

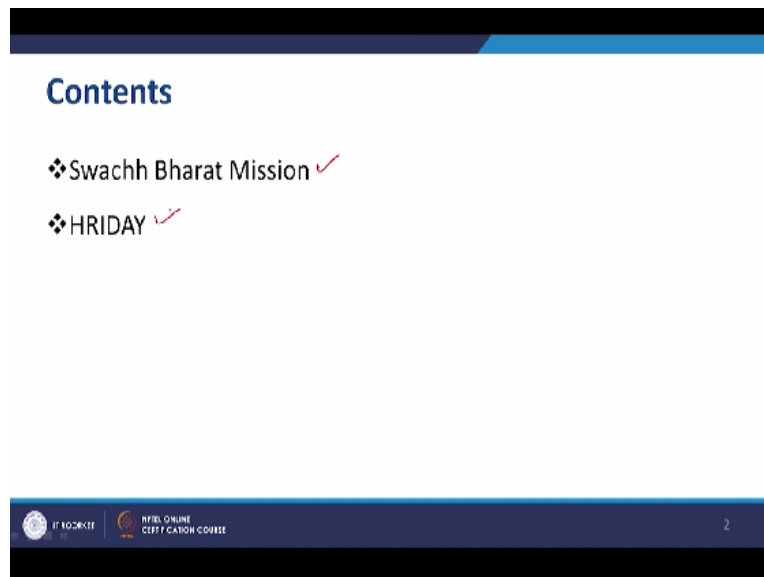
Dynamical Systems and Control
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Lecture – 44
Swachh Bharat Mission and HRIDAY

Welcome to lecture 44. In this lecture, we are going to discuss 2 more centrally sponsored schemes. One is Swachh Bharat Mission and second is the HRIDAY scheme. In last few lectures, we have started discussion on the centrally sponsored schemes. We have told you that centrally sponsored schemes are basically long duration programs which are aimed to create some particular infrastructure or some particular facilities in the urban local bodies.

And these are the main stream source of funding for creating new projects. In the last day, we discussed various schemes like smart cities and AMRUT.

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So today, we are going to discuss 2 schemes, Swachh Bharat Mission and HRIDAY. So under these 2, we will start with Swachh Bharat Mission and then we will discuss few times with HRIDAY. Now I hope that you have heard this name about the Swachh Bharat Mission, how it started and what was the background. In 2014, this particular scheme was launched by Government of India.

I briefly tell you the background why Swachh Bharat Mission was given a complete separate mission altogether. You know that in urban India, the first reaction or first impression what an external person gets from the urban India that it is not so much clean. It is not so much green. And one of the reason of this, that image or impression is that we have very poor system of solid waste management.

We have very poor system of the cleaning. And most importantly in urban areas and also in rural areas, there are instances of open defecation which we cannot imagine in this today's time when we are using mobile phone and we are sending the rockets to the atmosphere. At the same time in our country, there are significant amount of people who are defecating openly in the streets or in the open space and the implications of the open defecation is manifold.

One is it directly heats the health by creating or by spreading the epidemics. Second, it contaminates the soil and the other land related resources soil, water, etc. And it ultimately comes to the mainstream. It affects the mainstream health by affecting the crops and other vegetable products. So one objective was that how to stop the open defecation because in last 10 years, the open defecation, the problem of the open defecation is not new and it has been tried to tackle this problem for last few decades through various programs.

So with this program, government tried to give a new thrust by giving a target that yes we have to finish this bad practice or odd practice. So that was the main objective of this Swachh Bharat Mission to stop the open defecation and to make our city clean by making 100% solid waste management and sanitation.

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Why Swachh Bharat Mission?....

- ❖ Health and hygiene ✓
- ❖ Image of the city - Enhancement → Clean + Green
AMRUT
- ❖ Citizens satisfaction

So therefore, the Swachh Bharat Mission had the objective like health and hygiene was the first basic intent which was thought. Then to enhance the image of the city from a dirty and uncleaned city to a clean and green city. When we discuss AMRUT mission, you must have observed that we have told you that under the AMRUT mission, there is ample scope of creating green spaces and open spaces in our cities.

