	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Automobile Repairing	87	89.5	51	8.4	20	3.7	158	101.6
2	Beauty Parlour	91	91.4	65	11.4	19	3.5	175	105.5
3	Desk Top Publishing	181	175.1	323	215.8	91	74.5	595	465.4
4	Electronic Repairing	105	106.4	100	16.3	32	4.5	237	127.2
5	Hair Cutting	46	44.4	18	2.7	4	1.0	68	48.1
6	Knitting	8	8.0	6	1.0	2	0.3	16	9.3
7	Leather & Hood Works	5	7.4	12	1.8	3	0.5	20	9.7
8	Video & Photography	67	65.1	129	84.1	43	30.0	239	179.2
9	Shoe Repairing	26	13.6	8	1.2	6	0.8	40	15.6
10	Tailoring	815	816.2	577	90.5	214	36.1	1606	942.8
TOTAL		1431	1417.3	1289	433.2	434	154.9	3154	2004.6

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

3.3. New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)

Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram is rendering its effort towards sustainable development and growth of urban city and towns in Mizoram through various national schemes and missions and has achieved remarkable outcome in the state for the welfare of urban societies especially the weaker

sections. Urban development is a big challenge for every city and state as it requires many challenges and issues. Although the state has undertaken various kinds of actions for the improvement of urban infrastructure and economy of urban areas in Mizoram, no state owned specific plan, initiatives and actions was recognised in the state before the New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) which was launched by the Congress Ministry in 30th September, 2016.⁹⁷

Increase in urban population due to rural to urban migration has led to an increase in challenges in urban development and administration, access to basic amenities such as drinking water, road communication, power supply, livelihood activities, etc needs to be given priority and all these cannot be achieved within a short period of time. NEDP addresses the problem of transitional gap that arise due to urbanisation and its effect, such as transition from traditional farming method in contemporary livelihood method, lack of infrastructure in rural and urban areas, competition among entrepreneurs, etc all of which affected the state economy and the lives of the people in the state. The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram plays an active role, and is driving all urban development activities in Mizoram and NEDP is one of the most important and effective programmes being implemented by the department.⁹⁸

Table No – 3.2: Allocation to UD&PA Department under NEDP (2016-17)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Projector/Works	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Composite Infrastructure Development for Urban Areas or Localities Schemes	1500.00
2	Urban Development: i) Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure or equipments. ii) Provision of e-services or e-offices	340.51
3	Aizawl Road Junction Improvement:	650.00

⁹⁷ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes*, 2019, UD&PA Department, p.109.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.112.

	i) Improvement & Widening of Venghlui to Republic road-Pangi Junction. ii) Improvement of road junction at Bawngkawn iii) Improvement of Vaivakawn to Hunthar Junction	
4	Climate Change Mitigation- sanitation and cleanliness drive component.	25.00
	Total	2515.51

Source: Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes, 2017, UD&PA Department

During 2016-2017 financial year, the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UP&PA) Department has been allotted total amount of Rs.2515.51 lakhs by the Government of Mizoram under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) for urban development especially urban infrastructure development urban city and towns of the State.⁹⁹

Table No – 3.3: Allocation to UD&PA Department under NEDP (2017-18)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project/Works	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Improvement of Urban Infrastructure in the City or Towns (UD&PA components)	7500.00
2	Aizawl City Infrastructure Development	1500.00
3	Operation and Maintenance (Service Level)	500.00
4	Construction of Zodin Multi-level Car Parking	2500.00
5	Improvement of ATI Junction at New Secretariat	140.00
6	Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives	200.00
7	Construction of Mizoram State Convention Centre	5000.00
8	Aizawl City GIS Based Street Zoning and Signage	300.00
9	Additional fund for improvement of various connectivity in Aizawl city	236.37

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.127-130.

	Total	17876.37
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Source: Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes, 2019, UD&PA Department

During 2017-2018 financial year, total amount of 17876.37 lakhs has been again allotted to the Department under by the Government for infrastructure development of urban areas of Mizoram. However, majority of the funds were basically meant for infrastructure development of Aizawl city.¹⁰⁰

Table No – 3.4: Improvement of Urban Infrastructure Development in the City and Towns (UD&PA Components), 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project/Works	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Composite urban infrastructure within Aizawl: i) Internal roads ii) Pedestrian footpath iii) Drainage iv) Retaining wall v) RCC steps vi) Solid Waste Management vii) Culvert/Bridge viii) Parking ix) Other urban amenities	2200.00
2	Composite urban infrastructure in city and census towns: i) Internal roads ii) Pedestrian footpath iii) Drainage iv) Retaining wall v) RCC steps vi) Solid Waste Management vii) Culvert/Bridge viii) Parking ix) Other urban amenities	1510.00

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p.132.

3	Continuation of Pavilion & Gallery at Gajiv Gandhi Stadium, Mualpui, Aizawl .	2350.00
4	Zero Waste Projects at Selected Institutions (PUC, HATIM, ATC and AICS).	60.00
5	Providing and laying of Artificial Turf (including approach road at Meisatla, Siaha.	650.00
6	Purchase of garbage dumping trucks (4 nos.)	72.00
7	Completion of Directorate Office building of UD&PA Department	600.00
8	Completion of linkages of road from Ramhlun South YMA Hall to main road at Ramhlun South, Aizawl.	30.00
9	Construction of road at Khatla South Vengthar (approach road to Thlanmual via Khatla South Vengthar Presbyterian Church).	28.00
	Total	7500.00

Source: *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes, 2019, UD&PA Department*

Apart from NEDP fund, the department also undertook the above mentioned activities for infrastructural development of city and towns in Mizoram during 2017-2018 financial year with a total cost amounting to 7500 lakhs.¹⁰¹

Table No – 3.5: Aizawl City Infrastructure Development (2017-18)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project/Works	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
	<i>Junctions Improvement</i>	500.00
1	i) Dinthar Junction at Dawrpui Vengthar	127.87
	ii) Improvement of Industry Peng at Ramhlun South	63.38
	iii) Improvement of Venghlui to Republic road on Upper Republic at Pi Pangi Junction	94.05
	iv) Improvement of 3 rd Bn. MAP junction at ITI Veng and	44.28

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, pp.127-135.

	Salem Vengthar border	
	v) Improvement of Armed Veng to Chhinga Veng Junction	42.57
	vi) Improvement of Kawipui junction to Republic Veng	61.92
	vii) Improvement of Magazine Kawn to Armed Veng South Hall at Armed Veng South, Aizawl.	65.92
2	Construction of elevated road from Hangi Lunglen Tlang connecting to Durtlang Leitan (Consultancy works)	138.14
3	Supply and Installation of Synthetic Athletic Track at Serchhip Stadium.	334.80
4	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium GST	177.06
5	Re-construction of car parking near Power House at Electric Veng	100.00
6	Multi-level car parking at College Veng	150.00
7	Improvement & widening of roads and improvement of traffic island at various locations of the city.	82.00
8	Constructions of Pedestrian side walk with Hand railing along the main road at Bara Bazar, Dawrpui.	18.00
	Total	1500.00

Source: *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes, 2019, UD&PA Department*

Moreover, for infrastructure development Aizawl city alone, the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram also has undertaken the above mentioned activities during the 2017-2018 financial year amounting to 1500 lakhs.¹⁰²

Table No – 3.6: Operation & Maintenance (Service Level), 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project/Works	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Construction of Public Service Centre for EWS Housing Complex at Durtlang Leitan	50.00

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p.150.

2	Repairing and maintenance of housing phase-II complex at New Secretariat Complex	30.00
3	Fencing of BSUP Housing Complex: i) Lawipu ii) Edenthar iii) Durtlang iv) Rangvamual	80.00
4	Operation and maintenance of Crematorium at Sairang	20.00
5	Acoustic treatment & lighting of Community Hall at Saitual	5.00
6	Construction of Departmental Quarters with fencing at Ramthar, Lunglei.	40.00
7	Construction of Department Quarters with fencing at Khuangpuilam, Kolasib.	40.00
8	Development of Site for Proposed Re-creation Centre at Thenzawl	65.00
9	Fencing of RAY project site at Falkland, Aizawl	10.00
10	Providing external water connection and external power connection for Sport Stadium at Serchhip and Champhai	15.00
11	Construction of District Urban Development Officer (DUDO) office at Serchhip (60 lakhs) and Mamit (40lakhs)	100.00
12	Repair and renovation of dumping grounds	45.00
	Total	500.00

Source: Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes, 2019, UD&PA Department

For operation and maintenance of various services provided by the department, the UD&PA Department allocated a total of Rs.500 lakhs during the same year that is 2017-2018.¹⁰³

However, with the changed in ministry in 2018 due to Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) general election in 2018 and the formation of new ministry by the

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p.155.

Mizo National Front (MNF), NEDP which was the flagship programme of the Congress Ministry ceased to continue.

3.4. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is being implemented as pilot project with project cost of Rs.1120.01 lakhs; with central and state share in the ratio of 90:10. Under this pilot project, 142 dwelling units were constructed.¹⁰⁴

However, the scheme was discontinued in the state due to discontinuation by the Central Government. This may be due to the result of change in government at the central and the launching of new housing scheme called Housing for All (HFA) also known as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U).

3.5. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yajona (SJSRY): Implementation in Mizoram

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yajona (SJSRY) schemes was implemented in Mizoram State during the year 1996-1997, covering three districts capitals, that is:- Aizawl, Lunglei and Siahia. The existing scheme namely NRY was subsumed by this SJSRY scheme. The scheme was enlarge to cover the other district capital namely Kolasib and Champhai during the year 2007, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Serchhip during 2009. The SJSRY is now functioning smoothly within the eight (8) district headquarters. The main objective of the scheme is upliftment of urban poor and implementation of poverty alleviation within the urban areas. The survey of urban poor was done during 2008-2009 and found the following important points:¹⁰⁵

- i) 25,389 families and 1,11,863 population within eight district headquarters were under BPL family.
- ii) There are 3500 BPL youth between classes VIII to X who can be given skill training in various trades.
- iii) 7518 BPL were already given some skilled training since inception of the scheme.

¹⁰⁴ www.gktoday.in/rajiv-awas-yojana, accessed on 23.11.2018.

¹⁰⁵ <http://ororsmb.gov.in>, accessed on 20.06.2018.

The source of fund is from the Central Government (CSS) and State Government (Plan) and the sharing pattern of fund was 75:25. The Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development launched new guidelines of SJSRY (Revised Guidelines) to be implemented from, April 1, 2009. The Central and State Fund contribution ratio is also revised as 90:10 under Revised Guideline.¹⁰⁶

(a) Achievement

Some points of achievement may be shown at the following:¹⁰⁷

- a) 7518 of Urban Poor People were already given skilled training in various trades like; tailoring, computers, beautician, technician, carpentry, etc. Each of the trainees was given Rs.500/- per month as stipend during their training period. The programme has been a success by alleviating many urban poor.
- b) 19 numbers of Tailoring Institution (Community Kendra) have been already set-up on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode within the urban area and Training is carried-on for BPL member in all seasons.
- c) One Computer Training Centre and Cement Builder Training Centre have been open for the BPL and very useful especially for the youth.
- d) More than 500 BPL Family were given Bank Loan by subsidising from the SJSRY since inception of the scheme.

The status of fund received and utilization since inception of the scheme is as under:-

Table No – 3.7: Central and State Share Received under SJSRY

Sl. No.	Years	Central Share Received	State Share Actually Released	Total Fund
1	1997 – 1998	69.63	34.28	103.91
2	1998 – 1999	125.64	47.13	172.77

¹⁰⁶ <http://ororsmb.gov.in>. accessed on 20.06.2018.

¹⁰⁷ <http://orormizoramsmmb.gov.in>. accessed on 20.06.2018.

3	1999 – 2000	146.30	40.40	186.70
4	2000 – 2001	126.77	47.00	173.77
5	2001 – 2002	70.52	48.00	118.52
6	2002 – 2003	105.15	48.00	153.15
7	2003 – 2004	522.79	73.00	595.79
8	2004 – 2005	491.04	80.22	571.26
9	2005 – 2006	351.90	183.03	534.93
10	2006 – 2007	533.40	158.00	691.40
11	2007 – 2008	233.58	115.00	348.58
12	2008 – 2009	349.69	93.18	442.87
13	2009 – 2010	369.51	76.39	445.90
14	2010 – 2011	N.A	65.00	65.00
Total		3549.59	1145.54	4791.34

Source: Citizen Charter, 2015, UD&PA Department

3.6. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NLUM)

In order to reduce poverty and weakness of the urban poor household by enabling the access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.¹⁰⁸ The main aim of the mission is 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 by facilitating admission to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

¹⁰⁸ Government of India, *Mission Document*, 2017, DAY- NULM, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, p.17.

(a) Guiding Principles

The core belief of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. The first and foremost step in this process is motivating the urban poor to form their own institutions. The institution need to provide sufficient capacity so that they can manage the external environment, access finance; expand their skills, enterprises and assets.

DAY-NULM believes that any livelihood promotion programme can be scaled up in a time-bound manner only if driven by the poor and their institutions. To enable the poor and access rights, entitlements, opportunities and services from the public and private sectors, while enhancing their solidarity, voice and bargaining power.¹⁰⁹

As per the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, Urban poverty alleviation is a legitimate function of Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Therefore the ULBs would need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programmes concerning the urban poor in cities and towns, including skills and livelihoods.

DAY-NULM main purpose is that the Urban Poor would have a skill development and credit facilities. Therefore, ULBs would need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programmes concerning the urban poor in cities and towns, including skills and livelihoods.

(b) Strategy

DAY-NULM will adopt the following strategy:¹¹⁰

- 1) Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes through handholding support;
- 2) Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods option of the urban poor;

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p.19.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.19-20.

- 3) Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- 4) Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;
- 5) Ensure availability and access for the urban homeless population to permanent 24 hour shelters including the basic infrastructural facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security;
- 6) Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill, and recovering patients etc., by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them;
- 7) To establish strong rights-based linkages with other programmes which cover the right of the urban homeless to food, healthcare, education, etc. and ensure access for homeless population to various entitlements, including to social security pensions, Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), feeding programmes, drinking water, sanitation, identity, financial inclusion, school admission etc. and to affordable housing;
- 8) To address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban vendors for accessing market opportunities.

(c) Values¹¹¹

- a) Ownership and productive involvement of the urban poor and their institutions in all processes;
- b) Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution-building and capacity strengthening;
- c) Accountability of Government functionaries and the community;

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.18.

- d) Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders; and
- e) Community self-reliance, self-help and mutual-help.

The dimensions of urban poverty can be broadly divided into three categories:¹¹²

- i) Residential vulnerability (access to land, shelter, basic services, etc);
- ii) Social vulnerability (deprivations related to factors like gender, age and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures); and
- iii) Occupational vulnerability (precarious livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, lack of job security, poor working conditions, etc).

These vulnerabilities are inter-related. Amongst the urban poor, there are sections subject to greater vulnerability in terms of the above classification; these include women, children, and the aged, SCs, STs, minorities and differently-able persons who deserve attention on priority basis.¹¹³

Urban poverty being multi-dimensional, various vulnerabilities faced by the poor in cities and towns: occupational, residential and social need to be addressed simultaneously in a comprehensive and integrated manner with a targeted focus on the vulnerable groups so that a definite impact can be made on ground. The other two vulnerabilities: occupational and social can be best addressed by creating opportunities for skill development and easy access to credit. It is in this context that a mission-mode approach to urban livelihoods is considered necessary in the form of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods mission (DAY-NULM).

The main objectives of this scheme is to decrease poverty and weakness of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) of the poor. The mission also aims at providing shelters

¹¹² *Ibid.*, p.15.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, p.20.

equipped with essential services to the urban homeless including dependent children, old age, and disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill patients in a phased manner through its Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) components. In addition, the mission also envisages addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credits, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. DAY-NLUM focuses on women, both poor and non-poor women, by mobilizing them to form Self Help Groups (SHGs).

To strengthen urban livelihood security and to uplift women community in urban areas Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) is implemented in all districts of Mizoram. A number of Self Help Groups (SHG) was formed in all twenty census towns of the State and individual and group assistance were provided through bank loans to urban women. This has blessed many weaker sections in urban society, who are less privileged. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode and there are some components where Mizoram has topped in achievements such as bank linkages and Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under DAY-NULM.

(i) Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development (SM&ID):

The component of Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development (SM&ID) focuses on strengthening the social and economic security of urban poor section by creating and strengthening institutions of their own. Self Help Groups (SHGs) at the grass-root level and their subsequent federation of Area Level Federations (ALFs) at the ward or slum level and City Level Federations (CLFs) at the city level have been created. An amount of rupees ten thousand each is given as revolving fund support to SHGs, ALFs and CLFs. The fund is primarily utilised for micro finance part of SHGs, ALFs and CLFs.

Under the Mission, 1398 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed across twenty urban town that are mobilised into area and city level federations. Individual assistance

and group assistance were provided through bank loans to urban women. This has blessed many weaker sections in urban society who are less privileged.¹¹⁴

(ii) Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P):

Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) program provides for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sectors. The EST&P program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market. Under this provision, 30 percent of the beneficiary should be women and the component focuses mainly on urban poor, the underprivileged sections such as waste pickers and manual labours.¹¹⁵

For better delivery of skill training and in order to ensure higher assessment rate, Mizoram DAY-NLUM hired Skill Training Provider (STP) within the State. During 2017-2018 financial years, eight Skill Training Providers were hired or engaged by DAY-NLUM, Mizoram whereas four STP were Mizo and locally setup in Mizoram and another four STP were hired or engaged from outside the state. For 2017-2018 financial years, the state allocated 6120 physical target for SET&P out of which 3608 which is 63 percent was covered.¹¹⁶

(iii) Self-Employment Programme (SEP):

Self –Employment Programme (SEP) focuses on financial assistance to individuals and groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The under-employed and unemployed urban poor are encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand. Local skill and local craft is particularly encouraged for financial assistance and group of urban poor. There is no minimum or maximum educational qualification prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under SEP. The percentage of women

¹¹⁴ nulm.gov.in. accessed on 23.11.2016.

¹¹⁵ nulm.gov.in. ESTP-Guidelines, accessed on 13.02.2017.

¹¹⁶ Government of Mizoram, *Citizens' Charter*, 2018, UD&PA Department, pp.15-20.

beneficiaries under SEP as per mission guidelines should not be less than 30 percent. A special provision of 3 percent reservation is made for the differently-able under the programme.¹¹⁷

Under this component, settings up of both individual and group micro enterprises are supported and provided interest subsidy on loan. The upper ceiling of loan for individual enterprises is Rs.2 lakhs while group enterprises are Rs.10 lakhs. The individual and groups enterprises get subsidised loans at 7 percent per annum subject to timely repayment and suitable certification from the banks. Interest subsidy amount (difference between prevailing rate and 7 percent per annum) is reimbursed to the bank under the mission.

Task Force Committee for all Urban Local Bodies (ULB) has been constituted as per the provision of DAY-NLUM Operational Guidelines. For better performance of SEP component of DAY-NLUM in Mizoram, the State Government constituted sub-committee of Task Force Committee for Aizawl ULB as per the proposal of the State Mission Management Unit.

Active involvement of the banks and their cooperation is very much useful and necessary for the smooth and successful implementation SEP component. DAY-NLUM, Mizoram signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Mizoram Rural Bank (MRB) to work together in disbursement of loan to beneficiaries. In pursuance of the MoU signed, Mizoram Rural Bank disbursed SEP loan to 166 applicants out of 299 targets which is 55.51 percent. The overall loan disbursement by MRB is 195 out of 341 State Physical Targets which is also 57 percent.¹¹⁸ This shows that the Mizoram Rural Bank play a crucial role for the success and upliftment of Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component in the state.

(iv) Support to Urban Street Vendors:

Support for Urban Street Vendors component aims at skilling of street vendors, support micro-enterprise development, credit enablement and pro vending urban

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.23.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.24.

development planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SC and ST and minorities. Up to 5 percent of the total DAY-NLUM budget can spend on this component. Under DAY-NLUM, poor and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) street vendor in urban areas can access skill training under the EST&P component and micro-enterprise development support under the SEP component as well.

The Mizoram Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) (Repeal) Act, 2017 has been implemented through Support to Urban Street Vendor component of DAY-NLUM. Under this, the Mizoram Street Vendors (Protection of Street Vending & Regulation of Street Vending) Rules and the Mizoram Street Vendors (Protection of Street Vending & Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme has been notified by the government in the year 2017.

Based on these Act, Support to Urban Street Vendors component of DAY-NLUM has been implemented in six District Headquarters city and towns of Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lunglei, Mamit and Serchhip and seeks to address the concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces for vending, institutional credit, improved skills and social security linkages. City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan for identified street vendors has been prepared and approved as below:¹¹⁹

- a) Champhai City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan
- b) Lunglei City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan
- c) Kolasib City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan
- d) Serchhip City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan
- e) Mamit City Street Vending Plan & Market Development Plan

¹¹⁹ Government of Mizoram, *Citizens' Charter*, 2019, UD&PA Department, pp.22-31.

(v) Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

The main objective of Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the poorest of the poor segment of urban societies. The shelter should be permanent shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lakh urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons.

The National Urban housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a clear view to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, the most vulnerable of these are the urban homeless. The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities, and thus the nation as a cheap labour in the informal sector; yet live with no shelter or social security protection.¹²⁰ The urban homeless survive with many challenges like no access to basic public services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. As well like SUH the DAY-NLUM aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phase manner under the component of SUH.

With the mission initiatives, the SHGs are closely monitored and provided hand-holding support to attain skills for income generation by means of conduction short term entrepreneurship development programme. For the strengthening and urban livelihood security and to uplift women community in urban areas, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NLUM) was implemented in all districts of Mizoram.

3.7. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on the 25th June, 2015 by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India who have a good aims and vision to provide basic services to households and build amenities in urban areas to improve the quality of life for all the

¹²⁰ nlum.gov.in.>SUHfile.in. accessed on 21.01.2019.

residents, especially among the poor and the disadvantaged. As per the mission guidelines, the State of Mizoram focuses on the following thrust areas:¹²¹

- 1) Water supply,
- 2) Sewerage and septage management,
- 3) Storm water drains to reduce flooding,
- 4) Pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and
- 5) Enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centres, especially for children.

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India has selected the capital city of Mizoram i.e., Aizawl city for the state of Mizoram. The Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal department or agency for AMRUT scheme in the State. MoUD has permitted and allocated Rs. 140.247 crores under AMRUT for the state of Mizoram for the mission period.¹²²

Though UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal department for AMRUT scheme in Mizoram, the Public Engineering (PHE) Department, Government of Mizoram and Aizawl Municipal Corporation is in charge for successful implementation or for the execution of the scheme in the state.

(a) State Annual Action Plan – I (2015-16)

The total size of State Annual Action Plan for the period of 2015-16 was Rs.40.56 crores with a funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10, where Rs.36.5 crores for Central

¹²¹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.inoramrut.html> accessed on 18.3.2020.

¹²² Government of Mizoram (2018), *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes*, UD&PA Department, p.149.

shares and Rs.4.057 crores for the State share. The break-up allocation of funds for the year 2015-16 was as follows:¹²³

Table No – 3.8: Fund Allocation (2015-16)

Sl. No.	Sector	Central Share (in crores)	State Share (in crores)	Total (in crores)	Implementing/ Executing Agency
1	Water Supply	3.65	0.406	4.056	Public Health Engineering Department Government of Mizoram Aizawl Municipal Corporation
2	Septage Management & Bio digester	3.65	0.406	4.056	
3	Drainage	23.36	2.596	25.96	
4	Urban Transport	4.928	0.548	5.476	
5	Green Space & Parks	0.912	0.101	1.013	
	Total	36.5	4.057	40.56	

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India has released the First Instalment which is 20 percent of the total project fund amounting to Rs.7.3 crores on 20th November, 2015 to the State Government and the State government also released Rs.81.2 lakhs as State Matching Share.

In 2015-16, the following Detail Project Reports (DPRs) were prepared and approved:¹²⁴

- i) Water Supply: for the reduction of Water Leakages in Water Distribution System of Aizawl City.
- ii) Sewerage and Septage Management: Setting up of Septage Management Unit including Anaerobic Micorbial Inoculum (AMI) & Bio Digester Manufacturing Facility at Aizawl.

¹²³ amrut.gov.in accessed on 02.022019.

¹²⁴ Government of Mizoram (2018), *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes*, Op.cit., pp.150-170.

- iii) Draining: Storm Water Drainage for Aizawl City.
- iv) Urban Transport: Pedestrian, Non-Motorised and Public Transport Facilities, Parking Spaces in Aizawl City
- v) Green Space & Parks: Creation of Green Space & Parks at City Park, Aizawl.

(b) State Annual Action Plan – II (2016-17)

The total size of State Annual Action Plan for the period of 2016-17 was Rs.47.79 crores where Rs.42 crores was Central Share and Rs.4.67 crores was the State Share. The break-up allocation of funds for the year 2015-16 was as follows:¹²⁵

Table No – 3.9: Fund Allocation (2016-17)

Sl. No.	Sector	Central Share (in crores)	State Share (in crores)	Total (in crores)	Implementing/ Executing Agency
1	Water Supply	13.95	1.55	15.5	Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Mizoram Aizawl Municipal Corporation
2	Septage Management & Bio digester	3.3	0.37	3.67	
3	Drainage	20.4	2.27	22.67	
4	Urban Transport	3.3	0.37	3.67	
5	Green Space & Parks	1.05	0.11	1.16	
	Total	42	4.67	47.79	

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department

The State Annual Action Plan for 2016-17 was approved by 11th Apex Committee held on 8th July, 2016. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has released the First Instalment of Central Share amounting to Rs.8.4 crores and the State

¹²⁵ www.amrut.govv.in accessed on 21.11.2019.

Government also released Rs.93 lakhs as State Matching Share. Project funds which are received were fully disbursed to the implementing agencies.¹²⁶

In 2016-17, the following Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared and approved by SLTC:¹²⁷

- 1) Water Supply (Phase – II) amounting to Rs.15.5 crores.
- 2) Septage Management & Bio Digester Manufacturing at Aizawl city amounting to Rs.3.67 crores.
- 3) Drainage (Phase – II) amounting to Rs.22.67 crores.
- 4) Construction of Mini-Parking at Aizawl Venglai amounting to Rs.69.98 lakhs.
- 5) Multi Parking at Tuikual South amount to Rs.297.02 lakhs.
- 6) Construction of Eco-Pak at Zonuam amounting to Rs.1.16 crores.

(c) State Annual Action Plan– III (2017 -19)

Table No – 3.10: Fund Allocation (2017-19)

Sl. No.	Sector	Central Share (in crores)	State Share (in crores)	Total (in crores)	Implementing/ Executing Agency
1	Water Supply	28.91	3.21	32.12	Public Health Engineering Department Government of Mizoram Aizawl Municipal Corporation
2	Septage Management & Bio digester	5.40	0.60	6.00	
3	Drainage	7.71	0.86	8.57	
4	Urban Transport	4.50	0.5	5.00	
5	Green Space & Parks	1.20	0.13	1.33	
	Total	47.72	5.3	53.02	

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

¹²⁶ Government of Mizoram (2018), *Achievement Reports of Mission and Schemes*, Op.cit., p.166

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, p.169.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), a total of Rs.53.02 crores has been allotted to the UD&PA Department during 2017-2019 financial years. However, most of the activities to be undertaken under AMRUT scheme are not the purview of the Department, both Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department, Government of Mizoram and Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) were entrusted with the implementation of the scheme.

3.8. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

The Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban was launched in 2nd October, 2014 which aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100 percent scientific management of municipal waste in 4,041 statutory towns in the country. The main objective of the mission is to promote and restore urban areas towards cleanliness and waste management.¹²⁸

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which is a Central Mission has been implemented in Mizoram since 2015.¹²⁹ This mission aims at achieving open defecation free status by all urban towns and city. The Swachh Bharat Mission consists of two components- Swachh Bharat Mission-Gram in which is implemented by Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department, Government of Mizoram and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban which is implemented by UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram. The Mission is implemented in all 23 census towns of Mizoram. Long before Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in our country, cleanliness week has been observed since 1970 in Mizoram and it has been 4 decades since Mizoram has been participating in such activities through people participation.¹³⁰ Cleanliness awareness have been created through media and Capacity building by the headquarters as well as District officials and officials at town levels to create a clean, healthy and safe environment.

The Mizoram State Urban Sanitation Policy, 2011 notified vide Notification No.13016or2007-UD&PA (SAN), 30.08.2011 has been enforced in Urban Areas of Mizoram State since commencement of the policy, it was published in the Gazette of

¹²⁸ <http://ororwachbharaturban.gov.in>. accessed on 21.01.2020.

¹²⁹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in> accessed on 22.01.2020.

¹³⁰ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Report of Missions and Schemes*, 2018, *Op.cit.*, p.64.

Mizoram vide issue.No.389 of 01.09.2011.¹³¹ The Mizoram State Urban Sanitation Policy, 2011 is more or less complying with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2006.

The main activities which have been undertaken by UD&PA Department under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban are as follows:

(a) Open Defecation Free (ODF)

In 2017, due to the effort of UD&PA and other concern departments, all the 23 urban towns in Mizoram were declared as ODF towns and were certified by Quality Council of India (QCI) under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Recently, the Ministry launched ODF Plus by adding new parameters to ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of the ODF status. As such, all the 23 urban towns of Mizoram have taken initiatives to achieve ODF Plus through refurbishment and renovation of the already existing toilets as well as improved construction of the new ones.¹³²

(b) Cleanest City and Towns Competition

The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department organizes ,The Overall Cleanest City/Town' Competition covering all the 23 Urban Towns of Mizoram under Climate Change Mitigation, Cleanliness and Sanitation Drive Component NEDP. The towns and city are divided into two categories:

1. District Capital
2. Other Towns

Cleanliness competition was organised at State Level in the last financial year with the motive to challenge urban towns in creating cleaner environment and to educate the masses on management of solid waste etc. This brings a fruitful result in the state as all urban towns in Mizoram participated in the last Swachh Survekshan 2018 enthusiastically, and public participation was immensely noticeable. Besides, the remarkable achievement to be mentioned is the cleanest town, the winner of State

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, pp.66-69.

¹³² Government of Mizoram, *Economic Survey Report (2017-18)*, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, p.337.

competition Biate Town won ,Best city in innovation and best practices NE zone, award this year that is 2018 in the Swach Survekshan organised by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The cleanest city competition for 2018 is ongoing and assessment of towns is under process by Panel of experts comprising of Experts in various Departments, Journalists and Academician. The result will be declared in the coming Cleanliness Week which will be observed on the occasion of the Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi Birthday 2nd October, 2018.¹³³

(c) Purchase of Street Dustbin for All Towns

Besides other activities, awareness was created through Information, Education and Communication activities in all the covered towns. All missions and projects under the department were converged wherever possible for the benefit of the people, and hence, as a means of convergence and one of sustainable development initiatives for public welfare, the Department had purchased public bins under NEDP 2017-2018 and other resources for district towns; this is expected to serve as useful means for cleanliness of public places in towns.

(d) Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)

One of the main objectives of SBM (Urban) is to ensure that:¹³⁴

- i) No households engage in the practice of open defecation;
- ii) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period; and
- iii) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines.

The target groups or beneficiaries for construction of IHHL are:

- i) 80 percent of urban households engaging in open defecation;
- ii) All households with insanitary latrines; and

¹³³ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Report of Missions and Schemes*, 2019, *Op.cit.*, p.71.

¹³⁴ <http://ororwachbharaturban.gov.in>. accessed on 21.01.2020.

iii) All households with single-pit latrines.

An incentive amounting to Rs.4400/- (Rs.4000or- Central Share and Rs.400/- State Share) is given to indentified beneficiaries in two instalments. The first instalment has been given before the start of construction while the second instalment is after construction of new individual toilet. The central government has revised the amount and the rate for construction of individual latrines which has been increased to Rs.12000 per toilet.¹³⁵

A total of 10782 applications have been received by UD&PA Department for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) across 23 towns as against the State target of 13942. Efforts are underway to achieve the target successfully.¹³⁶

(e) Construction of Individual Household Toilets

SBM (Urban) aims to ensure that a) No households engage in the practice of open defecation, b) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period and c) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines. The Target Group for construction of household units of toilets, thus, is: (i) 80 percent of urban households engaging in open defecation (ii) All households with insanitary latrines (iii) All households with single-pit latrines. An incentive amount of Rs. 4400/- (Rs. 4000/- Central Share and Rs. 400/- State Share) is given to identified beneficiaries in two equal instalments; the first instalment being given before construction and the second after construction of new individual toilet and now the rate for toilet construction has now been increased to Rs 12000 per toilet construction of community toilet. It is implied that a shared facility provided by and for a group of residents or an entire settlement. Community toilet blocks are used primarily in low-income or informal settlements or slums, where space or land are constraints in providing a household toilet. These are for a more or less fixed user group. The Central Government incentive for the construction of community toilet is in the form of 40 percent Grant (at Rs. 39,200or- per seat).¹³⁷

¹³⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Report of Missions and Schemes*, 2018,*Op.cit.*, p.72.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p.73.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.75-79.

(f) Construction of Community Toilet or Public Toilet

Community toilet blocks are mainly constructed in low-income or informal settlements or slums where space or land is constraints in constructing household toilet. The community toilets are mostly for fixed user groups. A total of 325 Community Toilets or Public Toilets have been constructed in all the towns of Mizoram as beside the State target of 587 toilets.¹³⁸ Since there are no slum areas in Mizoram, the fund is being utilised for the construction of public toilet near market and other public places.

(g) Scientific Management of Solid Waste

The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011 encourages waste reduction, recovery and recycling of urban wastes. Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department is taking suitable steps for scientific treatment of solid waste in Aizawl city under North Easter Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (NERCCDIP). Under this project, Scientific Solid Waste Management Centre at Tuirial was constructed by SIPMIU. The project is completed and handed over to Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) in 2019. The Centre consists of:¹³⁹

- 1) Vermin-compost Plant & Waste Resource Centre
- 2) Segregation and Pre-composing Site
- 3) Compost-bed and Harvesting
- 4) Storage & Mechanical Compost Plant
- 5) Secondary Segregation Building and Tire Washing Facility & Car Parking

Likewise, in other district headquarters and towns, projects for scientific management of waste have been undertaken by constructing vermin-compost centres and waste resource management centres in 20 urban towns.

¹³⁸ Government of Mizoram, *e-Book* (2019-2020), Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Aizawl, p.38.

¹³⁹ *Ibid*, p.39.

