

INTRODUCTION

1. According to Census of India, the urban population in the country as on 1st March, 2001, was 285 million. This constituted 27.8% of the total population of 1027 million. The net addition of population in urban areas during the decade 1991-2001 was 68 million.
2. Though the overall pattern of urbanisation in the country is not lopsided, there are significant variations in the level of urbanisation in different parts of the country. The contribution of urban sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is currently at 60% and accounts for more than 90% of government revenues. Enhancing the productivity of cities would now be central to the policy pronouncements. Cities held tremendous potential as engine of economic and social development creating jobs and generating wealth through economies of scale.
3. Urban Poverty has also become an area of concern with almost 1/3rd of the urban population below the poverty line. By 2025, well over 50% of the population will be urban based and with it both GDP and poverty figures will be determined even more than by the urban sector.
4. There 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 ground water resources have to be tackled by resource deficient Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). 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. Municipal finances need drastic improvement through restructuring of the ULBs, adopting a USER pay -ABUSER pay approach, private-public partnerships and by more efficient use of existing resources of men and material.
5. Other crucial components of urban infrastructure are urban transport and housing. Urban transport provides access to opportunities, supports urban economic activities and facilitates social interactions. A good network of roads and an efficient mass urban transport system makes significant contributions to improve the working efficiency of a city and its environs. A poor urban transport system not only constrains urban economic growth but also degrades quality of life through congestion pollution, accident etc. The rapidly growing urban population exerts an increasing pressure on the urban transport system, it is, therefore, imperative that mass rapid transport system is developed to tackle the increasing problem of urban transport.
6. There has been acute shortage of housing. The shortage of housing is further compounded with population explosion. National Housing and Habitat Policy was formulated to address the problem. It seeks to facilitate construction of 20 lakh additional units every year with emphasis on EWS & UG sections of the population as also the needs of SC/ST & other vulnerable groups. Of the 20 lakh additional houses, 7 lakh houses will be constructed in urban areas & remaining 13 lakhs in rural areas.

7. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation addresses the various issues of urban sector through policy, legislative guidance and Sectoral programmes. The Ministry has two Departments namely (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

Department of Urban Development

8. The Department of Urban Development has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of urban development, urban water supply and sanitation. These are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition to this, the Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and co-ordination of urban Transport matters.

9. The other set of responsibilities of Department of Urban Development pertains to the construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, with the exception of those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication. It is also responsible for the management of Central Government land/property, most of which is confined to Delhi and in some of the Metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), and Land and Development Office (L&DO). The Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications is also looked after by this Department.

10. Under its administrative control, the Department of Urban Development has four Attached and three Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies.

11. The **Central Public Works Department** is the largest of these Organisations. The CPWD is likely to achieve the target workload of Rs. 2455.00 crores during the year 2001-2002. The **Directorate of Printing** with its 21 Presses in various parts of the country caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments. The **Directorate of Estates** is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels. The **Land and Development Office** administers nazul I rehabilitation leases in Delhi, in addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi.

12. The **Town & Country Planning Organisation** is the technical arm of Department of Urban Development in matters of town planning, regional planning and urban development. The **Government of India Stationery Office** caters to the stationery requirements of the Central Government Offices. The **Department of Publication** stocks and sells Government publications.

13. The **National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.** is a civil construction agency, which has major clients both in India and abroad. It has a number of turnkey projects to its credit including bridges, flyovers, industrial structures, hospitals, railway buildings etc.

14. The **Delhi Development Authority (DDA)** has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the **Delhi Urban Arts Commission(DUAC)** has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi. The **National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)** constituted in March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, has two important goals to achieve viz. (i) evolving harmonised policies for the control of **land** uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region and (ii) achieving manageable Delhi by **2001 A.D.** The **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**, set up in 1976, is an autonomous organisation. It was registered under the Societies Reg-

istration Act, 1860. for carrying out urban research in the country and collecting, processing, storing and disseminating information relating to urban local bodies, their functioning, management finances, development programmes and personnel training. **Rajghat Samadhi Committee** was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act 1951, to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

15. The Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of housing and urban poverty alleviation. These are also essentially State subjects but this Department plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also support these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

16. Under its administrative control, the Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has one Attached Office, two Public Sector Undertakings and three Statutory/Autonomous Bodies.

17. After its restructuring in **1992**, the **National Buildings Organisation (NBO)** carries out socio-economic surveys and creation of data bank

18. The **Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)** was set up as a fully owned Government Company in April, 1970 with a view to providing loans and technical support to State and City level agencies and other eligible Organisations for various types of housing activities and infrastructural development. The **Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL)** is engaged mainly in the manufacture of pre-stressed cement concrete poles, railway sleepers, water storage tanks, vavutans (light weight auto calved cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions etc.

19. The **Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)** undertakes the task of extension and application of innovative technologies and low-cost building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It also encourages development of appropriate standards for the new materials and their adoption in the schedule and specifications of the public housing and construction agencies. The **National Co-operative Housing Federation (NCHF)** of India set up in 1969, is a national level organisation spearheading the entire co-operative housing movement in India and is supported by Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation as part of the Government's encouragement of co-operative housing societies in the country. **Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)** has been set up as a Society under the aegis of Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation for construction of houses for Central Government employees.

20. A new scheme for the benefit of the slum dwellers called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been launched on 2nd December, 2001. This scheme primarily aims at ameliorating the housing problems for the slum dwellers living below the poverty line in different towns and cities all over the country. Funds for the scheme will have 50% subsidy from Government of India.

21. A Draft National Slum Policy with the objective to strengthen the legal and policy framework to facilitate the process of slum development and improvement on a sustainable basis has been formulated and circulated for suggestions/comments.

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION

The Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation were merged into one Ministry with effect from 27-5-2000. The merged Ministry was named as Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation having two Departments namely (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

2. Shri Jagmohan who was the Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation relinquished charge on 1-g-2001 ; Shri Ananth Kumar assumed charge of the office of Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation on 2-g-2001. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya continued as Minister of State for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

3. Shri K. Kosal Ram, IAS (AP: 65) is Secretary in the Department of Urban Development and Shri S.S. Chattopadhyaya, IAS (WB: 66) is Secretary in the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

4. At present the Department of Urban Development has one post of Additional Secretary and three posts of Joint Secretaries. There is one post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

5. The distribution of work among Additional Secretary and Joint Secretaries in both the departments under the Ministry is indicated in the organisation chart at Appendix-I. The subjects allocated to the Department of Urban Development and the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation are indicated at Appendix II.

6. The names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous and other Offices under both the Departments of this Ministry is at (Appendix III).

7. The Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices of both the Departments, as on 31-12-2001, have a staff strength of 34,618 employees, excluding the work charged staff. The strength of the work charged staff is 21,974. The detailed staff strength is indicated in Appendix-IV.

II BUDGET

The Plan & Non-Plan allocation of funds pertaining to the Ministry are incorporated in four Demands for Grants. Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) 2001-2002, Revised Estimates (RE) 2001-2002 and Budget Estimates (BE) 2002-2003 separately for Plan and Non-Plan (Net) are as under:

Demand No.	BE 2001-2002			RE 2001-2002			BE 2002-2003		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
82-Deptt.of Urban Development									
Revenue	362.30	294.65	656.95	342.68	319.48	662.16	428.90	341.90	770.80
Capital	436.76	63.75	500.51	1236.89	107.33	1344.22	454.89	85.33	540.22
Total	799.06	358.40	1157.46	1579.57	426.81	2006.38	883.79	427.33	1311.02

83. Public works

Revenue	9.00	400.00	409.00	9.00	410.80	419.80	10.00	443.64	453.64
Capital	105.30	120.00	225.30	105.30	160.46	265.76	160.72	130.96	291.68
Total	114.30	520.06	634.30	114.30	571.26	685.56	170.72	574.60	745.32

84-Stationery & Printing

Revenue		94.19	94.19	—	81.00	81.00	—	78.60	78.60
Capital	—	1.40	1.40	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.25	0.25
Total	—	95.59	95.59	—	81.28	81.28	—	78.85	78.85

85-Deptt. of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

Revenue	206.00	7.27	213.27	135.00	7.22	142.22	413.75	6.97	420.72
Capital	174.00	10.00	184.00	195.00	13.00	208.00	211.25	10.00	221.25
Total	380.00	17.27	397.27	330.00	20.22	350.22	625.00	16.97	641.97

III HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The scheme of House Building Advance to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing assistance to the Government employees to construction/acquisition/renovation of houses/flats of their own. The scheme was introduced in 1956, as a welfare measure. Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation acts as the nodal Ministry for the same.

2. House Building Advance is admissible to all permanent Central Government Employees as well as to those temporary employees who have rendered 10 years of continuous service. The Ministries/Departments are delegated powers to sanction House Building Advance to their employees in accordance with House Building Advance Rules.

3. During the year under report, the rate of interest on House Building Advance (HBA) has been reduced by 1% on all the slabs with effect from 1st April, 2001. It now varies between 6.5% to 11% depending upon the amount of HBA. Further, in line with the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission, the admissibility of HBA has been revised to 50 months' pay or Rs. 7.5 lakhs or the cost of construction/acquisition of house/flat or repaying capacity, whichever is least. Cost ceiling limits have also been revised accordingly.

The latest position is as under:

- (i) 200 times of Basic pay subject to minimum of Rs. 7.5 Lakhs and maximum of Rs. 18 Lakhs.
- (ii) Administrative Ministry may relax the cost ceiling upto 25% of cost ceiling mentioned above in individual cases on merits.

IV PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

The Ministry has been making steady progress in use of Hindi in its official work over the years. Special incentive schemes and various programmes are being organized in the Ministry

and attached/subordinate offices, PSUs and Statutory/Autonomous Bodies under its control during Hindi week/fortnight every year.

2. Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry met at Hyderabad on 9th April,2001 after its reconstitution. The Official Language Implementation Committee(OLIC) of the Ministry and also the OLICs of the Organisations under the Ministry, meet at regular intervals. Non- Official Members of Hindi Salahkar Samittee are being invited in these meetings.

3. During the year the performance of the Ministry and its offices in implementing the Annual Programme of use of Hindi in their official work has been 100% in almost all the items of programme, except that of correspondence in Hindi. The percentage of correspondence in Hindi made by various offices of the Ministry has been as under:

Percentage of Achievement of the offices in Correspondence in Hindi:

(i)	80% and above	HUDCO,HPL,NBO,TCPO,CGEWHO
(ii)	70 to 80%	Department of Publication, DUAC
(iii)	60 to 70%	Secretariat of the Ministry, Dte. Of Estates, DG(W), DDA,NBCC,Dte. Of Printing
(iv)	50 to 60%	NIUA, L&DO
(v)	50% and below	NCHF, Stationery Office(Region 'C'), BMTPC

Note:- A large number of letters received in English from the State Governments In region " A" were replied to in Hindi by all the big offices.

4. Hindi Training

The Ministry is implementing various training programme for imparting working knowledge of Hindi to Non-Hindi knowing employees as well as Hindi typing and shorthand training to remaining eligible employees.

In addition HUDCO has made its own arrangement for training its employees in Hindi, Hindi Shorthand and typing which is also being used by DUAC, NCR Planning Board and NIUA.

5. Creating enabling atmosphere for encouraging use of Hindi

In order to create an enabling atmosphere to encourage the use of Hindi, various steps such as cash awards, making available popular Hindi literature to the employees, provision of bilingual facilities in computers etc. have been taken.

Codes/Manuals/items of Procedural literature have also been prepared and published bilingually.

During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the offices of DDA, the DG(W), the CPWD Training Institute at Gaziabad, the HUDCO office at Lucknow, the Govt. of India Press at Mysore and took evidence of CMD, NBCC, Regional Chief of HUDCO at Hyderabad. The Ministry inspected the offices of CPWD, HUDCO &NBCC at Allahabad, Ahemdabad, Badodara, Chennai, Lucknow, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram, Chandigarh, Rajkot, Cochin, Bhopal, Kanyakumari, Kottayam, Trichur, Port Blair, Pondicherry, and Thirupati.

The Committee reviewed the position relating to this Ministry on 4.2.2002,

VI. WELFARE

Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Nine Recreation Clubs are functioning for the

शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय
हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक



श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय, राज्य मंत्री, मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की अध्यक्षता करते हुए: उनकी बायीं ओर हैं सचिव (शहरी विकास) श्री के. कोसल राम तथा दायीं ओर सं. सचिव (शहरी विकास) श्री एस. बनर्जी व निदेशक (रा.भा.) श्री जयवीर सिंह चौहान

Sh. Bandaru Dattatreya, Minister of State, Chairing the meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry, sitting on his left is Secretary (UD) Sh. K. Kosal Ram and on the right Jt. Secretary (UD) Sh. S. Banerjee & Dir (OL) Sh J.V.S. Chauhan

purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of the Recreation Clubs participated in the various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, under the Department of Personnel & Training. During the year 2001-2002, this Ministry's teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments/Championships in Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Bridge, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Table-Tennis, Weight-Lifting & Best Physique, Volley Ball and Shooting Ball organised by the CCSCSB. A number of sports persons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected to play the Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments/Championships.

2. The Departmental Canteen of the Ministry continued to cater to the requirements of the officers and staff of the Ministry.

3. J.C.M. activities continued to be performed satisfactorily.

VII. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. During 2001, this Ministry answered 1027 (88 Starred and 939 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Local Bodies, Housing, Central Public Works Department, Water Supply, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme etc.