At the same time, how to create a clean environment in our city that is the second concern in the Swachh Bharat Mission. Third is by doing, improving the health and hygiene and by improving the image of the city, definitely if we can enhance the citizen's satisfaction. So that was major concern. Now let us see just briefly that what is the Swachh Bharat Mission's objectives. I am just giving the instances from the mission guidelines from the Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

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Mission Objectives

- 2.1.1. Elimination of open defecation
- 2.1.2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging *→ Stop - in practice*
- 2.1.3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- 2.1.4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- 2.1.5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- 2.1.6. Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- 2.1.7. To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

So I request you to just have a reading of these points. The first objective is as I told you in the beginning that is elimination of the open defecation. And see the word elimination. It is not the reduction or the decrease of the open defecation. It is the elimination of this practice. Second is the eradication of the manual scavenging. You know that in our cities, there are cases of manual scavenging and by the supreme court order, the manual scavenging has been stopped by law but in practice, it has been continuing in cities.

So how to stop the manual scavenging in practice. Then take the modern and scientific municipal solid waste management. In the cities, when we say cities, it is the small, medium and the large cities including metro and mega cities. To effect behavioural change regarding the healthy sanitation practices. Behaviour of the common people was the major influence in the unclean condition of our city because people, common people, they sometimes make the soil, make the surface of the streets or the public areas dirty.

So behavioural change was another major objective. Then general awareness about the sanitation and its linkage with the public health. It is not a new objective. It has been there in earlier programs also. Capacity augmentation of the urban local bodies. It is very much important to augment the capacity because if you see the objectives like 2.1.3, it is the scientific municipal solid waste management. So if you want to create a scientific method, you need to upgrade your municipal staff about the process.

And the last is to create an enabling environment for private sector participation so that they can contribute in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance. In short, it is Capex. So government tried to invite the private sector also so that they can contribute in addition to governments effort in this whole objective. Next, we can see what are the components by which the urban local bodies, they can get the funding.

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Mission Components

- 2.3.1. Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines; ✓
- 2.3.2. Community toilets ✓
- 2.3.3. Public toilets ✓
- 2.3.4. Solid waste management
- 2.3.5. IEC & Public Awareness → online & offline campaign
- 2.3.6. Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)

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One is for creation of the new household toilets including conversion of the sanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines. They will get the funding. Creation of the community toilets and creation of the public toilets. Now there is a difference between the community toilets and the public toilets. I just tell you, explain the difference. In our cities, there are floating population who comes from the surrounding villages or surrounding smaller cities or urban areas for day to day activities like say job or education or health purpose to the bigger cities.

This floating population, they stay in the city or spend the time like 10 hours or 10 hours to 12 hours and during that time, they also use the city's public areas in the great extent. So how we can create the public toilets? So the toilets created for those kind of people who are using the city for temporarily during the day time as a floating population and we also resident population, those who are using the public space.

Those are the public toilets. Second is the community toilets. In the slum areas and the squatters and the Jhuggi-Jhopri where the toilets are not there, if it is not possible to provide toilets for each and every household, then it is a must and the responsibility of the government to provide at least a community toilet for at least some cluster like 4 to 5 households, 1 complete scientific community toilets can be given.

So this community toilets and public toilet will address the people, the need of the sanitation of the people at large. Fourth is the solid waste management. As I told that this is the one very major objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission. So municipalities are subjective to create a paradigm and formulate the project on the solid waste management starting from the generation, collection, transportation, its management and disposal and treatment, everything.

And if they can do it, they will get the fund out of this. Then IEC component and public awareness. How the municipalities, they can create awareness by making online and offline campaign. I hope you have observed that in this campaign, al the urban areas, ministries, even our honourable prime minister, they also took part to aware public about the Swachh Bharat Mission and the cleanliness of our city.

So this IEC and public awareness program is very important component. The last is the capacity building and the administrative and office expanses, that is also admissible under this scheme. So the creation of the toilets, creation of the public and community toilets, solid waste management, public awareness and the capacity building is the major components of the swachhata mission.

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Mission Strategy

City Development Plan → Thematic or Sectoral plans.