(h) Zero Waste Management Project

Under this project, the institutions like Aizawl Theological College (ATC), Aizawl, Pachhunga University College (PUC), Aizawl, Higher & Technical Institute of Mizoram (HATIM), Lunglei and Aizawl Institute of Christian Studies were selected to practice zero waste policy.¹⁴⁰

3.9. Housing For All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India launched a Nation-wide Mission called Housing for All 2022 (Urban) Mission also known as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) on 26th June, 2015. The main purpose of the Mission is to cater the housing shortage of Urban India, which is estimated at about 2 crores housing shortage, by 2022 to commemorate the 75th year of India's Independence. The scheme is envisage to cover 4041 statutory towns with focus on 500 Class – I cities in India.¹⁴¹

(a) Mission Highlights¹⁴²

- 1) States and UTs may decide a cut-off date for eligibility of beneficiary needs to be resident of that urban area.
- 2) Beneficiary defined as a family comprising husband, wife and unmarried children. Further, Beneficiary should not have any pucca house anywhere in India to be eligible to receive support under the mission.
- 3) EWS category defined as a family with income up to Rs.3 lakh and LIG from Rs.3-6 lakh.
- 4) Size of EWS house - 30 Sq.m. States to have flexibility but Central assistance fixed

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p.45.

¹⁴¹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.inorhfa.html> accessed on 18.03.2019.

¹⁴² <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.inorhfa.html> accessed on 18.03.2019.

- 5) Project approval at state level.
- 6) Aadhaar Card, Bank Account Number and PAN Number (if available) required from beneficiary or a certificate of house ownership from revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district.

The Mission provides central assistance to implementing agencies through States and Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families or beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 crores.¹⁴³

(b) HFA 2022 Mission components

The HFA Mission will be implemented through four verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments. These four verticals are as below:¹⁴⁴

- i) "In situ" Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
- ii) Affordable Housing in Partnership
- iii) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.
- iv) Credit Linked subsidy component is Central Sector Scheme while other 3 to be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

However, in Mizoram there are no slum areas to be found and identified specifically due to which In-situ Rehabilitation of slum dwellers cannot be implemented. Moreover, there is also no housing developer in the state; the affordable housing in partnership cannot be taken up too. As a result, only two verticals or component- Credit Linked Subsidy and Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction have been undertaken under Housing For All or PMAY-U in the state of Mizoram.

¹⁴³ Government of Mizoram, *e-Book* (2019-2020), *Op.cit.*, p.77.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p.81.

(c) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

However, the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) provides housing facility through loan subsidy. The scheme was started in 2016 in all the eight districts headquarter, and since 2017, initiatives have been undertaken for all twenty three notified towns in Mizoram. The applications which have been collected from various towns have been sent to banks for sanctioning housing loans. Beneficiaries under CLSS have been categorised into four different groups and the benefits provided is also different based on the level of their income and economic conditions:¹⁴⁵

Table No – 3.11: Categorisation of Groups Based on Economic Conditions

Sl. No.	Category	Yearly income	Loan amount	Interest subsidy
1	Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	0 - 3 lakhs	Rs.6 lakhs	6.5%
2	Low Income Group (LIG)	3 - 6 lakhs	Rs.6 lakhs	6.5%
3	Middle Income Group – I (MIG-I)	6 - 12 lakhs	Rs.9 lakhs	4%
4	Middle Income Group – II (MIG-II)	12 – 18lakhs	Rs.12 lakhs	3%

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department

(d) Beneficiary-Led Individual House Construction (BLC)

A meeting of CSMC on December 14, 2015 have approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for district headquarters. The scheme is to be implemented in all twenty three notified towns, and this requires for the availability of Land for construction of individual house. The beneficiaries under BLC are assisted with Rs.1.5 lakhs and are expected to contribute an amount of not less than 0.5 lakh for construction of their house. 1st instalment which is 40 percent for two pilot projects of Aizawl city and Lawngtlai town have already received by the beneficiaries respectively and the fund is being utilised. Another 1st instalment has been sanctioned to cover thirteen other towns, and the Department is pursuing for better and smooth progress. A total of 29354 housing units

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p.84.

have been proposed by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram under BLC which is to be completed by the end of 2022.¹⁴⁶

Table No – 3.12: Progress of BLC at two pilot districts

Sl. No.	City or Town	1 st Instalment Received (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Status of Construction		
				Not Started	On Going	Completed
1	Aizawl	518.4	864	754	110	60
2	Lawngtlai	300	500	479	21	60
	Total	818.4	1364	1233	131	123

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department

3.10. Aizawl Solar City Scheme

The Government of Mizoram has taken up the initiative to make Aizawl as a Solar City by conceiving the same in the middle of the year 2009. Following up the matter, the State Government submitted a proposal in the prescribed template to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MRNE), Government of India in September 2009. On the basis of the proposal, the MNRE accorded ‘in-principle’ approved to develop Aizawl as Solar City in its letter dated 28th October, 2009.

The Government of Mizoram then took up various preparatory activities in line with the “Guidelines on Preparation of Master Plan as per the prescribed format of MRNE”. A “State Level Committee on Aizawl Solar City Scheme” was constituted on 18th December, 2009 under the chairmanship of the Member Secretary, State Planning Board and “Aizawl City Stakeholders Committee” was also constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister, UD&PA Department. The “Solar City Cell was also set up in Zoram Energy Development Energy (ZEDA). Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department is acting as the Nodal Department. Recruitment of Consultancy firms for preparation oh the Master Plan, purchase & installation of solar equipments as promotional activity, etc. and preparation and implementation had already been taken up

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p.85.

and the on-going solar projects have also been taken up by the selected Consultancy firms.

For taking up preparatory activities and preparation of Master Plan, the MNRE approved and sanctioned an amount of Rs.48.09 lakh in its sanction order dated 10.02.2011. An amount of Rs.13.04 lakh was release to ZEDA as First Instalment. The details of Sanction and release of First instalment are as indicated below:

Table No – 3.13: Approved Projects under Aizawl Solar City Scheme

Sl. No.	Activities	Break-up of Sanction Amount (in lakh)	Amount Release as First Istallment (in lakh)
1	Preparation of Master Plan within a year	Rs. 8.09	Rs.4.04
2	Oversight implementation during three years	Up to to Rs. 10.00	-
3	Setting up of Solar City Cell and its functioning for a period of three years	Up to Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00
4	Other promotional activities	Up to Rs. 20.00	Rs.4.00
Total		Up to Rs. 48.09	Rs. 13.04

Source: <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>

The expenditure already incurred includes the cost for preparation of Master Plan are Rs. 8,09,000/- and purchase of display items on solar Equipments for installation at the AMC office, Thuampui at the cost of Rs.1,02,000/- as promotional activities. Thus, out of the first instalment, an amount of Rs.3.93 lakh is still left unspent.

(a) Selection of Firm or Company for Installation of SPV Power Plant under Aizawl Solar City Programme

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India has sanctioned SPV power plant of an aggregate capacity of 90 Kilowatts Peak (KWP) for Institutions and Government Department vide F.No.40/05/2009/UICA(SE)

dt.26.03.2013,¹⁴⁷ and MNRE also has released Rs. 81,90,000.00 as first instalment for implementation of the projects. Tenders were invited through local newspapers, viz, Vanglaini (Dt. 4th, 6th&8th of July, 2013) and The Aizawl Post (Dt. 3rd& 4th of July, 2013) from competent firms or companies vide No.T.12008/1/2013/SCC/AMC/1 dt.28.6.2013, for installation of an aggregate capacity of 90 kwp power plant as listed out below:

1. Chief Secretary's Bungalow – 10 kwp
2. Protective Home – 25 kwp
3. Millennium Centre – 25 kwp
4. Mizoram Scholarship Board – 30 kwp

Tenders were opened on 18th July, 2013 at 2:00 pm in the office of the Aizawl Solar City Cell in the presence of the intending firms or companies. A number of ten (10) Firms or Companies have attended at the opening of the tender.

The committee, keeping in view, the necessity for selecting competent firm or company affirms to select P&V Eastern Engineers, Bawngkawn to work the SPV power plant at Mizoram Scholarship Board, Ramhlun North with the project's cost of Rs.39,49,000/- (thirty nine lakhs forty nine thousand only). To install SPV power plant at Chief Secretary's Bungalow and Protective Home, Agni Power & Electronics, Kolkatta was selected with the project cost of Rs.17,45,000/- for Chief Secretary's Bungalow and Rs.45,55,000/- for Protective home. For installation of SPV power plant at Millennium Centre, Green Fuel Supplies Pvt.Ltd, Bangalore) reject or ignore the offer, the project, then would be given directly to P&V Eastern Engineers, Bawngkawn with the project cost of Rs.3949,000/-.

(b) Selection of Firm for Installation of Solar Water Heating System

Sanction for installation of 18200 LPD(364 sqm) for solar water heating systems for various institutions and for 45400 LPD (908 sqm) solar water heating systems for

¹⁴⁷ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in> accessed on 30.11.2020.

Domestic Purposes were received from MNRE and tenders were also invited for installation of an aggregate capacity of 63600 Light Power Density (LPD) Solar water heating systems from manufacturers and their dealers.¹⁴⁸ The tenders were opened on 19th July, 2013 in the presence of the intended firms in which only four firms have been participated in the opening hour. Among the bidders, Akshay Urja Shop, Zarkawt, Aizawl that is Channel partner of MNRE have offered the lowest price of Bidding. As per documents submitted, they have lots experiences in Supply, Installation & Commissioning of Solar Water Heating System in various parts of the country.

The committee, after having a deep consideration on selecting appropriate firms and selected P&V Eastern Engineers, Bawngkawn for Installation of 100 LPD solar water heating system. For installation of 18200 LPD solar water heating system, the committee resolved to give Akshay Urja Shop, Zarkawt , Aizawl. The rest LPD approved rate is listed out as follows starting from 500 LPD.¹⁴⁹

Table No – 3.14: Selected Firm for Installation of Solar Water Heating System in Aizawl

System specification	Akshay Urja, Zarkawt, Aizawl (Amount in Rs.)	P&V Eastern Engineers Bawngkawn (Amount in Rs)
100	-	21900.00
500	99679.00	-
1000	169990.00	-
1500	259990.00	-
2000	320850.00	-
2500	410850.00	-
3000	497850.000	-
5000	788950.00	-
Total (Rate offered without 100 LPD	25,48,159.00	21,900.00

¹⁴⁸ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in> accessed on 22.11.2020.

¹⁴⁹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in> accessed on 21.12.2020.

system)		
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Source: <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>

(c) Empanelment of the Channel Partner(S) for the Implementation of Solar Thermal Project under Aizawl Solar City Programme

The meeting of State Level Committee decided to engage MNRE Channel partners for the smooth implementation of the Solar City Projects. In pursuance of its meeting, Aizawl Solar City Cell floated expression of interest for Solar Thermal from various channel partners of MNRE through E-mail. As many as 87 empanelled firms have been sent Expression of Interest (EoI) and out of which five firms have been participated in the EoI thereto. The following two firms were selected by the committee to take up Solar Thermal Projects and their details are shown in the table below:

Table No – 3.15: Channel Partner for Solar Thermal Project under Aizawl Solar City Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the company and Address	Company rating
1	Suntech Industries, No.320 17 th cross, 26 th Main, 6 th phase, J.P Nagar, Bangalore	SP-3C
2	Sunrise Solar Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	SP-2B

Source: <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>

(d) Selection of MNRE’s Channel Partner(S) for the Implementation of SPV Project under Aizawl Solar City Programme

The committee, in its meeting on 26th February, 2013 decided to engage MNRE Channel partner(s) for the implementation of the SPV project under Solar City Cell and in pursuance of that meeting, EOI, as many as eight (8) firms participated in the EOI.

The following two firms were selected by the committee to take up SPV Projects under Solar City Scheme and their details are shown in the table below:¹⁵⁰

¹⁵⁰ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in> accessed on 27.08.2018.

Table No – 3.16: Firms Selected for SPV Projects under Aizawl Solar City Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Company &Address	Company Rating
1	Agni Power and Electronics Pvt.Ltd.10or72. Bijoygarh, Kolkata 700092, West Bengal	A by CRISIL
2	Green Fuel Supplies Pvt.Ltd. 11.301. Embassy Centre crescent Road. KP. East Bangalore-560001	3BY CRYNIL

Source: <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>

3.11. Project Implemented in Mizoram Under 10% Lumpsum Grant of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)

To facilitate the needs of urban areas in Mizoram, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram has been implementing projects under 10 percent Lumpsum provision for North-East region under Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). All projects executed under MoUD by UD&PA Department has a total amount of Rs.54238.85 lakhs, the works mainly included projects on improvement of water supply schemes for towns, construction of sport infrastructures in various districts, construction of Urban Resource Centres, improvement of city roads, improvement of bus stations and district complexes.¹⁵¹

The followings are the number of works or projects approved and implemented by UD&PA Department under 10% Lumpsum Grant for North-East Region of MoUD:¹⁵²

- a) Total No. of Project Approved : 22 projects
- b) No. of Projects Completed : 17 projects
- c) No. of On-going Projects : 5 projects

¹⁵¹ Government of Mizoram, *e-Book* (2019-2020), Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, p.61.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, p.63.

Chapter- IV

URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT

4.1. Introduction

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 passed by the Indian Parliament which received the assent of the President of India on 20th April 1993, has provided separate urban local governments and separate sources of funds for urban development. As urban development funds sanctioned by the concerned Ministry of the Union Government strictly prescribed the purposes for which the funds should be utilised, the Government of Mizoram felt obligated to set up UD&PA Department. Since its inception, UD & PA Department has been acting as the nodal Department of the State Government to implement urban development and poverty alleviation programmes of the Central Government. In addition to implementation of these urban development programmes and schemes from the Central Government, UD&PA Department has been assigned the responsibilities of executing the flagship programme of the present State Government as well as its current sponsored scheme, that is, Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and Parking House Support System (PAHOSS).

4.2. Origin of the Department

Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department was created on 24th August 2006 by the Government of Mizoram by Rule 3 of Allocation of Business Rules, 1987 to facilitate various sub-missions under the new initiative of the Government of India pertains to urban development, that is Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and urban development schemes to be funded under Asian Development Bank (ADB) in addition to existing schemes of urban development. The department was exclusively created to undertake urban development and poverty alleviation in the state and was not bifurcated or separated from the existing department. However, many subjects or tasks previously performed by Local Administration Department were transferred to the newly created UD&PA Department.¹⁵³

¹⁵³ <http://ororwww.udpamizoram.nic.in>. accessed on 3.06.2018.

UD & PA has been entrusted to urban development and poverty alleviation programmes, schemes and project in the twenty three census towns of Mizoram. The total number of town-wise population according to the Census of India, 2011, is 2, 89,549; out of the total urban population, there are 2, 90,557 (50.08 percent) of males population and whereas there are 2, 89,549 (49.91 percent) of females population. The detailed distributions of population in urban town of the state are as follows:¹⁵⁴

Table No – 4.1: Town-wise Population of Mizoram (2011 Census)

Sl. No	Name of City and Towns	District	Persons	Males	Females
1	Mamit	Mamit	11617	6023	5594
2	Zawlnuam	Mamit	3733	1949	1784
3	Lengpui	Mamit	7884	4074	3810
4	Vairengte	Kolasib	10554	5649	4905
5	Bairabi	Kolasib	4320	2178	2142
6	Kolasib	Kolasib	24272	12102	12170
7	North Kawnpui	Kolasib	7732	3892	3840
8	Saitual	Siatual	11619	5727	5892
9	Champhai	Champhai	32734	16265	16469
10	Darlawn	Aizawl	3769	1858	1911
11	Sairang	Aizawl	5950	2992	2958
12	Aizawl	Aizawl	293416	144913	148503
13	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	11022	5616	5406
14	Khawhai	Khawzawl	2496	1263	1233
15	Biате	Khawzawl	2277	1134	1143
16	Serchhip	Serchhip	21158	10777	10381
17	Thenzawl	Serchhip	7259	3617	3642
18	North Vanlaiphai	Serchhip	3602	1814	1788
19	Tlabung	Lunglei	4554	2267	2287
20	Lunglei	Lunglei	57011	29474	27537
21	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	7187	3573	3614
22	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	20830	10659	10171
23	Siaha	Siaha	25110	12741	12369
Total			580106	290557	289549

Source: Statistical Handbook of Mizoram (2014), Economic & Statistics Department, Government of Mizoram

The Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC), Aizawl Development Authority (ADA), State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU)

¹⁵⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2014, Economic & Statistics Department, Aizawl, pp.5-6.

fall under the umbrella of UD & PA Department. Being the nodal department for urban development and poverty alleviation, the State Government has entrusted the following subjects to newly created UD&PA Department:¹⁵⁵

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and allied matters such as UIDSSMT.
2. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme funded under 10 percent Lumpsum Grant for North Eastern Region.
3. Urban Development Schemes to be funded under Asian Development Bank.
4. Solid Waste Management and Sanitation.
5. Aizawl Development Authority (ADA).
6. Town & Country Planning which includes:-
 - (a) The Mizoram Urban & Regional Development Act, 1990 and Rules.
 - (b) The Urban Development Plans & Formulation and Implementation Guidelines 1996.
 - (c) The National Building Code of India under the Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986.
7. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns.
8. Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes including SJSRY and IHSDP.
9. Urban Local Bodies (Aizawl Municipal Corporation).

4.3. Allocation of Business

As per Allocation of Business Rule 3, the General Administration Department (GAD), Government of Mizoram, has allocated to UD & PA Department urban governance, urban development, urban sanitation, urban transport, urban planning, urban housing and urban poverty alleviation. The detailed subjects are given below:¹⁵⁶

(a) Urban Governance

- i) Municipal administration.

¹⁵⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.4611/1/2004-GAD*, Dated Aizawl, the 29th September 2006, General Administration Department.

¹⁵⁶ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in/orbusiness%20allocation.html> accessed on 18.03.2018.

- ii) Development Authorities or Boards or Committees.
- iii) Naming of streets, localities and development in urban areas.
- iv) Notification or de-notification of Towns (including demarcation in urban areas).
- v) Street lighting and solar lighting (including Solar City Project).

(b) Urban Development

- a) Urban infrastructures.
- b) Urban renewal, transformation and rejuvenation.
- c) Urban amenities and social development.
- d) Township development

(c) Urban Sanitation

- i) Solid waste management.
- ii) Liquid waste management
- iii) Cleanliness and sanitation.

(d) Urban Transport

- 1) Planning and co-ordination of urban transport.
- 2) Infrastructure for urban transport.
- 3) Non-motorized transport.
- 4) Direction, delineation and signage.
- 5) Metro-cable and urban ropeways.

(e) Urban Planning

- i) Master Plans for Urban Areas (including strategic development areas).
- ii) City Development Plans.
- iii) District, Region, Zone, and Town Development Plans.

(f) Urban Housing

- a) Land development regulations.
- b) Building regulations.
- c) Urban Rent Control and Residential Tenancy.
- d) Property Titling.

- e) Regulation and engagement of developers.

(g) Urban Poverty Alleviation

- 1) Street vending.
- 2) Urban shelter
- 3) Skill development and training.
- 4) Social mobilization
- 5) Urban wage employment.

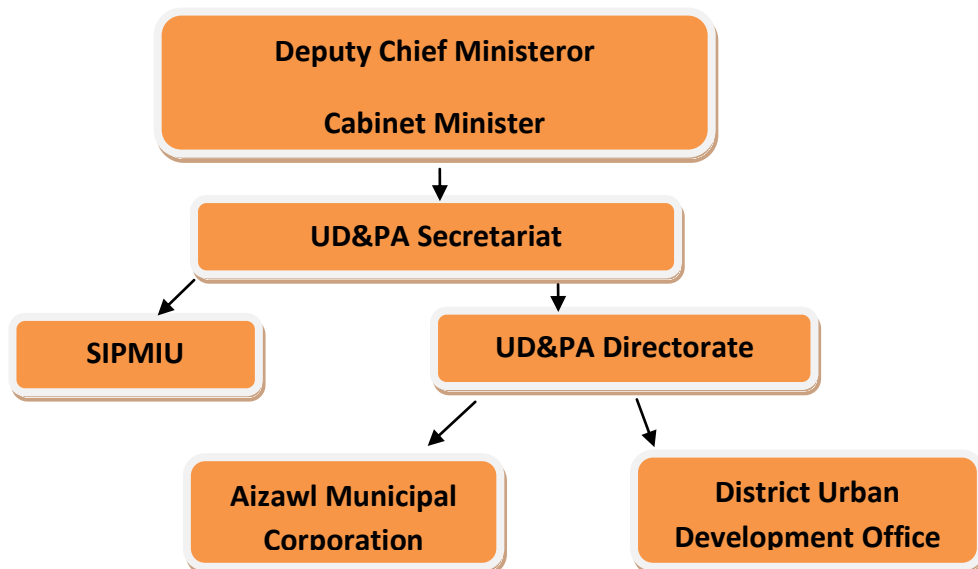
Apart from this, the department is also responsible for the following:

- a) Disposal of unclaimed dead bodies.
- b) Animal control in urban areas.
- c) Dog bite in municipal areas.

4.4. Organisational Structure of the Department

The organisational structure of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram consists of the Secretariat, Directorate and district offices. State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit(SIPMIU) also fall under the ambit of the Secretariat of UD&PA Department. Besides this, AMC comes under the control of the Directorate of UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram.

Chart No – 4.1: Hierarchical Structure of UD&PA Department



4.4.1. Secretariat

At the political level, UD & PA Department is headed by the Minister of cabinet and is administratively headed by a Secretary. The Secretariat is a policy-making body of the government and normally performs the following functions:¹⁵⁷

- 1) Assisting Minister in policy-making and in modifying policies from time to time, as and when necessary.
- 2) Framing legislations and rules and regulations.
- 3) Budgeting and control of expenditure in respect of the activities of the Department.
- 4) Supervising and control over the execution of policies and programmes by the Directorate and district offices.
- 5) Coordination and interpretation of policies.
- 6) Assisting Directorate and district offices and maintaining contact with Central Government and other Departments of the State Government.
- 7) Assisting the Minister in the discharge of his parliamentary responsibilities.

Chart No – 4.2: Organisational Structure of Secretariat of UD&PA Department



¹⁵⁷ Fadia, B.L. &Fadia, Kuldeep (2011), *Indian Administration*, Agra: SatyaBhawan Publications, p.628.

Administratively, Secretariat is headed by the Secretary who is assisted by Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary and other secretarial staff. At present, the UD&PA Department Secretariat consists of 17 staffs, they are as follows:¹⁵⁸

Table No - 4.2: List of Staffs in Secretariat of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Secretary	1
2	Joint Secretary	1
3	Deputy Secretary	1
4	Under Secretary/ P.S to Minister	1
5	Superintendent	1
6	Assistant	3
7	Upper Division Clerk	2
8	Social Development Specialist	1
9	Lower Division Clerk	3
10	Peon	3
	Total	17

Source: Citizens' Charter (2020), UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

4.4.2. Directorate

The Secretariat is concerned with setting the broader policies and goals of the State Government while the responsibilities for achieving those policies and executing that policies rest with the Directorate. They served as repository of technical opinions and advised the Secretariat on technical aspects of questions dealt with by them. The Directorate are responsible for providing executive directions required in the implementation of policy and programmes laid down by the Secretariat. In this regard, the Director performs the following functions:¹⁵⁹

- 1) Acting as technical adviser to the Minister.
- 2) Formulation of the departmental budget.
- 3) Execution and supervision of work of the Department in the field.
- 4) Making within approved rules all appointments, confirmations, posting, transfers, promotion of all subordinates officers and staffs working in the Department.

¹⁵⁸ Government of Mizoram, *Citizens' Charter*, 2020, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, p.13.

¹⁵⁹ Fadia, B.L. &Fadia, Kuldeep (2011), *Op.cit.*, pp.630-631.

- 5) Exercising disciplinary powers over all subordinate officers and staffs according to the rules.

At the Directorate level, the department is headed by Director who is a Selection Grade or Joint Secretary rank of Mizoram Civil Service (MCS) officer. Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) and District Urban Development Office (DUDO) come under the ambit of Directorate of UD&PA Department. The Directorate of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department consists of the following officers:¹⁶⁰

- 1) Joint Director (Administration)
- 2) Joint Director (Planning)
- 3) Joint Director (TPC)
- 4) Joint Director (Planning) or Project Director (NULM)
- 5) Deputy Director (Administration)
- 6) Deputy Director (Planning)
- 7) Deputy Director (TPC)
- 8) Deputy Director ((Accounts)
- 9) Deputy Director ((HQ)
- 10) Executive Engineer
- 11) Senior Sanitation Officer
- 12) Assistant Director (TPC)
- 13) Account Officer
- 14) Research Officer
- 15) Superintendent
- 16) Account Officer

¹⁶⁰ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Report of Mission & Schemes*, 2018, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, pp.248-249.

- 17) Three Assistant Engineer
- 18) Assistant Architect
- 19) Sanitation Officer
- 20) Assistant Sanitation Officer

Table No - 4.3: Total No. of Staffs in Directorate of UD&PA Department

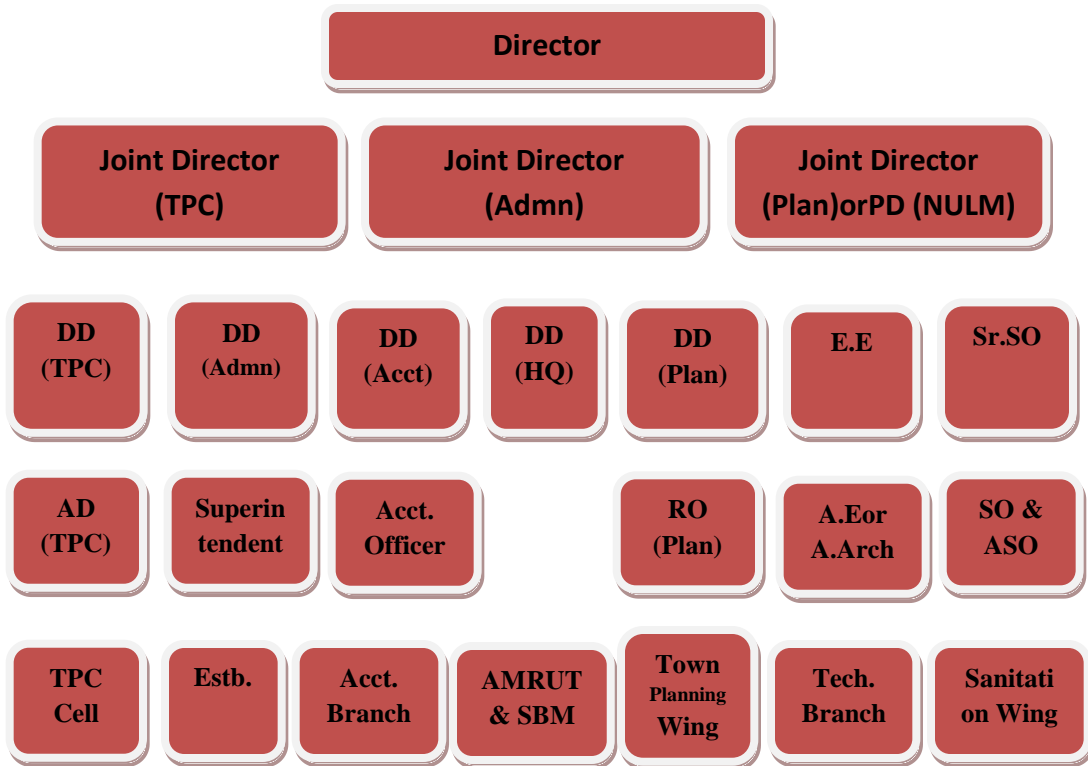
Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Director	1
2	Joint Director (Planning)	1
3	Joint Director (Account)	1
4	Deputy Director (Account)	1
5	Deputy Director (Planning)	1
6	Deputy Director (Administration)	1
7	Deputy Director	1
8	Research Officer	1
9	Superintendent	1
10	Account Officer	1
11	Assistant Engineer	5
12	Steno – II	1
13	Inspector of Statistics	1
14	Assistant Account Officer	1
15	Assistant	5
16	Junior Engineer	2
17	Upper Division Clerk	4
18	Data Entry Operator	3
19	Surveyor	2
20	Lower Division Clerk	8
21	Draftsman	1
22	EPABX Operator	1
23	Rider or Dak Runner	1
24	Driver	9
25	Peon	16
26	Chowkidar	2
27	Sweeper	2

	Total	74
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Source: Achievement Report of Mission & Schemes (2018) UD&PA Department

There are as many as seventy four employees working under the Directorate of UD&PA Department. It consists of group A, B, C and D where some are regular employees, while some employees are contractual and many are also engaged as Muster Roll under the department.¹⁶¹

Chart No – 4.3: Organisational Structure of Directorate of UD&PA Department



4.4.3. Number of Regular Post under the Department

There are as many as thirty number of regular sanctioned post under the Directorate of UD&PA including Town Planning Wing and Sanitation Wing. However, out of the total sanctioned pos of thirty numbers, four posts have been lying vacant or unfilled. There are fifteen Groups-A Officers, ten Group-B employees and five Group-C

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p.250.

sanctioned posts in the Department. Out of the total sanctioned post, one group-B and three group-C employees' posts are lying vacant or unfilled.¹⁶²

Table No - 4.4: No. of Regular Post in Directorate of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Sanction Post	No of Post Fill-In
1	Director	1	1
2	Joint Director	3	3
3	Deputy Director	5	5
4	Executive Engineer	1	1
5	Senior Sanitation Officer	1	1
6	Assistant Director	1	1
7	Research Officer	1	1
8	Superintendent	1	1
9	Account Officer	1	1
10	Inspector of Statistic	2	2
11	Asst. Div. Accountant	1	1
12	Assistant	5	4
13	Stenographer Stage-II	1	1
14	Stenographer Stage-III	1	1
15	Upper Division Clerk (UDC)	5	2
	Total	30	26

Source: Annual Plan (2018), UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

4.4.4. Number of Contractual Post under the Department

Apart from the regular post, there are also eighteen contractual sanctioned posts in the Directorate of UD&PA Department where all the post has been filled by the government.¹⁶³

Table No - 4.5: No. of Contractual Post in Directorate of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Sanction Post	No. of Post Fill-In
1	Assistant Engineer	5	5
2	Assistant Architect	1	1

¹⁶² Government of Mizoram, Annual Plan, 2018, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, p.4.

¹⁶³ Ibid., p.4.

2	Upper Division Clerk (UDC)	5	5
3	Data Entry Operator	3	3
4	Junior Engineer	3	3
5	Surveyor	2	2
	Total	18	18

Source: Annual Plan (2018), UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

4.4.5. Number of Muster Roll under the Department

Apart from the regular and contractual employees under the Department, the department is also engaging as many as thirty one Muster Roll under the Directorate of UD&PA.¹⁶⁴

Table No - 4.6: No. of Muster Roll Engaged in Directorate of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Engaged
1	LDC as Skilled – II	4
2	Despatch Rider as Skilled – II	1
3	Draftsman as Skilled – II	2
4	Telephone Operator as Skilled – II	1
5	Driver as Skilled – II	7
6	Peon as Unskilled	12
7	Chowkidar as Unskilled	1
8	Sweeper as Unskilled	2
9	Group D as Unskilled	1
	Total	31

Source: Annual Plan (2018), UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

The Directorate is further divided into two wings- Town and Country Planning Wing headed by Joint Director (Planning) and Sanitation Wing headed by Senior Sanitation Officer.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p.5.

There are thirty three employees working under Town and Country Planning consisting the different groups or classes of employees. The Wing is headed by Joint Director (Planning), assisted by Deputy Director (Planning), Assistant Director (Planning) and other staffs.¹⁶⁵

Table No - 4.7: No. of Staffs under Town Planning Wing of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Joint Director	1
2	Deputy Director	2
3	Assistant Director	1
4	Assistant	2
5	Planning Assistant	3
6	Draftsman - II	2
7	Upper Division Clerk	2
8	Lower Division Clerk	5
9	Urban Surveyor	1
10	Computer Operator	1
11	Driver	3
12	Sectional Assistant	1
13	Ferro-Printer	1
14	Chainman	1
15	Tracer	1
16	Despatch Rider	1
17	Chowkidar	1
18	Peon	2
19	Group D	2
	Total	33

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

The Sanitation Wing of Directorate of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram consists of two hundred and five employees or worker. Majority of the employees that is one forty three are sweepers who are engaged as casual labour or worker. The Wing is headed by Senior Sanitation Officer holding the rank of Deputy Director.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁵ Government of Mizoram, *e-Book*, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, p.249.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.253-254.

Table No - 4.8: No. of Staffs under Sanitation Wing of UD&PA Department

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Senior Sanitation Officer	1
2	Assistant Sanitation Officer	2
3	Assistant	1
4	Inspector of Sanitation	2
5	Upper Division Clerk	3
6	Lower Division Clerk	3
7	Driver	17
8	Despatch Rider	6
9	Handyman	2
10	Sweeper	143
11	Lorry Attendant	25
	Total	205

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

However, the wing has been recently transferred to the Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) as sanitation and waste management comes under municipal subject.

4.4.6. District Offices

At present, the Department also has a full-fledge or separate district offices in eight district of the state, that is, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit and Serchhip, Khawzawl, Saitual and Hnahthial districts and the officer in charged is designated as District Urban Development Officer (DUDO). However, DUDO offices in the newly created three districts- Khawzawl District, Saitual District and Hnahthial District are yet to function properly. Besides this, the office of Assistant Sanitation Officer is also functional for Lunglei District. However, the department do not have a separate office for Siaha district and Lawngtlai district; it functions under the ambit of Deputy Commissioner (DC) as a separate branch. The officer in-charge is also designated as ‘District Project Officer’.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁷ Interviewed with Mr. Andrew Lalhruaia, Deputy Director (P), UD&PA Department on 16.05.2018.

Table No. 4.9: No. of Employees in District Urban Development Office or Officer (DUDO), Lunglei

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	District Urban Development Officer	1
2	Social Development Specialist	2
3	SME Specialist	1
4	IEC Specialist	1
5	Junior Engineer	1
6	Community Organiser	1
7	Lower Division Clerk	3
8	Computer Operator	1
9	Supporting Staff	1
10	Driver	3
11	Dak Runner	1
12	Tracer	1
13	Group D	2
14	Peon	2
15	Sweeper	22
16	Lorry Attendant	3
	Total	46

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

There are a total of 46 employees in the district of Lunglei where majority of them are engaged as sweepers. The office is headed by District Urban Development Officer (DUDO) who is the rank of Deputy Director.¹⁶⁸

Table No - 4.10: No. of Employees in District Urban Development Office or Officer (DUDO), Champhai

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	District Urban Development Officer	1
2	Social Development Specialist	2
3	Civil Engineer	1
4	Inspector of Sanitation	1

¹⁶⁸ Government of Mizoram, e-Book, 2019-2020, Op.cit, pp.250-252.