2. During 2001-2002, two meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation were held, wherein the following important issues were discussed :-

- * Calamity resistant housing specially with reference to natural calamities like earth quake, cyclone etc.
- . Unauthorised constructions in the Walled City as well as deviations from the Master Plan.
- Setting up of Walled City Development Board and allocation of funds for civic facilities such as electricity, sewage etc.
- National Slum Policy

3. Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the 2000-2001 of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of Lok / Rajya Sabha as mentioned against each during 2001:-

- National Institute of Urban Affairs (Both Houses)
- National Building Construction Corporation (Lok Sabha)
- Delhi Development Authority (Lok Sabha)
- Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (Lok Sabha)
- Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) (Lok Sabha)
- Lakshadweep Building Development Board (Lok Sabha)

VIII EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix V.

IX RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

A Special Cell in the Ministry watches the implementation of Government orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the offices and organizations under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of the reservations made for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The Cell periodically monitors the filling up of vacancies reserved for SCs, STs & OBCs in respect of the Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry. The statistics regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry and its other offices are given in Appendix VI-IX.

A review meeting was held on 5th October, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria, Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The recommendations of the Commission has been received and circulated to all concerned in the Ministry for compliance.

X PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MACHINERY

The Public Grievance Cell in the Ministry ensures redressal of the grievances of public under the overall supervision of Joint Secretary (Adm.). Grievances are received through Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Department of Personnel & Training, Directorate of Public Grievances > Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, registered associations and members of public. The grievances received in the Ministry are duly acknowledged and referred to the concerned offices under this Ministry for redressal. As per instructions received from the Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat & Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the grievances are continuously monitored and the overall position reviewed periodically.

No. of grievances pending at the beginning of the year was 191 and the number of grievances received during the year was 128. Out of these 101 cases have been disposed off. The number of grievances pending as on 01-01-2002 is 215.

The Public Grievance Officers of the Ministry and various organisations under it are as follows :-

Sl. NO.	Name of Organisation	Public Grievance Officer	Telephone Nos. and E-mail addresses
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	JS (UD & Admn.). Shri Vijay Dev. (Director (PG)).	Tel. 3012309 js_uae.nb.nic.in Tel. 3011418
2.	Land & Development Office	Shri V.N.Tripathi, Dy L&DO	Tel. 3014446
3.	Directorate of Estates	Shri Jamna Das. Deputy Director	Tel. 3019505 jamnadas@estates.nic.in
4.	C.P.W.D.	Shri A.M.Reddy. Director (Admn.)	Tel. 3018964
5.	Delhi Development Authority	Mrs. Neemo Dhar, Director (PG & PR)	Tel. 4626248
6.	Directorate of Printing	Shri H.A.Yadav, Director of Printing	Tel. 3017413

XI. COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment and on the recommendation of the National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee to look into the matters of sexual harassment of women at work place has been formed in the Ministry with the following composition:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Sunita H. Khurana, Dy.Secretarry | Head |
| 2. | Smt. Lalita Das, Under Secretary | Member |
| 3. | Smt. S.P.Munjhal, Under Secretary | Member |
| 4. | Ms. M.Khemchand or Ms. Kalpana David | Representative from YWCA |

All Organisations/Offices under the administrative control of this Ministry have also been asked to form similar Complaints Committees.

XII. COMPUTERIZATION IN THE MINISTRY.

A Main Ministry

1. Local Area Network

The Ministry has identified 75 additional connections during Phase-2 LAN expansion. Out of them, 38 connections were provided during May, 2001 to meet urgent demands and the remaining 37 connections have been provided during December, 2001. Maintenance work is provided for all the 185 connections in the Ministry.

NIC has got a Fiber Optic cable laid from the Nirman Bhawan Network Centre in A-Wing to the NIC-MUDPA Computer Centre in the C-Wing. This has considerably improved the LAN availability.

In order to increase the speed of Internet access, NIC has taken special measures including the installation of alternative paths for off-loading the network traffic.

2. Web site of the Ministry

The Ministry has its web site (www.urbanindia.nic.in), which is regularly updated. The same is being redesigned through NICS I to enhance its get-up and make it more user-friendly.

3. E-Governance

The Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been implemented in the Ministry.

4. Maintenance & development work relating to operational software

Regular maintenance and development work is being carried out on the following operational office automation systems:-

- . VIP References Monitoring System for the offices of UDM and MOS
- . Parliament Questions Information System
- . Payroll
- . Annual Maintenance Contracts Monitoring

- . CGHS Cards Information System
- . Telephone Bills Payments Monitoring

B. Directorate of Estates

1. Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS)

The working of the Directorate of Estates related to General Pool Accommodation has been studied in detail and a detailed System Requirement Specifications (SRS) report has been prepared by NIC. Based on the report, a new software Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS) has been planned. The Directorate has obtained the necessary administrative and financial approval for the procurement of hardware and system software and the development and implementation of the application software.

2. License Fees Accounting System

A system has been evolved to provide unique Allottee Account Number (AAN) to each allottee of government accommodation to facilitate accounting. The DDOs submit the monthly license fee recoveries statements through e-mail/floppy which are used to directly update the database. Monthly license fee recoveries along with other details are kept in the web-site of the Directorate for reference by the allottees to check completeness and accuracy.

The AAN number will also be used by the Directorate as a reference key for the allottee for various purposes related to allotment of accommodation.

3. Web-site of the Directorate

The web-site (www.estates.nic.in) of the Directorate is updated on weekly basis to provide latest waiting list positions for government accommodation and other relevant information for the public.

C. Central Public Works Department

1. Computerized Complaint Registration and Monitoring Information System CCRMIS)

A Computerized Complaint Registration and Monitoring Information System (CCRMIS) has been developed and implemented for CPWD. The system allows registration of complaints pertaining to service requirements by residents of government accommodation through interactive voice response system (IVRS) on telephone and also through web. It also allows monitoring of complaints by senior officers of CPWD through web. The server for this system has been kept at NIC Headquarters. The Launch of the System was done by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation on 10 November, 2001.

At present the system has been introduced, as a pilot scheme, in one service centre at Chanakyapuri and one service centre at South Avenue.

2. Web-site

The CPWD has its web site at the following addresses:

<http://www.cpwd.nic.in> & <http://www.cpwdsewa.nic.in>

3. Maintenance & development work relating to operational software

Regular maintenance and development work is being carried out on the following operational systems:-

- . Integrated Budgeting Information System

- . Quality Control Inspections Monitoring System
- . Vigilance cases Monitoring information System
- . Payroll

D. LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

A detailed proposal was prepared for purchase of hardware, software, computer furniture, establishing LAN developing map database, software development and providing basic infrastructure and training etc. The NIC has developed software(s) for the following systems :-

- On-line processing of conversion applications (operational)
- . Creation of property/map database
- Revenue monitoring system
- . Dak receipt system (operational)

The Revenue Monitoring System facilitates 'generation of inspection reports', 'calculation of recoverable dues', 'generation of demand letters', 'monitoring of encashment of valuables', 'generation of defaulters list' etc.

The proposed mapping system envisages creation of base maps on a scale of 1: 1250, which has all the land parcels, properly mapped on it. Map data will be based on aerial photography, digital photogrammetry, ground verification and other land based surveys. The Map base once installed can be used for 'locating a plot of land in entire territory', 'status of the plot' and 'monitoring encroachment' etc.

Web-site

The office has its web-site at - www.ldo.nic.in .

List of Web sites

MINISTRY	http://www.urbanindia.nic.in
CPWD	http://www.cpwd.nic.in 8 http://www.cpwdsewa.nic.in
DOE	http://estates.nic.in
L&DO	http://www.ldo.nic.in
BMTPC	http://www.bmtpc.org
DDA	http://www.delhidevelopmentauthority.org
DUAC	http://www.duac.org
DMRCL	http://www.delhimetrorail.com
HPL	http://www.hindprefab.com
HUDCO	http://www.hudcoindia.com
NBCC	

NCRPB <http://www.ncrpb.com>

NIUA <http://www.niua.org>

CGEWHO <http://www.cgewho.nic.in>

XIII. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

The details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit objections as on March, 2000 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices are given in Appendix -X.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITES DURING 2001-2002

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation functions under the charge of the Additional Secretary who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer. The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary, three Under Secretaries (Vig.) and Vigilance Officers of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings and the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sectors Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies/ other local Authorities.

2. Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action. Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas under this Ministry. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty.

3. The charges which are dealt with by Vigilance Unit include execution of substandard work in construction and maintenance of buildings, overpayments to contractors, irregularities in calling of tenders/quotations and award of contracts, disproportionate assets, illegal gratification, subletting of Government accommodation and shops and violation of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Cases are also detected by way of scrutiny of the audit report and further action for detailed investigation is undertaken in case there appears to be prima-facie view that financial irregularities are also likely to be substantiated.

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

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

6. During the period from April, 2001 to December, 2001, 132 surprise & regular inspections were carried out, 206 officers were charge sheeted, 61 officers were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 61 officers and minor penalties upon 160 officers.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Development is a State subject. The Department of Urban Development assists State Governments in their programmes of urban development by way of formulating broad policy framework; providing legislative support by way of constitutional amendment, legislation or guidelines; implementing a number of centrally sponsored schemes; processing and monitoring of assistance from multilateral/bilateral institutions for State Government projects; and finally providing technical support and advice for promoting orderly urbanization.

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanization, the economic reforms and the elements of national urbanisation strategy listed out in the regional Action Plan on Urbanisation adopted by the ESCAP countries vide New Delhi Declaration. The National Urban Policy will take into account the suggestions of State Governments. Due cognizance would be given to cover all development goals of States, their physical and financial resources, growth potential of towns in different regions and integration of spatial and economic planning. With the formulation of over all national urbanisation strategy, it would be possible to identify thrust areas and address the various urban problems such as infrastructural deficiencies, inadequate urban transport, poverty and environmental deterioration, urban decay and urban degeneration in a systematic manner, keeping the goals of sustainable development in view.

2. Water supply and sanitation are important basic needs affecting the quality of life and productive efficiency of the people. The State Governments/Union Territories and urban local bodies are responsible for providing these services through proper planning, implementation, operation, maintenance and monitoring out of funds available under the State Plans, internal resource generation and/or by taking loans from financial institutions. This Ministry assists the State Governments/UTs by providing guidance for policy formulation, legislation, technical clearance of schemes, Central assistance, facilities for training, seminars/workshops and external assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies.

URBAN SECTOR REFORMS

India is part of the global trend towards increasing urbanisation in which more than half of world's population is living in cities and towns, 27.8 per cent of India's population (285 million) live in urban areas by 2001. India's urban system is the second largest in the world.

It is important to note that the contribution of urban sector to GDP is currently at 60% and accounts for more than 90% of Government revenues. In this context, enhancing the productivity of urban areas is now central to the policy pronouncements of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. Cities hold tremendous potential as engines of economic and social development, creating jobs and generating wealth through economies

of scale. They need to be sustained and augmented through high urban productivity for country's economic growth. National economic growth and poverty reduction efforts will be increasingly determined by the productivity of these cities and towns. For Indian cities to become growth oriented and productive, it is essential to achieve a world class urban system. This in turn depends on attaining efficiency and equity in the delivery and financing of urban infrastructure.

Current State Of Core Urban Infrastructure

The percentage of urban population having access to safe drinking water has increased from 82% in 1991 to 90% as of today. However, only 63% have access to potable water within their premises. The evident inadequacy of urban infrastructure is reflected in the availability of safe drinking water only for four hours per day at an average supply level of 57 LPCD as against the national target of 140 LPCD. The coverage of sanitation facility is only 49 % with sewerage system being limited to only 72 Class - I cities. Only 60 % of solid waste generated is being collected every day. This evident inadequacy in urban infrastructure has its impact on the environment and public health entailing an enormous economic cost. Unaccounted for water - covering both technical and commercial losses - is close to 50% in many of these urban centres. Cost recovery is very much an exception with average tariffs in Indian cities well below the cost of service delivery.

Resource Gap

The India Infrastructure, Report, 1996, assessed the total annual investment needs of the water and sanitation sectors at US \$4.79 billion. As against this, the Planning Commission estimated the need for the same two sectors at US \$ 11.30 billion during the 9th Plan period (1997-2002). The important factor to be noted is that an enormous resource gap exists which needs to be bridged.

To overcome these constraints and challenges, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has initiated institutional, fiscal and financial reforms. First generation urban sector reform -known as the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, recognises the principles of local self governments and empowers urban local bodies with financial resources through Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commissions. Subsequently, in order to strengthen these local bodies, second generation reform have also been started. In the last decade, we have made enormous progress in removing impediments to efficient investment.

Resource Mobilisation Effort

In August, 1996, the Central Government guidelines entitled 'Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation' were circulated to all State Governments for adoption. These guidelines, apart from other issues, suggest innovative approaches for fiscal resource mobilisation. In the backdrop of the New Economic Policy, it was suggested that the traditional system of funding based on Plan and budgetary allocations had to be reduced and ultimately withdrawn due to fiscal deficit. Subsidies need to be rationalised and urban development plans and projects need to be placed on a commercial format by designing commercially viable urban infrastructure services and area development projects. This can be achieved by restoring a proper match between functions and source of revenue by giving additional tax measures. Other innovative resource mobilisation measures include using land as resource, increase in the non-property taxes and using Public-Private Partnership in service delivery. Updation and modification of these guidelines based on feedback from States is also under consideration.

SECOND GENERATION REFORMS

Regulatory Framework

The participation of the private sector in financing and the delivery of infrastructure at the municipal level, especially in the water and sanitation sector, requires a regulatory framework to protect consumers, apply environmental standards and support the delivery to the poor. As there are a variety of models of regulation from centralised to decentralised systems, guidelines will be developed at the National level to ensure consistency across the country. Appropriate training programme and capacity support to regulators will also be developed in partnership with the private sector and urban research institutions.