2.5.1. Comprehensive Sanitation Planning, which includes

(a) City Level Sanitation Plans (CLSP) 2014-2018

(b) State Sanitation Concept As per **Annexure IV**

(c) State Sanitation Strategy

2.5.2. Behavioral Change Strategy and IEC

2.5.3. Enabling Environment for Private sector participation

2.5.4. Capacity Building → CBUD

There are few mission strategies which will help government to bring the desired changes through the objectives or the fulfilment of the objectives like they told that comprehensive sanitation planning is required. Now I told earlier that in any development planning, the planning is very important and they make very thematic or sectoral plans. Basically any cities, they will make a city development plan I told earlier also.

And along with that, based on the (()) (11:15) agency or the sector, they can make any sectoral plan. For example, they can do the plan for the smart city, they can make the plan for the AMRUT mission, they can plan for this solid waste management, they can plan for the HRIDAY as applicable. So this thematic and sectoral plans are very essential part of the municipalities. Therefore, a comprehensive sanitation planning which is required.

And under comprehensive plan, the first component is the city level sanitation plan. In short, it is CLSP. Now by this time, since it is 2014 to now it is 2018, most of the cities, they have either completed or they are in the process of making city level sanitation plan. This plan gives a comprehensive demand of the components of the Swachh Bharat Mission and some strategies and roadmap, how the city is going to achieve those kind of demand.

So that plan has been made by most of the cities. Then state sanitation concept and state sanitation strategy, combining the city level sanitation plan and the strategies, every state

government can make a sanitation strategy and concept. And basically it is a broad guidelines at the state level. This is something new which we are seeing that earlier it was scheme based in earlier programs and every city was required to send plans.

But here, not only the municipalities and the cities, also the state government who are subject towards, required to make the plans and the strategies under this. Then behavioural change strategy and IEC. Many kinds of behavioural change strategy could be there. There could be training, there could be a system of incentives and the penalty. We have seen that incentives and penalty has been successful in municipalities.

You can use the municipal staff's. Many municipalities, they have used the school children or the children of the community group. So many strategies can be taken for behavioural change of the common people for the swachhata mission. Then enabling environment for the private sector participation. Now the private sector will participate if there is some amount of opportunity and scope for making the project viable.

Therefore, if the land is required, if some amount of incentives are required in terms of rules, regulation and development potential or the permissions, government has to ensure those kind of incentives and the facilitation so that the private sector can take care, specially the solid waste collection distribution and the treatment, definitely private sector can take a lot of part and some of the cities, they have really done very well and with the collaboration with the private sector, they are doing very well.

Capacity building is important. We had a dedicated session on capacity building. So therefore, I am not going into details. So I told that time their capacity building for urban development is the apex activity by the Government of India. So this program is also involved in the CBUD project. Most of the major technical institutions including our IIT Roorkee, they are involved in the CBUD program.

So many municipalities and the state government, they are tied with these institutes and they are going through the capacity building program. But most importantly, every municipalities, every

city has to develop their own capacity building cell, own training cell within the municipality. It is not longer sustainable to take the capacity building service from the renowned institution because the need is very high.

The requirement of the training, the awareness campaign and other programs is very high. It is not possible to get it done by any outside agency 100%. So may be some major pilot program, training of trainers can be done by the major institutes or the training providers. Remaining the municipalities and the cities, they have to take care.

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Allocations

S. No.	Classification	Percentage Allocation (Central Govt. funding)	Total Amount for Mission Period Rs. Crore
i.	Project Fund based on Normative Criteria	60% ✓	8773.80
ii.	Performance Fund based on Performance Matrix	20% ✓	2924.60
iii.	Public Awareness & IEC Activities	15%* ✓	2193.45
iv.	Capacity Building & A&OE	3% ✓	438.69
v.	Research, Capacity Building & A&OE (M/o UD)	2% ✓	292.46

3% of which to be retained by M/o UD

The next is the allocations. Allocation, I hope that you have gone through this allocation through the mission guidelines but I would like to mention few points here like out of the 100%, they have divided the allocation by 60%, 20%, 15%, 3% and 2%. Where major part is given to the project fund. The project formulation for every component will get 60% of your total fund and another very important thing is performance fund.