5	SME Specialist	1
6	Junior Engineer	1
7	Community Organiser	2
8	Lower Division Clerk	1
10	Driver	2
11	Watchman	2
12	Sweeper	21
13	Lorry Attendant	4
	Total	39

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

District Urban Development Office (DUDO) of Champhai District is headed by District Urban Development Officer who is also holding the rank of Deputy Director. There are 39 employees where majority of them are sweepers who are engaged as casual worker.¹⁶⁹

Table No - 4.11: No. of Employees in District Urban Development Office or Officer (DUDO), Serchhip

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	District Urban Development Officer	1
2	Social Development Specialist	1
5	SME Specialist	1
6	Junior Engineer	1
7	MIS Coordinator	1
8	Supporting Staff	1
9	Driver	2
10	Sweeper	3
11	Lorry Attendant	1
	Total	12

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

There are only 12 employees under the office of DUDO, Serchhip District. The office is headed by District Urban Development Officer holding the rank of Deputy

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 250-252.

Director. Majority of the staffs in Serchhip district DUDO office are the staffs of Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram.¹⁷⁰

Table No - 4.12: No. of Employees in District Urban Development Office or Officer (DUDO), Mamit

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	District Urban Development Officer	1
2	Social Development Specialist	1
3	SME Specialist	1
4	Inspector of Sanitation	1
5	Lower Division Clerk	1
10	Driver	2
12	Sweeper	10
13	Lorry Attendant	3
	Total	20

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

There are 20 numbers of employees in the District Urban Development Office in Mamit District. Each post has different responsibilities and works and the Office is headed by the District Urban Development Officer and is assist by the specialist in different subject.¹⁷¹

Table No - 4.13: No. of Employees in District Urban Development Office or Officer (DUDO), Kolasib

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	District Urban Development Officer	1
2	Proc. Specialist	1
3	SD&I Specialist	1
4	SME Specialist	1

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 250-252.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 250-252.

5	Inspector of Sanitation	1
6	Junior Engineer	1
7	Community Organiser	2
8	Lower Division Clerk	2
10	Driver	1
11	Despatch Rider	3
12	Chokidar	1
13	Sweeper	11
14	Lorry Attendant	4
	Total	30

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

In Kolasib district, there are 30 numbers of employees in District Urban Development Office. As like the other districts, the office is headed by the District Urban Development Officer. The head of the office is assist by the Proc. Specialist along with SD&I Specialist and SME Specialist.¹⁷²

Table No - 4.14: No. of Employees in District Project Office or Officer (DPO), Siaha

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Sub Divisional Officer (Sadar) or District Project Officer (DPO)	1
2	Social Development Specialist	1
3	SME Specialist	1
4	Junior Engineer	1
5	Community Organiser	1
6	Lower Division Clerk	1
7	IV Grade	1
	Total	7

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

In the District Project Office of Siaha District, there are 7 employees in total. The office is headed by the District Project Officer or Sub Divisional Officer (Sadar) and is assisted by Social Development Specialist and Junior Engineer.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, pp. 250-252.

Table No - 4.15: No. of Employees in District Project Office or Officer (DPO), Lawngtlai

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1	Sub Divisional Officer (Sadar) or District Programme Project Officer (DPO)	1
2	Social Development Specialist	1
3	SME Specialist	1

Source: e-Book, 2019-2020, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

In the district of Lawngtlai, the office of District Project Officer (DPO) or Sub Divisional Officer (Sadar) only has three employees including the District Programme Project Officer. There are one sanctioned post for Social Development Specialist and another one post for SME Specialist who are working for implementation of urban development and poverty alleviation schemes in the district. The office does not have separate clerical and Group D staffs and is using the existing staffs of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Lawngtlai District.¹⁷³

There are 23 census towns in Mizoram which are to be dealt under the umbrella of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department.¹⁷⁴ The department is undertaking urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programmes, sanitation and waste management programmes and town and country planning in urban areas of the state.

It may be worth mentioning that, though the UD&PA Department is having district offices at Siaha District and Lawngtlai District under the head of District Project Officer. The district office is functioning only to implement various centrally sponsored schemes and state sponsored schemes of the Department. The offices are also equipped with very limited staffs unlike other district offices. This is due to the fact that most of the activities undertaken by the Department fall under the subject of District Council

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, pp. 250-252.

¹⁷⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2017, Economic & Statistics Department, Aizawl, p.11.

Government. Subjects like sanitation, solid and liquid waste management, and town and country planning are looks after by the respective District Council Governments.

4.5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Projects Implemented by the Department

At present, the department is entrusted with the implementation of several projects and schemes under different Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The following four Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are currently implemented by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram for urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation in the twenty census towns of Mizoram.

1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)
3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) also known as Housing for All (HFA)
4. Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U)

However, the detailed implementation of the above mentioned centrally sponsored schemes are already briefly highlighted in the previous chapter and will not be again highlighted in the present chapter.

4.6. State Sponsored Schemes Implemented by the Department

The Urban & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram is responsible for the implementation and execution of the various state sponsored schemes for urban infrastructure development and urban poverty alleviation in the state. Previously, the state government sponsored programmes such as New Land Used Policy (NLUP) and New Economic Development Programme (NEDP) which was the state flagship programme of the then Congress Ministry was also implemented by the Department. However, with the change of ministry in the state, a new policy or programmes have been introduced by the new Mizo National Front (MNF) Ministry when they come to power in the year 2018.

The two state sponsored schemes or programmes of the present government which are implemented the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram are as follows:

1. Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP), and
2. Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS)

4.6.1. Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP)

Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP) is the state flagship programme of the present State Government that is the Mizo National Front (MNF). As SEDP is the state flagship programme; it is implemented by various departments and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department is also one of the nodal departments relating to urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation in the state.

The Socio- Economic Development Policy (SEDP) embodies the aspiration of the Government of Mizoram to care and develop the land and its people. The Socio-Economic Development Policy and its Programme lays down the objectives of the government and strategies to achieve its vision for bringing development in Mizoram. The strategy encompasses protection and conservation of the land, exploration as well as proper and judicious use of the resources, just and transparent administration and self-sufficiency in food.¹⁷⁵ Further, it also envisages to bring forth a peaceful and harmonious society, inclusive and participatory governance, equality and equity among the citizens, and plunging forward of the Mizo society to a better and prosperous future. In short, the transition of Mizoram into a progressive state of ‘Zoram Thar’.

The SEDP envisaged promoting and yielding sustainable development with both short-term and long-term visions. The policy has been divided into two components as follows:¹⁷⁶

1. Political & administrative Policy which has two sub-components-

¹⁷⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram Economic Survey Report*, 2018-2019, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Aizawl, p.7.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid*, p.7.

- (a) Political Policy
- (b) Administrative Policy
- 2. Socio – Economic Development Policy, which has two sub-components-
 - (a) Economic Development Policy
 - (b) Social Development Policy

Through SEDP, the Government envisions to mould Mizoram into a peaceful, harmonious, self-sufficient and progressive state; a State which would be a visitor's haven and model to others.

(a) Political and Administrative Policy

Political Policy and Programmes: The State Government is committed to protect Mizoram and its people and boundary, and to unite all sects of the Mizo's living in different countries, and safeguard the culture, religion and language of the Mizo's. The Political policy of SEDP contains the following programmes:¹⁷⁷

- a) Settlement of boundary conflicts.
- b) Protection of Mizoram and its people
- c) Review of Peace Accord between MNF and Government of India
- d) Cultural unification of the Mizo's
- e) Setting balanced growth and development of Mizoram
- f) Exploration and preservation of heritage
- g) Inculcating moral responsibility in prosperity or in hardship
- h) Promote border trade (land and water) and peaceful international relations

Administrative Policy and Programmes: As good governance is the basis of proper growth and development, the State Government will be effective and efficient driven by rule of law, transparency, equitability, participatory, consensus, oriented, accountable and responsive. Information and communication technology will be

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid*, p.8.

extensively used to run effective governance. The following will be important programmes of the Administrative Policy:¹⁷⁸

- 1) Ensure continued free and fair election
- 2) Decentralization of powers through a modified regulation of Panchayati Raj
- 3) Development of all Districts and Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) through Districts Development Councils
- 4) Administrative reform
- 5) Strengthening judicial system.

(b) Social and Economic Development Policy

Socio Economic Development Policy aims at developing the economy as well as improving social life. The policy focuses on increasing the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram, improving economic condition of general public, creation of employment opportunities and favourable business environment and bringing sustainable development. Emphasis will be given on improvement of health and sanitation, bringing down crime rate in the state, reform and improvement of public morality.¹⁷⁹

(c) SEDP delivery system

SEDP will be converged with central schemes and programmes wherever possible and applicable. Any beneficiary based schemes under SEDP will be guided with proper raining and capacity development without simply distributing free money. Grants or fund will be made available through (i) Grants (ii) Price Support (iii) Subsidy and (iv) Loan.¹⁸⁰

Cooperative system will be emphasized under SEDP implementation, along with outsourcing of works or projects in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, and Social Audit System will be introduced to check distribution and utilization of grants or funds. This policy emphasizes that hard working and capable workers will be supported with grants and soft loans or free interest loans. Young entrepreneurs shall be provided

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid*, pp.8-9.

¹⁷⁹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>. accessed on 15.05.2020.

¹⁸⁰ Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram Economic Survey Report*, 2018-2019, *Op.cit.*, pp.8-9.

assistance in terms of grants or loans to establish their own business with the state acting as its guarantor.¹⁸¹

The idea of getting ‘Easy Money’ has plagued the minds of the citizens, thus, SEDP aims to establish a moral reformation programme and bring back the essence of what our fore-father had once believed in that is ‘Self-Sufficiency’.

(d) Economic policy and programme

The main aim of this economic policy is to have a self-sufficient economy as well as creating employment for all. The main goal of the Economic Policy is to change the course of agriculture and utilize land to its full potential. The Policy also envisions the establishment of a robust industrial base for the economy to grow reliably. Following are the core focus points under the Policy:¹⁸²

1. Self-sufficiency in agriculture, horticulture and allied sectors
2. Bamboo cultivation and processing
3. Rubber plantation development
4. Cultivation and processing of broom grass
5. Promotion of sericulture
6. Self sufficiency in animal husbandry fishery products
7. Agro and forest based industrial development
8. Employment creation and welfare aids
9. Infrastructure Development (including urban and rural connectivity, green urban infrastructure, Aizawl city improvement plan, etc.)
10. Power and electricity infrastructure for self sufficiency by 2030
11. Infrastructure management system and implementation of convergence principle or integrated approach

¹⁸¹ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>. accessed on 15.05.2020.

¹⁸² Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram Economic Survey Report, 2018-2019, Op.cit.*, p.10.

12. Environment conservation
13. Establishment of Construction Company or Corporation
14. Introduction of a new PWD Manual
15. Creation of trade and investment environment for outside Investors.

(e) Development policy

This policy strives toward comprehensive community improvement programmes, such as health and sanitation, decrease crime rate; improve public morality and mental health and manpower development. Pertinent plan will be executed such as for regulations for housing and infrastructure building, better water supply scheme for the public, improve sewerage and drainage system, new and participatory health and sanitation practice, establishing cultural and recreational centre, public lavatory, health centre, mobile clinic, parks, playgrounds, free and accessible wifi or internet service and initiating information technology common service centre. To this end, the Social Development Policy will emphasize on the following components:¹⁸³

- i) Formulation of man Power Development Policy (MDP)
- ii) MDP strategy for infrastructure development through setting up of technical institutions
- iii) Formulation of Mizoram New Education Policy (MNEP)
- iv) Social security encompassing relief, rehabilitation and other welfare schemes
- v) Promotion of sports and youth services.

4.6.2. Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS)

The Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS) was launched by the Honourable Chief Minister of Mizoram on 6th February, 2019 in order to solve the traffic problem of Aizawl city due to inadequate parking facilities. The scheme has been prepared by the Parking House Committee and notified by the State Government on 7th February, 2019

¹⁸³ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>. accessed on 15.05.2020.

vide letter No.B.11030or131or2019-UD&PA. The scheme was formulated or designed for providing substantial amount of financial assistance for construction of parking space at various locations within Aizawl city by giving incentive to private individuals, recognised NGO, Local Councils having suitable land and building.¹⁸⁴ The State Government is also planning to introduce the scheme in other district capitals of Mizoram.

Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal department and is responsible for proper implementation of the scheme. As per the guidelines of the scheme, Parking House Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Mizoram and Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Mizoram are also constituted.

(a) Parking House Committee

Parking House Committee is the apex decision making body of the scheme. It consists of the following members:¹⁸⁵

Table No - 4.16: Parking House Committee under PAHOSS

Sl. No.	Composition	Designation
1	Chief Minister, Mizoram	Chairman
2	Deputy Chief Minister or Minister, UD&PA Department	Member
3	Pu C.Lalmuanpuia, MLA	Ex-Officio Member
4	Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram	Member
5	Secretary, UD&PA Department	Member Secretary
6	Mayor, Aizawl Municipal Corporation	Member
7	Commissioner/Secretary, Finance Department	Member
8	Director General of Police, Mizoram	Member
9	Pu Liansuama	Ex-Officio Member

Source: Guidelines on Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS), 2019

¹⁸⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B.11030/131/2019-UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 7th February, 2019, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

¹⁸⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Guidelines on Parking House Support Scheme*, 2019, p.8.

Apart from the Parking House Committee, Executive Committee is also constituted for the scheme under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS) Executive Committee will monitor the implementation of the scheme and it will have the authority for selection and approval of beneficiary under the scheme. It consists of the following members:¹⁸⁶

Table No - 4.17: Executive Committee under PAHOSS

Sl. No.	Composition	Designation
1	Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram	Chairman
2	Secretary, UD&PA Department	Member
3	Commissioner/Secretary, Finance Department	Member
4	Vice Chairman (Parking), Aizawl Municipal Corporation	Member
5	Inspector-General of Police (Law & Order)	Member
6	Chief Engineer (Building), PWD	Member
7	Director, Transport Department	Member
8	Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Aizawl	Member
9	Director, UD&PA Department	Member Secretary
10	Director, I&PR Department	Member
11	Pu R.Lalhnuna, Republic Veng	Ex-Officio Member
12	Pu K.Lalthawmmawia, Tuikual North	Ex-Officio Member

Source: Guidelines on Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS), 2019

(b) Eligible Criteria

The eligible criteria for availing the assistance are as follows:¹⁸⁷

1. The scheme shall be valid within the area covered by Aizawl Municipal Corporation.
2. The minimum dimension for parking to be provided is 2.5x4.5 metre per car or as per provision of prevailing building regulations of Aizawl Municipal Corporation.
3. Adequate circulation space for vehicles shall be provided in the vehicle parking area.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p.8.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p.4.

4. The vehicle parking should be constructed with permanent structure with 2.4 metre ceiling height.
5. The building shall be designed for parking any kind of two-wheeler and light motor vehicles.
6. If the plan consists of different levels, there must be easy access for vehicles to reach road level.
7. Necessary security measures should be ensured in the parking area by the owner of the building or parking place. CCTV surveillance system must be installed.

(c) Mode of Selection and Approval

The following are the mode of selection and approval for availing assistance under PAHOSS scheme:¹⁸⁸

1. Applicant should have suitable land or space for construction of vehicle parking.
2. The applicant should have valid building permission from Aizawl Municipal Corporation before release of the first instalment of assistance under the scheme.
3. An applicant desirous of availing this assistance shall submit application in the prescribed format to the Director, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department.
4. The following documents should be enclosed in the application:
 - (a) No objection certificate from the concern Local Council President.
 - (b) Certificate of land or house ownership from Land Revenue and Settlement Department.
 - (c) Aadhar Card or Voter ID or any other unique identification document.
5. The plan should be verified by technical team of UD&PA department or Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) and should variably be approved by an officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p.5.

6. After being satisfied in all respects, the Director, UD&PA Department will recommend the application to the Executive Committee for sanction.
7. The Executive Committee will then approve and sanction the assistance.
8. An application selected for availing the assistance under the scheme shall sign an agreement with the State Government in a prescribed format.

(d) Mode of Release of Financial Support or Assistance:¹⁸⁹

- i) Separate head of account will be made available with the implementing department for disbursement of assistance.
- ii) Assistance or support under the scheme will be released in three instalments. 40 percent will be released as First Instalment.
- iii) Second Instalment of 30 percent will be released on financial completion of 80 percent of first instalment or completion of 30 percent of physical construction. Utilisation Certificate should be submitted accordingly. Before releasing the second instalment, the implementing department or any other agency entrusted by the Government will check the quality of the houses being constructed and progress of the work.
- iv) Third and Final Instalment of 30 percent will be released upon completion of construction of vehicle parking.
- v) Subsequent instalment releases will be made in a prescribed format.

(e) Monitoring and Evaluation:¹⁹⁰

- a) Monitoring and evaluation shall be done as per conditions of release of financial support or assistance.
- b) Time of completion for construction of the building will be fixed from time to time as per the sizes of the building and number of parking to be provided.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p.5.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.5-6.

- c) In case of non-completion of the building within the stipulated time of completion, non-implementation, reduction in number of capacity of parking, etc, the beneficiary shall immediately refund such amount of the assistance to the implementing department and any balance amount shall also be forfeited.
- d) Suitable monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be developed by the implementing department or any other agency entrusted by the Government for monitoring and evaluating the physical progress of the construction.
- e) Quarterly progress report in a prescribed format indicating the physical and financial achievement shall be submitted to the State Government by the implementing department or any other agency entrusted by the Government of the scheme.

(f) Conditions of Assistance for Provision for Car Parking under PAHOSS:¹⁹¹

1. The assistance made by the Government of Mizoram under Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS) shall be utilised by the beneficiary solely and exclusively to cover the expenditure on the construction of car parking.
2. The owner should complete construction of the building within the stipulated time fixed by the government from the release of the assistance. In case of non-completion of construction within the stipulated period, non-implementation, reduction in number of capacities, etc, the beneficiary shall immediately refund such amount of the assistance to the implementing department and any balance shall be forfeited. The amount should also include 15 percent interest fee calculated from the date of released of 1st instalment with simple interest.
3. At the request of the beneficiary, implementing department or agency with prior permission of PAHOSS Executive Committee, in deserving case, may consider a deferment or re-scheduling of time of completion.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, pp.12-13.

4. The beneficiary shall provide free access for inspection during and after completion of the works to the site engineers, its other employees and other agents engaged by him in the site.
5. Parking fee may be collected by the owner as per the rate fixed by the Aizawl Municipal Corporation from time to time.
6. The car parking constructed under the scheme should be open for commercial parking only during daytime from 07:00 AM to 07:00 PM. The owner may rent out the parking as a garage during night time from 07: PM to 07:00 AM.
7. The car parking constructed under the scheme should be utilised as a vehicle parking for a period of at least 10 years.
8. The minimum dimension for parking to be provided shall be 2.4 x 4.5 metre per car or per six two-wheelers as per provisions of prevailing building regulations of Aizawl Municipal Corporation.
9. Adequate circulation space for parked vehicles shall be provided in the car parking.
10. The car parking should be constructed of permanent structure. It should have a roof and wall of at least 1.5 metres high.
11. The building should be designed for parking public and commercial parking only and should exclude private parking by the applicant.
12. The beneficiary shall place PAHOSS signboard in the designated parking space.
13. If the building consists of different levels, there must be easy access for vehicles to reach road level.
14. Necessary security measure should be ensured in the parking place by the owner. CCTV surveillance system must be installed.
15. In cases of non-utilisation of the funds as per guidelines of the scheme, Aizawl Municipal Corporation or other agency entrusted by the State Government may decide to take coercive action including locking or closing of the building premises.

(g) Status of Implementation of the Scheme:¹⁹²

- a) 2019-2020 Budget Allocation - Rs. 6000 lakhs
- b) Expenditure sanction already obtained - Rs. 4184 lakhs
- c) Expenditure sanction moved - Rs. 953 lakhs
- d) Balance - Rs. 863 lakhs

(h) Status of Approved Beneficiaries by the Executive Committee:¹⁹³

- i) No. of approved beneficiaries - 403
- ii) Total fund sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) - 6274
- iii) Total number of parking space to be created - 4691 nos.

¹⁹² Government of Mizoram, *Loose Documents*, UD&PA Department.

¹⁹³ Government of Mizoram, *Loose Documents*, UD&PA Department.

Chapter-V
IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES
IN MIZORAM

5.1. Introduction

In Mizoram, urban housing scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been implemented in Aizawl city. Meanwhile, Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been implemented in the three district headquarter or capital towns of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha for provision of shelter to urban poor in the State.

It also highlighted the comprehensive study of the town-wise population, number of BPL families in district capital city and towns of Mizoram, status of implementation of BSUP and IHSDP scheme or programme in India, central and state share under BSUP and IHSDP scheme which is the sub-component of JNNURM.

5.2. Urban Housing Schemes for the Poor in Mizoram

As in other parts of the country, the major issues and challenges in urban housing for the poor in Mizoram is shortage of land. In the urban areas of Mizoram, the land is more valuable and those who are in need of the land hardly afford to buy it. To procure even a small plot of land is practically a crucial problem for those who need the land even for construction of shelter. As a result of this, implementation of urban housing schemes or programmes in Mizoram is rather a challenging task for the State Government. UD & PA Department, Government of Mizoram, is responsible for development of the following twenty-three census towns in the State:¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Statistical Handbook of Mizoram*, 2014, Economic & Statistics Department, Aizawl, pp.5-6. Department, Aizawl, pp.5-6.

Table No – 5.1: Town-wise Population of Mizoram (as per 2011 Census)

Sl. No	Towns	Persons	Males	Females
1	Mamit	11617	6023	5594
2	Zawlnuam	3733	1949	1784
3	Lengpui	7884	4074	3810
4	Vairengte	10554	5649	4905
5	Bairabi	4320	2178	2142
6	Kolasib	24272	12102	12170
7	North Kawnpui	7732	3892	3840
8	Darlawn	3769	1858	1911
9	Saitual	11619	5727	5892
10	Sairang	5950	2992	2958
11	Aizawl	293416	144913	148503
12	Khawzawl	11022	5616	5406
13	Champhai	32734	16265	16469
14	Khawhai	2496	1263	1233
15	Biate	2277	1134	1143
16	Serchhip	21158	10777	10381
17	Thenzawl	7259	3617	3642
18	North Vanlaiphai	3602	1814	1788
19	Tlabung	4554	2267	2287
20	Lunglei	57011	29474	27537
21	Hnahthial	7187	3573	3614
22	Lawngtlai	20830	10659	10171
23	Siaha	25110	12741	12369
	Total	580106	290557	289549

Source: Statistical Handbook of Mizoram (2014), Economic & Statistic Department

UD&PA Department was created on 24th August, 2006 by Government of Mizoram.¹⁹⁵ The Department is responsible for implementation of urban housing schemes or programmes for the poor and economically weaker sections in the urban areas of Mizoram. Before the formation of UD&PA Department, there was no notable urban poverty housing schemes or programmes implemented in the State. However, with the inception of UD&PA Department, implementation of urban housing schemes and affordable housing programmes in Aizawl city with the launching of Basic Services to

¹⁹⁵ <http://ororudpamizoram.nic.in>. accessed on 15.05.2020.

Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2009.

In the 23 census towns of Mizoram, UD&PA Department has also been implementing urban housing schemes or programmes for the urban poor such as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (ISHDP) under JNNURM, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Housing For All (HFA) also known as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U).¹⁹⁶ Following are the census statistics of BPL Families in Aizawl city and the seven District Headquarters of the State.

Table No – 5.2: No. of BPL Families in Aizawl City and other Towns of Mizoram (as per 2011 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of City orTown	No. of BPL Families	No. of BPL Persons
1	Aizawl City	15,735	69,373
2	Lunglei Town	3,143	13,412
3	Champhai	2,231	9,710
4	Kolasib Town	1,943	8,323
5	Siaha Town	1,627	7,275
6	Serchhip Town	1,017	4,381
7	Lawngtlai Town	950	4,562
8	Mamit Town	476	2,272
	Total	27,122	1,19,308

Source: Mizoram Economic Survey Report (2010-11), Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram.

The ISHDP under JNNURM is implemented for the urban poor in the six district capital towns (before the creation of Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial districts) of Lunglei, Siaha, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit. However, Lawngtlai town which is the capital town of Lai Autonomous District is not included or covered by ISHDP housing project as the town was regarded as village as per 2001 census.¹⁹⁷ RAY housing scheme was implemented in Aizawl city and Serchhip town as pilot projects but soon discontinued. The ongoing urban housing scheme of the Government of India

¹⁹⁶ Government of Mizoram, *Economic Survey Report, 2010-11*, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Aizawl, p.245.

¹⁹⁷ <http://ororwww.india.gov.in>. accessed on 20.06.2016.

implemented by UD&PA Department is HFA also known as PMAY-U in all twenty three notified towns of Mizoram.

5.3. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Urban development especially urban poverty alleviation has been hardly given importance by the Legislators and the Planners. This has been evidenced by the fact that there have only been over a dozen of schemes or programmes for urban development and poverty alleviation while there were as many as more than hundreds of schemes or programmes for rural development in the country. It was against this background that the Central Government had launched JNNURM on 3rd December, 2005 for infrastructure development and provision of shelter and basic civic amenities to urban poor.¹⁹⁸

(a) Mission Components and the Key Focus Areas

JNNURM consists of the following four sub-missions or key components:¹⁹⁹

Table No – 5.3: Components of JNNURM

Sl. No.	Programmes/ components	Nodal Ministry	Key focus areas
1.	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.	Infrastructure development relating to water supply & sanitation, sewerage, solid and liquid waste management, road network and transportation.
2.	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.	Provision of shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities to low-income settlements.
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium	Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.	Subsuming the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply

¹⁹⁸ Government of India, *JNNURM- Mission Overview*, 2005, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi, pp.3-4.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.10-11.

	Town (UIDSSMT)		Programme (AUWSP) for planned urban infrastructural improvement in towns and cities.
4.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (ISHDP)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.	Slum improvement, upgradation, relocation including upgradation, new construction of houses, safe and adequate water supply.

Source: JNNURM- Mission Overview (2005), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development

In India, the sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and BSUP covers 65 cities which include 7 cities with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census, 28 cities with million plus but less than 4 million populations as per 2001 census and 30 cities of religious, tourist and historic importance. The sub-mission on UIDSSMT and ISHDP has been implemented in cities and towns which are not covered under UIG and BSUP. It was implemented in 887 cities and towns.²⁰⁰

(b) Mission Objectives

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was introduced by the Government India to fulfil the following aims and objectives:²⁰¹

- 1) Implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992;
- 2) Planned development of cities and towns;
- 3) Integrated development of infrastructural services;
- 4) Effective linkages between asset creation and asset management;
- 5) Ensure adequate investment of funds;
- 6) Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor;

²⁰⁰ www.mohua.gov.in, accessed on 11.2.2015.

²⁰¹ Government of India, *JNNURM- Mission Overview*, 2005, *Op.cit.*, p.5.

- 7) Take-up urban renewal programmes such as re-development of old cities areas to reduce congestion; and
- 8) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security tenure at affordable prices where possible in situ, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, social security, health and education (which is ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security).

(c) National Steering Group under JNNURM

To steer the Mission aims and objectives, the National Steering Group is constituted. The compositions of the National Steering Group on JNNURM are as follows:²⁰²

Table No – 5.4: Composition of National Steering Group under JNNURM

Sl. No.	Particulars	Designation
1	Minister, Ministry of Urban Development	Chairman
2	Minister, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Co-Chairman
3	Secretary, Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation	Member
4	Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
5	Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)	Member
6	National Technical Adviser	Member
7	Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development	Member- Convener

Source: Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (2009) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

(d) Mission Directorate

For the purpose of better implementation of the mission, Mission Directorate is created under the charge of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for ensuring effective co-ordination with State Governments and other

²⁰² Government of India, *Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor*, 2009, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi, p.6.

agencies for expeditious processing of the project proposals. The Joint Secretary in-charge of the Mission Directorate is designated as Mission Director. The National Technical Advisor is also kept associated with the Mission Directorate.²⁰³

(e) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee

For sanctioning and monitoring projects under the Mission, the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. It consists of the following members:²⁰⁴

Table No – 5.5: Composition of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under JNNURM

Sl. No.	Particulars	Designation
1	Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Chairman
2	Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development	Member
3	Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)	Member
4	Principal Advisor (HUD), Planning Commission	Member
5	Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
6	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
7	Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
8	Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD)	Member
9	Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Member
10	Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation	Member
11	Adviser, CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development	Member
12	CDM, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Member
13	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation/Mission Director (JNNURM)	Member Secretary

Source: Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (2009) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, p.6.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p.7.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee is authorised to appraise and sanction projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Committee would assign priority in sanctioning projects of housing and development of infrastructure, basic services and other related civic amenities. Projects with private sector participation is given priority over projects to be executed by ULBs themselves, as this helps in bringing leverage private capitals and bring in efficiency.²⁰⁵

JNNURM was initially launched for a period of seven year on 2005 and was continued till 2014. With the changed of government at the centre JNNURM was bring to an end in 2014 with the launching of Atal Mission Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 25th June, 2015.

5.4. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM

The MoHUPA, Government of India, is responsible for administering Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor. The mission has initially listed 63 cities under BSUP and with the addition of two new cities- Tirupati and Porbandar in 2009, it covered 65 cities. BSUP has subsumed the earlier schemes of Valmika Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme.²⁰⁶

(a) Mission Statement

Reforms driven, fast tract, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) towards citizens. The main thrust of the sub-mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is integrated development of slum

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p.8.

²⁰⁶ www.mohua.gov.in. accessed on 11.2.2015.

through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor.²⁰⁷

(b) Mission Strategy

Planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20 to 25 years (with 5 yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies of meeting fund requirements would be prepared by every identified city. This perspective plan would be followed by preparation of Development Plan integrating land use services, urban transport and environment management for every five year plan period. In this context, a City Development Plan (CDP) would be required before the city can access Mission funds.²⁰⁸ Cities are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports for undertaking projects under identified areas. Private Sector participation in development, management and financing of urban infrastructure would be clearly demarcated.

(c) Mission Objectives

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was introduced by the Government India for fulfilling the following aims and objectives:²⁰⁹

- a) Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the urban poor in cities and towns under the Mission.
- b) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable process, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery through convergence of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security. Care will be taken to see that the urban poor are provided housing near their place of occupation.

²⁰⁷ Government of India, *Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor*, 2009, *Op.cit*, p.1.

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, pp.1-2.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.2-3.

- c) Secure effective linkages between assets creation and asset management so that all the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over a period of time.
- d) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfil deficiencies in the basic services to the urban poor.
- e) Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.

(d) Duration of the Mission

The duration of the Mission would be seven years beginning from the year 2005-2006. During this period, the Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development of select cities. An evaluation of the experience of implementation of the Mission would be undertaken before the commencement of Eleventh Five Year Plan and if, necessary, the programme may be revise according to the need of the situation.²¹⁰

(e) Admissible Components

BSUP scheme consists of the following three permissible or admissible components:²¹¹

Table No – 5.6: Permissible Components under BSUP

Sl. No.	Components	Activities/Norms
1.	Housing	Housing for the poor must be found close to their work places and preferably within the city limits. This will ensure that poor people are able to get work, earn an income, and meaningfully contribute to city development. Housing for the poor must be planned with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-house metered water connection with affordable tariff. • In-house toilets linked to underground sewerage or septic tanks.
2.	Basic Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community toilets where individual household toilet cannot be provided.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.3.

²¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp.3-4.

	Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular and efficient solid waste management with door to door waste collection. • Drains concrete with cover and connected with city drainage system. • Roads (RCC) connected to city roads with an efficient public transport system that improves connectivity and enables poor people to participate in sustainable income generating activities. • Street lighting
3.	Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to schools with quality education facilities close to slum or low income settlements • Access to health care services (health post) close to settlements areas with doctors, medicines, facilities for testing, etc. • Social security (widow and old age pensions, scheme for people with disabilities, girl child schemes, etc). • Support for livelihood (skill development, access to micro credit).

Source: *Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on BSUP (2009), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*

(f) Funding Pattern

The funding pattern of Basic Services to Urban under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission is divided into four categories based on the population of a city as under:²¹²

Table No – 5.7: Funding Pattern under BSUP

Sl. No.	Categories of Cities/Towns/UAs	Matching Share	
		Central	State
1.	Cities with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
2.	Cities with million plus but less than 4 million population	50%	50%
3.	Cities or Towns in North-Easter States and J&K	90%	10%

²¹² *Ibid.*, p.10.

4.	Cities and towns other than those mentioned above	80%	20%
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Source: *Modified Guidelines for Sub-Mission on BSUP (2009), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*

The status of implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) across the states and UTs are as follows:²¹³

Table No – 5.8: Status of Implementation of BSUP in India (as on 1st April, 2016)

Sl. No.	Particular	Number/ Amount
1	Nos. of States and UT's covered by the Scheme	32
2	Nos. of Cities covered by the Scheme	62
3	Nos. of DPRs or Projects approved initially	553
4	Nos. of DPRs or Project cancelled by the State	75
5	Nos. of DPRs or Project finally approved	478
6	Nos. of Dwelling Units approved initially	11,29,823
7	Nos. of Dwelling Units cancelled	3,63,802
8	Nos. of Dwelling Units finally approved	7,91,851
9	Nos. of Dwelling Units completed	6,55,695
10	Nos. of Dwelling Units under progress	1,36,156
11	Nos. of Dwelling Units occupied	5,01,970
12	Nos. of Dwelling Units unoccupied	1,54,402
13	Original project costs approved (Rs. in crores)	31,751.31
14	Central share originally approved (Rs. in crores)	16,050.75
15	Central share released so far (Rs. in crores)	11,262.35
16	Central share pending for release (Rs. in crores)	489.05

Source: *BSUP-State wise report, 2016*

²¹³ <http://orormohua.gov.in>. accessed on 29.04.2018.

5.5. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aims at combining the existing Valmika Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) under the new IHSDP scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns except cities and towns covered under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach.²¹⁴

The State Government can prioritize towns and cities to be covered under the scheme on the basis of their felt-need. While prioritizing towns and cities, States should take into account existing infrastructure, economically and socially disadvantaged sections of the slum population and difficult areas.

(a) Objectives of the Mission

The basic objectives of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The sharing of fund would be in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government or Urban Local Bodies. The State Government of implementing agencies should raise their contribution from their own sources or from the beneficiary contribution or from financial institutions. However, for special category states, the funding pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 90:10. Not more than five percent of the total allocation of funds under the scheme cannot be utilised for administrative and office expenditure for preparation of the project, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.²¹⁵

²¹⁴ Government of India, *Modified Guidelines for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme*, 2009, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi, p.1.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.1-2.