Model Legislation

The Central Government is in the process of preparing a model legislation for facilitating private sector participation in urban infrastructure. This is necessary as the present legislative scenario does not encourage private sector participation in this field. A model Municipal Act which will be recommended to the State Governments, would include modification and simplification of Municipal bylaws, provision for enhanced borrowing, allowing the entry of private sector and authorising concessionaires to penalise users for non payment of tariffs.

Municipal Accounting System

The existing Municipal accounting system does not provide enough information for analysing the financial performance and status of an Urban local Body. In addition, the single entry cash-based system used by most Urban Local Bodies has several defects resulting in misappropriation of assets, non-preparation of profit and loss statements and balance sheets. It is, therefore, felt that a accounting system, which enables the preparation of reliable, detailed financial statements subject to checks and balances, needs to be introduced.

Comptroller and Auditor General of India has constituted a Committee to suggest reforms in Municipal Accounting.

Public-Private Participation Guidelines

Central Government will develop guidelines for involvement of the private sector in infrastructure, which will ensure competitive bidding process in a transparent manner. These guidelines will not only protect the consumers but also ensure integrity of the process. This would support municipalities in designing the PPP process on the lines of the BOT Centre in Philippines or the PPP in the Ministry of Finance in South Africa.

FISCAL INCENTIVES

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Hitherto Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) allowed direct investment in providing urban services on a case to case basis. This scenario has changed with the decision of the Central Government removing restrictions on FDI in urban infrastructure facilities which are now open both under FIPB and the automatic route as per sector specific guidelines. We propose to accelerate this process by addressing key issues involved. Recently, 100% FDI has been permitted in Integrated Township, guidelines for which have been issued.

External Assistance

Since independence, externally assisted urban sector projects have accounted for US\$ 2300 million. A review of these projects indicated a need to adopt a programme approach rather than a project approach for availing external assistance. It also indicated the need to encourage a multiple donor scenario and tapping low cost funds for urban infrastructure.

Tax Free Municipal Bonds

Municipal Bonds were successfully issued by several Municipal Corporations like, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Ludhiana, Nagpur, Nasik, Madurai for raising resources for urban infrastructure. The Central Government had announced tax exemption in case of bonds issued by Municipal / Local Governments. Guidelines were issued by this Ministry on 8.2.2001 for regulating issue of tax free municipal bonds. Under the guidelines, such bonds will be issued for raising resources for capital investment in creation of new infrastructure as well as augmentation of existing systems. Tax free bonds worth Rs. 1 Billion by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation have been permitted for improving infrastructure.

Pooled Financing For Municipal Infrastructure

Traditionally, municipal corporations and urban local bodies have relied on subsidised funds for providing urban services which constraints the introduction of user charges and efficient project operation and maintenance. In view of the huge resource gap, direct access to capital market is now an accepted viable option. However, access to capital market requires financial discipline and enhanced credit rating. It has been the experience that only bigger municipal corporations are in a position to take the advantage of the resources available in capital market. Medium and smaller municipalities are unable to do so due to weak financial position and lack of capacity to prepare viable project proposals. A State level pooled financing mechanism is being suggested for smaller and medium municipalities. The objective of a State level pooled finance mechanism is to provide a cost effective and efficient approach for smaller and medium sized ULBs to access the domestic capital markets for Urban infrastructure and to introduce new institutional arrangements for mobilising Urban Infrastructure Finance.

City Restructuring

Government of India is also encouraging citywide reforms and restructuring so as to ensure that cities are managed efficiently and become creditworthy (to attract private finance) which will enable them to prepare long term plans for infrastructure investments and implement poverty alleviation programs.

Citywide reforms and restructuring will, however, result in significant transaction costs during the period of transition. Leaving cities to finance these costs by themselves will delay and make it difficult to implement these reforms. It is to partly offset this disadvantage that the Ministry of Urban Development is proposing to set up a performance based City Challenge Fund for catalyzing city level economic reform programmes. The resources from the Fund would be given as grants but should ideally be matched by equal allocations either from the cities themselves or from the respective State governments. Access to the fund would be on a competitive basis.

Establishment Of An Urban Academy

The proposed Urban Academy is visualized as a centre of excellence in Urban Matters such as urban water supply, sanitation, urban transport, urban governance, municipal finance, etc. It will be an ideal town-planning habitat, wherein experts from India and abroad can experiment with new layouts, building materials, landscaping, heritage preservation etc.. and it will have Synergic links with all other institutions specializing in urban matters.

This will coordinate all Training and Capacity Building Initiatives and efforts of Change Management Forums.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident that the New Economic Policy launched in India in 1991-92, did see several important initiatives in the urban sector designed to encourage private sector participation in urban infrastructure projects. These initiatives, would need to be taken to their logical conclusion. A series of new Reform Measures are being put together for implementation during 10th Plan Period. Through these, we hope to reverse the declining standards of urban infrastructure in the country.

LEGISLATIONS

1. Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities (known as the Nagarplika Act) was passed by the Parliament in 1992 and it received the assent of the President of India on 20.4.1993. This Act seeks to provide a common framework for the structure and mandate of Urban Local Bodies to enable them to function as effective democratic units of Local Self Government.

2. Government of India notified 1st June, 1993 as the date from which the 74th Amendment Act came into force. The Act provided for a period of one year from the date of its commencement, within which the then existing Municipal Laws (which were in force at that time in States/Union Territories) were required to be changed/amended/modified in order to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

3. The salient features of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 covered the following:

- . Constitution of Municipalities:
- . Composition of Municipalities;
- . Constitution of Wards Committees;
- . Reservation of Seats;
- . Fixed duration of Municipalities:
- . Power, Authority and Responsibilities of Municipalities;
- . Appointment of State Election Commission;
- . Appointment of State Finance Commission; and
- . Constitution of Metropolitan and District Planning Committees

4. Action has been taken by the State/Union Territory Governments to set up State Finance Commissions/State Election Commissions. All States set up their Finance Commissions. Most of the State Finance Commissions submitted their report to the concerned State Government. The concerned States accepted nearly all the recommendations made by their respective Finance Commissions.

5. All State Governments/UTs set up their Election Commissions for conducting elections to Urban Local Bodies. Election to Municipal Bodies have since been completed in all States/UTs except Bihar, Jharkhand and Pondicherry.

2. Extension of provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act,1992 to Schedules Areas.

Part IXA of the Constitution [i.e. the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act,1992] is not applicable to Scheduled Areas referred to in Clause (1) of Article 244 of the Constitution. However, in terms of Article 243ZC (3), the Parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this Part to those areas with such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law.

2. In order that the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act) is also extended to Scheduled Areas, a Committee of MPs and Experts was constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development to examine the issues and to make recommendations on the salient features of the law for this purpose. Based on the recommendations of the above Committee and after consulting the concerned central Ministries and also the State Governments having Scheduled Areas, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has introduced a Bill namely "Provisions of the Municipalities (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 2001" in the Rajya Sabha on 30.8.2001. The above has been referred to the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development for examination and report.

3. Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976

The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act came into force on 17.02.1976. The Act was repealed through an Ordinance on 11 .01.1999 followed by Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 in replacement of the Ordinance. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 was notified in the Gazette on 22.3.1999. The repeal Act has been adopted by Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and all Union Territories. Guidelines have also been issued to State Governments and UTs emphasising the need for imposition of vacant land tax on the land likely to be made available after the repeal of the Act and also providing for EWS/LIG category houses while sanctioning housing projects.

4. Model Rent Control Legislation

A Model Rent Control Legislation was formulated and tabled in the Parliament on 14.07.1992. This was circulated among the State Governments/Union Territories for amending their existing Rent Control Laws or enacting new rent acts on the lines of the Model Rent Control Legislation. Most of the State Governments have initiated action in this regard.

5. Delhi Rent Act

Delhi Rent Act was enacted on 22.08.1995 primarily with a view to balance the interests of the landlords and the tenants. The Act could not be brought into force due to agitation from various quarters. On detailed examination, it was decided to bring the Act into force after effecting amendments to some of its provisions. The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.07.1997. The Bill was then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development for examination and report. The Committee examined the Bill from time to time but it could not finalise its report as there were frequent changes in the Government. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development of the 13th Lok Sabha examined the Bill again and finalised its recommendations, The Committee submitted its report to the Parliament on 21. 12.2000. The Government considered the Report of the Standing Committee and accepted its recommendations. The Bill at present is pending in the Rajya Sabha.

6. Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986

Delhi Apartment Ownership Act was brought into existence on _____ The Act was found to be defective as the Act lacked penal provisions. Suggestions for major amendments and revisions came from various quarters. After examining the matter in detail and taking into account various factors, it was decided by the Government to repeal the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 and introduce the Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill in lieu thereof The Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 24.7.2001. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development for examination and report. The Bill is now under examination of the Committee.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme For infrastructure Development In Mega Cities

Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) and in response to persistent demands made by State Governments for Central assistance to undertake the development of infrastructure in Mega Cities, the Centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructural development in mega cities was initiated during 1993-94. The primary objective of the scheme was to undertake infrastructure development projects of city-wide/regional significance covering a wide range of components like water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, city transport, solid waste management etc. The scheme also envisaged setting up of a Revolving Fund for infrastructure development on sustainable basis with appropriate direct and indirect cost recovery measures by the Mega City Nodal Agencies by the end of the 9th Five Year Plan. The said Revolving Fund was also meant to act as a vehicle for urban sector reforms to promote long term objectives of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act 1992.

2. The main features of the Scheme were as follows:

- . The Scheme applied to Mumbai, Kolkatta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- . The funds under the Scheme were channelised through a specialised institution/ nodal agency at the State level.
- . The sharing between the Central Government and State Government would be at 25%:25%; the balance 50% to be met from institutional finance/capital market.
- . The projects under the Scheme consisted of a suitable mix/basket of (A) remunerative, (B) user charge-based and (C) basic services projects.
- . The nodal agencies would be required to provide project-related finance for urban infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport networks, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management, etc.

3. Funds flowed from the Central and State Governments to the nodal agency as grant. However, the nodal agency would sanction to the implementing agencies funds for projects, as a mix of loans and grants such that 75% of the Central and State shares would be recovered & ploughed back into the Revolving Fund. The objective was to create and maintain a special fund for the development of infrastructural assets on a sustainable basis.

4. The following were designated nodal agencies for the Mega City Scheme :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| . Mumbai | Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) |
| . Kolkatta | Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) |

. Chennai	Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO)
. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Finance Development Corporation (APUIFDC)
. Bangalore	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)

5. The projects under the Mega City Scheme were sanctioned by a Sanctioning Committee constituted at the state level with 3 members of the State Government and 1 member each from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

6. The Planning Commission notionally indicated an outlay of Rs. 700 crores for 8th Plan Period for Mega City Scheme. Against this, the actual allocation was Rs.290.50 crores. For the 9th Plan period a provision of Rs. 500 crores was made. Out of this, the actual allocation was to the extent of Rs. 404.50 crores only.

7. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 95.00 crores was provided for the Scheme. An amount of Rs. 72.24 crores was released to State Level Nodal Agencies. The details of funds released to the mega cities as Central share upto 2802.2002 are available at Annexure-I.

8. The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee in all the Mega Cities have approved 392 projects amounting to Rs. 3409.84 crores for implementation. As per reports received, an amount of Rs. 1702.53 crores had already been incurred on the approved projects. The Mega City Nodal Agencies were making efforts to mobilise institutional Finance and an amount of Rs. 922.33 crores was mobilised from HUDCO and other sources. The details of financial and physical progress under the Mega City Scheme are at Annexure II.

2. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)

The total population of the country increased from 361 million in 1951 to 1027 million by 2001, whereas, urban population increased from 62 million to 285 million. During the same period, the number of urban agglomerations increased from 2843 to 4378. This indicated that the increase in urban population was 359.67% whereas increase in urban agglomerations was only 54%. It would thus be evident that there was a clear shift towards large towns. perhaps due to lack of employment opportunities and poor urban infrastructure base of small and medium towns.

2. To improve the economic and physical infrastructure and also to provide essential facilities and services and also to slow down the growth of large cities by developing small and medium towns through increased investments in these towns, the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns initiated in the year 1979-80 and was continuing with timely amendment and modifications. Investment in the development of small urban centres would also help in reducing migration to large cities and support the growth of surrounding rural area as well.

3. The guideline were revised and sent to State Governments and UT Administrations. The State Governments were requested to prepare revised State Urbanisation Strategy Paper along with a list of priority towns and submit the project reports conforming to the revised guidelines.

4. Objectives

- . Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns.
- . Decentralising economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanisation.
- . Increasing the availability of services sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses.
- . Integrating spatial and socio-economic planning as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.
- . Promoting resource generating scheme for urban local bodies to improve their overall financial position.

5. Progress

For the current year 2001-2002, Central assistance of Rs. 70.00 crores was earmarked under IDSMT Scheme. Till 1st February, 2002, Central assistance of Rs. 46.34 crores was released to 111 ongoing towns and new towns under IDSMT. Also Rs.0.80 crores was released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme for preparation of project reports. The balance amount could be released on receipt of progress reports and utilisation certificates from State Governments and UT Administration.

3. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is a Centrally sponsored scheme initiated with the objective of solving the drinking water problems in towns having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Considering the water scarcity and the narrow revenue base of these small towns, the scheme is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50:50. The programme was launched during March 1994. Up to 31.3.2001, 575 water supply schemes in 575 towns were approved at a cost of Rs. 706.53 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 265.57 crores was released by the Ministry to different State Governments as Central share. During the year 2001-2002, detailed project reports for 27 towns at a cost of Rs. 33.49 crores have been approved by the Ministry and an amount of Rs. 71.79 crores has been released to various State Governments till 31.01.2002. A statement showing the progress of releases State-wise is given at Annexure-III.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme For Liberation Of Scavengers

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of the Scavengers started from 1980-81 initially through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later on through the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. From 1989-90, it came to be operated through the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. The main objective of the scheme is to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines and to provide alternative employment to the liberated scavengers. In so far as component relating to the rehabilitation of liberated scavengers is concerned it is being dealt with by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

2. Selection of Towns

Towns are selected from the various States and Union Territories on the basis of their urban population and the extent of prevalence of manual scavenging. Priority is given to

those towns which have a predominance of dry latrines or where widespread open defecation takes place and a large scavenger population exist. Towns which are already under consideration for IDSMT, Ganga Project or financing through HUDCO on a “whole town basis” or for subsidy from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under an earlier scheme are suitably incorporated.

3. Selection of Beneficiaries

This scheme covers all the households which have dry latrines and households having no sanitation facilities including households in slums and squatter colonies.

4. Financing Pattern

As per the existing financing pattern the HUDCO is providing loan and a mix of subsidy from the Central Government in a synchronised manner as per the following financing pattern.

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary Contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/HIG	Nil	75%	25%

The HUDCO is extending loan at an interest rate of 10% per annum. The loan is recoverable over a period of 7 years. However it is now being proposed that the scheme be made a 100% grant scheme. The present unit cost for different categories of sanitary latrines is as follows:-

5 user unit	Rs.4000.00
10 user unit	Rs.6000.00
15 user unit	Rs.7000.00

It is now being proposed that the per unit cost be increased so as to cover the super-structure as per the following cost:-

5 user unit	Rs.10,000.00
10 user unit	Rs.12,000.00
15 user unit	Rs.13,000.00

Apart from the above implementation of the scheme, a legislation has been enacted by the Parliament to eliminate the obnoxious practice of carrying night soil on the heads. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, notified in Gazette on 5.6.93, has become applicable to Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and UTs with effect from 26.1.97. The State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have also adopted the Act. The UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and States of Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura have declared themselves as scavenger-free.

5. Achievements of the scheme (Upto 31 .12.2001)

1. Total No. of schemes sanctioned	836
2. No. of towns covered	1285
3. Project cost of sanctioned schemes	Rs.1417.16 crores
4. Subsidy sanctioned	Rs.480.22 crores
5. Loan sanctioned	Rs.583.51 crores
6. Subsidy released by HUDCO to States	Rs.246.68 crores
7. Loan released by HUDCO to States	Rs.278.60 crores
8. No. of units sanctioned for conversion	16,45,071
9. No. of units sanctioned for construction	18,47,884
10. No. of scavengers to be liberated with completion of sanctioned schemes	1,12,460
11. Total conversions/constructions completed	14,11,484
12. Total conversions/constructions in progress	3,22,105
13. Scavengers Liberated	37,430
14. Towns declared scavenger-free	385

5. Urban Mapping Scheme

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act provided a framework for physical and economic development of urban areas and envisaged a three tier planning structure in States: (i) at local level, planning by Panchayats and Municipalities; (ii) at regional level, District Development Plan and Metropolitan Area Development Plans to be prepared by District Planning Committee and Metropolitan Planning Committee respectively; and (iii) at State level, State Plans to be prepared by the State Government. The planning exercises need continuous data collection, analysis interpretation and updating of data. A computer based data base and information system in Geographic Information System (GIS) environment was to be developed at various levels to provide support to planners in development planning, particularly for the present and future development of rapidly growing cities and metropolitan areas.

2. Scheme

As Urban maps needed to be multipurpose to be used by various agencies like Town Planning Departments, Local bodies, Public Works Departments, Services and Utilities Agencies, Taxation Department, Directorate of Survey and Land Records etc. for planning and monitoring of development and management of towns, the scheme envisaged use of modern technique of aerial photography and remote sensing for preparation and updating of existing base maps by adopting computer-based Geographic Information Systems and the techniques of remote sensing for urban planning and development, particularly in monitoring the dynamic aspects of the urban environment.

3. To meet the requirement of base maps for towns and cities, a scheme for preparing large scale urban maps using aerial photography for 50 towns (now increased to 53 towns) was started during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The project envisaged development of technical capabilities of the town planning organisations at Central and State level so as to

enable updating of the maps in a revision cycle. In the first phase, 25 towns from six states were selected on priority basis for coverage under this scheme, in consultation with the State Governments, by the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), the implementing agency. The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) was assigned the task of supplying aerial photo mosaics for these towns along with line maps after rectification, ground control etc.

4. Fund Flow

An amount of Rs. 18.89 crores was released to TCPO under the Scheme so far and an expenditure of Rs. 13.44 crore was incurred by way of payment to National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) for aerial photography and upgradation of hardware/software facilities & training of personnel.

5. Agencies

The Executing Agency for the project, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) completed aerial photography and supplied photographs and aerial maps for all the towns of Phase-I. TCPO in collaboration with the concerned State Town Planning Departments was undertaking interpretation of aerial photographs and collection of other secondary data/information to generate thematic maps and graphic data base for the development of GIS and processing of information for use as multi purpose maps.

6. Project Details

As envisaged in the 8th Five Year Plan document, the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme involving 28 more towns was approved to be covered in the Ninth Five Year Plan period. For the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme, the work for Aerial Photography and mapping for 28 towns was assigned to NRSA and the aerial survey work for 13 towns has since been completed.

6. National Urban Information System (NUIS)

Secretary (UD) discussed with Secretary, Department of Space and Chairman ISRO, Bangalore about the setting up of National Urban Information System (NUIS) with the following objectives in view.

- i) Preparation of Master/Development plans for all towns selected under the phase by an integrated analysis of land use, growth potential, population distribution, network and socioeconomic parameters.
- ii) Preparation of city/town ground water potential maps to meet the water requirements of the towns.
- iii) Preparation of hazards potential maps for planning disaster mitigation and preparedness.
- iv) Incorporate existing Master plans into the new database.
- v) Environmental analysis of urban areas.
- vi) Support the planning and management requirements of various city governance deptts. such as traffic, crime, sanitation, utilities etc.
- vii) Contribute to development of urban indices for the National Urban Observatory programme.
- viii) Enable a continuous monitoring of urban areas.
- ix) Establishment of the Urban-NSDI node by the MUD/TCPO

The following decisions emerged.

- . MUD would request Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 114 crores for NUIS programme in 10th Plan.
- . A NUIS mission project would be launched by MUD as a joint TCPO/ISRO/State TPD endeavour by April, 2002.
- . A Task Force comprising MUD, TCPO, DOS, selected State Town Planning Departments and Urban Local Bodies be constituted to work out the details of implementation and management of NUIS.
- . A technical sub committee of SC-U is set up to work out and define NUIS Standards -a very important activity prerequisite for to be undertaken.

Action is being initiated as per the above mentioned decisions

Annexure-I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities(Mega City Scheme)
Release of Central and State Shares

Name of Mega City		Central Share released (28.02.2002) (Rs. in crores)	State share released (30.06.2001)
MUMBAI	93-94	20.10	—
	94-95	16.10	16.10
	95-96	18.08	23.90
	96-97	13.08	20.00
	97-98	17.73	24.00
	98-99	17.39	11.34
	99-2000	19.40	15.00
	2000-01	20.08	11.44
	2001-02	not yet released	—
	TOTAL	141.96	121.78
KOLKATA	93-94	20.10	22.48
	94-95	18.10	60.27
	95-96	18.08	45.90
	96-97	13.58	32.50
	97-98	14.89	28.50
	98-99	16.23	20.00
	99-2000	16.78	25.00
	2000-01	19.09	19.00
	2001-02	20.02	20.00
	TOTAL	154.87	273.66
		(a8 on 31.12.2001)	
CHENNAI	93-94	15.10	15.00
	94-95	11.10	11.00
	95-96	17.08	17.00
	96-97	11.98	47.00
	97-98	12.81	20.00
	98-99	13.78	—
	99-2000	14.15	16.11
	2000-01	16.10	2.14
	2001-02	18.90	—
	TOTAL	129.00	128.25
HYDERABAD	93-94	15.10	15.00
	94-95	11.10	11.00
	95-96	15.58	15.58
	96-97	11.71	15.50
	97-98	12.22	13.00
	98-99	13.90	13.90
	99-2000	15.66	15.68
	2000-01	16.21	—
	2001-02	18.70	—
	TOTAL	130.17	114.66
BANGALORE	93-94	00.10	—
	94-95	20.10	20.00
	95-96	15.08	15.18
	96-97	10.55	10.55
	97-98	11.25	11.25
	98-99	13.55	13.55
	99-2000	13.91	11.85
	2000-01	14.42	15.74
	2001-02	16.62	—
	TOTAL	116.58	100.18
GRAND TOTAL	671.58	738.52	

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme)
Financial and Physical Progress as on 30.6.2001

(Rupees in crore)

Name of Mega city	No. Of Proj. Appd.	Total Project cost	Projects Under Progress	Projects Completed	Projects yet to start	Central share released as on 10.11.2002)	state share released (30-6-2001)	Institutional Finance mobilised	Expendi ture Incurred
Mumbai (309.01)	48	828.62	20	15	13	141.96	121.76	152.19'	376.85
Kolkata	96	621.16	44	45	07	154.67	231.17	166.610	404.54
Chennai	103	812.02	27	65	11	129.03	142.05	323.30	356.49
Hyderabad	123	589.38	44	72	07	130.16	114.66	98.40!	372.02
Bangalore	22	358.46	15	05	02	115.56	100.18	161.83#	190.63
Total	392	3409.64	150	202	40	671.59	709.64	922.33	1702.53

'HUDCO-Rs. 73.08 crore and MMRDA Rs. 79.11 crore

@HUDCO-Rs.11.61 crore, WBIDFC Rs. 33.50 crore, Non SLR Bonds-Rs.141.50 crore

!HIJDCO-Rs. 68.40 crore and Indian Overseas Bank-Rs.30.00 crore

#HUDCO Rs. 67.91 crore and Rs.93.92 crore.

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)
Financial Progress from 1 1993-94 to 2001-2002

Status 31-01-2002
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	STATE	Annual allocation 2001-2002	DPRs Approved so far						Population 1991 Census	Range of per capita (In Rs.)	Funds released (Central Share)						State share released	Expr. Reported	Monthup to which progress reported	
			upto 2002-2001		2001-2002		Total				During VII Plan	During 1997-98	During 1998-99	During 1999-2000	During 2000-2001	Total				
			Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	297.73	NIL	—	6	1307.15	6	1307.15	86257	331-2919	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	—	NIL	—	—	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	71.74	2	2467.00	NIL	—	2	2467.00	34288	5394-8372	83.29	21.16	0.00	149.08	50.00	—	303.53	203.68	1167.21	Sep-01
3	Assam	473.91	12	2357.77	NIL	—	12	2357.77	137488	687-4486	194.11	140.00	198.87	324.26	0.00	—	857.24	643.74	769.73	Jun-01
4	Bihar	261.96	8	771.44	NIL	—	8	771.44	110383	490-1096	94.50	0.00	192.75	319.47	0.00	—	608.72*	143.78	342.39	Jun-01
5	Chattisgarh	264.64	17	1117.90	2	314.22	19	1432.12	243046	299-1990	—	—	—	—	—	49.60	49.60	392.07	720.22	Sep-01
6	Goa	57.22	2	51.13	NIL	—	2	51.13	19254	202-306	25.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	25.58	25.85	51.41	Dec-97
7	Gujarat	489.06	19	2750.15	NIL	—	19	2750.15	308165	109-1809	255.62	0.00	0.00	347.25	386.10	377.01	1365.98	798.32	1483.10	Jun-01
8	Haryana	190.44	22	3562.08	NIL	—	22	3562.08	299312	473-3582	228.10	87.03	130.19	259.56	438.85	637.31	1781.04	1159.93	1427.85	Nov-01
9	H.P.	71.53	8	1249.07	2	995.18	10	2244.25	48513	1035-17138	118.10	44.95	58.95	156.50	125.25	120.78	624.53	850.88	1347.43	Sep-01
10	J&K	44.70	4	766.83	NIL	—	4	766.83	34228	1603-2587	63.97	41.61	20.75	183.90	0.00	—	310.23	295.98	450.62	Jun-01
11	Jharkhand	194.91	9	1490.64	NIL	—	9	1490.64	110030	382-3941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164.77	77.79	Mar-01
12	Karnataka	589.19	25	4345.68	4	1091.40	29	5437.08	397018	194-2882	237.85	179.96	298.08	465.91	555.80	435.24	2172.84	1124.16	2511.50	Jun-01
13	Kerala	211.00	5	1223.52	NIL	—	5	1223.52	73751	1167-2060	138.83	64.39	85.50	67.69	127.68	127.67	611.76	515.00	365.77	Sep-01
14	Madhya Pradesh	1105.07	83	7414.11	NIL	—	83	7414.11	965026	171-2903	1084.94	417.98	626.72	936.56	559.76	590.44	4216.4***	2253.62	3136.84	Sep-01
15	Maharashtra	579.36	20	4906.52	NIL	—	20	4906.52	298729	132-4858	386.91	271.80	393.94	369.01	437.92	593.68	2453.26	2482.00	3233.31	Mar-01
16	Manipur	150.00	15	1739.67	1	141.09	16	1880.76	136365	280-3265	143.19	90.99	63.16	160.51	206.00	241.28	905.11	307.45	699.98	Sep-01
17	Meghalaya	28.26	2	581.73	NIL	—	2	581.73	18203	1633-3222	58.90	38.92	0.00	0.00	96.53	96.52	290.87	101.57	199.38	Mar-01
18	Mizoram	78.26	7	848.43	NIL	—	7	848.43	34570	839-5758	23.24	51.68	76.95	63.42	138.11	120.82	474.22	203.54	606.00	Sep-01
19	Nagaland	36.96	2	902.81	NIL	—	2	902.81	24011	2605-4385	52.33	34.36	17.51	175.80	85.98	—	365.98	445.43	824.87	Nov-00
20	Orissa	365.67	20	2908.98	NIL	—	20	2908.98	258050	368-2488	289.73	156.62	258.00	258.62	245.79	245.73	1454.49	662.87	1509.08	Sep-00
21	Punjab	200.27	9	579.22	NIL	—	9	579.22	103433	370-1131	184.13	0.00	0.00	105.48	0.00	—	289.61	289.00	353.19	Mar-01
22	Rajasthan	561.48	35	3826.55	NIL	—	35	3826.55	494650	81-2586	803.69	171.52	324.81	0.00	306.74	306.52	1913.28	1571.86	2864.70	Mar-01
23	Sikkim	10.87	1	115.68	NIL	—	1	115.68	3880	2981	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.92	0.00	28.92	57.84	28.92	62.88	Sep-01
24	Tamilnadu	558.79	34	4457.52	1	694.50	35	5152.02	459732	61-3495	195.95	205.46	234.91	521.38	535.54	535.54	2228.76	1834.76	2982.44	Sep-01
25	Tripura	100.00	5	1233.08	NIL	—	5	1233.08	58571	1339-3348	5.16	0.00	42.11	91.44	175.25	302.58	616.54	125.00	263.71	Sep-00
26	Uttar Pradesh	2068.88	190	14890.34	33	2721.53	223	17611.87	2490037	232-2385	2031.34	776.57	932.83	1515.26	1680.19	1794.60	8730.79\$	7563.13\$	8174.56	Sep-01
27	Uttaranchal	144.84	11	2587.58	NIL	—	11	2587.58	95062	511-7990	—	—	—	—	—	—	327.03	327.03	686.77	Sep-01
28	West Bengal	293.26	8	1407.29	NIL	—	8	1407.29	100962	797-2578	162.94	0.00	43.97	0.00	248.51	248.22	703.64	222.27	391.04	Jun-01
		9500.00	575	70652.72	49	7265.07	624	77917.79	7443014		6862.40	2795.00	4000.00	6500.00	6400.00	7179.47	33736.87	24409.56	36703.77	