The municipalities or the cities which will perform better, they will get another, I mean based on their performance, a variable amount out of this 20%. So this is something new and very much interesting as a strategy in the urban sector. Now let us see quickly how the performance fund is created and what are the elements of the performance grant.

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Performance Grant

- a. Elimination of open defecation
- b. Conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines
- c. Eradication of manual scavenging
- d. Prevention of pollution of water sources
- e. Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene in public places
- f. Awareness creation
- g. Capacity building



The first criteria for the performance grant is the elimination of the open defecation. The earlier, the cities or the municipalities achieved the objective, they get the most preference to get the performance grant. So this is the most important criteria in the determining the performance grant or the amount of grant for the particular municipality. Second is the conversion of the insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrine.

Now in the mission guidelines, I request all of you that you go through. There are detailed description drawings of the insanitary latrine types and how it can be converted to a pour-flush and the scientific latrines. Third is the eradication of manual scavenging. I told earlier that this is also a very important part to be stopped in the municipality. Second is the prevention of the pollution of the water sources.

Apart from the solid waste management, there are liquid waste management including the water contamination. So this is another very important task of the swachhata mission. Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene in public places. You have either created or you have existing parks, playground, green spaces, river bank areas, canal front areas. How you can make clean and hygiene so that people can use it.

It can create a fantastic image of the city. Those kind of points and those kind of priorities will be given for the cities. Next is the awareness creation. What kind of awareness you are creating and

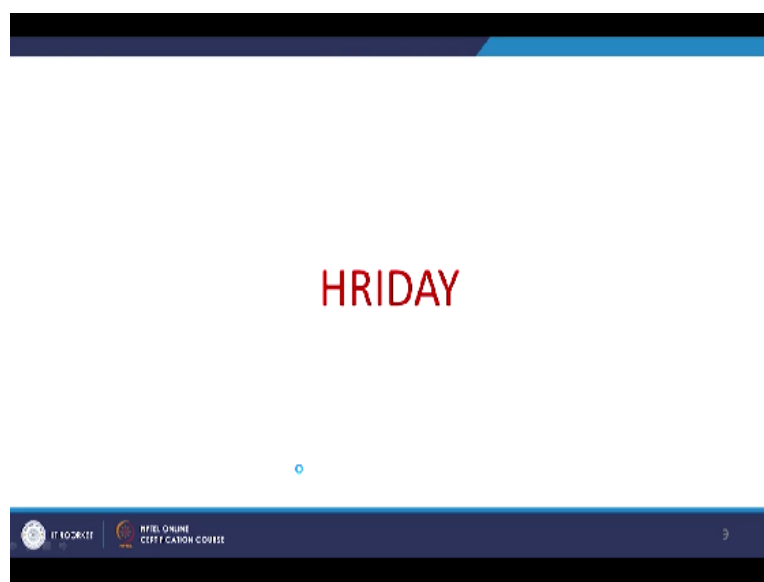
awareness is reflected on the behaviour of the people or the citizen? So it will be directly measured or directly assessed from the overall cleanliness and the behaviour of the people in terms of this swachhata or the cleanliness and capacity building.

What kind of capacity building activities happening in your municipality and what is the impact and effect of that capacity building that will be assessed to determine the performance grant? So in short, this is the overview of the swachhata mission. We have talked about the main objective, background, significance, the major components, strategy and the amount of the allocation for the better performance which is given under the swachhata mission.

So swachhata mission is the very important contribution of this current ministry because earlier the solid waste management, liquid waste management was part of any other program. And this has been given a new thrust by creating a final target that we have to eliminate and stop the open defecation and we have to bring 100% sanitation in our city. So this major objective we should not forget.