(b) Mission Components

The components for assistance under the scheme includes all slum improvement, upgradation and relocation projects including upgradation and new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage. Cost of land for such projects will be provided under the programme and has to be borne by the State Government. In case the project is to be undertaken on private land, the land should be acquired by the State Government.²¹⁶

(c) Ceiling Cost for Dwelling Unit

The ceiling cost under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) will be Rs.80000 per dwelling units for cities other than those covered by Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. However, the ceiling cost will, however, can be revised after a period of one year. The ceiling cost for special category, hill states and difficult or far areas, 12.6 percent additional assistance will be permissible over and above the prescribed ceiling cost per dwelling unit. Not less than 25 square metres area and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should also be constructed.²¹⁷

(d) Beneficiary Contribution

Housing should not be provided free of cost to the beneficiaries by the State Governments. A minimum of 12 percent beneficiary contribution should be stipulated, which in the case of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, backward classes and physically handicapped and other weaker section shall be 10 percent. Title of the land should preferably in the name of the wife and alternately jointly in the names of husband and wife. In exceptional cases, title in the name of male beneficiary may be permitted.²¹⁸

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p.2.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.2.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.2.

(e) **Admissible Components under IHSDP²¹⁹**

- i) Provision of shelter including upgradation and construction of new houses;
- ii) Provision of community toilet;
- iii) Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc;
- iv) Community infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc;
- v) Community Primary Health Care Centre building can be provided;
- vi) Social amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization, etc;
- vii) Provision of Model Demonstration projects;
- viii) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects;
- ix) Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes or projects in the North Eastern States and hilly states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

The status of implementation of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) across the states and UTs are as follows:²²⁰

Table No – 5.9: Status of Implementation of IHSDP in India (as on 1st April, 2016)

Sl. No.	Particular	Number/ Amount
1	Nos. of States and UT's covered by the Scheme	33
2	Nos. of Cities covered by the Scheme	881

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.2-3.

²²⁰ <http://ormohua.gov.in>. accessed on 29.04.2018.

3	Nos. of DPRs or Projects approved initially	1,137
4	Nos. of DPRs or Project cancelled by the State	105
5	Nos. of DPRs or Project finally approved	1,032
6	Nos. of Dwelling Units approved initially	6,14,380
7	Nos. of Dwelling Units cancelled	1,78,078
8	Nos. of Dwelling Units finally approved	4,56,650
9	Nos. of Dwelling Units completed	3,50,254
10	Nos. of Dwelling Units under progress	1,06,396
11	Nos. of Dwelling Units occupied	3,05,686
12	Nos. of Dwelling Units unoccupied	74,523
13	Original project costs approved (Rs. in crores)	12,779.98
14	Central share originally approved (Rs. in crores)	8,258.37
15	Central share released so far (Rs. in crores)	6,202.72
16	Central share pending for release (Rs. in crores)	152.66

Source: IHSDP- State wise report, 2016

5.6. Implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Aizawl City

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India has selected Aizawl city to be covered by Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal department for implementing BSUP in Mizoram. Under this sub-mission, four housing complex were constructed for economically weaker section within Aizawl city. A total of 1096 dwelling units were constructed in four different locations or sites with the total project cost of Rs. 91.10 crores.²²¹ They are as follows:

Table No – 5.10: No of Dwelling Units constructed under BSUP

Sl. No.	Locations of Housing Complexes in Aizawl City	No. of dwelling Units
1	Lawipu	408 dwelling units
2	Durtlang	320 dwelling units

²²¹ Government of Mizoram, *Citizens' Charter*, 2016, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, p.12.

3	Edenthar	208 dwelling units
4	Rangvamual	160 dwelling units
	Total	1096 dwelling units

Source: *Citizen Charter (2016)*, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

The financial sharing pattern of Government of India and Government of Mizoram under BSUP scheme is 90:10. The detailed matching share between Central and State Government is given below:²²²

Table No – 5.11: Central and State Share under BSUP

Sl. No.	Name of Housing Complex	No. of Dwelling Units	Central Share (in Lakhs)	State Share (in Lakhs)	Total Approved/ Sanctioned (in Lakhs.)
1	Housing Complex at Lawipu	408	2852.83	550.60	3403.43
2	Housing Complex at Durtlang	320	2356.85	266.87	2623.72
3	Housing Complexes at Rangvamual and Edenthar	368	2763.13	312.02	3075.15
	Total	1096	7972.81	1129.49	9110.3

Source: *Economic Survey Report (2012-2013)*, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram

The BSUP is implemented only in Aizawl city as the scheme is basically meant for state capital city only. The housing complexes were inaugurated by the Honourable President of India on his visit to Mizoram on 29th November, 2017.²²³ The mission is expected to reduce the needs of shelter for urban poor in Aizawl city.

²²² Government of Mizoram, *Economic Survey Report*, 2012-2013, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Aizawl, p.127.

²²³ Government of Mizoram, *Achievement Report of Mission & Schemes*, 2018, UD&PA Department, Aizawl, p.206.

5.6.1 Eligible Criteria for Beneficiary of Housing Complexes

The following eligible criteria are required by a family for admitting into or staying in the Housing Complexes which are constructed under the scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Aizawl city:²²⁴

- a) Family should be a citizen of India;
- b) Family should belong to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category;
- c) They should be living in Aizawl city for a period of not less than five years, and as a separately family;
- d) Family should not own either a house or land.

Among all the eligible candidates, the following families should be given priority in selecting the beneficiaries:

- 1) Widow family;
- 2) Family having a member of disabled person or persons with differently able who needs constant care of the family;
- 3) Family having a member with serious illness or diagnosed with serious diseases;
- 4) Family who have recently endured or suffered disaster either natural or man-made disaster; and
- 5) Women headed household.

5.6.2 Selection Procedures of the Beneficiaries

For selection of beneficiaries, the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram invited application through leading local news paper from time to time. The willing families should apply through a prescribed application form. This application form can be obtained from the Directorate of UD&PA Department.

²²⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Loose Documents*, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

Whether applicants are qualified to receive allotment of housing under BSUP or belong to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), all the applications received have been verified by the Department with the help of concerned Local Council and local NGOs. Door to door survey or verification has been carried-out in verifying the status of the application. If there are more qualified applicants than the available or vacant rooms, the beneficiary is chosen through 'cast lots'.²²⁵

5.6.3. Housing Complex Society

The Housing Society or Complex Society is constituted for internal management, administration and organisation of the residents of the complexes. The Housing Society is also responsible for the welfare of residents of the complexes.

(a) Rules and Regulation of Housing Complex Society

The following rules and regulation have been framed for the constitution of Housing Society, roles and responsibilities, maintenance of accounts, maintenance of property, nomination of nodal department if the society and prohibition to take new initiatives without prior approval of the nodal department.

(b) Constitution of Housing Society

The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram in consultation with the concerned Local Council constituted a Housing Society for all the four Housing Complexes that is Lawipu Housing Society, Durtlang Housing Society, Rangvamuall Housing Society and Edenthar Housing Society. Leaders of the Housing Societies are elected by the residents of the complexes among themselves. All the Housing Societies are registered under Mizoram Firms and Society Registration, 2005.²²⁶

²²⁵ Interviewed with Mr. Andrew Lalhruaia, Deputy Director (P), UD&PA Department on 16.05.2018.

²²⁶ Interviewed with Mr. Andrew Lalhruaia, Deputy Director (P), UD&PA Department on 16.05.2018.

(c) Roles and Responsibilities of Housing Society:

- i) Each Housing Society will be responsible for administration and welfare of the residents of the complexes. If they faced or encountered any problems in the affairs of internal administration and welfare of the residents, they should consult the UD&PA Department or its representatives.
- ii) The Housing Society should take pro-active role in bringing harmony among all members of the families.
- iii) The Housing Society will select family to open petty shop within the complex to meet the daily needs of the residents. Apart from the selected families, no resident are allowed to open any shop within the complex areas.
- iv) Any skill training programme available from the government, such persons should also be selected only by the Housing Society.
- v) The Housing Society will take the sole responsibility for maintaining peace and harmony within the complex; and if any problem arises, the Society will take an action to resolve such problems. If the problems are beyond the control of the Housing Society, they should report the matter to the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram.

(d) Maintenance of Account:

Bank Account should be open in the name of the Housing Society. The account should be properly and strictly be maintain and should be open for audit from the Department and other agency designated by the nodal Department. The account or cash book should also be made available for anyone to see it and open in meeting of the Housing Society. The Society should also maintain proper register and meeting minutes and should be open to anyone to see it.

The Housing Society will collect the following types of fees and contributions for welfare and administration of the complex:²²⁷

²²⁷ Interviewed with Mr. Andrew Lalhruaia, Deputy Director (P), UD&PA Department on 16.05.2018.

- 1) Monthly contributions from each resident;
- 2) Annual contributions from each resident;
- 3) Fees, rent or user charge for shop, bazaar and Community Hall;
- 4) Parking fees and garage fees;
- 5) Any fund received from the government and private; and
- 6) Fund received from any other sources.

Funds received from the above sources should be utilised for administration and maintenance of the complex.

(e) Management and Maintenance of Property²²⁸

- i) The Housing Societies will be responsible for formulating a plan for better utilisation of the building and other property. The Society can make a plan in order to earn income from utilisation of the building and other property of the complexes.
- ii) The Housing Societies is responsible for maintaining the building and other property within their housing complexes on behalf of Government of Mizoram. The Society will be accountable for proper maintenance of the building and other property within their complexes and repairing of nay damage property.
- iii) The Housing Society is responsible for damage of the building and other property from fire and other man-made calamities.
- iv) Each resident's family have the responsibility for cleaning their house and the surroundings areas. The Housing Society will make sure that the entire residents clean their house and the surrounding areas.
- v) All the buildings and other property within the complexes should not be utilised for any actions which are against the existing law of the state. Any items prohibited by the government such as drugs, alcohol and other intoxicating substance are strictly prohibited within the complexes.

²²⁸ Interviewed with Mr. Joseph H.Lalramsanga, Director, UD&PA Department on 07.08.2018.

- vi) Without the prior approval of the Government, the Housing Societies cannot utilise all any building, assets or property within the complexes apart from activities already assigned.
- vii) Unless permission is granted by the Government for its utilisation, properties within the complexes cannot be used by the Housing Societies. Besides this, even if permission is granted for utilisation, such utilisation cannot be transferred or handed-over to other persons. In case, the Housing Society wanted to hand-over utilisation of the property, they should obtain prior permission from the Government.

(f) Representatives of Nodal Department in the Housing Societies:

The Nodal Department will nominate one person each from all the four Housing Societies as an ex-officio member. The Nodal Department representative or Official Member should works in harmony with the Housing Societies and should not disturbed the working of the society. On the other hand, the ex-officio member should motivate and assist the Society in discharge of their responsibility in looking after the complexes. Representative of the Department should be actively participated in the meeting of the Housing Societies and he should assist in finding solution to any problems or difficulties encountered by the Societies. Besides this, the ex-officio member should submit annual report to Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram on the working of the Housing Society.²²⁹

(g) Prevention of Unlawful Activities:

Any new activities or initiatives are to be taken by the Housing Societies; they should obtain prior permission of the Nodal Department. The complexes and properties within complexes should not be used for unlawful activities or activities which are against the Constitution of India. The complexes and its properties should not be used for personal or individual benefits. If such actions or activities are undertaken within the complexes, the Government can dissolve the Housing Societies anytime without prior

²²⁹ Interviewed with Mr. Joseph H.Lalramsanga, Director, UD&PA Department on 07.08.2018.

information. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the Housing Societies have been dissolved, the Ex-Officio Member nominated or appointed by the Nodal Department will take the charge of Housing Societies and looks after the administration of the complex until new election is conducted.

5.6.4. Review and Monitoring Committee on UIG and BSUP

The National Steering Group (NSG) of JNNURM Mission chaired by the Honourable Minister of Urban Development, Government of India in its meeting held on 24th November, 2009 decided that the MPs and MLAs concerned should be associated in monitoring the project sanctioned under JNNURM and the State Governments should notify a Review and Monitoring Committee at city and district level.²³⁰ In this connection, the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram has issued notification on 10th January, 2011 for constitution of Review and Monitoring Committee on Urban Infrastructure Development (UIG) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under the scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Aizawl city.

(a) Composition of Review and Monitoring Committee on UIG and BSUP for Aizawl City²³¹

1. Mr. R.Romawia, MLA, Aizawl North – I - Chairman
2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) - Member
3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) - Member
4. Mr. R.Lalrinawma, MLA, Aizawl East-I - Member
5. Mr. Lalduhawma, MLA, Aizawl Wear-I - Member
6. Mr. R.Selthuama, MLA, Aizawl West-III - Member

²³⁰ Government of India, *Memo No.K-14012/101(18)/10-NURM.II (Part.III)*, Dated March, 2010, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

²³¹ Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B.11030/1/2010/UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 10th January, 2011, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 7. Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl | - Member |
| 8. Chief Executive Officer, AMC | - Member |
| 9. Prof. Tlanglawma | - Member |
| 10. Dr. LH Chhuanawma, Lecturer, PU College | - Member |
| 11. Director, UD&PA | -Member Secretary |

(b) Role and Responsibilities of Review and Monitoring Committee on UIG and BSUP for Aizawl City

The Review and Monitoring Committee on Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), constituted by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram was entrusted with the following tasks:²³²

- i) Review physical and financial progress of the projects;
- ii) Review progress reforms;
- iii) Review bottlenecks in implementation of reforms and projects and way forward;
- iv) Convergence of project under UIG and BSUP as well as convergence of other initiatives at the city and district level with JNNURM functions of the Committee;
- v) The Committee should meet quarterly and conduct review of implementation of the projects and reforms;
- vi) The Committee will submit minutes of the meeting or discussion held and recommendations to the concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and State Government concerned;

²³² Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B.11030/1/2010/UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 10th January, 2011, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

vii) The SLNA will ensure that minutes are uploaded on the web portal and copy is sent to Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA). The SLNA will also ensure the action taken report is submitted to the State Government, MoUD and MoHUPA. The action taken report must be on the agenda item of all the meetings of the committee.

5.6.5. Present Status of BSUP Complexes in Aizawl City

The latest report on status of number of dwelling units available, number of dwelling units occupied and number of dwelling units vacant as per information received from Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram on 31st March, 2021 of the four housing complexes in Aizawl City - Lawipu, Edenthar, Rangvamual and Durtlang are as follows.²³³

Table No – 5.12: Present Status of BSUP Complexes in Aizawl

Sl. No.	Name of BSUP	Total No. of Dwelling Units Available/ Constructed	No. of Dwelling Units Occupied	No. of Dwelling Unit Vacant
1	Lawipu	408	368	40
2	Edenthar	208	142	66
3	Rangvamual	160	149	12
4	Durtlang	320	Presently used as Covid Care Centre	
	Total	1096	659	118

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

The BSUP Housing Complex at Durtlang in Aizawl city consisting of 320 dwelling units was hit by landslide on the evening of 2nd July, 2019 and due to which three buildings were collapsed and three people lost their lives and eight people were injured. As a result of the landslide, the other buildings and the surrounding areas are considered prone to landslide in the future. All the residents have been evacuated and are re-located in the other housing complexes. The Housing Complex at Durtlang have been

²³³ Government of Mizoram, *Loose Documents*, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

renovated and used as Covid-19 Care Centre since the outbreak of the pandemic till today by Government of Mizoram.

5.7. Implementation of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Mizoram

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is one of four the sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The main objective of IHSDP is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Development, Government of India and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal ministry and department in India and Mizoram respectively. They are responsible for successful implementation of the scheme in their respective areas. District Urban Development Office (DUDO) is responsible for is also responsible for successful implementation IHSDP scheme in the districts as well.

The below table show the number BPL families and persons in the district headquarters of Mizoram. This has indicated the need for need for assistance of the government by the poor people.²³⁴

Table No – 5.13: No. of BPL in Census City and Town of Mizoram (2011 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of City and Town	No. of BPL Families	No. of BPL Persons
1	Aizawl City	15,735	69,373
2	Lunglei Town	3,143	13,412
3	Champhai	2,231	9,710
4	Kolasib Town	1,943	8,323
5	Siaha Town	1,627	7,275
6	Serchhip Town	1,017	4,381
7	Lawngtlai Town	950	4,562

²³⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram Economic Survey Report*, 2010-11, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, p.91.

8	Mamit Town	476	2,272
	Total	27,122	1,19,308

Source: Mizoram Economic Survey Report (2010-11), Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram.

Eight project worth Rs. 3927.31 lakhs for construction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Housing at Lunglei town, Siaha town, Champhai town (two projects), Kolasib town (two projects), Serchhip town and Mamit town were approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of 1950 dwelling units or houses under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Mizoram.²³⁵ The central and state matching shares have been released in full by both the Central Government and Government of Mizoram. The state matching share of EWS Housing under IHSDP is met from New Land Used Policy (NLUP) fund. The detailed projects along with number of housing unit constructed in each district headquarter are as follows:

Table No – 5.14: No. of IHSDP Beneficiaries under JNNURM – District Wise

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Beneficiaries or Dwelling units
1	Lunglei	500
2	Champhai	450
3	Kolasib	300
4	Serchhip	350
5	Mamit	150
6	Siaha	200
	Total	1950

Source: Mizoram Economic Survey Report (2012-13), Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram

As EWS Housing under IHSDP scheme is a major work project, tender is to be called at national level and a contractor has to be appointed. But the Central Government has agreed the proposal to appoint each beneficiary as Supervisors, provided that the beneficiaries have their own land for constructing houses. The original plan of the UD&PA Department was to appoint contractor for constructing the houses by way of calling for a tender. However, the State Level Coordination Committee decided to adopt

²³⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram Economic Survey Report*, 2012-13, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, p.127.

the in situ development model instead of cluster approach. Accordingly, the work of overseeing and monitoring project implementation was undertaken by the department while allowing the beneficiaries to carry out construction of their own house as per the model or design by the nodal department. The in situ model is adopted instead of cluster approach due to the cultural context of Mizo society.²³⁶

Cost of dwelling units including construction of septic tank is different for all the six towns of Lunglei, Champhai, Mamit, Kolasib, Serchhip and Siaha. Likewise, the beneficiary contribution is also different for all the six towns. This is due to the fact that the central assistance under IHSDP scheme and the beneficiary contribution has been calculated based on the locations of the town from the state capital city. Material for constructing the building like CGI sheets, AC sheets and Bamboo mat ply had been purchased by the department at a lower rate than market rate for the beneficiaries and issued to the beneficiaries subsequently.

5.7.1. Beneficiary Selection

The beneficiaries of EWS housing had been selected through the Selection Board of EWS Housing under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of their respective districts and District Urban Development Officer (DUDO) or district head of UD&PA Department of the respective districts as Member Secretary.

In suppression of the previous order, the Governor of Mizoram has re-constituted Selection Board for Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Housing under IHSDP (JNNURM) for Mizoram through notification No.B-11030or35or2008orUD&PA on 7th June, 2009 for Lunglei, Siaha, Champhai, Mamit, Kolasib and Serchhip towns respectively. It consists of the following members:²³⁷

(a) Beneficiary Selection Board for Lunglei Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei - Chairman
2. Asst. Town & Country Planner, UD&PA, Lunglei - Member Secretary

²³⁶ Interviewed with Mr. Joseph H.Lalramsanga, Director, UD&PA Department on 07.08.2018.

²³⁷ Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B-11030/35/2008/UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 7th June, 2009, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

3. Director, UD&PA or his representatives - Member
4. Chief Planning Officer, Lunglei - Member
5. District Project Officer, SJSRY, UD&PA, Lunglei - Member
6. Treasury Officer, Lunglei - Member
7. Mr. Joseph Lalhlimpaia, MLA - Member

(b) Beneficiary Selection Board for Siaha Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Siaha - Chairman
2. SDO (Civil), Siaha -Member Secretary
3. Director, UD&PA or his representative - Member
4. District Project Officer, SJSRY, Siaha - Member
5. Treasury Officer, Siaha - Member
6. Mr. S.Hiato, Minister, Industries, etc - Member

(c) Beneficiary Selection Board for Champhai Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Champhai - Chairman
2. Sanitation Officer, UD&PA, Champhai -Member Secretary
3. Director, UD&PA or his representatives - Member
4. District Project Officer, SJSRY, Champhai - Member
5. Treasury Officer, Champhai - Member
6. Mr. TT.Zothansanga, MLA - Member

(d) Beneficiary Selection Board for Mamit Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Mamit - Chairman
2. Sanitation Officer, UD&PA, Mamit -Member Secretary
3. Director, UD&PA or his representatives - Member

4. District Project Officer, SJSRY, Mamit - Member
5. Treasury Officer, Mamit - Member
6. Mr. John Rotluangliana, MLA - Member

(e) Beneficiary Selection Board for Kolasib Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Kolasib - Chairman
2. Sanitation Officer, UD&PA, Kolasib -Member Secretary
3. Director, UD&PA or his representatives - Member
4. District Project Officer, SJSRY, Kolasib - Member
5. Treasury Officer, Kolasib - Member
6. Mr. PC Zoramsangliana, MLA - Member

(f) Beneficiary Selection Board for Serchhip Town

1. Deputy Commissioner, Serchhip - Chairman
2. Sanitation Officer, UD&PA, Serchhip -Member Secretary
3. Director, UD&PA or his representatives - Member
4. District Project Officer, SJSRY, Serchhip - Member
5. Treasury Officer, Serchhip - Member
6. Mr. Lal Thanhawla, MLA - Member

At the local level, identification and selection of beneficiaries has been carried out by district offices of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram with the assistance of Village Councils and local NGOs. The qualified and deserving beneficiaries identified and selected at the local level have been again scrutinised and selected by the selection board under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner.²³⁸

²³⁸ Interviewed with Mr. HVL. Zarzoenga, Joint Director (P), UD&PA Department on 09.09.2019.

The eligible criteria for selection of beneficiaries of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme are as follows:

- a) The household should be listed or enrolled in the BPL list of their respective localities;
- b) They should be a resident of their respective towns for not less than a period of five years;
- c) For availing the assistance, one should own a land in their name within the town areas;
- d) They should belong to or resident of slum pocket identified by UD&PA Department; and
- e) They should be willing to pay beneficiary contribution.

5.7.2. Released of Fund

Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram has issued an order No.B.13011or6/2009/IHS-DTE (UD&PA)/Part on 29th August, 2012 for norms or guidelines to be followed in releasing of funds to the beneficiaries under EWS Housing Project of IHSDP scheme under JNNURM. As per its order, funds have to be released in four instalments to the beneficiaries:²³⁹

- a) 1st Instalment (40 percent) – The First Instalment which is forty percent (40 percent) of the total amount has to be released to the beneficiaries after Work Order is issued for beginning of construction.
- b) 2nd Instalment (40 percent) – The Second Instalment which is forty percent (40 percent) of the total amount has to be released to the beneficiaries after completion of building structure including roof trust. The Second Instalment will be released once building structure has been finished and ready for laying of roof and floor.

²³⁹ Government of Mizoram, *Office Order No.B.13011/6/2009/IHS-DTE (UD&PA)/Part*, Dated Aizawl, the 29th August, 2012, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

- c) 3rd Instalment (20 percent) – The Third Instalment which is twenty percent (20 percent) of the total amount has to be released to the beneficiaries after completion of whole construction and only when painting work is remaining.
- d) 4th Instalment (Rs.10000or-) – The Fourth Instalment amounting to Ten Thousand is regarded or treated as Security Fund. This will be released after completion of whole construction including painting and inspection of the house by competent authority.

Table No – 5.15: Instalment Wise Release of Fund under IHSDP for Dwelling Unit (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	EWS Housing Projector Instalment	Lunglei	Kolasib	Champhai	Siaha	Serchhip	Mamit
1.	Central Share of DU (including Septic tank	100750	120150	120562	124050	121438	121650
2.	State share	27000	38250	8100	53550	36450	38250
3.	Beneficiary contribution	3000	6500	3100	8200	6300	6500
4.	Total D.U Cost per each Beneficiary	130750	164900	131762	185800	164188	166400
5.	Total D.U Cost excluding beneficiary contribution	127750	158400	128662	177600	157888	159900

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

The State Matching Share of EWS Housing under BSUP and IHSDP is met from NLUP fund.²⁴⁰

5.7.3. Review and Monitoring Committee on UIDSSMT and IHSDP

The National Steering Group (NSG) of JNNURM, chaired by the Honourable Minister of Urban Development, Government of India, in its meeting held on 24th

²⁴⁰ Government of Mizoram, *Memo No.G.20017/2(A)/2007-DTE (UD&PA)*, Dated Aizawl, the 28th October, 2009, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

November, 2009, decided that the MPs and MLAs concerned will be associated in monitoring the project sanctioned under JNNURM and the State Governments should notify a Review and Monitoring Committee at city and district level.²⁴¹ In this connection, the UD&PA Department of the State Government had issued a Notification on 10th January, 2011 for constitution of the said Review and Monitoring Committee.²⁴²

(a) Review and Monitoring Committee, Lunglei Town

1. Mr. PC Lalthanliana, MLA, Lunglei North - Chairman
2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) - Member
3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) - Member
4. Mr. S.Laldingliana, MLA, Lunglei South - Member
5. Mr. Joseph Lalhlimpaia, MLA, Lunglei East - Member
6. Dr. R Lalthangliana, MLA, Lunglei West - Member
7. Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei - Member
8. Mr. F.Sapa, Ex-MLA, Chanmari Lunglei - Member
9. Mr. J.Lawmzuala, Chanmari, Lunglei - Member
10. District Urban Development Officer (DUDO),
Lunglei -Member Secretary

(b) Review and Monitoring Committee, Champhai Town

1. Mr. JH Rothuama, MLA, Champhai South - Chairman
2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) - Member
3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) - Member
4. Mr. TT Zothansanga, MLA, Champhai North - Member

²⁴¹ Government of India, *Memo No.G-14012/101(18)/10-NURM.II (Part.III)*, Dated March, 2010, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

²⁴² Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B.11030/1/2010/UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 10th January, 2011, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

5. Deputy Commissioner, Champhai - Member
6. Mr. PC Zohlira, President, Sub-Hqrs. YMA
Champhai - Member
6. Mr. Lalnunmawia, Lecturer, Government
Champhai College, Champhai - Member
7. District Urban Development Officer (DUDO),
Lunglei -Member Secretary

(c) Review and Monitoring Committee, Siaha Town

1. Mr. S.Hiato, MLA, Siaha - Chairman
2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) - Member
3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) - Member
4. Deputy Commissioner, Siaha - Member
5. Dr. R.Hmingthanzuala, Associate Professor,
Government Siaha College - Member
6. Mr. T.Chatlua, Teacher, Government High
School, Siaha - Member
7. District Project Officer, SJSRY, UD&PA, Siaha -Member Secretary

(d) Review and Monitoring Committee, Serchhip Town

1. Mr. Lal Thanhawla, MLA, Serchhip - Chiarman
2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) - Member
3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) - Member
4. Mr. K.Lianzuala, MLA, Tuikum - Member
5. Deputy Commissioner, Serchhip - Member
6. Mr. K.Chawilianan, Principal (Rtd),

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Bazar Veng, Serchhip | - Member |
| 7. Mr. R.Laldaihzauva, Assistant (Rtd), Proprietor:
T.T Cable Network, Bazar Veng, Serchhip | - Member |
| 8. Sanitation Officer or DPO (SJSRY), UD&PA,
Serchhip | -Member Secretary |
|
(e) Review and Monitoring Committee, Kolasib Town | |
| 1. Mr. PC Zoramsangliana, MLA, Kolasib | - Chairman |
| 2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) | - Member |
| 3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) | - Member |
| 4. Deputy Commissioner, Kolasib | - Member |
| 5. Mr. R.Saikhuma, Project Veng, Kolasib | - Member |
| 6. Mr. Lalchanhlua, Diakkawn, Kolasib, | - Member |
| 7. District Urban Development Officer (DUDO),
UD&PA, Kolasib | -Member Secretary |
|
(f) Review and Monitoring Committee, Mamit Town | |
| 1. Mr. John Rotluangliana, MLA, Mamit | - Chairman |
| 2. Mr. CL Ruala, MP (Lok Sabha) | - Member |
| 3. Mr. Lalhmingliana, MP (Rajya Sabha) | - Member |
| 4. Deputy Commissioner, Mamit | - Member |
| 5. Mr. PC Lalthazuala, VCP, Bazar Veng Mamit | - Member |
| 6. Mr. C.Zadawla, VCP, Hmar Veng, Mamit | - Member |
| 7. Sanitation Officer or DPO (SJSRY), UD&PA,
Mamit | -Member Secretary |

5.7.4. Role and Responsibilities of Review and Monitoring Committee on UIDSSMT and IHSD

The Review and Monitoring Committee on UIDSSMT and IHSD under JNNURM, constituted by UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram, was entrusted to review physical and financial progress of the projects:²⁴³

- i) Review the physical and financial progress of the project;
- ii) Review progress reforms;
- iii) Review bottlenecks in implementation of reforms and projects and way forward;
- iv) Convergence of project under UIDSSMT and IHSDP as well as convergence of other initiatives at the city and district level with JNNURM functions of the Committee;
- v) The Committee should meet quarterly and conduct review of implementation of the projects and reforms;
- vi) The Committee will submit minutes of the meeting or discussion held and recommendations to the concerned ULBs and SLNAs and State Government concerned; and
- vii) The SLNA will ensure that minutes are uploaded on the web portal and copy is sent to Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA). The SLNA will also ensure the action taken report is submitted to the State Government, MoUD and MoHUPA. The action taken report must be on the agenda item of all the meetings of the committee.

5.7.5. Instruction or Design for Construction of Houses under IHSDP²⁴⁴

- 1) Total areas of the house should not be less than 419 square feet.

²⁴³ Government of Mizoram, *Notification No.B.11030/1/2010/UD&PA*, Dated Aizawl, the 10th January, 2011, UD&PA Department, Aizawl.

²⁴⁴ Government of Mizoram, *Memo No.B.19030/1/2006-SJSRY(S)*, Dated Siaha, the 23rd February, 2011, District Project Officer, SJSRY, Siaha District, Siaha.

- 2) There should be bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath room or toilet and septic tank.
- 3) Used of plastic commode in toilet is prohibited.
- 4) The roof should be corrugated with iron (CGI sheet) and tile should be used for the wall.
- 5) Bath room floor should be constructed with cement concrete structure.
- 6) For pillar or post of the house, only hardwood should be used. If the beneficiary wanted used cement concrete structure as pillar or post of the house, he or she can do so. However, one cannot blame used of cement concrete structure for pillar or post as an excuse for non-completion of construction of the house.
- 7) Assistance received from the department should not be diverted and used on other purposes. It should be utilised only for the purpose of construction of the house.
- 8) The wall should be painted with light-green colour and the skirting should be painted with dark-green colour.

5.7.6. Conclusion

Till date, out of 1950 numbers of beneficiaries selected, 1944 numbers of beneficiaries have completed the construction and occupied their houses. But, unfortunately 6 numbers of selected beneficiaries could not started or completed construction of house.²⁴⁵ Out of the 6 number selected beneficiaries who could not started or completed construction, 3 numbers of beneficiaries was due to unavailability of land, whereas one beneficiary could not started construction of house due to disputes in land. The remaining two selected beneficiaries have migrated to other district.

²⁴⁵ Government of Mizoram, *Loose Documents*, UD&PA Department, Aizwl.

Chapter -VI
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM

6.1. Introduction

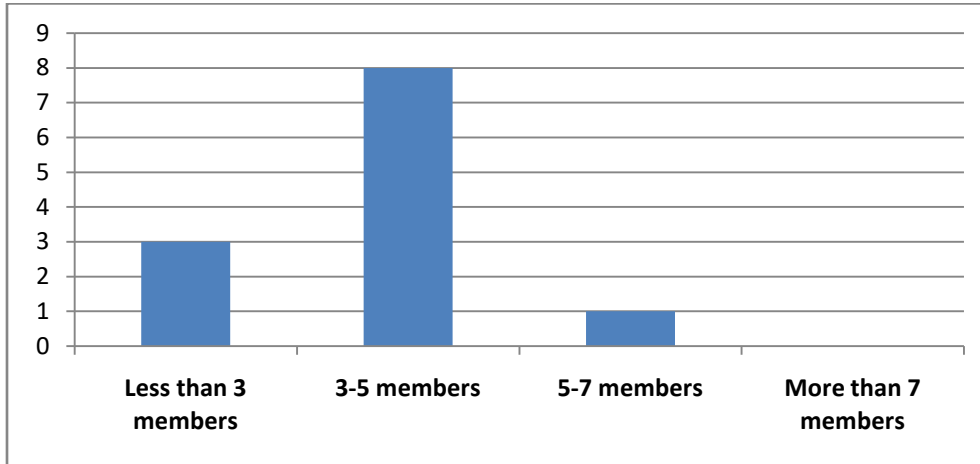
For understanding the socio-economic impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes in Mizoram, two different sets of questionnaires were prepared and administered to the beneficiaries of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and also of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for collecting primary data from them. Although both the schemes are the sub-components of JNNURM, preparation of two sets of questionnaires was necessitated by the difference in the nature of assistance and their implementation. Accordingly, one set of questionnaire was administered to 120 beneficiaries of BSUP randomly selected from Aizawl city and the second set of questionnaire was administered to 200 beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme randomly selected from the three District Headquarters of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha. The replies given to the two sets of questionnaires by the respondents have been separately tabulated and shown in the charts format for making an analytical study of the impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes in Mizoram as follows:

6.2. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Aizawl City

There are four housing complexes constructed under BSUP in Aizawl city with a total of 1096 dwelling units from four different locations- Lawipu, Durtlang, Edenthar and Rangvamual. The researcher administered questionnaires to 50 beneficiaries of BSUP scheme from Lawipu Housing Complex, 35 beneficiaries from Durtlang Housing Complex, 20 beneficiaries from Edenthar Housing Complex and 15 beneficiaries Rangvamual Housing Complex. The following questions were administered to the respondents:

Q. What is the average size of family of resident of the Complexes?

Chart No – 6.1: Sizes of Family Members

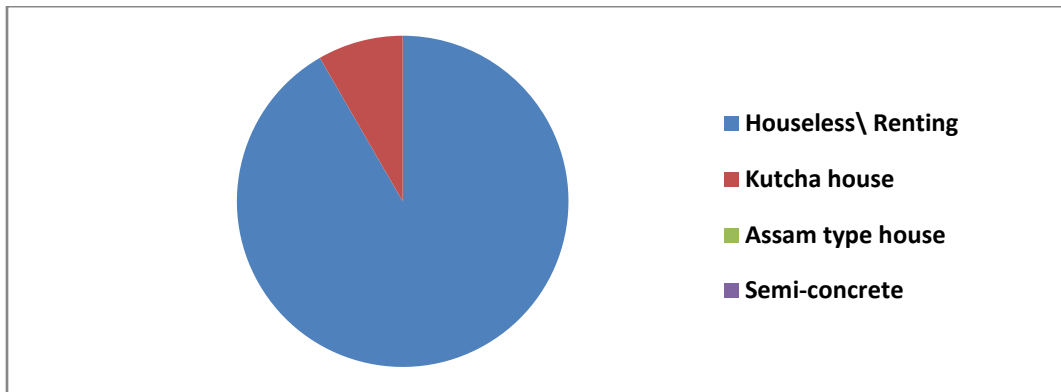


Source: Field Study

According to the above data, the size of the family members who lived in the BSUP complexes were as follows - majority of the residents are having a family size of 3-5 members which is 66.6 percent, less than 3 members is 25 percent and 5-7 members is 8.3 percent.