*Includes Jharkhand share

**Includes Chattisgarh share

\$Includes Uttaranchal share

@ Revised cost.

OTHER SCHEMES / INITIATIVES

1. GANGA BARRAGE PROJECT AT KANPUR

The Govt. of India approved the Ganga Barrage Project on 10th April, 1999 at a cost of Rs.263.40 crores and it has been decided that 50% of this amount would be given as loan to the Govt. of UP by the Govt. of India.

Against the Central share of Rs.131.70 crores, Rs. 131.48 crores have been released by the Govt. of India to the Govt. of U.P. till 31st January, 2002.

2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Bird hits are among the major causes of air crashes in our country. The IAF have lost a number of extremely valuable air-crafts and pilots during the last few years due to increasing ingestion of birds into the engines, especially during take-off and landing at the air-fields.

In order to control the bird menace, an Inter-Ministerial Joint Sub-Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence in February, 1989 had recommended measures for sanitising the areas around the following Air-fields by providing solid waste management and drainage facilities on priority basis :-

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ambala (Haryana) | 6 . Hindon (U.P) |
| 2. Sirsa (Haryana) | 7. Jodhpur (Rajasthan) |
| 3. Gwalior (M.P) | 8. Pune (Maharashtra) |
| 4. Adampur (Punjab) | 9. Dundigal (A.P) |
| 5. Bareilly (U.P.) | 10. Tejpur (Assam) |

Project feasibility reports for the " Solid Waste Management and drainage in 10 selected IAF airfield towns" were prepared by HUDCO (9 Nos) and CPHEEO (1 No.). The copies of the Feasibility Reports were forwarded to the concerned Airfields Air Force Stations and also to the Municipal Agencies for their suggestions/views. Further, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries, the Ministry formulated a scheme for providing Central assistance to the State Govts./Urban Local Bodies as 100% grant assistance to meet the capital as well as O & M cost of the scheme for 5 years. Thereafter, the scheme would be handed over to the concerned urban local bodies. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated for this scheme during the Ninth Plan. The provision available in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 is Rs. 5 crores. 'In principle' approval of the Planning Commission has been obtained for this new Centrally sponsored scheme. As per advice of the Planning commission, approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), full Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has to be obtained in that order before launching of the scheme.



कानपुर में गंगा बैराज का निर्माण
Ganga Barrage Construction at Kanpur in progress



गैस होल्डर
Gas Holder



कचरा निपटान, चेन्नई
Solid Waste Management in Chennai

Total cost of the revised scheme at 2000-2001 price level is Rs. 119.51 crores. Keeping in view the limited availability of funds during the Ninth Plan period, the scheme was proposed to be undertaken in two phases, i.e. Phase-I in 6 towns, namely Adampur, Sirsa, Tezpur, Jodhpur, Hindon and Ambala at an estimated cost of Rs. 5534.02 lakhs during Ninth and Tenth Plans and phase-II in four towns, namely Gwalior, Bareilly, Pune and Dundigal at a cost of Rs. 6417.33 lakhs during Tenth and Eleventh Plans. The scheme was put up to Expenditure Finance Committee in March 2001, which had desired that the scheme may be recast /updated based on latest ground conditions and realistic cost estimates based on current prices before putting up to EFC for further action. The HUDCO is in the process of preparing updated project reports. As soon as the reports are ready and comments obtained from the concerned Ministries, the scheme would be put up to EFC for reconsideration.

3. TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY GROUP ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

In pursuance of the Supreme Court Case on Solid Waste Management and the recommendations of the Committee appointed by it, the Ministry after holding Inter-Ministerial consultations constituted a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) on Solid Waste Management vide order dated 18th August, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE), Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) for collecting information on proven technologies, providing technical guidance to urban local bodies, channelising limited resources etc. The tenure of the TAG is for a period of five years. As requested by the TAG, the Ministry constituted the following three Core Groups:-

- . Appropriate Technologies and Research & Development
- . Financial Resources & Private Sector Participation
- . Capacity building, Human Resource Development and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

The Core Groups submitted their draft reports to the TAG which was considered in a meeting held on 29 January, 2001. The draft reports have been modified by the Core Groups and based on the Core group reports, the draft of the first report is ready for submission to the reconstituted TAG for finalisation and approval before publishing the same for the benefit of urban local bodies.

4. MANUAL ON OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has constituted an Expert Committee comprising 18 members under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE), Central Public Health Engineering & Environmental Organization for preparation of the Manual on Operation & Maintenance of Water Supply System in May, 2001 with financial assistance from the WHO. The draft manual is under preparation.

5. TECHNICAL CLEARANCE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEMES

The CPHEEO has approved 7 urban water supply schemes from 01.01.2001 to 31.12.2001 for implementation by different State Governments with loan assistance from

6. PHE Training Programme

Development of trained manpower is one of the thrust areas of the Ministry. The CPHEEO organizes various training courses for the in-service engineers working in the State Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sanitation Boards, Urban

Local Bodies and other Water Supply and Sanitation Departments. Grants are provided to the recognized Engineering Colleges and Training Institutes for conducting Post Graduate, Short Term and Refresher Courses. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.71.52 lakhs have been released till December, 2001 to the recognized Engineering Colleges and Training Institutes for conducting Post Graduate, Short Term & Refresher Courses. During 2001-2002 up to December, 2001 about 900 in service engineers and technical staff are expected to have been benefited from the Programmes as detailed below:-

Post Graduate Course	40 Engineers
Short term Courses	30 Engineers
Refresher Courses	850 Engineers & Para Engineering Staff.

During January to March, 2002, over 300 Engineers and Technical staff are expected to be trained in various refresher courses.

The Ministry had deputed 21 officials and professors from the State Governments and academic Institutes for attending the Management Development Training Programme in U.K. followed by the in-India components of the course at Bangalore and Hyderabad.

7. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PERTAINING TO WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION.

The Ministry sponsors applied research and development projects to various research and academic institutions in the field of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. The following are the ongoing research projects during 2001-2002: -

Title of the Study	Name of the Institute Conducting the study
1. Impact of on-site Sanitation on the quality of Ground and Surface water sources	NEERI, Nagpur
2. Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas of India.	NIUA, New Delhi
3. Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality in 36 selected cities/towns in India.	NEERI, Nagpur
4. Development of windows based four computer software for designing of water distribution network, sewerage network, pumping mains and overhead tanks,	IIT, Delhi

8. Promotion Of Enabling Environment For The Disabled And Elderly Persons

At the meeting held at Beijing in December, 1992, to launch the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) adopted the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region. India was a signatory to the said Proclamation.

2. The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation was designated as the nodal Ministry for implementation of barrier-free built environment for the disabled and elderly

persons as envisaged in "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

3. A Pilot Project known as "New Delhi Pilot Project" was accordingly implemented by this Ministry with the support of UN-ESCAP. An area of one square Kilometre was selected in Indra Prastha Estate complex, New Delhi jointly by ESCAP and the Working Committee set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary(UD) for implementation of the project. A number of buildings located in this area, frequented by disabled persons, were taken up for implementation of the project. Besides, Nirman Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan housing the Ministries of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Social Justice and Empowerment respectively have also been included in the list of buildings identified for implementing the project. The project was completed and a final workshop held in June, 1996. A number of important recommendations were adopted during the workshop. The Working Committee was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary(Urban Development) to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

4. The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation also prepared Model Building Bye-Laws which contained a number of provisions for providing accessibilities to disabled persons to various public buildings. These Building Bye-Laws were sent to State Governments, Union Territories, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee etc. for adoption.

5. Besides, the Chief Ministers of the States and Union Territories were requested to implement the provisions relating to promotion of barrier-free built environment for the disabled in the buildings in their states/UTs, especially the buildings belonging to State Legislatures, High Courts etc. Similar request was made to Secretary Generals of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and Registrar, Supreme Court to carry out suitable additions/alterations in their buildings to provide barrier free built access to the disabled. The Railway Board and Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Surface Transport, Department of Health, Department of Education were also addressed in this regard.

6. Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for the disabled are being reviewed and revised.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

1. North East Initiatives

A Conference of Urban Development Ministers of North East and Sikkim was held at Gangtok on 18-20 June, 2001 in which the problems of infrastructural development in North East and Sikkim were discussed. As per the recommendations of the Conference, a Task Force was constituted under the chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation to deal with **all** cases relating to development of North Eastern states.

2. A meeting of the Task Force under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was held on 17.7.2001 to discuss project proposals received from the State Government of Meghalaya for funding out of the provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of North East Region and Sikkim. The project proposals were approved subject to technical scrutiny and approval by the respective Standing Finance Committee of the Department of Urban Development and Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

3. A budget provision of Rs. 120.50 crore was made in the budget of 2001-2002 for taking up developmental schemes in the urban sector in the North Eastern region including Sikkim. Of this a sum of Rs. 82.50 crore was specifically earmarked for urban development projects, the rest was earmarked for urban poverty alleviation and housing projects.

4. 14 projects/schemes for a total cost of Rs. 8385.44 lakhs have since been sanctioned for the infrastructural development of the North Eastern States including Sikkim. Rs. 4280.51 lakhs have already been released during 2001-2002 in respect of 14 sanctioned projects. A list of such projects is at Annexure-IV.

5. Efforts are being made to sanction the projects/schemes received from the North Eastern States including Sikkim during 2001-2002.

2. Tax Free Municipal Bonds

The Government had finalised Guidelines for raising resources by Municipal Bodies, Local Governments/Other Local Authorities for capital investment in setting up new projects, expansion, augmentation or improvement of existing systems in urban infrastructure sectors. The detailed guideline is at Annexure-V.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation was accordingly permitted to issue tax free municipal bonds worth Rs. 100 crores involving projects of water expansion and sewerage. The Government would be considering such proposals from other Municipal Bodies, Local Governments/Local Authorities for issue of tax free bonds for improvement in water and sanitation, roads, bridges, flyovers and urban transport projects.

3. Foreign Direct Investment In Development Of Integrated Township Including Housing And Building Materials

Government permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% for development of integrated townships, including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, city and

regional level urban infrastructure facilities such as roads and bridges, Mass Rapid Transit System and manufacture of building materials. Development of land and providing allied infrastructure would form an integrated part of township's development.

FDI in the development of integrated townships would be subject to the guidelines, the details of which are at Annexure - VI.