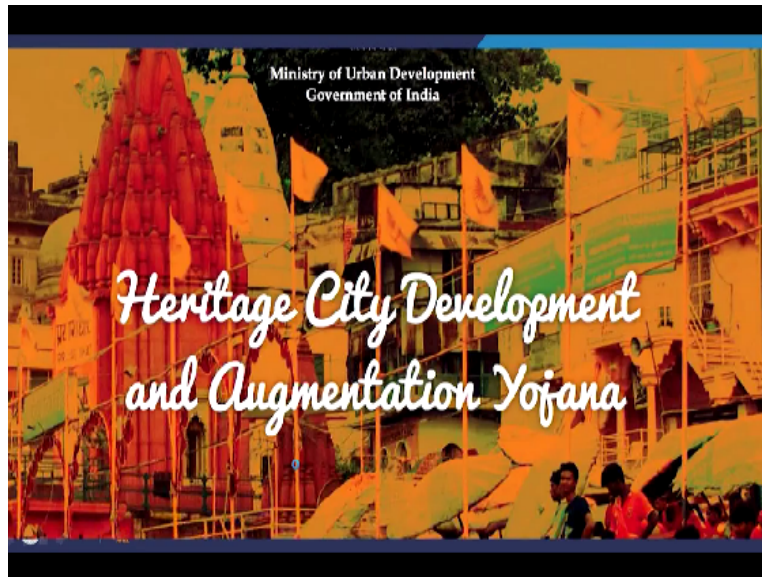
Even if other elements are there, we have to take action according to ministry guidelines. But these 2 objectives should be very much clear in your mind so that you can take action time to time.

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Next we spend some time on the another very important mission that is HRIDAY.

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The full form of the HRIDAY is basically Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. By name, you can understand that the name is heritage city. Now when we say, we hear this term heritage, sometimes we feel that it is a old term or it is kind of a very older element in our cities. If you find, if you see that in India, there are more than 4000 cities, more than 5000 urban areas as per 2011 census.

And every urban areas, the bigger city, metropolitan cities, smaller cities, or the mega cities, every urban areas have certain amount of heritage component which is either architectural heritage or natural heritage. So it can be a tangible form of heritage which you can see, touch, or you can feel it; which can be intangible. For example, the music or the art work. It can be performing arts.

So those kind of tangible and non-tangible representation of the representation of the heritage is there in our cities. There are instances in the history that people who do not have the long heritage or the older heritage like our country, they create activities, events and the document their limited cultural aspects so that they can attract tourist and they can make the city more, better image.

But in our country, we have the heritage component but somehow it is neglected. That is why in this program, the basic intention was to create an enabling environment so that municipalities and the cities, they can identify the heritage not as a liabilities but as a potential so that they can plan for it, they can create a fantastic design of the basic infrastructure so that the older heritage structures and older heritage areas are given due attention.

People can visit that place, they can enjoy and also so that it can become a component of the revenue earning, the municipalities so that it does not need an additional grant for the operation and maintenance from the central government or state government. That was the basic intent of the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. In short, it is HRIDAY. So let us see some of the stated objective and the components under the HRIDAY scheme.

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Why HRIDAY?

- 1) Identify Heritage elements in Cities
- 2) To assess its potential
- 3) make plan + Design
- 4) To create essential services
- 5) To conserve
- 6) To attract tourist and visitors
- 7) to bring revenue earning capacity

↓
SUSTAINABILITY.

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So the basic background and the significance I have told that basically the first one was to identify the heritage element in cities. Second is to assess its potential. Third is to make plan and design to create essential services to create, to conserve, to attract tourist and visitors. And to bring revenue earning capacity as a part of sustainability. So that was the basic background to formulate this whole program. So let us see how they have written their objectives.

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Mission Objectives

Scheme objectives

- Planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure.
- Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in the core areas of historic city.
- Preserve and revitalize heritage wherein tourists can connect directly with city's unique character.
- Develop and document a heritage asset inventory of cities - natural, cultural, living and built heritage as a basis for urban planning, growth, service provision & delivery.
- Implementation and enhancement of basic services delivery with focus on sanitation services like public conveniences, toilets, water taps, street lights, with use of latest technologies in improving tourist facilities/amenities.
- Local capacity enhancement for inclusive heritage-based industry

You can see the first objective which we mentioned. It is the planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure. Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in the core areas of the historic city. Many of the Indian cities have their history core areas. So how you can provide the basic service in the core areas that is another objective. In the first objective, they have written that planning, development and implementation of the sensitive, heritage sensitive infrastructure.

There could be some infrastructure which is heritage sensitive. For example, in some heritage areas allowing extensive use of telecommunication, extensive use of other transportation mode including the vehicular transportation could be dangerous. So those kind of allocations should be properly and crucially planned. Third is the preserve and revitalize heritage wherein the tourists can connect directly with the city's unique character.