Q. What is the type or nature of the house before living in BSUP complexes?

Chart No – 6.2: Types of House before Receiving BSUP Assistance

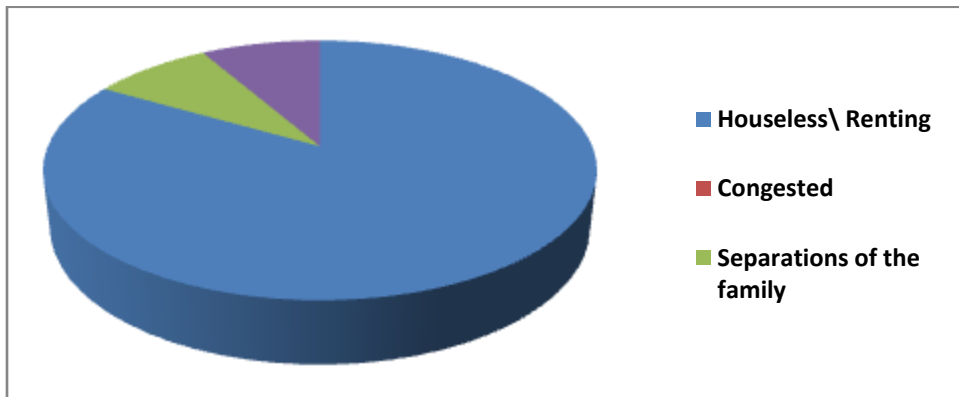


Source: Field Study

Based on the results of the research, the nature or types of house of the beneficiary of BSUP Complexes were as follows- 91.6 percent are houseless or rented and 8.3 percent living in kutcha house.

Q. What is the reason behind living in the BSUP Complexes?

Chart No – 6.3: Reasons of Receiving BSUP Assistance



Source: Field Study

According to the study, reasons of receiving BSUP assistance were as follows- majority of the respondent's that is 83.3 percent are houseless or rented, 8.3 percent as due to separation of the family and another 8.3 percent as the house in bad conditions.

Q. What is the average family monthly income of the resident of the Complexes?

Table No – 6.1: Monthly Income of the Family

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Less than 5000	10	8.33
2	5000-10000	50	41.66
3	10000-20000	50	41.66
4	Above 20000	10	8.33
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

According to the data collected by the researcher, the average monthly income of the complexes family were as follows- 8.3 percent have less than Rs. 5000 monthly income, 41.6 percent have between Rs. 5000-10000 monthly income, 41.6 percent have between Rs. 10000-20000 and 8.3 percent have more than Rs. 2,0000 monthly income.

Q. What is the sex ratio of the resident of the Complexes?

Table No – 6.2: Sex Ratio

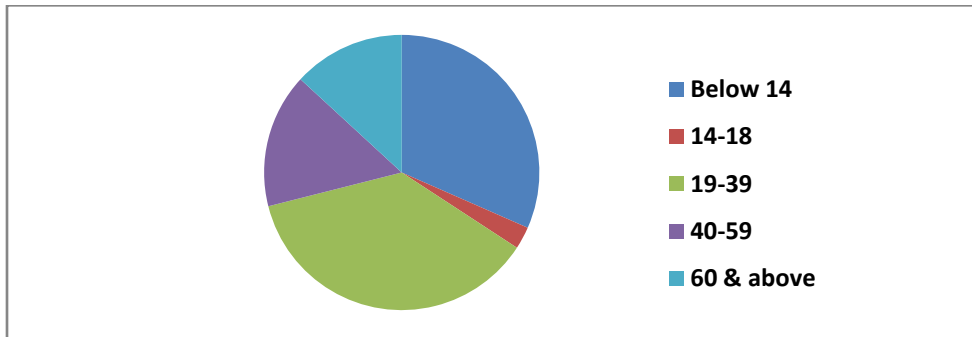
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Male	50	41.66
2	Female	70	58.33
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

The above data shows the sex ratio of the resident of the complexes as follows- female population are 41.66 percent while male population are 58.33 percent.

Q. What is the average age of the resident of the complexes?

Chart No – 6.4: Average Age

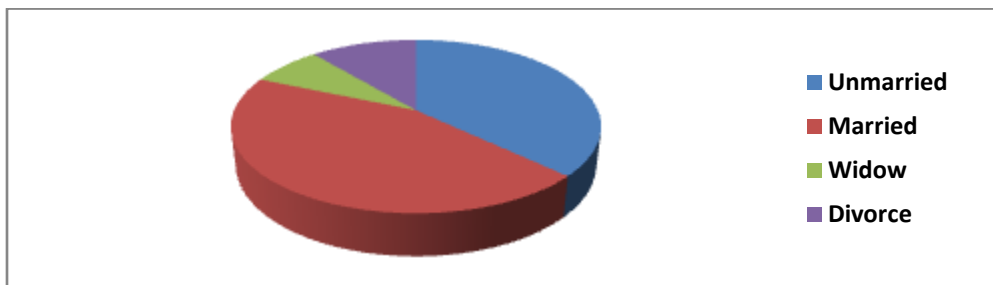


Source: Field Study

The average age range of citizens who lives in BSUP Complexes were as follows- below 14years are 30.7 percent, 15-18 years are 5.1 percent, 19-39 years are 35 percent, 40-59 years are 15.3 percent and 60 years above are 12.8 percent.

Q. What is the marital status of the resident of the Complexes?

Chart No – 6.5: Marital Status

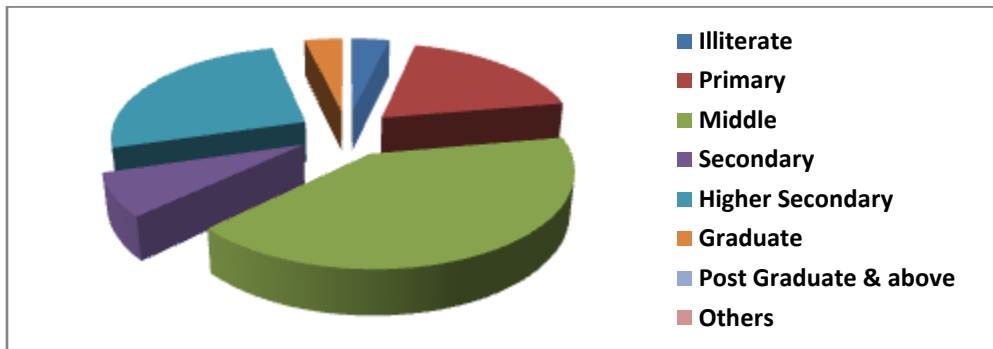


Source: Field Study

According to the research report, the marital status of the Complexes was as follows- 37 percent unmarried, 44.4 percent are married, 7.4 percent are widow and 11.1 percent are divorce.

Q. What is the average educational qualification level of the resident of the Complexes?

Chart No – 6.6: Educational Qualification

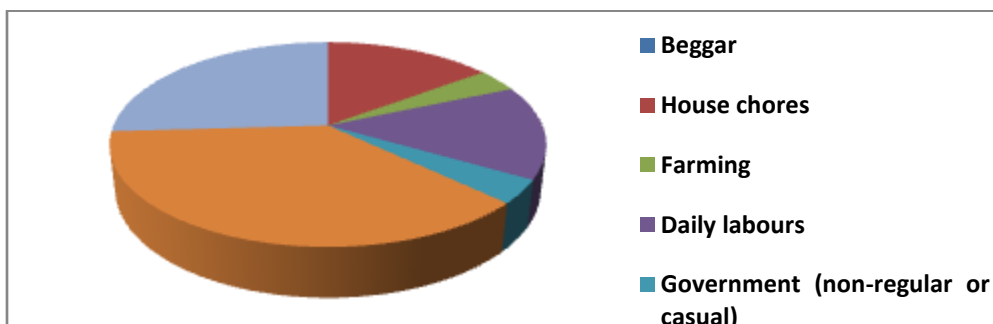


Source: Field Study

The literacy rate among the people who lives in the Complexes were- 3.7 percent illiterate, 19.3 percent up-to Primary School, 40.7 percent up-to Middle School and got the highest percentage, 7.4 percent up-to Secondary School, 25.9 percent up-to Higher Secondary School and 3.7 percent with graduate. There is no person with a degree of post graduate and above among the resident of the complexes.

Q. What is the main source of income or occupation of the resident of the Complexes?

Table No – 6.7: Source of Income or Occupation

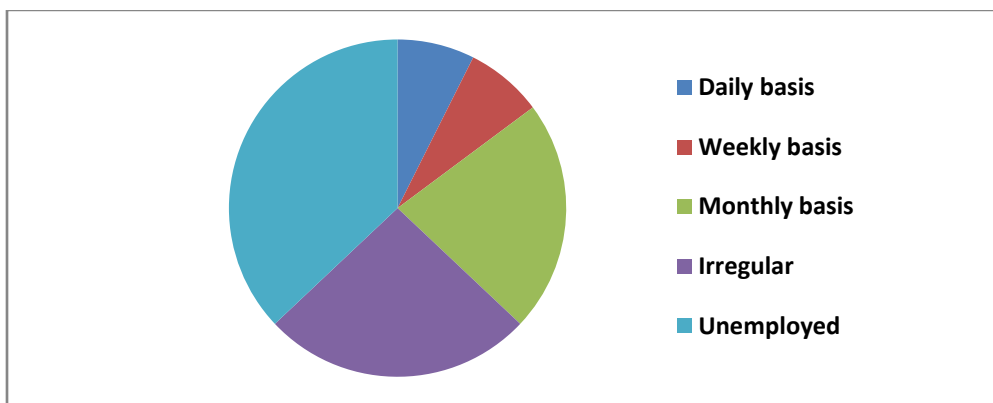


Source: Field Study

The main source of income or occupations of resident of the Complexes have been variably different. For their living, the beneficiaries used to work on any job available to them as 14.8 percent do house chores work, 3.7 percent do farming, while 14.8 percent are daily labourer, and 3.7 percent worked under government as casual employee. Whereas, the highest percentage which is 37.7 percent are unemployed and 25.9 percent do any works whichever is available around the complexes.

Q. What is the nature of earning of the resident of the Complexes for living?

Chart No – 6.8: Nature of Earning for Living



Source: Field Study

Based on the study, the nature of earning for living were as follows- 7.4 percent are daily labour, 7.4 percent received their remuneration in weekly basis, and 22.2 percent received their remuneration for living in a monthly basis, while 25.9 percent are earning their living irregular. The saddest part is that the highest percentage which is 37.7 percent was unemployed.

Q. Do you have refrigerator?

Table No – 6.3: Status of Ownership of Refrigerator

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	40	25
2	No	90	75
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the survey, it is learnt that majority of the family that is 75 percent do not own refrigerator, while 25 percent have owned refrigerator.

What type of Telephone do you have?

Table No – 6.4: Types of Telephone Owned

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Landline only	-	-
2	Mobile only	120	100
3	Both	-	-
4	None of them	-	-
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

All the respondents said that, they have Mobile phones only. The data also shows that there was no single family with landline connection.

Q. Do you own Computer or Laptop?

Table No – 6.5: Status of Ownership of Computer or Laptop

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	10	8.33
2	No	110	91.66
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the study, most of the respondents do not have laptop which stands at 91.6 percent and only 8.3 percent have either computer or laptop.

Q. Do you have internet connection?

Chart No – 6.9: Status of Internet Connection

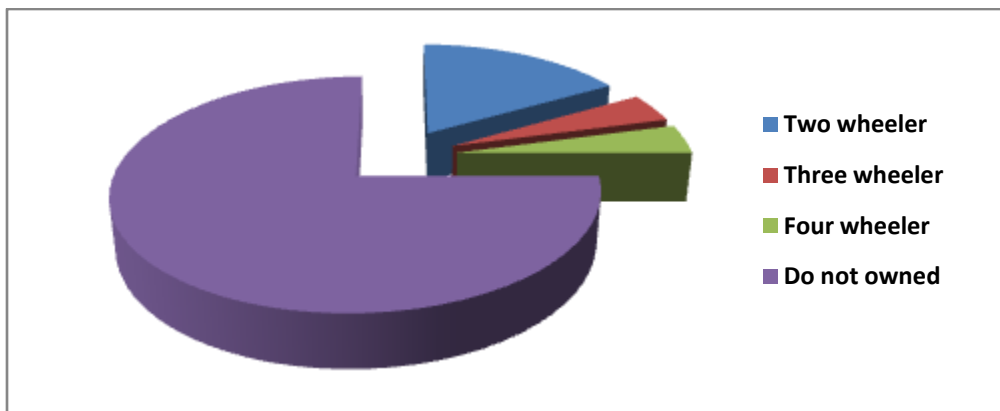


Source: Field Study

According to the analysis of the data collected by the researcher, the status of the family in internet connection were as follows- two third of the residents (83.3 percent) have internet connection from mobile phone while 16.6 percent do not have any internet connection. The data also shows that there was no single family with broadband internet connection.

Q. What types of vehicle do you have?

Chart No – 6.10: Types of Vehicle Owned



Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, a total of 24.86 percent of the resident have owned a vehicle of some types, while 75 percent do not owned any types of vehicles. Based on the research, 16.6 percent have two-wheeler, 4.1 percent have three-wheeler and 4.1 percent have owned four-wheeler.

Q. Do you have television?

Table No – 6.6: Status of Ownership of Television

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	100	83.33
2	No	20	16.66
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

According to the researcher, status of ownership of television in the BSUP complexes were- majority of the respondents which is 83.3 percent owned television whereas 16.6 percent do not have television.

Q. Do you have Washing Machine?

Table No – 6.7: Status of Ownership of Washing Machine

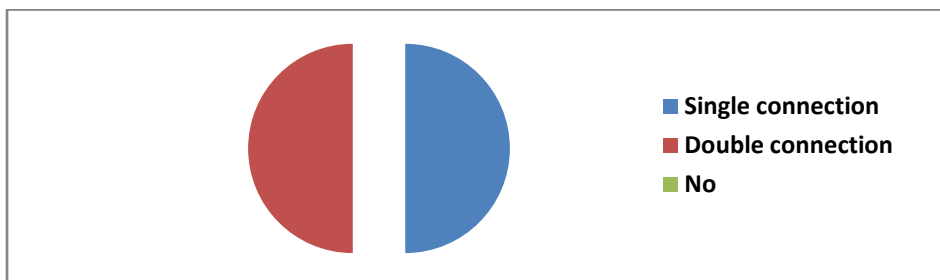
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	70	58.33
2	No	50	41.66
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that- 58.33 percent have washing machine while 41.66 percent resident families do not have washing machine.

Q. Do you have Gas connection?

Chart No – 6.11: Status of Gas Connection

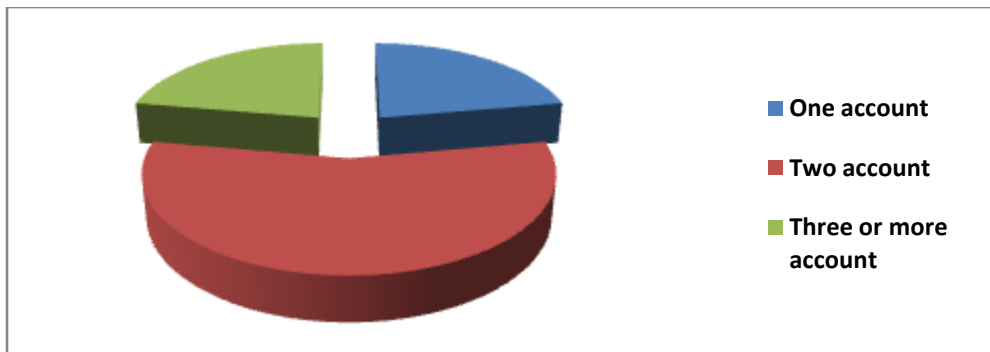


Source: Field Study

Based on the study, the status of Gas connection among the family of the BSUP complexes were as follows- all the resident families of the four complexes do have either single or double gas connection. Among the respondents, half of them which are 50 percent have single connection and another half which is 50 percent has double connection.

Q. Does your family have bank account?

Chart No – 6.12: Status Ownership of Bank Account



Source: Field Study

According to the analysis of the data collected by the researcher, the status of ownership of Bank Account were- 16.6 percent have single account, 41.6 percent have double account and 41.6 percent have more than three bank saving accounts.

Q. Does your family have ATM card?

Table No – 6.8: Status Ownership of ATM card

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	70	58.33
2	No	50	41.66
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

According to the respondents, the status of ownership of ATM card among the family of BSUP complexes are as follows- more than half of the responds that is 58.33 percent have ATM card and 41.66 percent do not have ATM card.

Q. How long do you lives in Aizawl City before shifting to BSUP complexes?

Table No – 6.9: Period of Living in Aizawl before BSUP Complexes

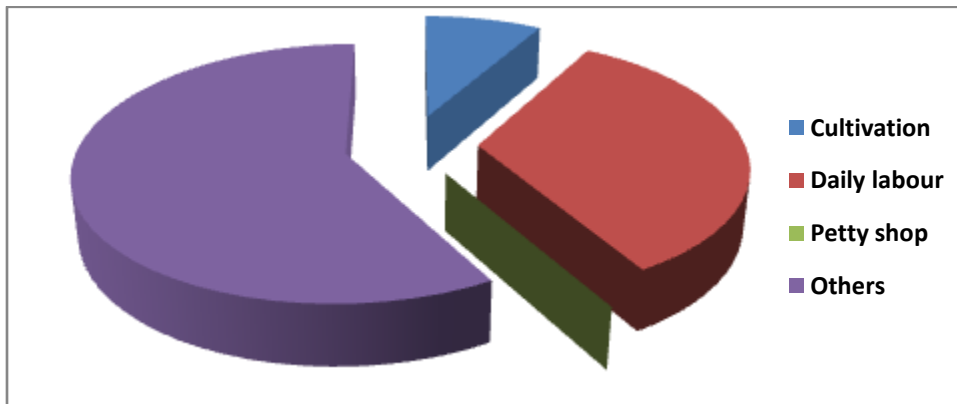
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Less than one year	-	-
2	1-5 years	-	-
3	5-10 year	10	8.33
4	More than ten years	110	91.66
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

According to the study, majority of the family (91.66 percent) have already been settled in Aizawl city more than ten years before living in the Complexes and 8.3 percent have been settled in Aizawl city between 5-10 years before shifting into the Complexes.

Q. What is your family main occupation before living in the BSUP complex?

Chart No – 6.13: Family Occupation before Living in BSUP Complexes

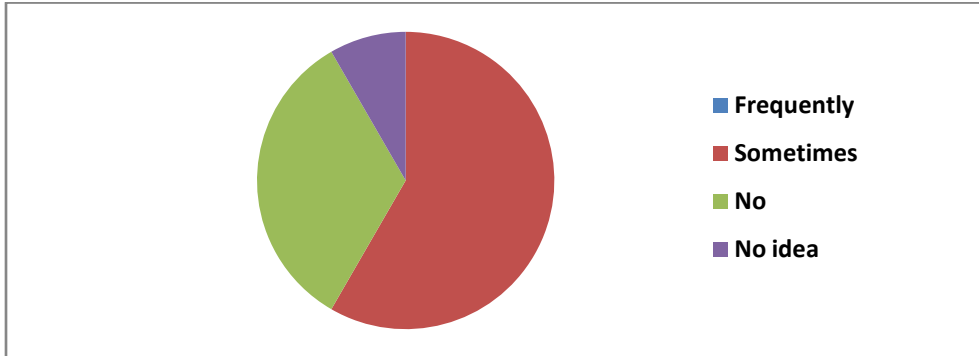


Source: Field Study

Based on the primary data collected through questionnaire, family main occupation before living in BSUP complexes were as follow- 8.3 percent of the residents do farming while 33.3 percent are daily labourers before shifting into the BSUP Complexes. ‘Others’ constitutes the highest percentage which is 58.3 percent.

Q. Do you have any issues in day to day living with the people of the locality where the BSUP complex is situated?

Chart No – 6.14: Issues with Locality

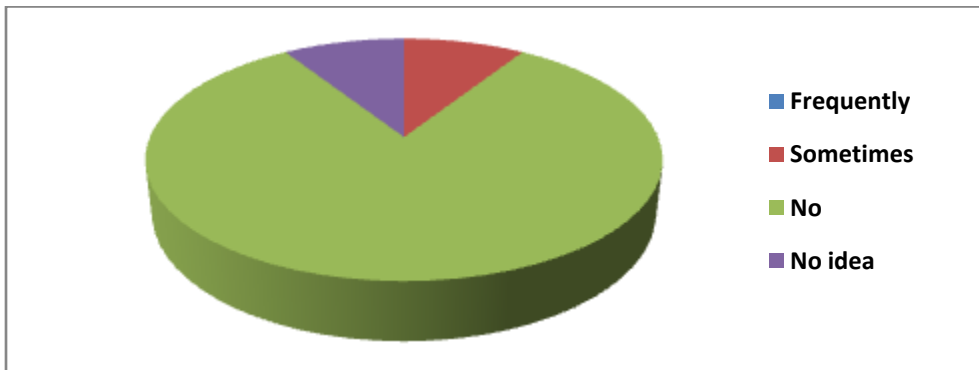


Source: Field Study

According to the study of the researcher, more than half of the respondent (58.3 percent) says that they do faced problems or have an issue in the day to day living with the people of the locality where the Complexes are located, 33.3 percent do not faced any problem and a small margin of 8.33 percent answered by saying ‘No idea’.

Q. Do you have any issue with Local Council and YMA in the administration of your locality?

Chart No – 6.15: Issues with LC and YMA in Administration of Locality



Source: Field Study

Based on the data collected, majority of the respondents (83.4 percent) do not faced any problem from Local Council or Young Mizo Association (YMA) in the

administration of the locality, 8.3 percent faced problem sometimes and 8.3 percent have no idea about it.

Q. Do you have any feeling that there is a social discrimination from others just because you are living in BSUP complex?

Table No – 6.10: Feelings of Social Discrimination

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	50	41.66
2	No	60	50.00
3	No idea	10	8.33
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the analysis of the primary data collected through questionnaire, the result shows that 41.6 percent says that they are being socially discriminated while 50 percent say that they do not face such discrimination. The remaining percent (8.3 percent) answered the question by saying ‘No idea’.

Q. Do you face any problem in transportation to go to the centre of the city?

Table No – 6.11: Transportation Problem

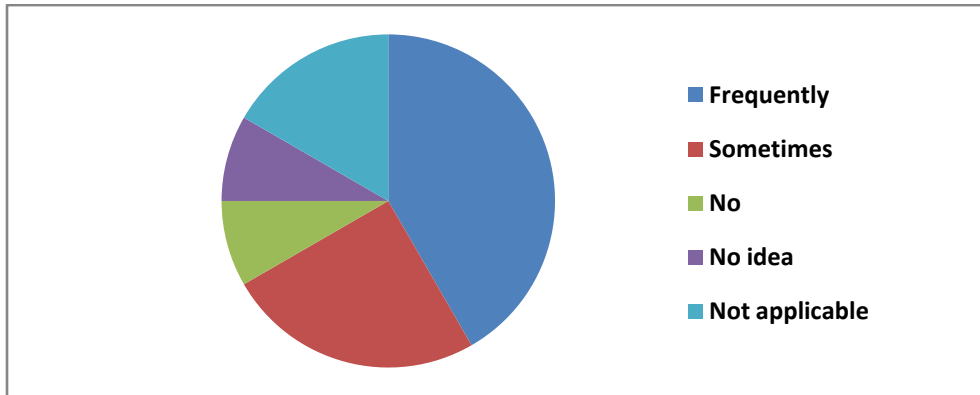
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	110	91.66
2	No	10	8.33
3	No idea	-	-
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

All the four Complexes are located in the outskirts of the city. As a result, almost all the residents do face problems in transportation which stands at 91.6 percent. A marginal percentage (8.3 percent) do not face any problem in transportation to go to the centre of the city.

Q. Do you face any problem in children education by living in BSUP Complex?

Chart – No 6.16: Problems in Children Education

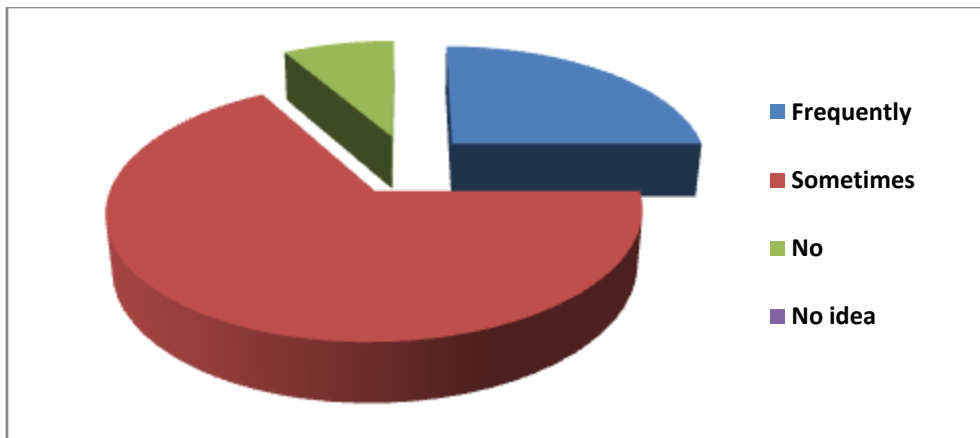


Source: Field Study

According to the study, 41.6 percent do faced problem frequently in their children education, 25 percent sometimes faced a problem, while 8.3 percent do not faced any problems, and 8.3 percent do not have any idea. Out of the total respondents, 16.6 percent respondents is not applicable for this question as they do not have school going children's.

Q. By living in the Complex, do you face any problem in your occupation?

Chart No – 6.17: Problems in Occupation



Source: Field Study

Based on the study, more than two third of the respondents that is 66.6 percent sometimes or occasional faced problems in their occupation as a result of living in the

Complexes, while 25 percent of the respondents says they faced a huge problem and 8.3 do not faced any problem.

Q. Supposed you are economically and financially stable and in a position to not live in the Complex, will you still live?

Table No – 6.12: Question on whether they will Lives in the Complex if they are Economically Sound

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	10	8.33
2	No	100	83.33
3	No idea	10	8.33
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

83.3 percent of the respondents say that if they are economically and financially stable or sound, they will not live in the Complex. However, 8.3 percent of the respondents say that they will still live in the complex even if their economic or financial position improve while 8.3 answered as ‘No idea’.

6.3. Socio-Economic Impact of BSUP Scheme in Aizawl City

(a) Profile of Beneficiaries of the Scheme

According to the study, majority of the residents are having a family size of 3-5 members which is 66.6 percent. The eligible criteria or one of the criteria required by a family for admitting into or staying in the housing complexes which are constructed under the scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Aizawl city is that the family should be living in Aizawl city for not less than ten years. According to the study, majority of the family (91.66 percent) have already been settled in Aizawl city more than ten years before living in the Complexes and 8.3 percent have been settled in Aizawl city between 5-10 years before shifting into the Complexes. The nature or types of house of the beneficiary before they lives in the BSUP Housing Complexes is also very untoward. It is also leant that more than 90 percent of the beneficiary families are either houseless or

living in rented house before they living in the complexes. As a result of their economic and financial status, they have no option but to live in the Complex.

Based on the primary data collected through questionnaire, the main occupation of the families before they live in the Complexes is also quite different. While 8.3 percent of the families do farming, 33.3 percent are daily labourers and the major percentage that is 58.3 percent comes under the category 'Others' which mostly constitute working in unorganized sectors.

Out of the 120 respondents or resident families of the four Complexes, female population is higher than the male population. According to the study, 58.33 percent of the residents are female while the male population constituted only 41.66 percent. The average age range of the citizens who live in BSUP Complexes were below the age of 14 years are 30.7 percent, 15-18 years are 5.1 percent, 19-39 years are 35 percent, 40-59 years are 15.3 percent and 60 years above are 12.8 percent. According to the research report, the marital status of the resident who is above 18 years are- 37 percent unmarried, 44.4 percent are married, 7.4 percent are widow and 11.1 percent are divorce. The literacy rate among the people who lives in the Complexes are 3.7 percent illiterate, 19.3 percent up-to Primary School, 40.7 percent up-to Middle School and got the highest percentage, 7.4 percent up-to Secondary School, 25.9 percent up-to Higher Secondary School and 3.7 percent with graduate. There is no person with a degree of post graduate and above among the resident of the Complexes.

(b) Economic Status or Conditions of the Beneficiaries

Construction of four housing complex under the scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor in Aizawl city which consists of 1096 dwelling units as expected meet the needs of shelter for urban poor. However, it has both positive and negative socio-economic impacts on the lives of the dwellers. Though resident could saved as many as Rs.2000-3000 on average every month which they used to spent on house rent, but they have encountered many difficulties as well. The main difficulty faced by the residents is the unavailability of jobs in and around the complexes. This is due to the fact that all the

complexes are located far away from the heart of the city and its economic hub. Besides this, some of the resident families are subjected to social discrimination.

The residents of all the Complexes have one similar problem that is unavailability of jobs around the complexes. Their main source of income or occupations has been variably different. For their living, the beneficiaries used to work on any job available to them as 14.8 percent do house chores work, 3.7 percent do farming, while 14.8 percent are daily labourer, and 3.7 percent worked under government as casual employee. Whereas, the highest percentage which is 37.7 percent are unemployed and 25.9 percent do any works whichever is available around the Complexes. Based on the study, 7.4 percent are daily labour, 7.4 percent received their remuneration in weekly basis, and 22.2 percent received their remuneration for living in a monthly basis, while 25.9 percent are earning their living irregularly. The saddest part is that the highest percentage which is 37.7 percent is unemployed. The average monthly income of the resident families who lived in BSUP complexes is also rather variably different as 8.3 percent have less than Rs. 5000 monthly income, 41.6 percent have between Rs. 5000-10000 monthly income, 41.6 percent have between Rs. 10000-20000 and 8.3 percent have more than Rs. 2,0000 monthly income.

All the four Complexes are located in the outskirts of the city. As a result, almost all the residents do face problems in transportation. A total of 91.6 percent of the resident families have faced problems in transportation. As a result of this families have to spend extra money on children education and reaching their working places. A marginal percentage (8.3 percent) is saying do not face any problem in transportation to go to the centre of the city. To be more precise, more than two third of the respondents that is 66.6 percent sometimes or occasionally faced problems in their occupation as a result of living in the Complexes, while 25 percent of the respondents says they faced a huge problem and 8.3 do not face any problem.

(c) Living Status of the Beneficiaries

Based on the study, it is learnt that majority of the family that is 75 percent do not own a refrigerator, while 25 percent have a refrigerator. All the respondents said that

they have Mobile phones only. The analysis data also shows that there is no single family with landline connection. Most of the respondents do not have laptop which stands at 91.6 percent and only 8.3 percent have either computer or laptop. According to the analysis of the data collected by the researcher, two third of the residents (83.3 percent) have internet connection from mobile phone while 16.6 percent do not have any internet connection. The data also shows that there is no single family with broadband internet connection. Majority of the respondent that is 75 percent do not owned any types of vehicles while 16.6 percent have two-wheeler, 4.1 percent have three-wheeler and 4.1 percent have owned four-wheeler.

Majority of the respondents which is 83.3 percent owned television whereas 16.6 percent do not have television. According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that 58.33 percent have washing machine while 41.66 percent do not have. All the resident families of the four complexes do have either single or double gas connection. Among the respondents half of them 50 percent have single connection and another half 50 percent have double connection. According to the analysis of the data collected by the researcher, 16.6 percent have single account, 41.6 percent have double account as well as 41.6 percent have more than three bank saving accounts. Half of the responds that is 58.33 percent have ATM card and 41.66 percent do not have their own ATM card.

(d) Social Status or Problems of the Beneficiaries

More than half of the respondent (58.3 percent) says that they have faced encountered problems with locality of the people or have an issue in the day to day living with the people of the locality where the Complexes are located while 33.3 percent do not faced any problem and a small margin of 8.33 percent says do not have any idea. On the contrary, majority of the respondents do not faced any problem from Local Council or Young Mizo Association (YMA) in the administration of the locality, 8.3 percent are saying they do faced problem sometimes from either the Local Council or Young Mizo Association and 8.3 percent answered the questionnaire by saying they have no idea about it. Based on the analysis of the primary data collected through questionnaire, the result shows that 41.6 percent are being socially discriminated by others while 50 percent say that they do not face such discrimination. The remaining percent (8.3 percent)

answered the question by saying 'No idea'. It is also learnt that 41.6 percent of the respondents do faced problem frequently in their children education, 25 percent sometimes have a problem and 8.3 percent do not faced any problems in their children education because of living in the Complex.

A questionnaire has been administered to the resident family whether they will live in the complex or not depending on their economic and financial conditions. Majority of the respondents that is 83.3 percent says that if they are economically and financially stable or sound, they will not live in the complex. However, a small portion of 8.3 percent of the respondents says they will still lives in the complex while 8.3 answered as 'No idea'.

Based on interview from the residents and leaders of Housing Complex Societies, the social environment of the complex is also rather not suitable or ideal for living. This can be observed from the views and comments of the residents and leaders of the Housing Societies:

- a) The complex is very noisy.
- b) The life inside the complex is very free and the resident especially the youth tend to roam around the complex doing nothing.
- c) The complex environment is not suitable for the brought up of children's.
- d) There is a sense of feeling among the resident that they were being look down or outcast by other people just because of they are living in the BSUP complex. They seldom give their address to others as they are ashamed, unless it is necessary.
- e) School is rather far from the complex, as a result the resident have to spend extra money on transportation.
- f) Alcohol, drugs and other substances are rather common and can be easily acquired.
- g) There were so many people who did not try to work or get a job.

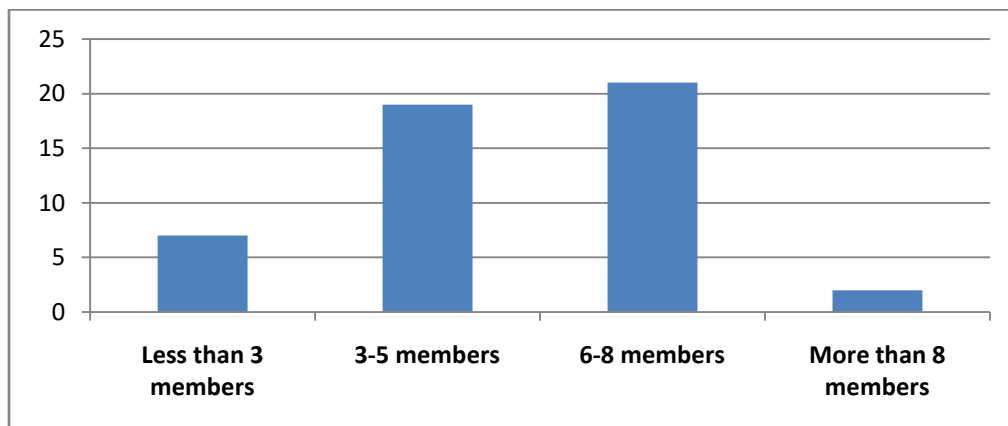
- h) Children/youth started to do drugs and other bad habits such as smoking and drinking alcohol at early age.
- i) There is also a sense of insecurity among the residents as they feel the complex society leaders' also sometime bias towards people or family who do not have people to lean on.