Statement showing the projects sanctioned for the North Eastern States including Sikkim

S. NO.	Name of the Project	Total cost of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Drainage System in Commercial area at Tura. Meghalaya (executing agency State Govt.)	Rs. 40.00 lakhs	Rs. 40.00 lakhs	Rs. 36.00 lakhs (90%)
2.	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong Meghalaya (executing agency State Govt.)	Rs. 341.42 lakhs	Rs. 341.42 lakhs	Rs. 307.26 lakhs (50%)
3.	Construction of Grade Separator at Police Bazar, Shillong. Meghalaya (executing agency NBCC)	Rs. 1086.00 lakhs	Rs. 1086.00 lakhs	Rs. 543.00 lakhs (50%)
4.	Construction of vermi Compost Plant at Tura Meghalaya (executing agency HUDCO)	Rs. 85.00 lakhs	Rs. 85.00 lakhs	Rs. 85.00 lakhs
5.	Bio Medical Waste Management Scheme Meghalaya (executing agency HUDCO)	Rs. 45.00 lakhs	Rs. 45.00 lakhs	Rs. 45.00 lakhs
6.	Construction of sub-way-Donbosco. Shillong. Meghalaya (executing agency HPL)	RS. 30.00 lakhs	Rs. 30.00 lakhs	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
7.	Construction of Parking-cum-Shopping Complex Police Bazar. Shillong Meghalaya (executing agency NSCC)	Rs. 753.05 lakhs	Rs.753.05 lakhs	Rs.300.00 lakhs (40%)
6.	Construction Of All India service Officers Trnsit Accommodation at Aizwal Mizoram (executing agency NSCC)	Rs. 166.00 lakhs	Rs. 186.00 lakhs	Rs. 186.00 lakhs
9.	Construction of State Government Employees Housing Complex at Aizwal Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	RS. 1496.15 lakhs	Rs.1496.15 lakhs	Rs.746.06 lakhs (50%)
10.	Augmentation of Gangtok Water Supply System Phase-I, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	RS. 643.97 lakhs	Rs. 759.57 lakhs	Rs. 303.63 takhs (40%)
11.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for Gangtok city including Ecofriendly treatment of city garbage through project of compost based organic fertilizer, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	Rs. 433.27 takhs	Rs. 369.94 takhs	Rs. 194.97 takhs (50%)
12.	Water Supply Scheme to Tourist Centre at Chemchey, South Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	Rs. 426.60 lakhs	Rs.365.74 lakhs	Rs. 192.67 takhs (50%)
13.	Improvement Agartala Drainiage System. Tripura (executing agency NBCC)	Rs. 1311.37 lakhs	Rs. 1311.37 lakhs	Rs.655.66 lakhs (50%)
14.	Improvement of City Roads in Agartala,Tripure (executing agency NBCC)	Rs. 1305.61 lakhs	Rs. 1305.61 lakhs	Rs.652.60 takhs (50%)

Guidelines for Issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds

1. ELIGIBLE ISSUERS

The eligible issuers of Tax Free Municipal Bonds shall be:

- i. Local-self Governments, other local authorities or public sector companies duly constituted under an Act of Parliament or State Legislature.
- ii. Other Local authorities constituted under relevant state government statues like Water Supply and Sewerage Boards/Authorities, which are engaged in provision of any of the eligible purposes as listed under paragraph (2);
- iii. Groups of local authorities/governments as defined under Sub Section (1) (i) and (ii) above through a financial intermediary such as a DFI or commercial bank.
- iv. Provided the issuers mentioned at Clauses (i) and (ii) are covered under the definition of Section 2(36-A) of the Income Tax Act.

Section 2(36-A) of the Income Tax Act reads as under:

“public sector company means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

Section 617 of companies Act reads as under:

For the purposes of this Act, Government company means any company in which not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid up share-capital is held by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by one or more State Governments, and includes a company which is subsidiary of a Government Company as thus defined.

2 USE OF FUNDS RAISED

The funds raised from Tax Free Municipal Bonds shall be used only for capital investments in urban infrastructure for providing one or more of the following:

- i. Potable Water Supply
- ii. Sewerage or Sanitation
- iii. Drainage
- iv. Solid Waste Management
- v. Roads, Bridges and Flyovers: and
- vi. Urban Transport (if this is a municipal function under respective state legislation)

The Capital investments shall be for the following purposes:

- (a) Setting up of new project(s)
- (b) expansion, augmentation or improvements of the existing system.

3. ESSENTIAL PRE-CONDITIONS

A. Project Development

- a. The proceeds of the proposed issue shall be clearly earmarked for a defined project or a set of projects;
- b. Before the actual issuance of Tax Free Bonds, the following tasks shall be completed:
 - i. an investment plan for the project components indicating phasing and a financing plan approved by the local authority or the Board of the Agency as the case may be;
 - ii. identification of the benchmarks for commencement and completion including the milestone dates for all the proposed components under the overall project(s):

- iii. Pre-qualification of the bidders of the proposed project should be completed and final tender documents should have been issued to all re-qualified bidders;
- iv. The land required for the project should be in possession of the issuer and/or the process for land acquisition and other statutory clearances if any should have been initiated.

B. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

- a. The project(s) shall be financially viable;
- b. Financial viability here means that the project(s) should be able to generate a stream of revenue which should be sufficient to finance the project.
- c. The issuer shall create an Escrow account for debt servicing of bond proceeds with earmarked revenue. Earmarking of revenue through Escrow mechanism will be monitored by an independent Trustee like the DFIs or the nationalised banks.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS

- a. The issuers will be subject to rules regarding borrowings under respective municipal legislation (as specified 1 (l) in respective States or other laws relating to total borrowing;
- b.
 - i. The issuer shall further undertake to provide an additional debt covenant under which the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of at least 1.25 is maintained through out the tenor of the Tax Free Municipal bond.
 - ii. DSCR is defined as a ratio of net income after meeting all the obligations and liabilities of the Issuer except the long term debt obligations (principal and interest) to long term debt servicing obligations.
 - iii. For the purpose of estimating net income, the income and expenditure of the entrie utility/ Corporation may be considered instead of project specflll revenues and expenditures.
 - iv. All State grants or transfers to the issuer should be deposited into the escrow account and the Bond issue must clearly set forth the order of priority according to which the revenue generated by the enteprise will be allocated for various purposes.
 - v. Estimate of DSCR shall be based on realistic assumption.

D. PROJECT ACCOUNT AND MONITORING

- a. The issuers as specified in paragraph (1) above shall maintain a separate account of the amount raised from the Tax Free Municipal Bond, to be utilised only for the project related expenditure;
- b. The issuers shall establish, a separate Project Implementation Cell and designate a Project officer who shall monitor the progress of the project(s) and be responsible for ensuring that the funds raised through Tax Free Municipal Bonds are utilised only for the project(s) for which the Bonds were issued.

4. INSTRUMENT MATURING AND BUY-BACK

- a. The Tax Free Bonds should have a minimum maturity of 5 years. The issuers will have option to offer deep discount bonds or other financial innovations especially to enhance the tenor of the bond.
- b. The issuers may have the option for buy-back arrangements of the face value of the bonds from any individual investor after a lock-in period of three years.

5. NATURE OF ISSUE AND TAX BENEFITS

- a. The choice of raising the amount as a public issue or by private placement or a combination of both types will be left to the issuer;

- b. Income by way of interest rate upto 10.50 per cent will be entitled to exemption from Income Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961 without limits.

6. CEILING ON ACCOUNT OF TAX FREE MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR A PROJECT

- a. The amount of issue of bonds for the purposes listed under item (2) above will be approved on a case by case basis by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The maximum amount of Tax Free Municipal Bonds as a percentage of the total project costs (excluding interest during construction) will be 33.3 per cent or Rs. 50 crore whichever is lower;
- b. The debt equity ratio for the project shall not exceed 3:1

In case of municipal authorities, the issuers shall at least contribute 20 per cent of the project costs either from internal resources or other grants or a mix of the two.

7. COMPULSORY CREDIT RATING

It will be mandatory for the issuer to obtain an investment grade rating from an RBI approved and the reputed credit rating agency before the issuance of the Tax Free Municipal Bonds. The credit rating agency will carry out a due diligence process at the time of award of the initial rating to ensure that all the conditions mentioned in the Guidelines are met and would also monitor the same as part of its surveillance during the tenor of the Tax Free Municipal Bonds.

6. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENT

- a. The issuers shall adhere to all other applicable legal and administrative requirements which are in force from time to time.
- b. Where a public issue is made the issuer shall abide by the guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

9. THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT TAX EXEMPTION AND APPROVAL

- a. The Deptt. of Economic Affairs (DEA) will lay down the quantum of tax free Municipal Bonds to be issued during the financial year and inform the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (MOUDBPA) of the quantum and any other regional or sectoral restrictions they may prescribe.
- b. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (MOUD&PA), Government of India shall be the nodal agency for processing the proposal for tax free Municipal Bonds. The MOUD&PA will receive the applications for issue of Municipal Bonds and after processing the same will place before the Committee to be constituted by it having representatives of DEA and the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). The Committee will forward its recommendations to the DEA, which will notify the specified Bonds in the Official Gazette with the approval of the Finance Minister.
- c. The Municipal Bonds notified by the DEA in the Official Gazette shall be eligible for tax exemption under section 10(15) (vii) of the Income Tax Act.

10. EXTERNAL MONITORING

Within six months of the close of every financial year, the escrow account and the project account will be audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants appointed by the concerned State Development Departments from a panel of Chartered Accountants approved by the C 8 AG and the fully complied audit report submitted to the MOUDBPA.

11. LISTING OF BONDS.

The Tax-Free bonds may be listed on the Stock Exchange

Guidelines for FDI in development of integrated township including housing and building material

Government vide Press Note No. 4 (2001 series) permitted FDI up to 100% for development of integrated townships, including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, city and regional level urban infrastructure facilities such as roads and bridges, mass rapid transit systems and manufacture of building materials. Development of land and providing allied infrastructure will form an integrated part of township's development.

2. FDI in the development of integrated townships will be subject to the following guidelines:

- (i) The foreign company intending to invest, shall be registered as an Indian Company under Companies Act 1956 and will henceforth be allowed to take up land assembly and its development as a part of integrated Township Development. All such cases would be processed by FIPS on the recommendation of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and other concerned Ministries/Departments. Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation will develop an *exclusive cell to deal with such cases*.
- (ii) The core business of the company seeking to make investment, should be integrated township development with a record of successful execution of such projects elsewhere.
- (iii) The minimum area to be developed by such a company should be 100 acres for which norms and standards are to be followed as per local bylaws/rules. In the absence of such bylaws/ rules, a minimum of two thousand dwelling units for about ten thousand population will need to be developed by the investor.
- (iv) The investing Foreign company should achieve clear milestones once their proposal has been approved.
 - (a) The minimum capitalisation norm shall be US\$ 10 million for a wholly owned subsidiary and US\$5 million for joint ventures with Indian partners. The funds would have to be brought in upfront.
 - (b) A minimum lock-in period of three years from completion of minimum capitalisation shall apply before repatriation of original investment is permitted.
 - (c) A minimum of 50% of the integrated project development must be completed within a period of five years from the date of possession of the first piece of land. However, if the investor intends to exist earlier due to reasons beyond his control, it shall be decided by FIPB on a case-to-case basis.
- (v) Conditions regarding the use of land for commercial purposes, development charges, external development charges and other charges as laid down in Master Plan/Bylaws. preparation of layout and building plan, development of internal and peripheral development, development of other infrastructure facilities including the trunk services etc., will be the responsibility of the investor as per planning norms and standards on similar lines **as** those applicable to local investors. In the absence of such standards and norms, every State Government may decide their own conditions for which the Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation may serve as a guiding principle.
- (vi) Land with assembled area for peripheral services such as police stations, milk booths will be handed over free of cost to the Government/local authority/agency as the case may be.
- (vii) The Developer will retain the lands for community services such as (i) schools (ii) shopping complex (iii) community centres (iv) ration shop (v) hospital/dispensary. These services will be developed by developer himself and shall be made operational before the houses are occupied.
- (viii) The developer after properly developing playgrounds, park, will make it available to the local authorities free of cost.
- (ix) The developer will ensure the norms and standards as applicable under local laws/rules.
- (x) For companies investing in Special Economic Zones, Foreign Investment Promotion Board may accord exemption to any of the above mentioned conditions on a case-to-case basis. This will, however, be an interim measure till guidelines are evolved in due course in a need based manner.

URBAN TRANSPORT

For a city to be productive it is vital that it has a very sound infrastructure and services. Urban Transport is a crucial component of urban infrastructure. It provides access to opportunities, supports urban economic activities, and facilitates social interactions. A good network of roads and an efficient Mass Urban Transport System makes significant contributions to improve the working efficiency of a city and its environs. A poor urban transport system not only constraints urban economic growth but also degrades quality of life through congestion, pollution, accidents etc. The extent to which the Indian cities can maximize economic performance and reduce poverty will be closely linked to how efficiently the transport system moves people and goods upon which their socio-economic activities depend. The rapidly growing urban population exerts an increasing pressure on the urban transport system. The resultant deterioration in the urban transport system will be reflected in lower economic productivity which is why urgent measures, are necessary to tackle this problem.

2. Incomes are higher in urban areas. Thus, over 50% of India's GDP is contributed by the urban population. Consequently, rising population, coupled with higher trip lengths and per capita trip rate will push up the urban transport demand at a much higher rate than the rate of growth of population. The total number of daily trips by vehicular modes in all million-plus cities which was estimated as 67 million in 1994 is projected to rise to about 92 million by 2001 and 216 million by 2021 A.D.

3. The average two wheeler and car ownership levels in metropolitan cities which were 112 and 14 per 1000 population in 1994, are expected to grow to 393 and 48 respectively by the year 2021, This would mean 53 million two wheelers and 6 million cars in next 20 years in metropolitan cities. Absence of adequate and effective mass transport facilities in these cities, would result in greater use of personalized motor vehicles which in turn would result in the choking up of already congested roads, rising rates of traffic accidents, and raising of atmospheric pollution to unbearable levels.

4. Since 1986, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation is the nodal ministry for planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters at the central level. However technical planning of rail transport continues to be with Indian Railways. Similarly road transport is the responsibility of the Ministry of Surface Transport. However, the major responsibility for urban transport infrastructure and service delivery rest with State Governments and local bodies for whom this is not a priority area at present.