Fourth is the develop and document a heritage asset inventory of the cities. So it is not planning of the infrastructure. You have to identify and make a inventory. That I told earlier also. Then implement the project and enhancement of the basic service delivery with focus on the sanitation service with public convenience, toilets, water taps, street lights.

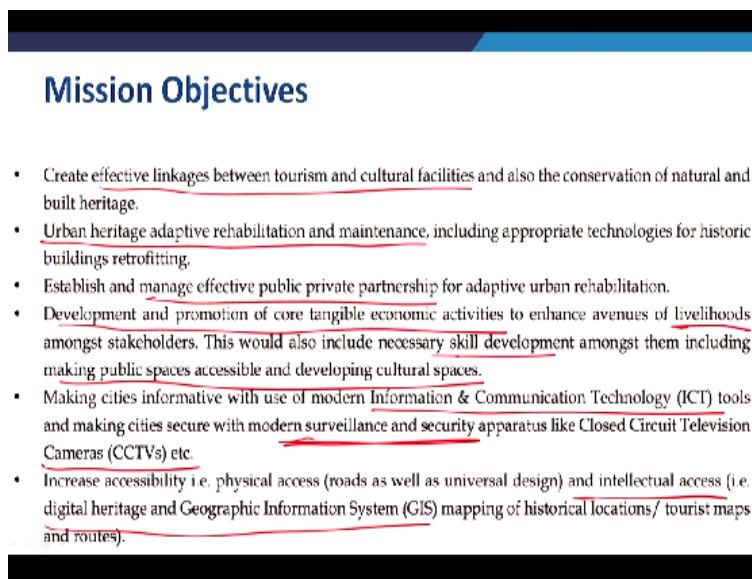
We told earlier just few minutes back that in swachhata mission, you have to create public toilets. So public toilets and the public convenience is part of this HRIDAY mission also. So therefore, it

can be created in the heritage areas to create, to facilitate the tourist and the visitors. Then local capacity enhancement for inclusive heritage based industry.

The objective of this local capacity enhancement is that there are many heritage component in our country or in our cities where heritage is not only a structure. Heritage can be a particular style of manufacturing some household products or some for example manual labour based small household products or artifacts or crafts which is very much common in our rural India or semi-rural or urban villages.

Now how you can create a kind of a paradigm or ambience of the heritage of those areas and try to give some training and capacity building of those people who are trying their level best to continue that practice which is age old and also very unique in their own art and the style. So that practice can be further progressed and that style or work can be sustainable. So those kind of capacity, you need to focus in this capacity building.

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Mission Objectives

- Create effective linkages between tourism and cultural facilities and also the conservation of natural and built heritage.
- Urban heritage adaptive rehabilitation and maintenance, including appropriate technologies for historic buildings retrofitting.
- Establish and manage effective public private partnership for adaptive urban rehabilitation.
- Development and promotion of core tangible economic activities to enhance avenues of livelihoods amongst stakeholders. This would also include necessary skill development amongst them including making public spaces accessible and developing cultural spaces.
- Making cities informative with use of modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT) tools and making cities secure with modern surveillance and security apparatus like Closed Circuit Television Cameras (CCTVs) etc.
- Increase accessibility i.e. physical access (roads as well as universal design) and intellectual access (i.e. digital heritage and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of historical locations/ tourist maps and routes).

Then there are few mission objectives like create effective linkage between tourism and the cultural facilities. Urban heritage adaptive rehabilitation and maintenance. Wherever there are heritage component but occupied by the people or occupied by some other activities like official activities, it can be rehabilitated.

Establish and manage effective public private partnership. the private investment in heritage buildings and heritage is highly possible and it has been seen that if an enabling environment is there where the private party and public party, they can come to a consensus with a win win situation where private party maintains the property.

And can take a token entry fee or token usage charge from the visitors or the tourist so that the property or the heritage component is maintained and the private and public party, they also get some amount of money for up keeping of the infrastructure and for allowing or the administrative cost of the overall infrastructure. The second is the development and promotion of the core tangible economic activities.