6.6. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM

To collect primary data, interview and questionnaire have been prepared. The researcher visited all the three districts capital town- Lunglei town, Champhai town and Siaha town. A total of 200 questionnaires have been administered to the beneficiaries of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme; 85 beneficiaries from Lunglei town, 75 beneficiaries from Champhai town and 40 beneficiaries from Siaha town. The following are the results of examination of questions and answers administered through the questionnaires by the researcher were as follows:

Q. What is the average size of family of the beneficiaries?

Chart No – 6.18: Sizes of Family Members



Source: Field Study

According to examination of the data collected by the researcher, the average size of family who resides in the complexes were as follows- 14 percent have family sizes of less than 3 members, 38 percent have family sizes of 3-5 members, 44 percent have

family sizes ranging from 6-8 members and there are 4 percent having family sizes of more than 8 members.

Q. What is the type or nature of their house before receiving IHSDP Assistance?

Chart No - 6.19: Types of House before Receiving IHSDP Assistance



Source: Field Study

According to the research, the type of house before receiving IHSDP Assistance were as follows- half of the respondents that is 50 percent are houseless or living in a rented house, another 42 percent lives in Assam type house and 8 percent live in kutcha house. There is no single family living in semi-concrete building among the respondent.

Q. What is the reason behind receiving or application of IHSDP assistance?

Table No – 6.13: Reasons for Receiving or Application of IHSDP Assistance

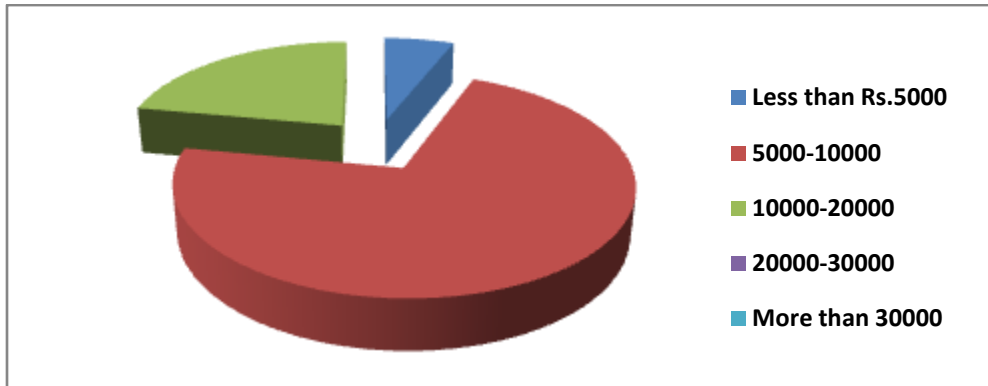
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Houseless/rented	60	50
2	Congested	-	-
3	Separation of the family	-	-
4	House in bad conditions	60	50
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the study conducted by the researcher, the reasons behind receiving or application of IHSDP assistance were as follows- 50 percent of the respondents say they are houseless or living in rented house and another 50 percent says that their house is in bad condition.

Q. What is the average monthly income of the beneficiaries?

Chart No – 6.20: Monthly Income of the Family



Source: Field Study

The average monthly income of the beneficiaries IHSDP scheme were as follows- 6 percent have monthly family income of less than Rs. 5000, 22 percent have Rs. 10000-20000 monthly income, and majority of the respondent that is 72 percent have Rs. 5000-10000 monthly family income. There are no family with monthly income of Rs.20000-30000 and Rs.30000 or more.

Q. What is the sex ratio of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme?

Table No – 6.14: Sex Ratio

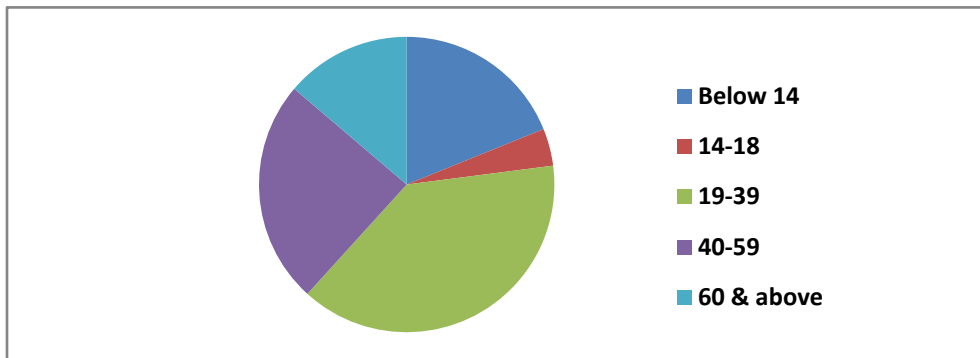
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Male	94	47
2	Female	106	53
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

From the study, the researcher can find out that 47 percent of the beneficiaries of the IHSDP scheme are male while 53 percent are female.

Q. What is the average age of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme?

Chart No - 6.21: Average Age

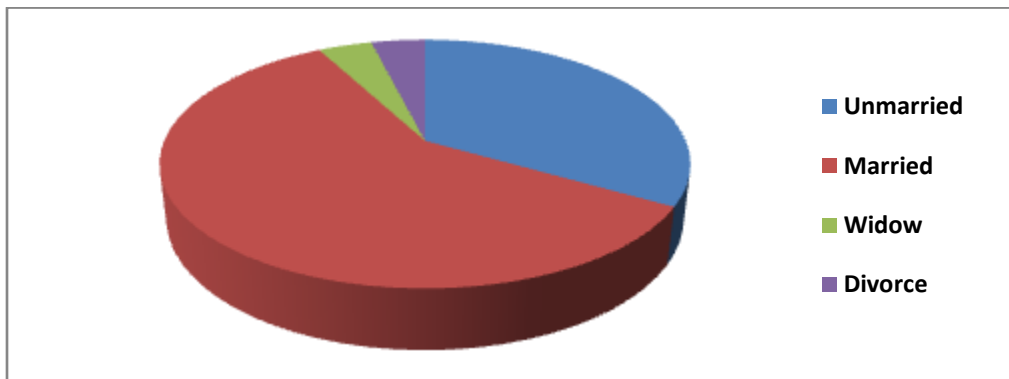


Source: Field Study

According to the analysis of the data, the average age of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme were as follows- 18.8 percent are below 14 years of age, 4 percent are in between 15-18 years range, 38.7 percent are in 19-39 years, 24.4 percent are in 40-59 years and 13.7 percent are in age group of 60 years above.

Q. What is the marital status of the family of the beneficiaries?

Chart No – 6.22: Marital status

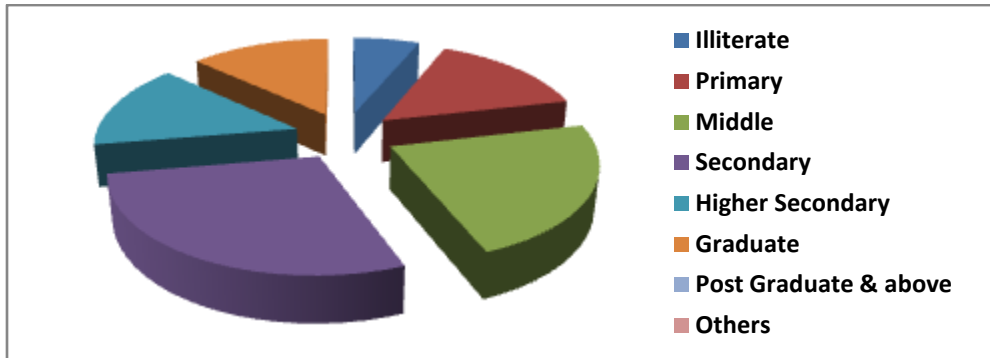


Source: Field Study

As shown in the above chart, the marital status of the beneficiaries IHSDP scheme were- 58.8 percent are married, 33.3 percent are unmarried, 3.9 percent are widow and meanwhile 3.9 percent are divorced.

Q. What is the average educational qualification level of the beneficiaries?

Chart No – 6.23: Educational qualification

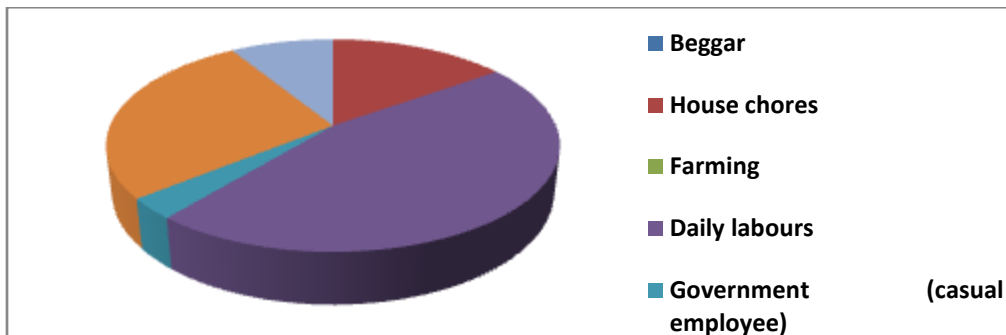


Source: Field Study

Based on the study, the educational level or qualifications of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme were as follows- 6.2 percent are illiterate, 15 percent are primary school level, 22.6 percent are middle class school level, 28.3 percent are secondary school class level, 14.4 percent are higher secondary school class level and 13.2 percent are graduated. There are no post graduate and above among the beneficiaries of IHSDP assistance.

Q. What is the main source of income or occupation of the beneficiaries?

Chart No – 6.24: Source of Income or Occupation



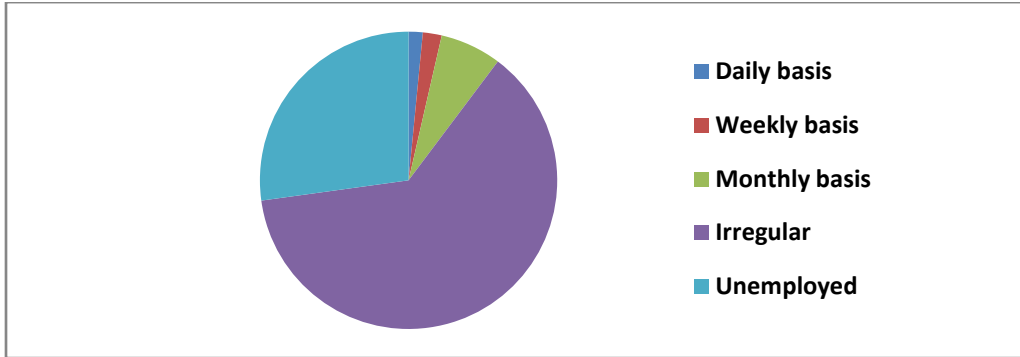
Source: Field Study

According to the data, when the beneficiaries of IHSDP housing scheme were asked about what they do for living or main occupation and the results can compiled as follows- 15 percent do house chores, 45.9 percent worked as daily labourer, 3.1 percent

worked under the government as casual employee, 27 percent are unemployed and 8.8 percent do any works for their living.

Q. What is the nature earning of the beneficiaries for living?

Chart No – 6.25: Nature of Earning for Living

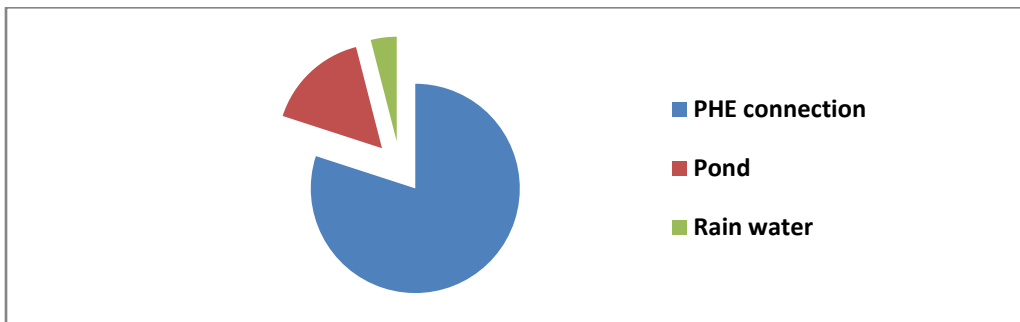


Source: Field Study

Based on the study conducted by the researcher, the results can be shown as follows- 1.5 percent of respondents earned their living on a daily basis, 2 percent are earning their living on a weekly basis, 6.6 percent are earned on a monthly basis and 27.1 percent are unemployed. According to the research, it is also learnt that almost two third of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme that is 62.7 percent are earning their living irregularly.

Q. What is your main source of drinking water?

Chart No – 6.26: Availability of Drinking Water



Source: Field Study

An analysis of the data shows that, the availability of drinking water for the ISHSDP beneficiaries were- 80 percent received water from PHE connection, 16 percent fetched water from the Pond and a mere 4 percent received depends rain water.

Q. What is the main source of light?

Table No – 6.15: Main Source of Lights

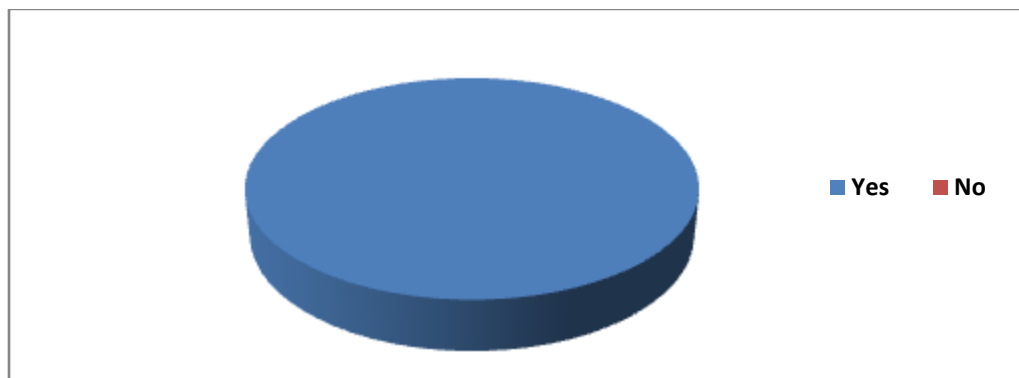
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Electric connection	200	100
2	Kerosene oil	-	-
3	Solar	-	-
4	Others	-	-
5	No light	-	-
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the study, all the beneficiaries of the scheme (100 percent) have electric connection from Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram.

Q. Is Toilet inside the house?

Chart No – 6.27: Availability of Toilet inside the House

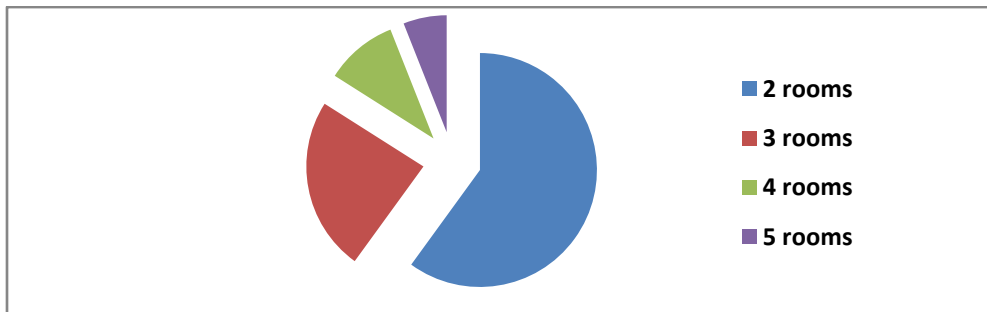


Source: Field Study

As per housing design insisted by the implementing department, 100 percent respondent says they were constructing toilet inside the house.

Q. How many rooms are there inside the house (including kitchen)?

Chart No – 6.28: No. of Rooms inside the House



Source: Field Study

An analysis of the questionnaire shows that 60 percent of the beneficiaries' family constructed their house having only two rooms including kitchen and 24 percent of the beneficiaries constructed their house having three rooms, 10 percent having 4 rooms and 6 percent having 5 rooms in their house.

Q. Is there a separate room for the Kitchen?

Table No – 6.16: Availability of Separate Room for Kitchen

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	40	20
2	No	160	80
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the study, 20 percent have separate room for kitchen whereas 80 percent do not have a separate room for kitchen.

Q. Do you have refrigerator?

Table No – 6.17: Ownership of Refrigerator

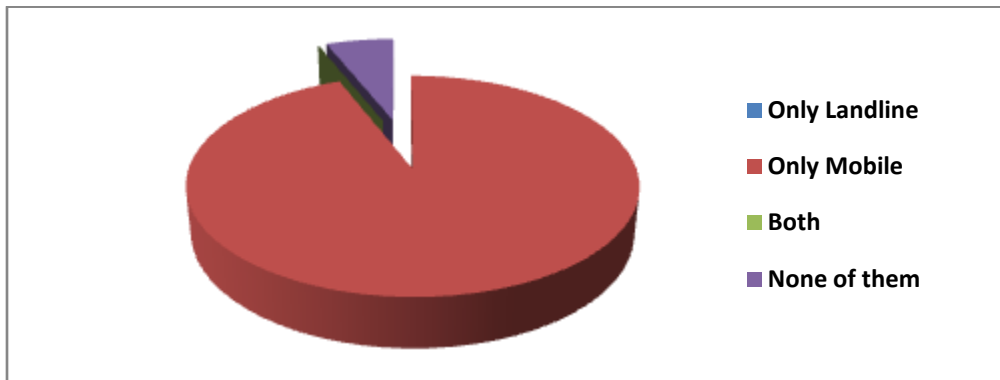
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	132	66
2	No	68	34
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that only 34 percent of the beneficiaries family do not have refrigerator while majority of the beneficiaries family that is 66 percent have own refrigerator.

Q. What Telephone do you have?

Chart No – 6.29: Types of Telephone Owned



Source: Field Study

Based on the research, it is learnt that most of the respondents that is 94 percent have mobile phones while 6 percent do have owned any types of telephone.

Q. Do you own Computer or Laptop?

Table No – 6.18: Status of Ownership of Computer or Laptop

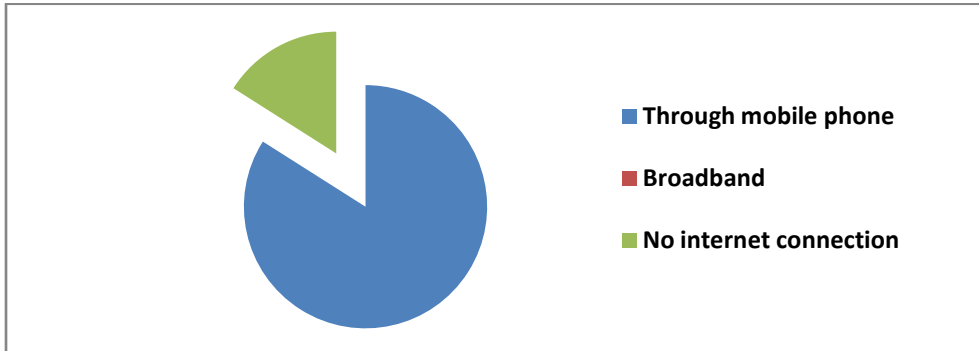
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	20	10
2	No	180	90
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, the status of ownership of computer or laptop by the beneficiaries were as follows- it is found that a mere 10 percent of the respondents have owned computer or laptop, whereas, 90 percent do not owned either computer or laptop.

Q. Do you have Internet connection?

Chart No – 6.30: Status of Internet Connection

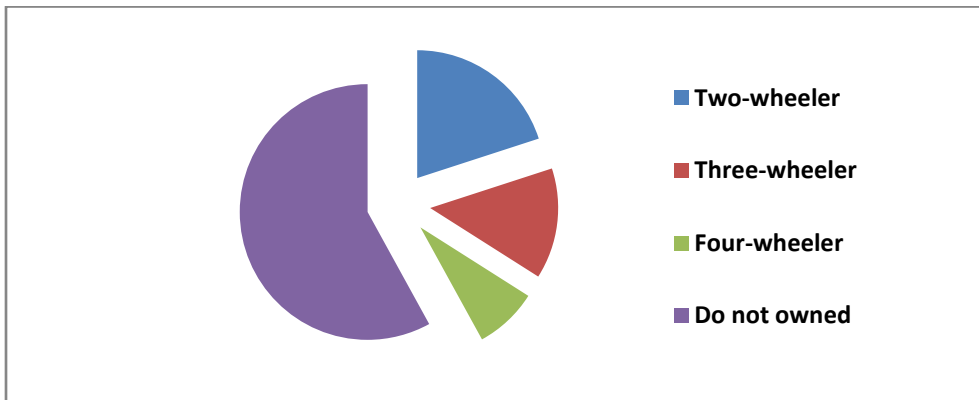


Source: Field Study

According to the research, most of the beneficiaries that is 84 percent accessed internet connection from their mobile phones and another 16 percent do not have internet connection. It is also found that there are no single families amongst the beneficiaries of the scheme accessing internet connection through broadband.

Q. What types of vehicle owned?

Chart No - 6.31: Types of Vehicle Owned



Source: Field Study

Based on the study, the types of vehicle owned by the beneficiaries if IHSDP scheme were as follow- 58 percent do not own any types of vehicle, 20 percent of the respondents own two-wheeler vehicle, 14 percent owned three wheeler vehicle and a small 8 percent have owned four wheeler vehicle.

Q. Do you have television?

Table No – 6.19: Status of Ownership of Television

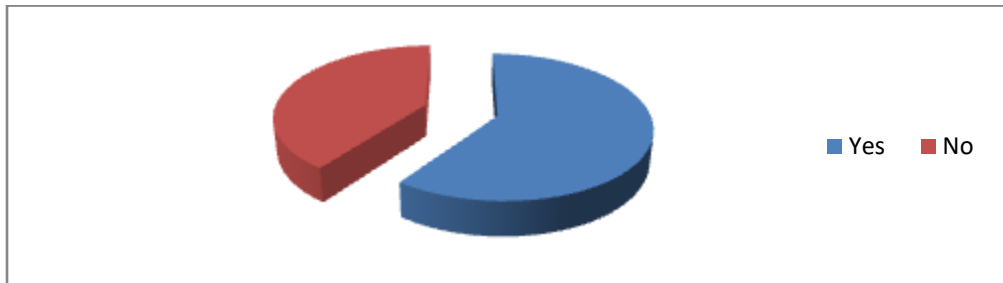
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	168	84
2	No	32	16
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that most of the beneficiaries (84 percent) of the scheme are having television while only 16 percent do not have television.

Q. Do you have Washing Machine?

Chart No – 6.32: Ownership of Washing Machine

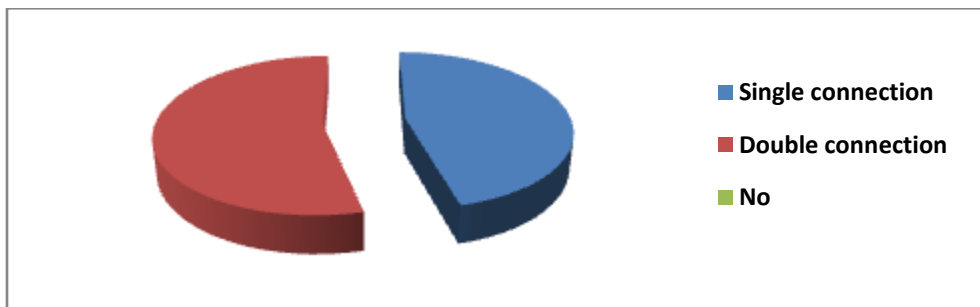


Source: Filed Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, 60 percent of the families have washing machine and 40 percent do not owned washing machine.

Q. Do you have Gas connection?

Chart No – 6.33: Types of Gas Connection

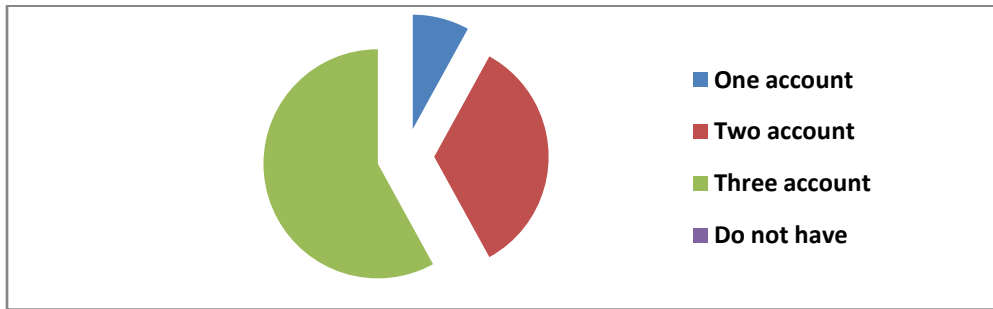


Source: Field Study

The study reveals that among all the respondents, 54 percent have double gas connection and 46 percent have single gas connection. It is rather interesting that there are no single families amongst the beneficiaries without gas connection.

Q. Does your family have bank account?

Chart No – 6.34 Status Ownership of Bank Account



Source: Field Study

According to the finding of the research, the status of ownership of Bank Account among the beneficiaries was- it is learnt that all the respondents have either one, two or three bank accounts. Among the respondents, 8 percent are having only one bank account, 34 percent are having two bank accounts and majority of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme that is 58 percent are having three or more bank accounts.

Q. Does your family have ATM card?

Table No – 6.20: Status of Ownership of ATM card

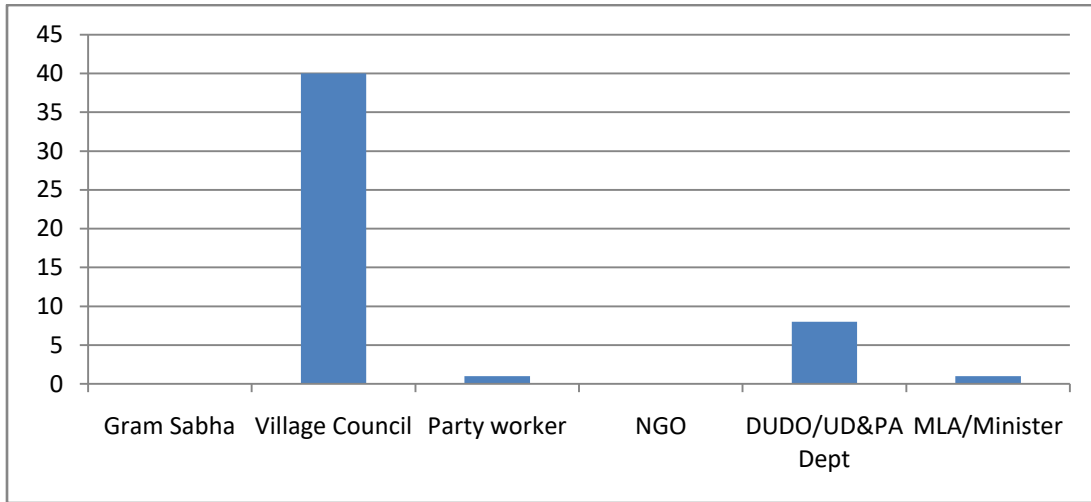
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	40	20
2	No	160	80
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the research, 80 percent of the respondents were having ATM card and another 20 percent were without ATM card.

Q. Who select or recommend you to received IHSDP assistance?

Chart No – 6.35: Recommendation to Receive the Assistance



Source: Field Study

According to the questionnaire administered by the researcher, majority of the respondent that is 80 percent says that they are selected or recommended by the Village Council to received housing assistance under the scheme of IHSDP, 2 percent says that they are being recommended or selected by party workers and 16 percent by DUDO or UD&PA Department and another 2 percent are being selected or recommended by either MLA or Minister.

Q. On how many instalments you receive the fund or assistance?

Table No – 6.21: Number of Instalment Received

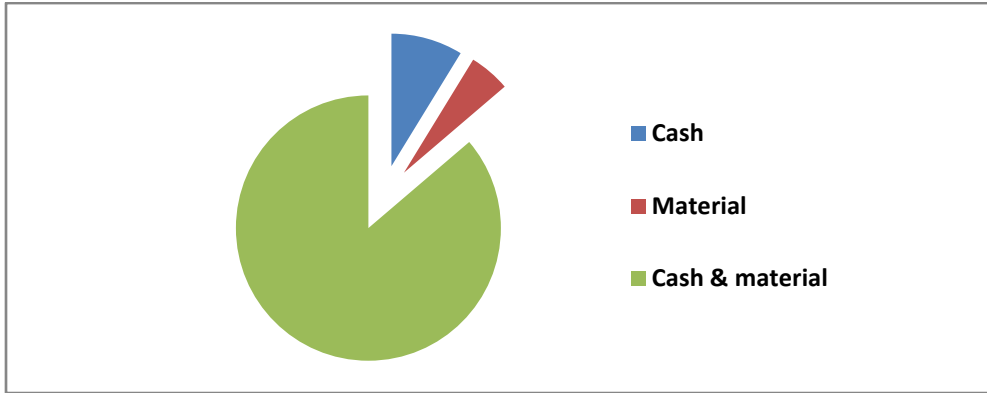
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	One instalment	-	-
2	Two instalment	-	-
3	Three instalment	200	100
4	Four instalment	-	-
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

Based on the data collected by the researcher, all the respondents (100 percent) are saying they received the assistance in three instalments.

Q. How do you receive the fund for constructing the house?

Chart No – 6.36: Nature of Fund Received

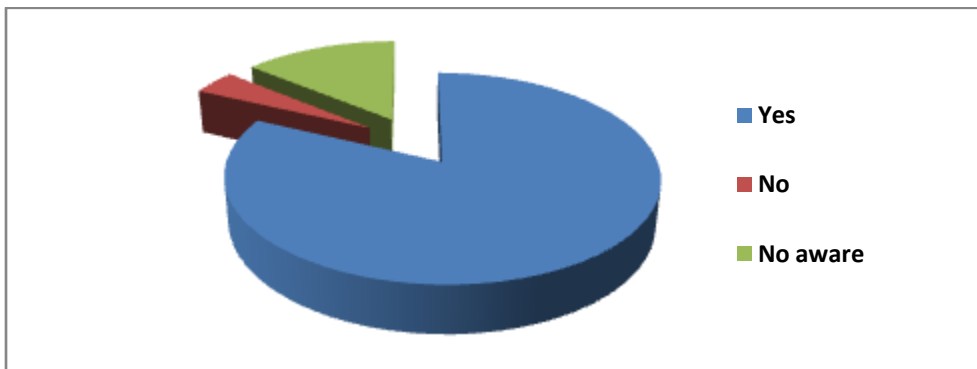


Source: Field Study

According to the study conducted by the researcher, the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme received fund for housing based on the followings- 78 percent received the assistance in both cash and material, 8 percent received the assistance in material only and another 14 percent received the assistance in cash only.

Q. Do you receive the fund in full or is there cut from the Department?

Chart No – 6.37: Whether Receiving the Fund in Full



Source: Field Study

According to the analysis of the data collected through questionnaire by the researcher, 82 percent of the respondents says that they received the assistance in full amount while a small percentage (4 percent) says that they do not received the assistance in full amount and there is a cut from the department. The analysis of the data also shows

that, 14 percent of the respondents are not aware of whether they received the housing assistance in full or not.

Q. Do you construct the house as per the prescribed design?

Table No – 6.22: Construction of House as per Design

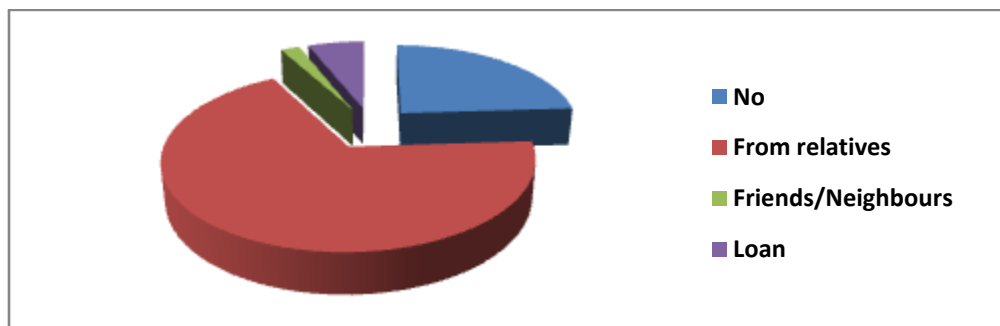
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	100	50
2	Bigger than the design	100	50
3	Smaller than the design	-	-
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

The study reveals and shows that 50 percent of the respondents constructed the house as per the design prescribed by the department whereas another 50 percent constructed the house bigger than the prescribed design.

Q. Apart from IHSDP assistance, do you borrow money for constructing the house?

Chart No – 6.38: Borrowing of Money for Construction of the House

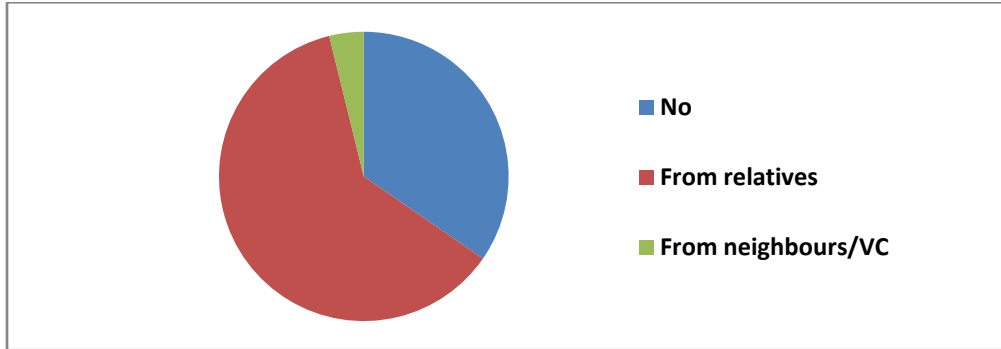


Source: Field Study

The study it reveals that more than two third of the respondents (68 percent) says that apart from IHSDP assistance, they borrowed money from their relatives for constructing the house and 24 percent says that they do not borrowed. The analysis of the data also shows that 2 percent also borrowed money from either their friends or neighbours while 6 percent take loan for constructing their houses apart from IHSDP assistance.