Present Situation

5. At present, the major initiative by this Ministry in the area of urban transport is in the form of grant of 40% of the cost to be given to the State Governments for the preparation of Comprehensive Traffic System Management plans, feasibility studies and DPR for Urban Transportation Projects i.e. Mass Urban Transport Projects. So far feasibility studies for improvement of Traffic and Transportation scenario at Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, NOIDA, Jammu, Cuttack- Bhubaneshwar, Simla, Lucknow,

Kanpur and Lucknow-Kanpur corridor, Agra city and Agra Mathura Ferozabad - Fatehpur Sikri Taj Trapezium areas have already been completed. From among these studies, the project for a Metro Rail Transport System for Delhi is currently under implementation.

6. Feasibility study for Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation plan are in progress in Thiruvananthapuram Urban Area, Bhopal Urban Area, Indore Urban Area, Gwalior Urban Area, Kochi Urban Area. Techno economic feasibility study for Thane mass transit system is almost complete. Study for short term improvement measures/solutions for traffic and transportation issues for Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavanagar has already been awarded by the State Govt of Gujrat. Similar study for the city of Raipur has also been awarded by the Govt of Chhattisgarh.

7. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared for Electric Trolley Buses (ETB) for Chandigarh. A demonstration project for modernization of Calcutta Tramways is also likely to be taken up. Preparation of a DPR for MRTS project for Jaipur City is also in the pipeline.

PROJECT UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Delhi MRTS Project

The proposal for Delhi Metro Rail Transport System Project was approved 'in principle' by Union Government in 1994. However, the investment proposal for the first phase of Delhi MRTS was approved by the Union Government only in September, 1996. The project envisaged introduction of a metro rail system of about 55.3 kms. comprising of 11 kms. of underground rail corridor and 44.3 kms. of elevated-cum-surface rail corridor. However, the rail corridor from Subzimandi-Holambi Kalan (19.3 kms.) has now been substituted by another rail corridor from Trinagar-Barwala (15.98 kms.) (The decision in this regard was taken by Group of Ministers in August, 2000). Consequently, the total route length for Phase-I has been reduced to 51.98 kms. The total cost of the project at current prices is estimated to be around Rs.8155 crores.

2. The project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2005 and construction has already commenced in October, 1998. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) - a Govt. company, with Govt. of India (GOI) and Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) as equal share holders - was set up in April, 1995 to implement the project. As per the Cabinet decision of September, 1996 GOI and GNCTD are required to continue about 15% each towards equity of the project @ Rs.122.9 crore p.a. About 56% of the cost is being met through soft loan from JSIC (Japan) and the balance represents the cost of land and proceeds from property development.

3. An agreement was signed with JBIC (Japan) in February, 1997 under which a soft loan amounting to 14,760 million Japanese Yen (approx. Rs.478 crore) representing first tranche of loan would be available for the Delhi MRTS Project. Another agreement was signed with JBIC (Japan) in March, 2001 for the second tranche of loan amounting to 6732 million Japanese Yen (approximately Rs.276.00 crores) for the project. The third tranche of JBIC amounting to Rs. 1041 Crores (28,659 million yen) has also been signed on 13-02-2002. The JBIC loan is available on reimbursement basis and is to be utilized mainly for construction of the metro corridor, General Consultancy services, interest during construction and contingencies only. Till 31 .12.2001, a total amount of Rs.841.45 crore has been released as "Pass Through Assistance" on this account. Government of Japan have since extended third tranche loan assistance of 28659 million Japanese Yen for the project.

4. The total cost of land acquisition is Rs.404 crore to be shared by GOI & GNCTD in equal proportion. A total amount of Rs.401 crore has been released by both the Governments till 30.11.2001.



सीलमपुर स्टेशन - मेट्रो रेल (निर्माणधीन)
Work under Progress at Seelampur Station, Metro Rail



तीस हजारी मेट्रो स्टेशन का माडल
Model of TIS - Hazari Metro Station

5. Till 30-I I-2001, overall physical progress for the project is about 20%
6. To ensure timely implementation of the Project an MRTS Cell has been set up in MOUD&PA to monitor the progress of the Project and to take appropriate action wherever necessary.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD), is the principal agency of the Government of India for construction as well as maintenance of all Central Government buildings and projects excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communication, Atomic Energy, Airports (National and International) and All India Radio. The existence of CPWD could be traced back to the year 1863 when the Ajmer Provincial Division was created. However, CPWD was formally created in its present form in 1930.

1.2. The Central PWD handles a wide range of projects like Housing and Office complexes, Hospitals, Workshops and Factories, Hostels and Hotels, Food Grain storage structures, Roads, National Highways, Bridges and Flyovers, Airports Computer Centres, Environmental and other utility services. It also executes Border Fencing, Flood lighting and Road projects in difficult terrain and under hostile conditions along the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border. CPWD has its field units all over India to take up construction and maintenance works even in the remotest parts of the country. Through its country wide network of planning and construction units, it also undertakes the works of Public sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies as Deposit works. CPWD has also executed a few overseas works such as construction of Embassies & Hospital Buildings in various countries and Roads & Bridges in Nepal.

1.3. CPWD involves itself in a project from the stage of selection of site, takes up geo-technical investigations, field data collection, prepares architectural, structural, electrical, air conditioning, designs & drawings, construction management including quality assurance and continues its responsibility through post completion maintenance management etc.

1.4. CPWD has to its credit construction of prestigious buildings like Rashtrapati Bhawan, North Block, South Block, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan and many Multi storeyed Structures, Stadias like Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, National Stadium in Delhi and beautifully landscaped gardens and parks. It is an organisation, which is capable of rendering the most comprehensive services in the field of planning, design, construction and maintenance management, for all Civil Engineering projects with Total Quality Assurance for all types of structures, from concept to completion.

1.5. It renders consultancy in the field planning and design and also takes up supervision through its Consultancy Wing for PSUs, Autonomous bodies, Co-operative Societies and for projects abroad. It has so far provided consultancy services for works in as many as 10 countries.

1.6. Computerisation has been introduced in areas like Architectural Designs, Structural Design & Detailing, Project Planning Scheduling and Monitoring, Preparation of Schedule of Rates, Tender Justification Pay Rolls, Personnel Management, Inventory control, Accounting and Budgeting etc.

1.7. The Department is taking new initiatives in the field of construction by developing innovative techniques and adopting state-of-the Art technologies. The technology Applica-

tion and Development Cell (TAD Cell) has been established to identify and select environment friendly construction materials and technologies in close liaison and co-ordination with Research Organisations. CPWD is playing a major role towards sustainable development of human settlement. It has also developed expertise in Rehabilitation of Structures.

1.8. CPWD has well documented Specifications & Standards and Schedules of Rates which are updated from time to time, to keep pace with latest Technologies and market trends with a definite Quality Assurance Plan. These Specifications & Schedule of Rates are being followed by various construction organisations both in public as well as private sectors.

1.9. 1273 Group A, 2785 Group B, 1193 Group C, 6321 Group D and a work force of nearly 22000 form the backbone of CPWD and are instrumental in creating and maintaining assets for the union of India.

2. ESTABLISHMENT

The Central PWD has Director General (Works) as its head. The Jurisdiction of the department is divided into seven regular Regions. Directorate General (Works) is assisted by Additional Director General (Works) for effective control of works and in administration matters. There are six ADGs who have the charge of different regions including 2 ADGs at the head office who assist the DG in personnel and design related matters. In addition, there are three other ADG level posts including an Engineer-in-Chief of PWD Delhi who reports to the Delhi Government: an ADG(Training) for HRD matters and ADG(Border) for the Border Fencing and lighting projects and an ADG(Arch) who exercise technical control over the Chief Architect of CPWD and advises the government on matters of architectural planning.

2.1 CPWD also assists the Income Tax Department in implementation of Direct Tax Law so far as they relate to immovable properties. 2 Chief Engineers (Valuation) one each at Delhi & Chennai and 7 Chief Engineers (Appropriate Authority) at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow & Ahmedabad along with other necessary supplementary officers and staff are working in Income Tax Department.

2.2 The Ministry of Environment has also created a Civil Construction Unit headed by a Chief Engineer and have encadred this unit with CPWD. Thus CPWD also helps the Ministry of Environment in their projects.

3. SPECIALISED UNITS

To achieve excellence in its operation, CPWD has under mentioned specialised units.

- (i) Central Design Organisation
- (ii) Training Institute
- (iii) Landscape Horticulture Unit
- (iv) Standards and Specifications
- (v) Technology Application & Development Cell
- (vi) Consultancy Cell
- (vii) Techno-legal Cell
- (viii) Quality Assurance Wing
- (ix) Architectural Documentation Centre
- (x1) Central Laboratory

4. ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1 Work Load

Work load level of Rs.2455.00 crores is likely to be achieved by the CPWD during the year 2001-2002. Details are given in Annexure VII

4.1.1 New Construction Works

During the year the target of completing 417 residential quarters under the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) is likely to be achieved (as detailed at Annexure VIII); construction of 8600 sq.m of non residential (General Pool Office Accommodation - GPOA) are likely to be achieved (as detailed at Annexure IX). In addition, against a target of commencing 128 major works (above Rs.2 crore) in the year, 58 works of the value of Rs.324 crores were taken up by December, 2001 and others are likely to commence soon. Also against a target of completing 116 major works of a total value of Rs.665 crores in the year. 55 works amounting to Rs. 271 crores were completed upto December, 2001 (details at Annexure - X).

4.1.2 Sanctions received

Sanction for 113 new works at an estimated value of Rs.368 Crores have been received. Details are given in Annexure -XI.

4.1.3 Parliament Library Project

The work of the prestigious building to house the Parliament Library which will cost approximately Rs.180 Crores is nearing completion. This library building has been designed to provide all modern facilities like Micro Filming, Reprographic Services Documentation, Computer Centre etc. and will have a stack area of about 3 million volumes. The work is likely to be completed during the year.

4.1.4 Border Roads, Fencing & Flood Lighting Works

A Indo-Pak Border

1501 Km. Length of fencing and 1483 Km length of Flood Lighting works have been completed by CPWD in the Rajasthan & Punjab sector. 10 kms. of road, fencing and flood lighting has been completed and 34 Kms of Road and fencing work, sanctioned by Govt. is in progress in the Gujarat Sector. In this area two BOPs have also been completed at a cost of Rs.1.50 Crores. Construction of 45 Km. Link Road from Dharamshala to Bediabet and from Dharamshala to Vigokote in Himachal Pradesh has also been taken up this year. 6 Nos. of satellite imagery platforms have also been completed in Sir creek area of Gujarat.

In Rajasthan construction of 99 Km. of border Roads has been taken up out of which 22 Kms length has already been completed. in addition construction of 157 Ring Bunds and 428 RCC bunkers in various BOPs has also been taken up and 104 Ring bunds and bunkers have been completed at a cost of Rs. 15.9 Crores.

B IBB Indo - Bangladesh Border

CPWD and other departments have completed a total length of 2520 Kms. of road, 21748 Mtrs. of bridges and 856 Kms. of fencing up to November 2001. Out of this CPWD has completed 1518 Kms. of road. 13250 Mtrs. of bridges and 550 Kms. of fencing. During this year alone CPWD has completed 25 Kms. of road and 261 mtrs. of

The details of work undertaken by the Border Fencing unit are given in Annexure XII

4.2 Planning Works

4.2.1 Central Design Organisation

Central Design Organisation, a specialized unit of CPWD, was formed in the year 1969. Since its inception, the activities of CDO have diversified to meet the modern developments in the field of structural design, computerization, adoption of new materials and new construction techniques, materials testing, soil investigations, repairs and rehabilitation of structure in distress, development of soft ware etc. The unit has been instrumental in structural designs of major structures costing more than Rs.8 crores and is promoting new techniques and materials in the field of building construction. The Repairs and Rehabilitation Unit has been created to suggest corrective measures for the structures in distress. The Computer Centre has been entrusted with development of software and implementation of computerization in CPWD. In its present form, the CDO has following four units each headed by a Superintending Engineer.

- (i) Design Unit
- (ii) Computer Centre (CC Unit)
- (iii) Repair & Rehabilitation Unit(RR Unit)
- (iv) Technology Application & Development unit

Achievements of these Units, during 2001 - 2002 are given in Annexure-XIII.

4.2.1.1 Contracts, Standards and Quality Assurance Unit

This unit has four branches. These carry out the following functions:

- (i) **The Contract and Manual Unit** is responsible for registration and revalidation of contractors, updation of CPWD manual, issue of Technical Circulars in respect of Contracts, Manuals and Delegation of Powers to various officers of CPWD;
- (ii) **The Quality Assurance Unit** is responsible for conducting inspection of construction and maintenance works and issue of Inspection reports for assurance of quality in the works;
- (iii) **The Techno legal cell** is responsible for dealing with the arbitration cases, Court cases, approval of counter statement of facts in the Arbitration cases, other litigation matters and issue of circulars regarding all the above activities; and
- (iv) **The Standards & Specifications Unit** is responsible for up dating the Specifications of works, issue of circulars from time to time, laying down specifications for new materials. approval of Cost Index, revision and up dating of schedule of rates etc.

The targets and of this unit are given in the Annexure-XIV

5. OTHER AREAS

5.1 Human Resource Development

Training programmes for Group A and Group B (Northern Region) officers are conducted in the main Training Institute of CPWD at Ghaziabad. The Institute has Regional Training Centres located at Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai for group B and C

employees of the department. The training of workers and Group D employees is also undertaken at Regional Training Centers located in these metropolitan cities.