As I told that which can be livelihood related activities. This can be skill development. It could be making public space accessible to the developing cultural spaces. All those kind of activities could be integrated. Then making ICT informative communication and technology as a awareness and the surveillance. So this kind of programs also could be done or integrated with your projects so that the whole activities are under the vigilance.

Then the intellectual access of the digital heritage and geographic information system. Now Government of India has also started, initiated the activities to create a digital form of the Indian heritage, urban heritage to keep documented all the essential pictures, drawings, 3 dimensional manifestation of the architectural features or the other tangible, non-tangible features so that it can also be felt through the digital mode before the tourist or visitors come and visit that particular place.

So these are the major objectives of the HRIDAY mission. It has taken few strategies; I will just mention quickly.

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Mission Strategy

- HRIDAY is a Central Sector Scheme; thus, 100% funding.
- Cities/Towns will be required to prepare Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for the city/town and develop Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for identified projects for availing assistance under the scheme.
- The HMP and DPRs may be developed by the National Mission Directorate/City Mission Directorate through Public Works Organisations (PWOs)/Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/State Para-statal/Empanelled agencies by MoUD for DPR preparations.
- The projects will be executed by PWOs/SPVs/CPSUs/State Para-statals and fund will be allocated to Executing agencies by MoUD on the recommendation of National Mission Directorate (NMD).
- National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is designated as National Project Management Unit for HRIDAY Scheme and will function as a secretariat for NMD.
- City Project Management Unit (CPMU) will be procured by NMD and will function as secretariat to City Mission Directorate (CMD).
- The Project will work through a partnership of Government, academic institutions and local community combining affordable technologies.

You know that it is a centrally sponsored scheme. It is given 100% funding unlike the other funding like AMRUT and Smart City where there will be a contribution by the state and the local government. Here central government is giving 100% funding. The cities and towns will be required to prepare heritage management plan. Again this is another thematic plan you have to prepare.

Now you can understand that in an urban local bodies, apart from the basic planning document that is city development plan, there are many planning documents like heritage management plan, city sanitation plan, the slum free city plan, or various kinds of thematic plan they have to make mobility plan. So therefore, planning task of the municipality has become manifold and that has to be taken care of.

And creating the DPR out of this planning document. Then this HMP or the heritage city management plan and DPR's may be developed by the. Now there is an option that National Mission Directorate or the City Mission Directorate in terms of the director, they are giving some technical expertise so that the municipality can take the help of those mission. Then projects will be executed by the para-statals or the special purpose vehicle or the public works organisation which is identified by the state government time to time.

Those kind of organisation in consultation with the urban local bodies, they can execute the

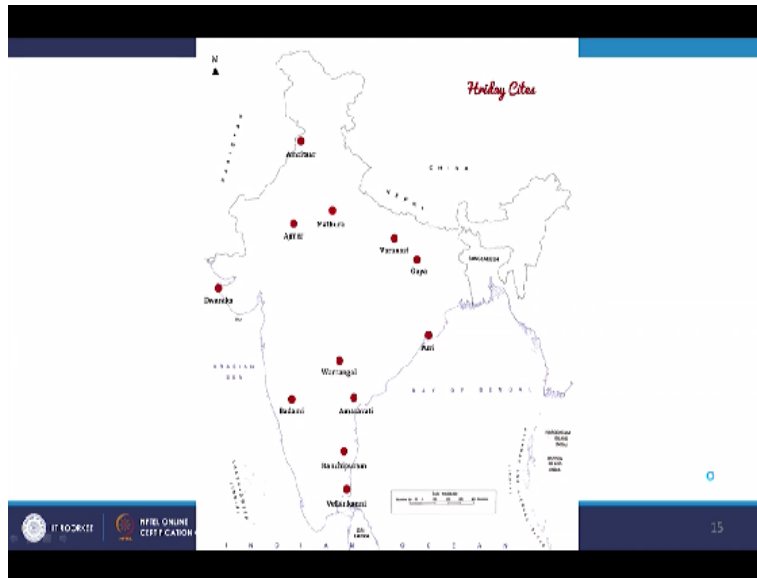
project. Then NIUA is designated as the National Project management Unit. So they will time to time. You know that it is a common practice by the Government of India to identify some organisation as a apex organisation for the project management. For HRIDAY, NIUA is the apex management unit.