Q. Apart from IHSDP, do you receive any financial aid for constructing the house?

Chart No – 6.39: Whether Received Financial Support for Construction of the House

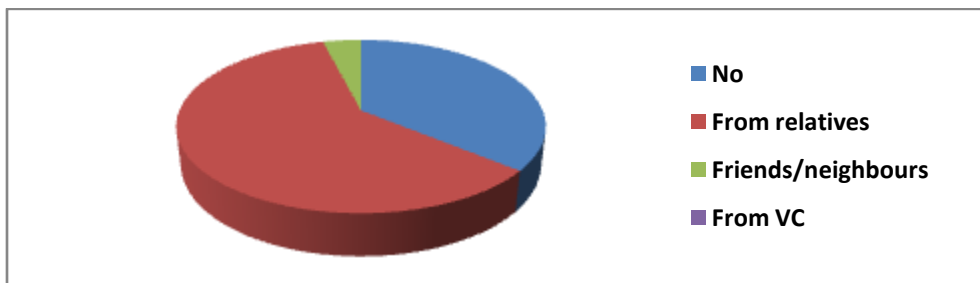


Source: Field Study

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire, the financial support for construction of the house were as follows- 60 percent of the respondents says that they are receiving financial support from their relatives for construction of the house and 4 percent says they received support from either neighbours or Village Council, and while 36 percent do not received any help or support.

Q. For constructing the house do you receive any help or support in the form of labour or in materials from others?

Chart No – 6.40: Helps in the form of Labour or Materials for Construction of the House



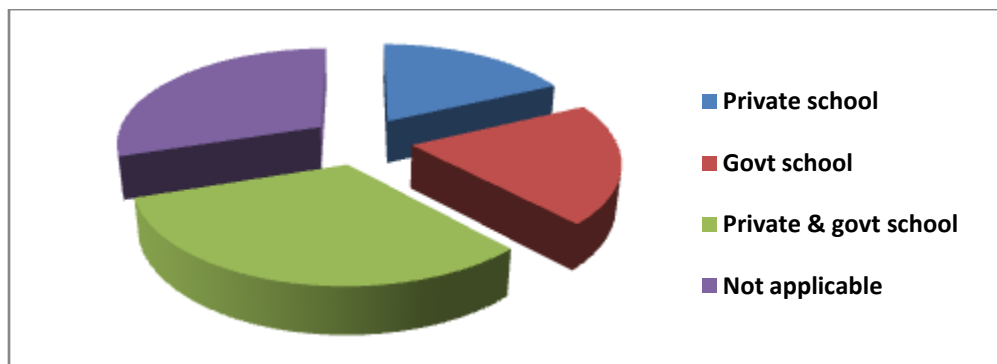
Source: Field Study

The analysis of the data collected through questionnaire shows that 60 percent of the beneficiaries received helps in the form of labour or materials for constructing their houses while 4 percent received helps from neighbours or friends. The analysis of data

also shows that 36 percent do not received any help from others in the form of labour or materials for construction of their houses.

Q. In which school does the Children enrolled?

Chart No – 6.41: Enrolment of Children in School



Source: Field Study

The answered to this question is rather diverse. The enrolment of children in school according to the study were- 18 percent of beneficiary’s children go to private school, 20 percent of their children go to government school while 32 percent of the beneficiaries’ let their children go to both government and private school. The result of the study also highlighted that another 30 percent of beneficiaries family do not have school going children.

Q. Are you covered by the National Food Security Act (NFSA)?

Table No – 6.23: Whether covered by Food Security Act

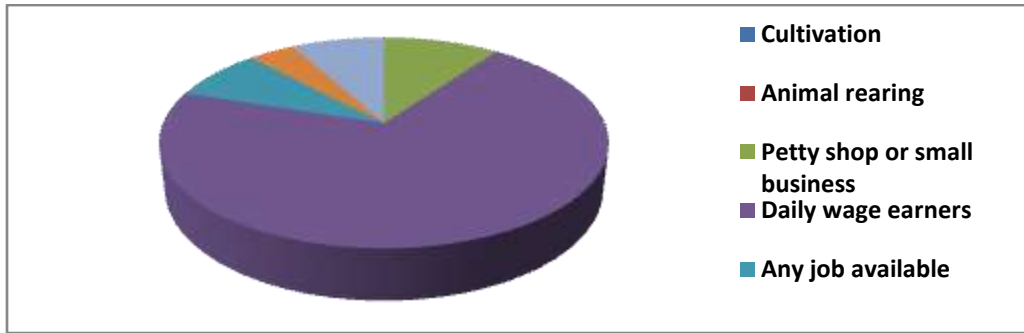
Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1.	Yes	200	100
2.	No	-	-
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Study

The study reveals that all the respondent families are covered by Food Security Act.

Q. What is the main source your family income?

Chart No – 6.42: Main Source of Family Income



Source: Field Study

Based on the study, the main source of family income of the beneficiaries were as follows- majority of the respondents that is 70 percent are daily labour, 10 percent have petty shop or small shop and 8 percent do the works whichever is available to them. It is also learnt that 2 percent of the respondents are unemployed while another 8 percent earned their living or main source of income through other sources not indicated in the questionnaire.

6.5. Socio-Economic Impact of IHSDP Scheme under JNNURM

(a) Profile of Beneficiaries of the Scheme

According to examination of the data collected by the researcher, the present study indicated that 14 percent have family sizes of less than 3 members, 38 percent have family sizes of 3-5 members, 44 percent have family sizes ranging from 6-8 members and there are 4 percent having family sizes of more than 8 members. It is also learnt that half of the respondents that is 50 percent are houseless or living in a rented house before receiving IHSDP housing assistance, another 42 percent lives in Assam type house and 8 percent live in kutchra house. There is no single family living in semi-concrete building among the respondent.

The housing condition of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme before they received the assistance had also been poor. Based on the study, 50 percent of the respondents say they are houseless or living in rented house and another 50 percent says that their house is

in bad condition. Based on the study, 6 percent of the beneficiary's family have monthly family income of less than Rs.5000, 22 percent have Rs.10000-20000 monthly income, and majority of the respondent that is 72 percent have Rs.5000-10000 monthly family income. There are no family with family monthly income of Rs.20000-30000 and Rs.30000 or more.

Out of the 200 respondents of beneficiaries of IHSDP housing scheme under JNNURM, female population is higher than the male population. According to the study, 53 percent of the beneficiaries are female while the male population constituted only 47 percent. According to the data collected by the researcher, 18.8 percent are below 14 years of age, 4 percent are in between the age group of 15-18 years, 38.7 percent are in the age group of 19-39 years, 24.4 percent are in the age group of 40-59 years and lastly 13.7 percent are 60 years and above. As revealed in the study, the marital status of the beneficiaries of the scheme were- 58.8 percent are married, 33.3 percent are unmarried, 3.9 percent are widow and meanwhile 3.9 percent are divorced. When the respondents are asked about their level or standard of education, it was found that 6.2 percent are illiterate, 15 percent are primary school level, 22.6 percent are middle class school level, 28.3 percent are secondary school class level, 14.4 percent are higher secondary school class level and 13.2 percent are graduates. There are no post graduate and above among the beneficiaries of IHSDP assistance.

(b) Economic Status or Positions of the Beneficiaries

The respondents were asked about what they do for a living or main occupation and the results can compiled as follows- 15 percent do house chores, 45.9 percent worked as daily labourer, 3.1 percent worked under the government as casual employee, 27 percent are unemployed and 8.8 percent do any works available for their living. Based on the study conducted by the researcher, 1.5 percent of respondents earned their living on a daily basis, 2 percent are earning their living on a weekly basis, 6.6 percent have earned on a monthly basis and 27.1 percent are unemployed. According to the research, it is also learnt that almost two third of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme that is 62.7 percent are earning their living irregularly.

According to the study, it is found that 18 percent of beneficiary's children go to private school, and 20 percent of their children go to government school while 32 percent of the beneficiaries' let their children go to both government and private school. The result of the study also highlighted that another 30 percent of beneficiaries family do not have school going children. The study also reveals that all the respondent families are covered by Food Security Act. Majority of the respondents that is 70 percent are daily labour, 10 percent have petty shop or small shop and 8 percent do the works whichever is available to them. It is also learnt that 2 percent of the respondents are unemployed while another 8 percent earned their living or main source of income through other sources not indicated in the questionnaire.

An analysis of the data shows that 80 percent received water from PHE connection, 16 percent fetched water from the Pond and a mere 4 percent received from rain water harvesting. Based on the study, all the beneficiaries of the scheme (100 percent) have electric connection from Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram.

(c) Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries

According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that only 34 percent beneficiaries family do not have refrigerator while majority of the beneficiaries family that is 66 percent have own refrigerator. It is also learnt that most of the respondents that is 94 percent have mobile phones while 6 percent do have owned any types of telephone. Based the study conducted by the researcher, it is found that a mere 10 percent of the respondents have owned computer or laptop, whereas, 90 percent do not owned either computer or laptop. Most of the beneficiaries that is 84 percent accessed internet connection from their mobile phones and another 16 percent do not have internet connection. It is also found that there are no single families amongst the beneficiaries of the scheme accessing internet connection through broadband.

According to the study conducted by the researcher, it is learnt that most of the beneficiaries of the scheme are having television while only 16 percent do not have television. Out of the total respondent of 200 beneficiaries, 60 percent have owned

washing machine and 30 percent do not own washing machine. Among the respondents, 54 percent have double gas connection and 46 percent have single gas connection. It is rather interesting that there are no single families amongst the beneficiaries without gas connection. Based on the finding of the research, it is learnt that all the respondents have either one, two or three bank accounts. Among the respondents, 8 percent are having only one bank account, 34 percent are having two bank accounts and majority of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme that is 58 percent are having three or more bank accounts. Based on the research, it is also learnt that 80 percent of the respondents are having ATM card and another 20 percent are without ATM card.

(d) Status of Implementation of the Scheme

According to the questionnaire administered by the researcher, majority of the respondent that is 80 percent says that they are selected or recommended by the Village Council to receive housing assistance under the scheme of IHSDP, 2 percent says that they are being recommended or selected by party workers and 16 percent by DUDO or UD&PA Department and another 2 percent are selected or recommended by either MLA or Minister. Based on the data collected by the researcher, all the respondents (100 percent) received the assistance in three instalments. Housing assistance under IHSDP is given to the beneficiaries in different type or form by the department. According to the survey, it is learnt that 78 percent received the assistance in both cash and material, 8 percent received the assistance in material only and another 14 percent received the assistance in cash only. On the basis of analysis of the data collected through questionnaire by the researcher, 82 percent of the respondents says that they received the assistance in full amount while a small percentage (4 percent) says that they do not received the assistance in full amount and there is a cut from the department. The analysis of the data also shows that, 14 percent of the respondents are not aware of whether they received the housing assistance in full or not. 50 percent of the respondents constructed the house as per the design prescribed by the department whereas another 50 percent constructed the house bigger than the prescribed design.

More than two-thirds of the respondents (68 percent) say that apart from IHSDP assistance, they borrowed money from their relatives for constructing the house and 24

percent says that they do not borrowed. The analysis of the data also shows that 2 percent also borrowed money from either their friends or neighbours while 6 percent take loan for constructing their houses apart from IHSDP assistance. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire, 60 percent of the respondents say that they are receiving financial support from their relatives for construction of the house and 4 percent says they received support from either neighbours or Village Council, and while 36 percent do not received any help or support. The analysis of the data collected through questionnaire shows that 60 percent of the beneficiaries received helps in the form of labour or materials for constructing their houses, while 4 percent received helps from neighbours or friends. The analysis of data also shows that 36 percent do not received any help from others in the form of labour or materials for construction of their houses.

As per housing design insisted by the implementing department, 100 percent of the respondents say they are constructing toilet inside the house. An analysis of the questionnaire shows that 60 percent of the beneficiaries' family constructed their house having only two rooms including kitchen and 24 percent of the beneficiaries constructed their house having three rooms, 10 percent having 4 rooms and 6 percent having 5 rooms in their house. It is also leant that 20 percent beneficiaries have separate room for kitchen whereas 80 percent do not have a separate room for kitchen.

Chapter-VII

CONCLUSION

7.1. Brief Summary of the Study

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India has selected Aizawl city to be covered by Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal department for implementing BSUP in Mizoram. Under this Sub-mission, a total of 1096 dwelling units were constructed in four housing complexes for economically weaker section within Aizawl city with the total project cost of Rs. 91.10 crores. As of now, the number of dwelling units constructed meets the needs of shelter for the urban poor.

On the other hand, the Central Government approved and sanctioned eight Projects worth Rs. 3,927.31 lakhs for the construction of 1950 dwelling units or houses, under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which is one of four Sub-missions of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) at Lunglei town, Siaha town, Champhai town (two projects), Kolasib town (two projects), Serchhip town and Mamit town in Mizoram. The main objective of IHSDP is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The whole study has been divided into seven chapters. The *first* chapter has highlighted the overall urban development in the country since independence, urban development in the north-eastern states and urban development and poverty alleviation in the state of Mizoram. The *first* chapter has also included the discussions on the conceptual meaning poverty in urban areas, official estimation and identification of the poor in urban India, statement of the problem, review of literature, objective of the study,

scope of the study, research questions, methodology adopted, chapterization and profile of Mizoram.

The *second* chapter has dealt with the overall urban development including infrastructure development and poverty alleviation of India. It has also briefly highlighted the functions and roles played by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India, towards urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation. The chapter also includes various important acts and policies of the government for upliftment of the poor. Evolution of urban poverty alleviation programmes through the Five Year Plan periods, thrust areas for housing and urban poverty alleviation through Five Year Plans and an overview of urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes are also included in the chapter.

The *third* chapter deals with urban development and poverty alleviation schemes and programmes implemented by Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department in Mizoram since its inception in 2006, such as New Land Used Policy (NLUP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): Implementation in Mizoram, Housing For All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Aizawl Smart City Mission, and Project Implemented in Mizoram Under 10% Lumpsum Grant of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) are briefly highlighted in the chapter.

The *fourth* chapter discusses the origin of the department, allocation of business, organizational structure- secretariat, and directorate and district offices of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram. The number of regular posts created and number of regular post filled and vacant, contractual post and muster roll under the department is also highlighted. In the chapter, state sponsored schemes and projects presently implemented by the Department such as Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and Parking House Support System (PAHOSS) is also included.

The *fifth* Chapter is dedicated to the study of implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Aizawl city and implementation of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in three district capital town of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha.

The *sixth* Chapter consists of the analysis and interpretation of data to study the socio-economic impact of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

7.2. Major Findings with regard to Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

Some of the major findings with regard to BSUP are discussed below:

- 1) **Availability of Drinking Water:** Water supply through Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department connection is not part of the BSUP project. As per the project proposals, water supply for the resident is to be met through rain water harvesting and other nearby local sources available to the complexes. So, only few families could afford to have PHE Department connection and even that too have been shared among two to three households. Since the beginning, unavailability of sufficient water supply becomes one of the main problems faced by the resident of the complexes till today.
- 2) **Availability of Power Supply:** Provision of power supply is one of the main components of BSUP scheme, as a result of which all the residents of BSUP complexes in Aizawl have electricity connection with reading meter.
- 3) **Social Infrastructure and Services:** Basic social infrastructures and services such as multipurpose cultural centre, educational and social activities centre (community centre) are part of the project. However, before the project or scheme was implemented, the State Government and local authorities that is Local Council and YMA where the Complexes are located have an prior agreement to have a control over the social infrastructure and services provided to the beneficiaries. Some of the

residents feel that they cannot utilize those infrastructures and services as per their wishes and conveniences.

- 4) **Transportation Problem:** All the four complexes are located in the outskirts of the city and are far away from the heart of the city; almost all the residents faced a problem in transportation. Though public transportation like line bus has been allotted for the complexes, however it is irregular and the fare is quite expensive as compared with the City bus fare and is a huge burden for the residents of the complexes. As all the complexes are situated in the outside of the city, almost all the residents do face problems in transportation which stands at 91.6 percent. A marginal percentage (8.3 percent) do not face any problem in transportation to go to the centre of the city.
- 5) **Nature of Employment:** There were many people who are jobless and even don't try to find a job for their living. Alcohol, Drugs and other substances are usually common and can be easily acquired. One of the main reasons behind many residents remaining unemployed is due to the location of the complexes as the complexes are far away from the heart of the city and its economic hub. Based on the questionnaire administered, more than thirty seven percent and almost twenty-five percent of the residents who are in the working age group are unemployed and daily labourers respectively and even those employed are also mainly daily wage labour working in un-organised sector. In fact, the nature of their income shows the pathetic conditions of the residents as majority of them are earning irregularly and very few monthly income jobs or regular jobs. In order to get a job one has to go to the heart of the city for which almost half of their income are being squandered.
- 6) **Standard of Living:** The living standards of the residents of the complexes seem to be poor as compared with the living standard of normal families in cities and towns of Mizoram. On the other hand, eighty three percent of the residents owned television (T.V) sets while sixty-eight percent owned washing machines and twenty-five percent have owned refrigerators. There are no single families among the residents of the four complexes who do not possess mobile phones amongst which more than

eighty percent access internet using their mobile phones. It may also be pointed out that all the resident of the complexes are having either one or two bank accounts and while almost sixty percent have an ATM cards.

- 7) **Location of the Complexes:** Most of the problems and difficulties faced by the resident are connected with location of the complexes. As the complexes are far away from heart of the city and its economic centre, this makes the resident to find jobs. Besides, even if they could find a job in the centre of the city, huge amount of their earning have to be spent again in transportation. Families have to spend extra money as well on children education due to the far away location of the complexes.
- 8) **Level of Education:** The level of education and the literacy rate within the complexes is quite low as compare with the average standard or level of education and literacy rate of Mizoram. The literacy rate among the people who lives in the Complexes are 3.7 percent illiterate, 19.3 percent up-to Primary School, 40.7 percent up-to Middle School and got the highest percentage, 7.4 percent up-to Secondary School, 25.9 percent up-to Higher Secondary School and 3.7 percent with graduate. There is no person with a degree of post graduate and above among the resident of the complexes. School is rather far from the complexes. According to the respondents, families have to spend extra money in the transportation of their children to reach their schools.
- 9) **Indiscipline inside the Complexes:** Life inside the complexes is very free and there is no discipline and youth are usually tends to move around and roam around the complex doing nothing. Some children and youth have started to do drugs and other bad habits such as smoking, drinking alcohol easily at an early age. Based on the observation of the researcher, the Complexes are also rather very noisy.
- 10) **Inferiority Complex:** There is a sense of feeling among the residents that they are being humiliated and being despised or outcaste by other people just because of they are living in the BSUP complex. They seldom give their detailed address to others people as they are ashamed.

- 11) **Social Discrimination:** Some of the respondents have mentioned about the discrimination and biases shown against them. There is a sense of insecurity among the residents as that they feel that the complex society leaders also sometimes found bias towards the families who do not have relatives to lean on. Some of the respondents have also mention that they are not treated equally and were not given equal opportunity by the local NGO's and Local Council's in their respective localities in matters of local affairs and administration. Based on the analysis of the primary data collected through questionnaire, the result shows that 41.6 percent says that they are being socially discriminated while 50 percent say that they do not face such discrimination. The remaining percent (8.3 percent) answered the question by saying 'No idea.'
- 12) **Social Environment of the Complexes:** When the residents are asked about the complex environment, majority of them answered the question saying that it is not suitable and not a good environment for the bringing up of children as there is no discipline and competition among the children's.

7.2.1. Suggestions

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions are made and if utilized, will contribute efficient, effective and a meaningful management and development within the Complexes:

- 1) **People's Participation:** For making the complexes suitable for living and making the environment healthy for the bringing up of children, it is felt necessary that there must be people's participation from the residents in the internal affairs of the Complexes without simply leaving it to the authority.
- 2) **Feeling of Ownership:** There must be a feeling of ownership among the residents. However, there is a lack of feeling of ownership among the respondents. Many of resident felt that the complex belongs to the government and they settled in the Complexes temporarily. This sense of insecurity among the residents should be taken away at the earliest in order to have a healthy environment within the Complexes.

- 3) **Development of the Complexes:** Development of the surrounding and basic needs of the particular household needs to be encouraged so that it can attract others from the outside that literally needs shelter.
- 4) **Development of Infrastructure:** Social infrastructures and services such as multipurpose cultural centre, educational and social activities centre (community centre) provided under the project should be more make available to the residents of the Complexes. Its control, utilization and maintenance of the infrastructure should be handed over to the leader of complex societies. This will create a sense of ownership and belongingness among the residents.
- 5) **Motivation:** The residents need more motivation as they have an inferiority complex while living with other people from outside the complex. They have the feelings that they are being despised and outcaste by being living in the complex. It is necessary to enlighten them that there is no such feeling towards them and it is just their assumption.
- 6) **Wide Publicity on Availability of Vacant House or Room:** The government should make more advertisement relating to the vacant room. In order to find out whether the room is vacant or occupied, one can find difficulty on how and where to find out the available room, if they need so. The authority needs to make more advertisement as most of the people do not know how to apply and how to occupy and settle within the complex.
- 7) **Discipline within the Complexes:** Some residents are not efficient and productive for their neighbours and often violate the rules and regulation of the complex. The complex authority that is the government and complex society should give severe punishment for violation rules and regulations for better results and making the environment of complex good and healthy for the new generations.
- 8) **Transparency:** Transparency is required in every society in order to have effective outcome. Any fund received from the government for new activities and maintenance of existing infrastructures and even the contributions made by the

resident itself should be made more transparent by the government itself and leader of the Complex Societies.

- 9) **Scope for Improvement:** The people who live inside the complex need more patience in almost every corner. The complex is still in progress and there is many more scope for development. For the time being, the residents may find it difficult to adapt themselves to living in complexes as it is against the Mizo customs and traditions.
- 10) **Economic Upliftment:** The economic status of the complexes is low and they need economic upliftment in every way of their living. The youth are working in the city as labourers, delivery boy, shop keeper etc. but they need to spent almost half of their salary for their movement. There is no industry or a place where they can earn money nearby the complexes. However, for the economic upliftment of the complexes one should organise programme like training of skill development for self-employment for the youth of the complexes and development of women and children. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in economic development.
- 11) **Transportation:** As transportation is the main problem for the complexes as they were isolated from the city. There is bus service from the complexes to the city, but it is not sufficient for all the households and transportation fare is high for BPL family. As the bus service is not regular, sometimes students need to walk very far to reach their school or destination. So development in transportation is very much in needs for the resident of the complexes for their overall development. The responsible authority should ensure that bus services are more regular. To reduce of cost of transportation, the Government may subsidize the bus fare for the resident of the complexes for period until they are economically and financially stable.
- 12) **Integration with Society:** As the complexes are isolated from the main locality, the people who settle within the complexes are having inferiority complex and they find it difficult to mingle with the society. So, there's a need of for close interaction between the resident of the complexes and the society at large in order blend them to

the society and to do away social stigma of being living in the BSUP complexes. Integration with the society will very much help them in their way of living; will reduce the feeling of inferiority complex which is inbuilt inside the people of the complexes.

- 13) **Awareness on Education:** For better result, the first and foremost step for development is awareness in education among the children and youth within the complexes. Education is the easiest way of helping them out from poverty. Even though, children go to school but there is no competition among them. Providing free education to poor children and also giving loans or special scholarship to the student can help in promoting education among the children.

7.3. Major Findings with regard to Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Some of the important findings in connection with IHSDP beneficiaries are discussed below:

- 1) **Inadequate Financial Assistance:** A limited and insufficient financial assistance is one of the main issues of IHSDP. The financial assistance, received by the State Government for the IHSDP beneficiaries from the Central Government did not meet the desired needs of the beneficiaries. This is mainly due to the topography and geographical location of the state. Costs of transportation for construction material for housing were much higher than those of the plain areas. Therefore, the beneficiaries have to spend extra money on transportation of housing material. Besides this, due to higher transportation cost, the building materials are also available in the local much higher than those in the plain areas. This led to inadequate financial assistance for the beneficiaries of IHSDP in Mizoram as the amount of assistance provided to the beneficiaries has been the same with beneficiaries of other part of central or plain areas where building material are much cheaper as a result of low transportation cost.

- 2) **Land Problems:** The major issues and challenges in urban housing for the poor in Mizoram is shortage of land, which is a similar problem for other parts of the country as well. The land ownership pattern and land holding system in urban area is quite challenging for the poor as the land value and the existing distribution system is not always favourable for vulnerable groups and those who are in need of the land hardly afford it. In rural Mizoram, there is flexible and easier way of land holding system which can be practised by the Village Council, a rural grass-root local government in the state and the cost of land does not affect much even the poor and weaker sections as the free land is divisible and usually distributed among all the villagers by the Village Council for livelihood and dwelling purposes. But in the urban areas, the land is more valuable and ownership system is complicated. This becomes a problem for those who need the land even for construction of shelter. As a result of this, implementation of urban housing schemes or programmes is rather challenging for the government in the state. As per the guidelines of IHSDP scheme, there can be no financial assistance for purchasing the land. On the other hand, the assistance provided under IHSDP cannot be utilised for purchasing land for construction of the house. The guidelines insisted that the state government should provide land or the beneficiaries should own a land in their name for availing IHSDP assistance. Whereas, the value of land in district capitals or selected towns are rather very high and expensive. It is quite difficult for the poor to own land in the town where IHSDP scheme are implemented. The poor household generally live in rented house and their settlement are usually found in the backward areas within the town. So, the poor and landless family who need the assistance the most cannot be included in the beneficiary list.
- 3) **Title of Ownership of the House:** In most cases, assistance under the IHSDP scheme is given in the name of male family member. This is due to the fact that title of the land is often registered in the name of male family member. This is against the guidelines of the scheme which clearly stated that the title of the land should preferably be in the name of the wife and alternatively jointly in the names of husband and wife and in exceptional cases title in the name of male beneficiary may be permitted.

- 4) **Selection of Beneficiaries:** The beneficiaries of EWS housing had been selected through the Selection Board of EWS Housing under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of their respective districts and District Urban Development Officer (DUDO) or district head of UD&PA Department of the respective districts as Member Secretary. At the local level, identification and selection of beneficiaries has been carried out by district offices of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram with the assistance of Village Councils and local NGOs. The qualified and deserving beneficiaries identified and selected at the local level have been again scrutinised and selected by the selection board under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. According to the questionnaire administered by the researcher, majority of the respondent that is 80 percent says that they are selected or recommended by the Village Council to received housing assistance under the scheme of IHSDP, 2 percent says that they are being recommended or selected by party workers and 16 percent by DUDO or UD&PA Department and another 2 percent are being selected or recommended by either MLA or Minister. According to the research work, it is found that selection of IHSDP beneficiaries is the main problem and challenges faced by the authority. In order to maintain transparency, the selection process should be free from favouritism and politics. In reality, selection of the beneficiaries of IHSDP housing assistance is rather political and it is difficult to find-out who really selected the beneficiaries; the Selection Board or concerned Department or Village Council or the ruling political party or the concerned Minister. This is one of the major problems of not only IHSDP scheme; it is the same for almost all the beneficiary's oriented schemes or programmes in Mizoram.
- 5) **Delay in Release of Instalment:** This is one of the major problems in the implementation of both urban and rural poverty alleviation schemes and programmes. Both the central and state governments put blame to each others. Many schemes and programmes failed to meet is desire result due to delay of funds. As in the case of IHSDP scheme where the beneficiaries demolished their old house after receiving the first instalment to construct a new house. However, the next instalments are being released only after a gap of even almost a year. This led to

delay in completion of house construction and as a result the poor beneficiaries of the scheme have to remain houseless for a long period of time or rented other house.

- 6) **Poor Mindset of the Beneficiaries:** According to the study and interview from district officials of UD&PA Department who are responsible for implementation of IHSDP scheme, it is learnt that some beneficiaries do not comply with the instruction of the nodal department for construction of their houses. There are few beneficiaries who try to spend the assistance they received under IHSDP scheme on other purposes for their own comfort and luxury. Another problem is that the attitudes of the beneficiaries as a whole in the study area needed a great change with great ambitions. Therefore, the beneficiaries should not only depend on the Government for their development.
- 7) **Short Period of Time for Completion of Construction:** Short period of time is one of the problems faced by the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme in Mizoram. According to the beneficiaries of the scheme, the nodal department have given them limited to for completing construction of their house. The beneficiaries are pushed to finish the construction of their house within a very short period of time.
- 8) **Problem of Water Connection:** Since the housing assistance under IHSDP scheme is only for the construction of house and toilet, the fund or assistance received by beneficiaries could not cover the water connection expenses. They have to spend their own money for connection and water bills every month. An analysis of the data collected from the beneficiaries shows that 80 percent received water from PHE connection, 16 percent fetched water from the Pond and a mere 4 percent received from rain water harvesting.
- 9) **Problem of Power Connection:** The beneficiaries faced the same problem of power connection for electricity as it is not covered by the scheme. Beside this, the assistance under IHSDP scheme cannot be utilised for electricity connection as the guidelines of the scheme do not permit it. The beneficiaries have to meet the expenditure for electricity connection which is a burden for the poor family.

However, based on the study, all the beneficiaries of the scheme (100 percent) have electric connection from Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram.

- 10) **Low Socio-Economic Status:** Based on the study conducted by the researcher, 6 percent have monthly family income of less than Rs. 5000, 22 percent have Rs. 10000-20000 monthly income, and majority of the respondent that is 72 percent have Rs. 5000-10000 monthly family income. There are no family with family monthly income of Rs.20000-30000 and Rs.30000 or more. The respondents were asked about what they do for a living or main occupation and the results can compiled as follows; 15 percent do house chores, 45.9 percent worked as daily labourer, 3.1 percent worked under the government as casual employee, 27 percent are unemployed and 8.8 percent do any works for their living. The nature of earning for living is also rather not suitable. Based on the study conducted by the researcher, 1.5 percent of respondents earned their living on a daily basis, 2 percent are earning their living on a weekly basis, 6.6 percent are earned on a monthly basis and 27.1 percent are unemployed. According to the research, it is learnt that almost two third of the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme that is 62.7 percent are earning their living irregularly.

7.3.1. Suggestions

Based on the study implementation of IHSDP, the following suggestions have been made by the researcher for socio-economic development beneficiaries of the scheme.

- 1) **Timely Released of Fund:** Timely release of funds or assistance from Central and State Government is very crucial. Very often, both the central and state government put blame on each other for delay in release of the assistance to the beneficiaries. The Central Government would say the State Government failed to provide progress report on the project or failed to furnished utilisation certificate on time or failed to meet its matching share. On the other hand, the State Government would say that the Central Government have released the fund very late resulting limited period for implementation of the project. As a result of this the beneficiaries always suffered. It

is the duty and responsibilities of both governments that is Central and State Government to release the fund on time so that

- 2) **Adequate Financial Assistance:** Provision of adequate financial assistance to the beneficiaries for construction of the house. The geographical and topography of Mizoram is completely different with central India and this has resulted in higher transportation cost leading to higher rates of material for construction. As a result of this, the assistance given to the beneficiaries are often not sufficient to the beneficiaries in Mizoram as compared with other parts of central India. Considering this, the central or state government should increase the assistance provided under IHSDP. The case is also similar with Indira Awaas Yojana, Housing for All-Urban and Housing for All-Gramin.
- 3) **Improving Beneficiaries' Participation:** The IHSDP beneficiaries must realize that without their support and cooperative, the goal and objectives of IHSDP would never reach its zenith by alone. The motivation, participation and support of the public are for the benefits of the whole society.
- 4) **Wider Publicity:** There should be wider publicity in matters relating to the works of the IHSDP in order to easily identify the beneficiaries. The official should insist the beneficiaries to put or display the name plate in their house. As a result of this, most of the people do not know the working, programs and projects and how much efforts have been made by the Department.
- 5) **Penalized Idle Beneficiaries:** Some beneficiaries are not efficient and progressing and they lacked the required commitment to finish construction of their own house within a stipulated time. Some households need to be controlled from the concerned department and Village Council so that they can complete construction of the house within the timeframe.
- 6) **Transparency:** There should be more transparency in selection of the beneficiaries. In order to select the deserving families, the process of selection of beneficiaries should be fair and transparent. Transparency is required in every fund spent in order to have effective outcome. Every amount of money received and spent by the

beneficiaries should be put out by the Department. This can help to ensure transparency and less corruption.

- 7) **Financial Upliftment:** Most of the IHSDP beneficiaries are poor and below the poverty line, hence the government should take initiative and provide job cards for their financial upliftment.
- 8) **Economic Status:** The IHSDP beneficiaries may be provided training for self-help such as- tailoring, weaving, etc. to support their family economically.
- 9) **Education:** Provision of shelter through centrally sponsored schemes and programmes to the urban poor is only and temporary relief. For the long term and permanent upliftment of the poor, education is crucial. This can be achieved through proper and quality education only. Most of the IHSDP beneficiaries are illiterate, so, non-formal education and adult education should be compulsorily provided to the beneficiaries apart from quality education to their children.
- 10) **Land Security:** Land security tenure rights to the beneficiaries are the first requirement. It has to be accomplished by giving Land Pattas or Land Lease to the ISHDP beneficiaries who are landless. Some of the beneficiaries used their relatives land for constructing their house, not knowing what will happen in their future, so, giving Pattas to the beneficiaries is very important. Besides this, the government may provide a new land to those who needed a land for construction of their house.
- 11) **Provision of Basic Amenities:** The government should take initiatives to provide more basic civic amenities and facilities for the overall development of its people in general and the urban poor in particular. Proper street lights and proper electricity connections may be provided in the areas where the IHSDP beneficiaries are resided.

7.4. Limitations of the Study

The scholar or researcher has encountered the followings limitations with regard to the study:

(a) Late Completion of the Mission or Project

JNNURM was initially launched in 2005 for a period of seven years which was to be completed in 2012. However, the Mission was extended till March, 2014 by the Central Government. However, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram only completed construction of housing complexes in Aizawl very lately. In fact, it was inaugurated by the President of India only on the 29th November, 2017 when he visited Mizoram. The four housing complexes of Lawipu, Edenthar, Rangvamual and Durtlang in Aizawl city has been began to be occupied by the beneficiaries only from mid 2018.

In order to study the socio-economic impact of the scheme, primary data has been collected from beneficiaries of the four housing complexes. The late completion of the scheme has resulted in the delay of collection of primary data from the beneficiaries of the scheme and other important information with regard to JNNURM and BSUP in particular from the concerned department.

(b) Difficulty in Finding or Identifying the Resident of the Beneficiaries

Primary data is also collected from the beneficiaries of IHSDP which is also the sub-component of JNNURM apart from the beneficiaries of BSUP. The delay in the completion of IHSDP scheme also resulted in the delay in collection of primary data from the beneficiaries of the scheme and other important information from the nodal department.

Beside this, unlike the beneficiaries of BSUP scheme who were living in the four complexes, the beneficiaries of IHSDP scheme were living in different localities and mostly in the backward areas of the locality. This has resulted in difficulty of finding or locating the beneficiaries. The researcher faced great difficulty and hardship in identifying the beneficiaries of the scheme for collection of primary data and other important relevant information.

(c) Limited Access to Government Data and Information

Important information and other related data of the study had to be mainly collected from the concerned department that is Urban Development & Poverty

Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram. In few occasions, the concerned department is reluctant to share data and information relating to the study. This may be due to the fact that the department is afraid or cautious that some sensitive information may become a political issue. Many a time, the issue of the poor has become a political issue and the political party often try to take advantage from it. For example, it is difficult to find out who really selected the beneficiaries; the Selection Board or the concerned Minister or the ruling political party.

7.5. Conclusion

The course of the study is guided by four Research Questions and an attempt has been made to find out the answer to our questions throughout the whole study. The *first* question is, “*Is there any practical impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes initiated for socio-economic development of urban poor in Mizoram?*” In an attempt to answer this question, a study on various urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes implemented by the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram has been made with special focus on urban housing schemes of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes implemented in the state of Mizoram have both positive and negative impact.

With regard to the implementation of housing scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Mizoram, the researcher concluded that the scheme has both positive and negative impact. One of the main negative impacts is the economic impact on the resident of the Housing Complexes. All the housing complexes are located far away from the heart of the city and its economic centre and as a result of this, most of the residents are jobless and even those who are with jobs are also working in unorganized sectors. Apart from this, the residents have to spend extra money on children education due to the location of the complexes. Moreover, to find or get any job, one has to go the heart of the city and its economic centre; but they have to spend almost all their earning for transportation cost. Though there is a bus services available for the residents of the complexes; according to the residents of the complexes it is unreliable, not functioning

properly and not servicing regularly. It also has huge negative impact social life of the residents of the complexes. Living together in big complexes which is more or less the same with slum is against Mizo customs and traditions and not suitable complex environment. According to the interview of the residents, it is learnt that many social problems and evils such as alcohol, drugs and other intoxicated substances are very common and can be easily acquired. Children and youth started to do drugs and other bad habits such as smoking and drinking alcohol at early age. The complex is also very noisy and the life inside the complex is very free and the resident especially the youth tend to roam around the complex doing nothing and is not suitable for the brought up of children's. There is a sense of feeling among the resident that they were being look down or outcast by other people just because of they are living in the BSUP complex. They seldom give their address to others as they are ashamed, unless it is necessary. There is also a sense of insecurity among the residents as they feel the complex society leaders' also sometime bias towards people or family who do not have people to lean on. A questionnaire has been asked to the resident of the complexes "Suppose you are economically and financially in a position not to stay in the complex, will you still live?" to which most of the respondent says they will not live. It is highly suggested that the State Government, the concern departments, the churches, NGOs and society at large should take immediate action for the socio-economic development of the people living in the complexes before it become breeding ground of many social evils.

On the other hand, it also has positive impacts as well. Due to the above mentioned socio-economic factors, many people are not willing to live in the complexes, and people who really in need of an accommodation can easily have a house or home. There is no political involvement in the selection of the beneficiaries and all the beneficiaries are selected freely and fairly by the concerned authorities unlike other individual beneficiary's oriented schemes of the government. Besides this, under the scheme of BSUP, a total of 1096 houseless families have been provided a home in Aizawl city alone.

As in the case of implementation of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), it also has both positive and negative impact. The insufficient

financial assistance is one of the main issues of IHSDP. The financial assistance provided under the scheme along with the contribution made by the beneficiaries is not sufficient to construct their house. As a result of this, more than two third of the respondents (68 percent) says that apart from IHSDP assistance, they borrowed money from their relatives for constructing the house. Another problem with regard to IHSDP scheme is the selection of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of EWS housing had been selected through the Selection Board of EWS Housing under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of their respective districts and District Urban Development Officer (DUDO) or district head of UD&PA Department of the respective districts as Member Secretary. At the local level, identification and selection of beneficiaries has been carried out by district offices of nodal department with the assistance of Village Councils and local NGOs. The qualified and deserving beneficiaries identified and selected at the local level have been again scrutinised and selected at the district level by the selection board under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. According to the research work, it is found that selection of IHSDP beneficiaries is the main problem and challenges faced by the authority. In order to maintain transparency, the selection process should be free from favouritism and politics. In reality, selection of the beneficiaries of IHSDP housing assistance is rather political and it is difficult to find-out who really selected the beneficiaries; the Selection Board or concerned Department or Village Council or the ruling political party or the concerned Minister. This is one of the major problems of not only IHSDP scheme; it is the same for almost all the beneficiary's oriented schemes or programmes in Mizoram. As per the guidelines of IHSDP scheme, assistance cannot be provided unless a person is having land in his or her name. Besides this, the assistance provided under IHSDP cannot be utilised for purchasing land for construction of the house. The guidelines insisted that the state government may provide land or the beneficiaries should own a land in their name for availing IHSDP assistance. However, the values of land in district headquarters are very high and expensive. It is quite difficult for the poor to own land in the town where IHSDP scheme are implemented. The poor household generally live in rented house and their settlement are usually found in the backward areas within the town. So, the poor and landless family who need the assistance the most cannot be included in the beneficiary list.

On the other hand, the implementation of IHSDP housing scheme portrait the beauty of Mizo culture, traditions and customs and the effort of some of the Village Councils in helping the poor family. Many beneficiaries have received helps from relatives and neighbours in the form of labours and building materials free of costs. Apart from this, there is one beneficiary from the locality of Lunglei town where the eligible beneficiary does not have a land to construct the house. The family is very poor and very much in need of the assistance under the scheme. One generous person who is also a member of local selection committee who is a representative of an NGO; coming to learn the condition and status of that particular family, he donated his land free of cost. On the advice of the nodal department, the land have been bifurcated and settled or renamed in the name of the beneficiary. There is also an instance in Champhai town where head of the beneficiary family is diagnosed with permanent illness and the mother is working hard to look after her husband and three children. Since the assistance received is not sufficient to completely finished construction of the house. The neighbours have helped them in constructing the house in the form of providing construction material and labours free of costs.

The *second* research question is, “*Are the present urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes sufficient for upliftment of urban poor in the State?*” in our attempt to answer the research question, an attempt is made to study the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in Mizoram with special focused on urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes. However, the present study covers only three urban poverty alleviation schemes or programmes implemented in Mizoram that is BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM and RAY. There are as many as 10,437 BPL families as per 2011 census in the towns of Lunglei, Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip, Kolasib and Siaha where IHSDP scheme is implemented. However, urban housing scheme of IHSDP could cover only 1950 families. There are also as many as 15,735 BPL families as per 2011 census in Aizawl city alone where BSUP scheme is implemented. However, only 1096 dwelling units or houses have been constructed under BSUP scheme.

Our *third* research question is, “*Like the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for rural development, should urban development be attempted by the*

Government through its special agency- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) or through its regular functional department?" The working and functioning of DRDA is more or less the same with line departments. In theory, the working and functioning of DRDA is governed by a Governing Body where Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned is the ex-officio chairman. MLA's within the district and district level officers are its members. But in reality, the administration is run by Project Director who is the Member Secretary of the Governing Body. The Project Director is under the control of Directorate of Rural Development Department. The researcher observed that, a similar agency like DUDA is not required for urban poverty alleviation. The roles and functions of DUDA or DRDA can also be efficiently performed by District Urban Development Offices (DUDO). In fact, most of the District Rural Development Agency in different states has already been dissolved by their respective state governments. Presently, even Government of Mizoram has plan to dissolved DRDA and the employees are also recently absorbed into the state by the State Government.

The *fourth* and final research question is, *"Has state government often failed to meet its financial matching-share in time which has resulted in the delay of schemes and programmes?"* This is one of the major problems in the implementation of both urban and rural poverty alleviation schemes and programmes. Both the central and state governments put blame to each others. Many schemes and programmes failed to meet its desire result due to delay of funds. As in the case of implementation of IHSDP scheme, the beneficiaries demolished their old house after receiving the first instalment to construct a new house. However, the next instalments were given only after a gap of even almost a year. This led to delay in completion of house construction and as a result of this the poor beneficiaries of the scheme have to remain houseless for a long period of time or rented other house.

To be concluded, despite of all the negative findings of the study; under the scheme BSUP and IHSDP alone a total of 1096 and 1950 families respectively have a home to call their own. Based on the findings of the study and if the above suggestions are realize it will resulted in better implementation and improved outcome of the present study as well as other poverty alleviation programmes and schemes.

Appendix – I

Questionnaires on beneficiaries of BSUP

(The following questions which have been asked to the respondents is purely for my Ph.D research purpose under the Department of Public Administration, MZU. The identity and details of the respondents will not be disclose in any manner)

1. Details of Beneficiary:

- a) Name of the respondent:
- b) Name of the beneficiary:
- c) Father's name:
- d) Name of locality:
- e) Number of family member:
 - i) Less than 3 members
 - ii) 3-5 members
 - iii) 6-8 members
 - iv) More than 8 members.
- f) Types of house before receiving BSUP:
 - i) Houseless or Renting
 - ii) Kutcha house
 - iii) Assam type house
 - iv) Semi-Concrete.
- g) Reasons of receiving BSUP:
 - i) Houseless or Renting
 - ii) Congested
 - iii) Separations of the family
 - iv) House in bad conditions.
- h) Monthly income of the family:
 - i) Less than Rs.5000
 - ii) 5000-10000
 - iii) 10000-20000
 - iv) 20000-30000
 - v) Above 30000

2. Individual particulars

- a) Relationship with the head of the family: _____
- b) Sex :
 - i) Male
 - ii) Female
- c) Age: _____

- d) Marital status:
 i) Unmarried ii) Married iii) Widow iv) Divorce
- e) Educational Qualification:
 i) illiterate ii) Primary iii) Middle School iv) Secondary
 v) Higher Secondary vi) Graduate vii) PG and above viii) Others
- f) Source of Income:
 i) Beggars ii) House chores iii) Farming iv) Daily Labour
 v) Government Employees vi) Unemployed vii) Others
- g) Nature earning for living:
 i) Daily basis ii) Weekly basis iii) Monthly basis iv) Unemployed
 v) Irregular
- h) Religion:
 i) Christian ii) Hindu iii) Muslim iv) Buddhist v) Others
- i) Caste\ Tribe:
 i) ST ii) SC iii) OBC iv) General

3. Household particulars

- a) Do you have refrigerator?
 i) Yes ii) No
- b) What Telephone do you have?
 i) Only landline ii) Only Mobile phones iii) Both iv) None of them
- c) Do you have Laptop?
 i) Yes ii) No
- d) Status of Internet connection?
 i) Mobile phone connection ii) Broadband iii) No connection
- e) Types of vehicle owned.
 i) Two Wheeler ii) Three Wheeler iii) Four Wheeler iv) Do not have
- f) Do you have television?
 i) Yes ii) No
- g) Do you have Washing Machine?

i) Yes ii) No

h) Do you have Gas connection?

i) Yes ii) No

i) Status of Bank Account.

i) One account ii) Two account iii) Three or more iv) Do not have

j) Do you have ATM?

i) Yes ii) No

4. How long do you lives in Aizawl City before shifting to BSUP complex?

a) Less than one year b) 1-5 years c) 5-10 years d) More than 10 years

5. Main occupation of the family before living in BSUP complex.

a) Cultivation b) Daily Labour c) Petty shops d) Others_____

6. Do you have any issue with the people of the locality where the BSUP complex is situated?

a) Yes b) No c) Sometimes d) No idea

If have issue please share the reason:_____

7. Do you have any issue in the administration as prescribe by the Local Council or YMA?

a) No b) Yes c) Sometimes d) No idea

If yes, please share the issue:_____

8. By you live in BSUP complex, do you feel that there is a society discrimination against you?

a) Yes b) No c) No Idea

9. Do you have issue in transportation?

a) Yes b) No c) No Idea

10. Do you have issue in children education being living in BSUP Complex?

a) Yes b) Sometimes c) No d) No Idea

If yes, please share the reasons:_____

11. Because of living in Complex, Do you have issue in your occupation?

- a) Yes b) Sometimes c) No d) No Idea

If yes, please share the issue:_____

12. If you have a choice, will you still live in BSUP complex?

- a) Yes b) No c) No Idea

13. Apart from the above questions relating to BSUP, do you have anything to say (complain or compliments)?

Appendix – II

Questionnaires on beneficiaries of ISHDP

(The following questions which have been asked to the respondents is purely for my Ph.D research purpose under the Department of Public Administration, MZU. The identity and details of the respondents will not be disclose in any manner)

1. Details of Beneficiary:

- i) Name of the respondent:
- j) Name of the beneficiary:
- k) Father's name:
- l) Name of locality:

- m) Number of family member:
 - i) Less than 3 members
 - ii) 3-5 members
 - iii) 6-8 members
 - iv) More than 8 members.
- n) Types of house before receiving ISHDP:
 - i) Houseless or Renting
 - ii) Kutcha house
 - iii) Assam type house
 - iv) Semi-Concrete.
- o) Reasons of receiving ISHDP:
 - i) Houseless or Renting
 - ii) Congested
 - iii) Separations of the family
 - iv) House in bad conditions.
- p) Monthly income of the family:
 - i) Less than Rs.5000
 - ii) 5000-10000
 - iii) 10000-20000
 - iv) 20000-30000
 - v) Above 30000

2. Individual particulars (*only above 16 years particulars should be entered*)

- j) Relations with the head of the family: _____
- k) Sex:
 - i) Male
 - ii) Female
- l) Age: _____

m) Marital status:

- i) Unmarried ii) Married iii) Widow v) Divorce

n) Educational Qualification:

- i) Illiterate ii) Primary iii) Middle School iv) Secondary v) Higher Secondary vi) Graduate vii) PG and above viii) Others

o) Source of Income:

- i) Beggars ii) House chores iii) Farming iv) Daily Labour v) Government Employees vi) unemployed vii) Others

p) Nature earning for living:

- i) Daily basis ii) Weekly basis iii) Monthly basis iv) Unemployed v) Irregular

q) Religion:

- i) Christian ii) Hindu iii) Muslim iv) Buddhist v) Others

r) Caste\ Tribe:

- i) ST ii) SC iii) OBC iv) General

3. Household particulars

k) Availability or source of drinking water:

- i) PHE connection ii) Pond iii) Rain Water

l) Availability or source of Lights:

- i) Electric Connection ii) Kerosene Oil iii) Solar iv) Others v) No Electricity

m) Is Toilet inside the House?

- i) Yes ii) No

n) How many rooms are there inside the house (including kitchen)?: _____

o) Is there a separate room for the Kitchen?

- i) Yes ii) No

p) Do you have refrigerator?

- i) Yes ii) No

q) What Telephone do you have?

r) i) Only landline ii) Only Mobile phones iii) Both iv) None of them

- s) Do you own Computer/Laptop?
 i) Yes ii) No
- t) Status of Internet connection?
 i) Through mobile phone ii) Broadband iii) No internet connection
- u) Status of Vehicle owned:
 i) Two Wheeler ii) Three Wheeler iii) Four Wheeler iv) Do not own
- v) Do you have television?
 i) Yes ii) No
- w) Do you have Washing Machine?
 i) Yes ii) No
- x) Do you have Gas connection?
 i) Single connection ii) Double connection iii) No
- y) Status of Bank Account:
 i) One account ii) Two account iii) Three or more account
 iv) Do not have Bank Account
- z) Do you have ATM?
 i) Yes ii) No
4. Who select or recommend you to received ISHDP?
 a) Gram Sabha b) Village Council c) Party worker d) NGO
 e) DUDO/UD&PA dept f) MLA/Minister
5. On how many instalments you receive the fund?
 a) One instalment b) Two instalment c) Three instalment d) Four instalment
6. How do you receive the fund for constructing the house?
 a) Cash b) Material c) Cash and Material
7. Do you receive the fund in full or is there cut from the Department?
 a) Yes b) No c) Not Aware
8. Do you construct the house as per the prescribed design?
 a) Yes b) Bigger than the design c) Smaller than the design

8.a Reasons for constructing the house smaller than the prescribe design:_____

8.b Reasons for constructing the house bigger than the prescribe design, how many square feet do you add?:_____

9. Apart from ISHDP fund, do you borrow money for constructing the house?

- a) No b) From relatives c) Friends/ neighbour d) Loan

10. Apart from ISHDP, do you receive any financial aid for constructing the house?

- a) No b) From relatives c) From neighbours/VC

11. For constructing the house do you receive any help in the form of labour or in materials?

- a) No b) From relatives c) Friends/Neighbours d) From Village Council

12. In which school does the Children enrolled?

- a) Private school b) Govt school c) Private and Govt school

13. Are you covered by the National Food Security Act (NFSA)?

- a) Yes b) No

14. Main source of the family income:

- a) Cultivation b) Animal rearing c) Petty shop or small business d) Daily labour
e) Any job available f) Unemployed g) Others_____

15. Apart from the above questions relating to ISHDP, do you have anything to say (complain or compliments)?

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DEPARTMENT : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM: A
STUDY ON URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY**

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MIZORAM: A STUDY ON URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

1. Introduction

As per 2011 census, India's cities and towns are the home of 31 percent of the total population. The rising population due to rapid migration from rural to urban cities has contributed to increase of slums in the cities. This, along with lack of planning has led to the degradation of cities across all India. This has made Government of India duty bound to take necessary steps to develop the urban cities further, provide necessary infrastructure, introduce municipal reforms and grant necessary aid to the state governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for a rapid urban development in the form of urban renewal.

Urban development especially urban poverty alleviation has been hardly given importance by the legislators and the planners. This can be seen from the fact that there have been as many as more than hundreds of schemes or programmes for rural development while there are only been over a dozen of schemes or programmes for urban development and poverty alleviation in the country. This has obligated the Central Government to launch Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for infrastructure development and provision of shelter and basic civic amenities to urban poor.

The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department was created only on 24th August, 2006 by Government of Mizoram. The department is responsible for implementation of urban housing schemes or programmes for the urban poor and economically weaker section in Mizoram. Before the formation of UD&PA Department, there were no notable urban poverty housing schemes or programmes implemented in the state. However, with the inception of UD&PA Department, the department has started implementing urban housing schemes and affordable housing programmes in the state with the launching of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM in Aizawl city from 2009.

Apart from this, UD&PA Department is also implementing urban housing schemes or programmes such as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Housing For All / Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) in the 23 census towns of Mizoram.

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM is implemented in other six district capital towns (before the creation of Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial districts) of Lunglei, Siaha, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit. However, Lawngtlai town which is the capital town of Lawngtlai district is not included or covered by IHSDP housing project as the town was regarded as village as per 2001 census. The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) housing scheme is implemented in Aizawl city as pilot project but the scheme was soon discontinued. The latest and ongoing urban housing scheme of Govt. of India implemented by UD&PA Department, Govt. of Mizoram is Housing For All / Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) and is now implemented in all twenty three notified towns of Mizoram.

2. Objectives of the Study

The study consists of the following objectives:

1. To study the implementation of various urban poverty alleviation programmes towards upliftment of the urban poor in Mizoram.
2. To make an assessment on the performance of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram, and its role in the execution of the urban poverty alleviation programmes.
3. To study the socio-economic impact of different urban alleviation programmes implemented in Mizoram.
4. To explore the problems and prospects of urban poverty alleviation in the area under study and to suggest suitable measures.

3. Scope of the Study

Though there are as many as 23 census towns or urban areas in Mizoram, in-depth study of this nature requires limiting the geographical parameters of the study. So, the research work covers the four district capitals of Mizoram- Aizawl City, Lunglei Town, Siaha Town, and Champhai Town.

Currently, the UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram is implementing two State Sponsored and five Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Programmes for urban development and poverty alleviation in the State. But, the present study has covered only to those programmes and schemes related to urban poverty alleviation, such as- Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY). The study has focused on the implementation of these schemes and programmes, with a view to understand their socio-economic contributions in relation to urban poverty alleviation in the areas under study.

4. Research Questions

To meet the objectives of the study, the following research questions are formulated for empirical verification in the study.

1. Is there any practical impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes initiated for socio-economic development of urban poor in Mizoram?
2. Are the present urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes sufficient for upliftment of urban poor in the State?
3. Like the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for rural development, should urban development be attempted by the Government through its special agency- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) or through its regular functional department?
4. Has state government often failed to meet its financial matching-share in time which has resulted in the delay of schemes and programmes?

5. Methodology

For collecting data for this research, both primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data have been collected with the help of two separate sets of questionnaires prepared and administered to 120 beneficiaries of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) randomly selected from Aizawl city and 200 beneficiaries of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) randomly selected from the three District Headquarters of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha. Although both the schemes are the sub-components of JNNURM, preparation of two sets of questionnaires was necessitated by the difference in the nature of assistance and their implementation. In order to supplement the primary data collected through questionnaires, the officials of UD&PA Department and other concerned government officials of the State Government were also interviewed.

The Secondary data have also been collected from different sources such as published and unpublished works on the related topics, books, articles, journals, booklets and government documents on the subject and related areas. In addition, web sources are also an important source of secondary information.

6. Chapterization

The research work has been divided into seven chapters. They are as follows-

Chapter I – Introduction: The first chapter of the thesis highlighted the overall urban development in the country since independence as well as urban development in the north-eastern states. It also specifically mentioned urban development and poverty alleviation in state of Mizoram. The chapter also discusses the meaning and definition of poverty in urban areas and official estimation and identification of the poor in urban India. The first chapter also includes statement of the problem, review of literature, objective of the study, scope of the study, research questions, methodology adopted, chapterization and profile of Mizoram.

Chapter II - Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in India: An overview: The second chapter which is “Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in India: An

Overview” deals with the overall development of urban India including infrastructure development and poverty alleviation in the country. The functions and roles played by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India towards urban infrastructure development and poverty alleviation is also briefly highlighted. The chapter also includes various important acts and policies of the government for upliftment of the poor. Evolution of urban poverty alleviation programmes through the Five Year Plan periods, thrust areas for housing and urban poverty alleviation through Five Year Plans and an overview of urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes are also included in the chapter.

Chapter III - Urban Development Programmes in Mizoram: The third chapter deals with urban development and poverty alleviation schemes and programmes implemented by Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department in Mizoram such since inception of the Department in 2006, such as New Land Used Policy (NLUP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yajona (SJSRY): Implementation in Mizoram, Housing For All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Aizawl Smart City Mission, and Project Implemented in Mizoram Under 10% Lumpsum Grant of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) are briefly highlighted in the chapter.

Chapter IV - Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department: The fourth chapter discusses the origin of the department, allocation of business, organizational structure- secretariat, directorate and district offices of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department, Government of Mizoram. The number of regular post created and number of regular post filled and vacant, contractual post and muster roll under the department is also highlighted. In the chapter, state sponsored schemes and projects presently implemented by the Department such as Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and Parking House Support System (PAHOSS) is also included.

Chapter V - Implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Mizoram: Chapter five is dedicated to the study of implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor

(BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Aizawl city and implementation of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in three district capital town of Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha.

Chapter VI - Socio-Economic Impact of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Mizoram: Chapter six consists of the analysis and interpretation of data to study the socio-economic impact of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Chapter VII – Conclusion: The concluding chapter is divided into three parts; part one covered the summary of all the chapters of the thesis and limitation of study. Part two has major findings, challenges and suggestions of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Part three consist of major findings, challenges and suggestions of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the final conclusion.

7. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

7.1 Major Findings and Challenges

The UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram is the nodal agency responsible for administration and looking after the four housing complexes constructed under BSUP, it requires a good cooperation from leader of the complex societies and the families who have settled within the complexes. As the all families are interdependent of each other and coming from different locality and different family background, a good and healthy relationship and teamwork among them is very much needed.

Some of the findings and the challenges faced by the Complexes are discussed below:

- i) **Water supply:** Water supply through PHE connection is not part of the BSUP project. As per the project proposals, water supply for the resident is to be met through rain water harvesting and other nearby local sources available to the complexes. So, only few families could afford to have PHE connection and even that too have been shared among two to three households. Since the beginning, unavailability of sufficient water supply becomes one of the main problems faced by the resident of the complexes till today.
- ii) **Transportation:** All the four complexes are located in the outskirts of the city and are far away from the heart of the city; almost all the residents faced a problem in transportation. Though public transportation like line bus has been allotted for the complexes, however it is irregular and the fare is quite expensive as compare with the City bus fare and is a huge burden for the residents of the complexes.
- iii) **Indiscipline inside the Complexes:** Life inside the complexes is very free and there is no discipline and youth are usually tends to move around and roam around the complex doing nothing. Some children and youth have started to do drugs and other bad habits such as smoking, drinking alcohol easily at an early age. Based on the observation of the researcher, the Complexes are also rather very noisy.
- iv) **Education:** School is rather far from the complexes. According to the respondents, families have to spend extra money in the transportation of their children to reach their schools.
- v) **Inferiority Complex:** There is a sense of feeling among the residents that they are being humiliated and being despised or outcaste by other people just because of they are living in the BSUP complex. They seldom give their detailed address to others people as they are ashamed.
- vi) **Complex Environments:** When the residents are asked about the complex environment, majority of them answered the question saying that it is not suitable and not a good environment for the bringing up of children as there is no discipline and competition among the children's.
- vii) **Employment:** There were many people who are jobless and even don't try to find a job for their living. Alcohol, Drugs and other substances are usually common

and can be easily acquired. One of the main reasons behind many residents remained unemployed is due to the location of the complexes as the complexes are far away from the heart of the city and its economic hub.

- viii) **Discrimination:** Some of the respondents have mentioned about the discrimination and biases shown against them. There is a sense of insecurity among the residents as that they feel that the complex society leaders also sometimes found bias towards the families who do not have relatives to lean on. Some of the respondents have also mention that they are not treated equally and were not given equal opportunity by the local NGO's and Local Council's in their respective localities in matters of local affairs and administration.
- ix) **Social Infrastructure and Services:** Basic social infrastructures and services such as multipurpose cultural centre, educational and social activities centre (community centre) are part of the project. However, before the project or scheme was implemented, the State Government and local authorities that is Local Council and YMA where the Complexes are located have an prior agreement to have a control over the social infrastructure and services provided to the beneficiaries. Some of the residents feel that they cannot utilized those infrastructures and services as per their wishes and conveniences.
- x) **Location of the Complexes:** Most of the problems and difficulties faced by the resident are connected with location of the complexes. As the complexes are far away from heart of the city and its economic centre, this makes the resident to find jobs. Besides, even if they could find a job in the centre of the city, huge amount of their earning have to be spent again in transportation. Families have to spend extra money as well on children education due to the far away location of the complexes.

7.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions are made and if utilized, will contribute efficient, effective and a meaningful management and development within the Complexes:

- i) **People's Participation:** For making the complexes suitable for living and making the environment healthy for the bringing up of children, it is felt necessary that there must be people's participation from the residents in the internal affairs of the Complexes without simply leaving it to the authority.
- ii) **Sense of ownership:** There must be a feeling of ownership among the residents. However, there is a lack of feeling of ownership among the respondents. Many of resident felt that the complex belongs to the government and they settled in the Complexes temporarily. This sense of insecurity among the residents should be taken away at the earliest in order to have a healthy environment within the Complexes.
- iii) **Development:** Development of the surrounding and basic needs of the particular household needs to be encouraged so that it can attract others from the outside who literally needs shelter.
- iv) **Development of infrastructure:** Social infrastructures and services such as multipurpose cultural centre, educational and social activities centre (community centre) provided under the project should be more make available to the residents of the Complexes. Its control, utilization and maintenance of the infrastructure should be handed over to the leader of complex societies. This will create a sense of ownership and belongingness among the residents.
- v) **Motivation:** The residents need more motivation as they have an inferiority complex while living with other people from outside the complex. They have the feelings that they are being despised and outcaste by being living in the complex. It is necessary to enlighten them that there is no such feeling towards them and it is just their assumption.
- vi) **Advertisement:** The government should make more advertisement relating to the vacant room. In order to find out whether the room is vacant or occupied, one can find difficulty on how and where to find out the available room, if they need so. The authority needs to make more advertisement as most of the people do not know how to apply and how to occupy and settle within the complex.
- vii) **Penalty:** Some residents are not efficient and productive for their neighbours and often violate the rules and regulation of the complex. The complex authority that

is the government and complex society should give severe punishment for violation rules and regulations for better results and making the environment of complex good and healthy for the new generations.

viii) Transparency: Transparency is required in every society in order to have effective outcome. Any fund received from the government for new activities and maintenance of existing infrastructures and even the contributions made by the resident itself should be made more transparent by the government itself and leader of the Complex Society.

ix) Patience: The people who live inside the complex need more patience in almost every corner. The complex is being in process and there is many more scope for development. For the time being, the residents may find it difficult to adapt themselves to living in complexes as it is against the Mizo customs and traditions.

8. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.1 Major Findings and Challenges

Some of the finding and challenges faced by the IHSDP beneficiaries in responds to the questions in the interview schedule are discussed below:

- i) Inadequate financial assistance:** A limited and insufficient financial assistance is one of the main issues of IHSDP. The financial assistance, received by the IHSDP beneficiaries did not meet the desired needs of the beneficiaries.
- ii) Land problems:** According to the rules and regulations of the IHSDP, there can be no financial sanction for purchasing the land. The poor household generally live in rented house and the landless family cannot be included in the beneficiary list.
- iii) Selection of beneficiaries:** According to the research work, it is found that selection of IHSDP beneficiaries is the main problem and challenges faced by the authority. In order to maintain transparency the selection process should be free from favouritism and politics.

- iv) **Water connection:** Since the housing fund of IHSDP is only for the construction of house, the beneficiaries fund received could not cover the water connection expenses.
- v) **Solid waste management:** As most of the houseless households settle in the lower part of the locality, there are many problems including how to dispose their waste. Since they could not use the vehicle for collecting the waste.
- vi) **Very low socio-economic status:** The data collected on various parameters like type of work or profession, nature earning source of income taken from the respondents, their education shows that the respondents have a very low socio-economic status.
- vii) **No feedback taken:** No feedback was taken from the IHSDP beneficiaries with regard to the design, quality and planning of the house.

8.2 Suggestions

Implementation of IHSDP has many complications. It fails to fulfill the coveted good. The houses are not properly constructed, and they lack hygienic toilets, kitchens facilities. Considering the aforesaid facts some suggestions are being made as follows:

- i) **Funds:** Timely release of funds from Central and State Government. The funds are also not adequate for the beneficiaries. If the funds are increased and introduced immediately so as to use the financial at the right and appropriate time as most of the problems being faced by the beneficiaries can be solved.
- ii) **Improving beneficiaries' participation:** The IHSDP beneficiaries must realize that without their support and cooperative, the goal and objectives of IHSDP would never reach its zenith by alone. The motivation, participation and support of the public are not for the official but for the benefits of the whole society.
- iii) **Penalized idle beneficiaries:** Some beneficiaries are not efficient and progressing and they lacked the required commitment to finish construction of their own house within a stipulated time. Some households need to be controlled from the concerned department and Village Council so that they can complete construction of the house within the timeframe.

- iv) **Design of the house:** Total numbers of rooms allotted should be completed along with attached kitchen and toilet facilities.
- v) **Roads:** The poor household generally live in backward areas within the town. So, the conditions of the roads should be developed and communication with other places should be updated.
- vi) **Financial upliftment:** Most of the IHSDP beneficiaries are poor and below the poverty line, hence the government should take initiative and provide job cards for their financial upliftment.
- vii) **Economic status:** The IHSDP beneficiaries should be provided training for self-help such as- tailoring, weaving, etc. to support their family economically.
- viii) **Education:** Most of the IHSDP beneficiaries are illiterate, so, non-formal education and adult education should be compulsorily provided.
- ix) **Land security:** Land security tenure rights to the beneficiaries are the first requirement. It has to be accomplished by giving Patta's to the IHSDP beneficiaries that are relocated. Some of the beneficiaries used their relatives land for constructing their house, not knowing what will happen in their future. So, giving Patta's or land lease to the beneficiaries is very important.
- x) **Basic Amenities:** The government should take initiatives to provide more basic amenities and facilities for the overall development. Proper street lights and proper electricity connections should be provided in the areas where the IHSDP beneficiaries are resided.

9. Findings and Conclusion in Context of Research Questions

- (a) Is there any practical impact of urban poverty alleviation programmes initiated for socio-economic development of urban poor in Mizoram?

The urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes implemented in the state of Mizoram have both positive and negative impact. As in the case of BSUP, the researcher concluded that the scheme have both positive and negative impact. One of the many negative impacts is that all the housing complexes are located far away from the heart of the city and its economic centre and as a result most of the residents are jobless and even those who are with a jobs are also working in unorganized sectors. Besides this,

living in together in the complexes which is more or less the same with slum is against Mizo society and traditions. A questionnaire has been asked to the resident of the complexes “Suppose you are economically and financially in a position not to stay in the complex, will you still live?” to which most of the respondent says they will not live.

On the other hand, as many people are ashamed to live in the complexes, people who really in need of an accommodation can have a house.

- (b) Are the present urban poverty alleviation schemes and programmes sufficient for upliftment of urban poor in the State?

The present study covers only two urban poverty alleviation schemes or programmes implemented in Mizoram that is BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM. There are as many as 10,437 BPL families as per 2011 census in the towns of Lunglei, Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip, Kolasib and Siaha where IHSDP scheme is implemented. However, urban housing scheme of IHSDP could cover only 1950 families.

There are also as many as 15,735 BPL families as per 2011 census in Aizawl city alone where BSUP scheme is implemented. However, only 1096 dwelling units or houses have been constructed under BSUP scheme.

- (c) Like the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for rural development, should urban development be attempted by the Government through its special agency- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) or through its regular functional department?

The working and functioning of DRDA is more or less the same with line departments. In theory, the working and functioning of DRDA is governed by a Governing Body where Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned is the ex-officio chairman. MLA’s within the district and district officers are its members. But in reality, the administration is run by Project Director who is the Member Secretary of the Governing Body. The Project Director is under the control of Directorate of Rural Development Department.

The researcher observed that, a similar agency like DUDA is not required for urban poverty alleviation. The roles and functions of DUDA or DRDA can also be efficiently performed by District Urban Development Offices (DUDO).

- (d) Has state government often failed to meet its financial matching-share in time which has resulted in the delay of schemes and programmes?

This is one of the major problems in the implementation of both urban and rural poverty alleviation schemes and programmes. Both the central and state governments put blame to each others. Many schemes and programmes failed to meet its desire result due to delay of funds. As in the case of IHSDP scheme where the beneficiaries demolished their old house after receiving the first installment to construct a new house. However, the next installments are being given after a gap of even almost a year. This led to delay in completion of house construction and as a result the poor beneficiaries of the scheme have to remain houseless for a long period of time or rented other house.

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