Then city project management unit also will be procured by the National Mission Directorate, that is another important part as a strategy. So therefore, at the apex level, it is NIUA. At the city level, City Project Management Unit which is a small unit which will work in consultation with the urban local bodies and the apex institute. The project will work through a partnership of the Government, academic institutions and local community.

Now this is very important that bringing academic institution in making plan preparation is very much important. So therefore, it is important that in your city, you make your plan in consultation with the NIUA as an apex institution. The city level project management unit and the academic institution as identified by the state government or the cities.

So this could be the strategy to make a comprehensive long term plan which is sustainable, which is green, which is giving basic services, which is giving a thrust for the heritage and which will bring tourist and the visitors to the city and make the city vibrant and make the city more, a better image.

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So these are few of the heritage cities identified by the Government of India like Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amravati. These are indicated. There could be many cities which will be in course of time will be identified and will be brought inside this program. Then a short way forward, today we discussed basically 2 missions. One is Swachh Bharat Mission and the HRIDAY.

The Swachh Bharat Mission, the objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission is to make our city clean and better in terms of the cleanliness and; when we say cleanliness, it is not the soil or the surface. It is also the air. So therefore, there are several objectives. Out of that 2 objectives are very much important. One is to stop and eliminate the open defecation practice in our urban areas and rural areas.

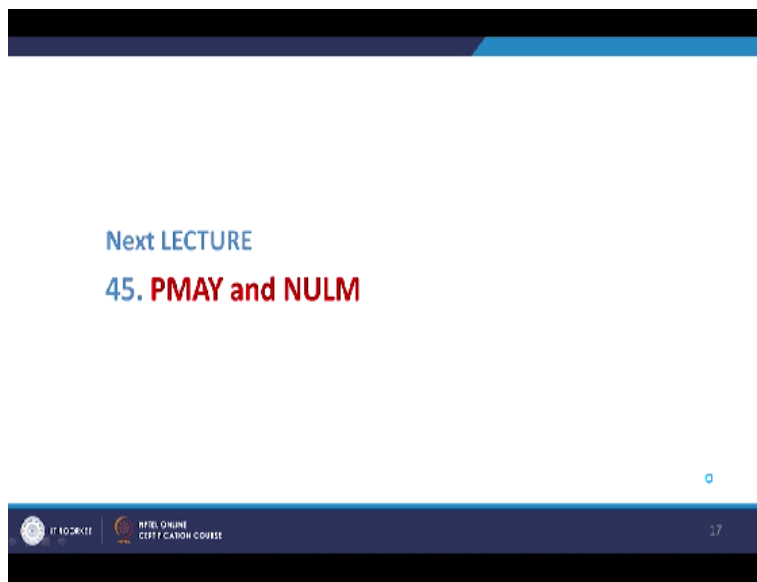
The Swachh Bharat Mission has 2 components. One is urban and the rural. We have basic to have this, today, we have discussed basically the urban component. And second is that to make 100% solid waste management and sanitation arrangement for the whole city population, that is the basic thrust area of the Swachh Bharat Mission. And it has a target for the 2022 to bring all these changes in Indian cities.

Second, we have discussed the HRIDAY mission. The objective of the HRIDAY was to identify the heritage component, tangible, non-tangible in our cities. Make an inventory, make a comprehensive plan in consultation with institutes at the apex level and at the local level with the

project management unit and then make a plan, city heritage management plan and make projects under that and execute the project with the funding from the central government.

And involve private sector so that the project and the overall up keeping, maintenance of this heritage areas become sustainable for the city. So with this I request all of you that go through the mission documents and the reference materials which are provided by me so that you understand what is the current status, what is the critical factors and what is your role in implementing these kind of programs. So with this, I conclude this lecture.

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Next lecture, we will discuss 2 important another missions, that is Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and National Urban Livelihoods Mission. These 2 missions are aimed for creating huge amount of house to create a paradigm of housing for all. And National Urban Livelihood Mission is aimed to create job for local and the poor people for everybody. So with this, I conclude this lecture. And I thank you very much for attending this lecture.