Besides short term training programmes, the institute also conducts foundation training programmes for direct recruits group 'A' , (AEE and Deputy Architects) officers and Junior Engineers and orientation programmes for SEs, EEs, AEs on promotion.

The details of training programmes conducted during the year is given in Annexure XV

5.2 Consultancy Services

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisation/autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major building projects. complex structures and specialized planning and services like air conditioning and electrical installations, project management etc. The CPWD also provides consultancy services outside India in construction of Hospitals, Institutional Buildings, housing, Hostels and Office Buildings. During the year it has completed the planning for several projects like Indian Institute of Pulse Research at Kanpur, Building for Principal Bench of CAT in Delhi, Tripura State Guest House at New Delhi etc. It has also taken up new projects like AALCC building at Chanakyapuri. New Delhi, Defence Housing Programme at various places etc.

The achievements of this unit are given in Annexure-XVI

5.3 Vigilance matters

The Vigilance Unit of CPWD is headed by Chief Engineer (Vigilance), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department. The activities of the Vigilance Unit include investigation of complaints, enquiries against erring officers and staff, issue of Vigilance Clearance Certificates for service matters, conducting surprise checks on stores and preventive vigilance by suggesting changes in the procedures.

The achievements of Vigilance Unit during 2001 2002 are given in Annexure XVII.

6. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

(a) Review of Rules and Procedures

A separate region called NE Region has been created to focus on the works in the North East of the country.

The revision of the CPWD Manuai Vol. III (Work Charged Estt.) 2002 is also nearing completion. The works manual as well as the Establishment manuals for regular and work charged staff are also under revision.

(b) Cadre Review

The System & Development unit is finalizing a proposal for Cadre review of Group 'A' services for Civil, Elect. & Architecture discipline to Mio UD&PA. Restructuring Proposal for Engineering and Architect Group 'B' & 'C, Draughtsman (Civil & Elect.) Stenographers other Group C categories are also under process. Group B, C & D employees have been covered under ACP scheme. NFJAG scale to EE is under consideration in the Ministry. Revision of RRs of CES, CE&MES, CAS, Horticulture wing and other technical categories are under submission for notification by the Ministry.

(c) Documentation

Central PWD has been in existence since 1863 and acquired its present shape in 1930. It has executed a vast number of infrastructural works at the time of oartition of the

country, war time projects and other works for holding International events by the country. Efforts are on to document all these infrastructural works. Compilation of road and bridge works documents has already been done.

(d) Citizens Charter

To reflect the commitment of CPWD in the matter of construction and maintenance of Residential and Non-Residential buildings and other service activities.

- i) Citizen Charter has already been formulated approved and has been adopted in CPWD.
- ii) The Charter adopted has been put on the CPWD website **www.cpwd.nic.in**.
- iii) CPWD Service Centres/Enquiry offices are already working since long as information & facilitation centres also.

(e) Communication

In order to take advantage of the emerging trends in modern communication through electronic mail, the CPWD has started utilizing e-mail facility in a big way as a means of correspondence. All field units upto Superintending Engineer level are sending urgent information through this mode. CPWD web site has been created during the year and more and more information is being put on the site.

(f) Interactive voice response system for registering of service requirements.

CPWD has also introduced an automated interactive Voice Response system(IVRS) for the benefit of allottees residing in Govt. houses in order to register their service requirements through telephone or internet. A Pilot scheme has been launched in Chanakyapuri and South Avenue Service Centres and other Service Centres of CPWD are also proposed to be made online. A server has been installed in NIC for this purpose. (**<http://cpwdseva.nic.in>**).

WORK-LOAD LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED DURING 2001-2002

(RS. IN CRORES)

Period	Constn./c Deposit works	Maintenance I/c Deposit works	Total in Financial terms	Total workload 2+3x2.25
1. Actual upto Dec.. 2001	747.00	379.00	1126.00	1600.00
2. Likely expenditure for balance period i.e. upto March' 2002	403.00	201 .00	604.00	955.00
3. Total expenditure for theyear 2001-2002	1150.00	560.00	1730.00	2455.00

ANNEXURE-VIII

GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED
DURING 2001-2002

SNO.	city	Type of Quarters (Nos)							Total	Already completed upto 10/2001
		T-I	T-II	T-III	T-IV	T-V	T-VI	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	NEWDELHI/R.K. PURAM	—	—	—	26	243	—	269		
2.	LUCKNOW	—	—	—	—	32	—	32		
3.	LUCKNOW CPWD	8	12	24	8	3	1	56		
4	BOMBAY	—	60	—	—	—	—	60		
TOTAL		8	72	24	34	270	1	417		

ANNEXURE-IX

GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 2001-2002

Zone	Brief Name of work & Location	In progress during the year (Sq.m.)	Target during the year (Sam.)	Completed upto 10/2001
1	2	3	4	5
NZ II	GPOA at Sanjay Palace Agra	6600		8600
sz II	GPOA for Nagpur	6246		
SZ III	GPOA at Thrikkara. Cochin	16266		
c z	GPOA at Bhopal	5250		—
wz-I	GPOA at Navi Mumbai	13532		
wz-I	Service Centre Kana Nagar	1615		
Total:		51,513		

**MAJOR WORKS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 2001-2002
(WORKS COSTING MORE THAN RS. 2 CRORES)**

S. No.	Name of work	Station	Ministry/ Department	Zone	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Present Status % age Progress
1	Replacement of 27 Nos. old lifts in various bldgs. under CE(E)	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-I	306.00	70%
2	Augmentation of Elect. Power Supply & distribution system at Shastri Bhawan	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-I	276.00	80%
3	Improvement of E&M service at Shastri Bhawan	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-I	243.00	70%
4	Augmentation of S/Stn. at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-I	288.58	70%
5	105 staff qtrs. For Rajya Sabha at INA.	New Delhi	Rajya Sabha	NDZ-I	567.00	Completed
6	C/o CGHS dispensary at Sector-XII, R.K. Puram.	New Delhi	Ministry of Health	NDZ-III	239.00	Completed
7	C/o PQFS at Rangpuri	New Delhi	Min. of Agr.	NDZ-III	780.62	Completed
8	Hostel bldg. for SC/ST student at JNU campus.	New Delhi	Min. HRD	NDZ-III	274.59	Completed
9	C/o 294 T-V qtrs. At GPRA-V/63 (PH-I)	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-IV	1354.51	97%
10	C/o V/95 qtrs. (PH-II) Sector-X, R.K. Puram.	New Delhi	Urban Development	NDZ-IV	1251.23	97%
11	C/o 96 T-1 & 32 T-IV qtrs. At AV Nagar.	New Delhi	Min. of Health	NDZ-IV	767.42	Completed
12	C/o CGHS dispensary cum polyclinic at Sadiq Nagar.	New Delhi	Min. of Health	NDZ-IV	214.00	Completed
13	C/Annexe for IIFT Qutub Institutional Area-Inst. Block, Hostel Block & DG Bunglow.	New Delhi	Min. of External Affairs	NDZ-IV	936.00	Completed
14	C/o IGNOU campus at Maidan Ghari.	New Delhi	Min. of HRD	NDZ-IV	2317.00	85.74%
15	C/o Interior Partition Furniture & AC for IT Dept. In Commerical complex, Vaishali.	Ghaziabad	Income Tax	ODZ	1045.00	98%
16	C/o 264 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs.	Shimla	Min. of Urban Development	NZ-I	991.79	87% (11/12 qtrs. Yet to be completed)
17	C/o Plant quarantine & fumigation station Rajhansi.	Amritsar	Agriculture	NZ-I	361.30	Completed
18	C/o 120 single Men barracks No. 1 for 21st Bn. ITBP	Leh	Min. of Home	NZ-I	260.37	Completed
19	C/o a type school bldg. for KV at CC CRPF.	Bantala/Jammu	Min. of Home	NZ-I	216.00	97%
20	C/o GPRA Type V qtrs. at Jankipuram.	Lucknow	Urban Development	NZ-II	229.22	81%
21	C/o GP office accomm. at Sanjay Palace.	Agra	Urban Development	NZ-II	452.51	99.50%
22	C/o CPWD staff qtrs. -I/8, II/12, III/28, IV/4, V/3, VI/1 Janki Puram.	Lucknow	Urban Development	NZ-II	260.90	Completed
23	C/o Carrying out bulk services at GC CRPF.	Lucknow	Min. of Home	NZ-II	326.71	Completed
24	C/o 148 Nos. CRPF qtrs. (II/136, III/7, IV/4, V/1) at Phaphamau.	Allahabad	Min. of Home	NZ-II	645.60	92%
25	C/o Library, Museum, Auditorium Bldg. For SSB	Gwalior	Min. of Home	NZ-II	244.90	95%
26	C/o Admn. Block for Sect. HQ Bn. For ITBP, Seemadwar.	Dehradun	Min. of Home	NZ-I	226.38	Completed
27	C/o GC for CRPF at Bijnore SH: T-II-138, T-III-7, T-IV-4, T-V-1 No. I 148 Nos.	Lucknow	Min. of Home	NZ-II	605.88	99%
28	C/o Staff qtrs. For I. Tax at MP Nagar. SH: (i) C/o 20 T-III (B/W) (ii) C/o 12 T-II & 4 Nos. -V (iii) C/o 12 T-IV (D/S) 2 T-VI (D/S)	Meerut	Income Tax	NZ-II	245.81	99%

S. No.	Name of work	Station	Minstry/ Department	Zone	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Present Status % age Progress
29	Improvement of drainage system at High Court.	Allahabad	High Court	NZ-II	241.00	Completed
30	C/o Admn. Block cum-Lab Block bldg. for CHINP, Rehmankhara.	Lucknow	CHINP	NZ-II	539.00	70%
31	C/o NSTC SH: Residential & Non-Residential Bldg. i.e. Admn. Block, Seed processing Block & Implement Shed.	Varanasi	CHINP	NZ-II	1495.00	99%
32	C/o IIHT Phase-I Admn. Block, workshop cum lab., Bldg.	Jodhpur	Min. of Textiles	NZ-III	498.48	Completed
33	C/o IIHT Phase-II Boys Hostel, Girls Hostel, Resdl. Qtrs. Auditorium, Guest House.	Jodhpur	Min. of Textiles	NZ-III	439.06	Completed
34	C/o Family Welfare Centre, Guard Room Admn. Block, Telecom. Block for CISF.	Amer/Jaipur	Min. of Home	NZ-III	481.86	Completed
35.	Admn. Cum Lab bldg. For NRCRM.	Bharatpur	NRCRM	NZ-III	398.00	Completed
36.	C/o JNV (PHA)	Vhonkerwada/ Distt. Bharatpur	Min. of HRD	NZ-III	392.93	Completed
37.	C/o 1016 Nos. GPRA qtrs. / & C/o 130 Nos. T-III qtrs. Balance work (50 qtrs.)	Navi Mumbai	Urban Development	WZ-I	1949.00	99%
38.	C/o GPRA at SM Plot (T-II-60)	Mumbai	Urban Development	WZ-I	257.16	98%
39.	C/o AG's Office.	Ahemdabad	Finance	WZ-I	859.04	Completed
40.	C/o 80 Nos. staff qrs. For AG Maharashtra at Charkop. Kandivali (A) C/o T-I/10 & 30 Nos. (B) Co T-IV/10 T-III/30 Nos.	Charkop Mumbai	Finance	WZ-I	429.10	Completed
41.	C/o office Bldg. For Central Excise and Customs.	Ahemdabad	Excise & Custom	WZ-I	668.10	Completed
42.	C/o office Bldg. For Central Excise and Customs	Rajkot	Excise & Custom	WZ-I	503.00	Completed
43.	C/o Office Bldg. For Income Tax	Rajkot	Income Tax	WZ-I	431.00	97%
44.	C/o Customs qtrs. AT JNPT, Nhava Sheva (A) C/O 70 Nos. T-III (B) C/o 18 Nos. T-I & 56 Nos. T-II (C) C/O T-IV/28 & T-V/9 Nos (D) C/o 1 Nos. T-VI & Electric sub station.	Navi Mumbai	Excise & Customs	WZ-I	709.50	95%
45.	C/o office Bldg & Resdl. Qtrs. for special bureau.	Rajkot	Home	WZ-I	564.21	92%
46.	C/o CISF at Talaja.	Navi Mumbai	Home	WZ-I	564.21	Completed
47.	C/o JNV at Dhansura, Distt. Sabarkanta	Dhansura	HRD	WZ-I	265.90	Completed
48.	C/o office bidg. for Central Excise at EDC Plot.	Panjim	Central Excise	WZ-II	286.62	80%
49.	C/o Resdl. Qtrs. for Central Excise at Seminary Hills, Nagpur	Nagpur	Central Excise	WZ-II	722.10	75%
50.	C/o CAG works.	Goa	Finance	WZ-II	233.60	Completed
51.	C/o office bidg. for Passport Deptt. at EDC Plot, Panjim.	Goa	External Affairs	WZ-II	322.44	90%
52.	Development of site & bulk services at Group centre, CRPF	Telegaon	Home	WZ-II	535.96	96%
53.	C/o Non Resdl. Bldg. at GC CRPF	Telegaon	Home	WZ-II	611.92	98%
54.	C/o 218 Nos. family qtrs. for CRPF Pune	Telegaon	Home	WZ-II	1034.00	89%
55.	C/o office cum lab bldg. for NRCG Manjari	Pune		WZ-II	278.50	Completed
56.	Goa Shipyard at Chicolina	Chicolina	Shipping	WZ-II	857.86	98%
57.	C/o Technical Bldg. for VSNL at Arvi	Dhigi	VSNL	WZ-II	1428.00	80%
58.	C/o National Water Academy at Khadakwasla	Pune	CWC	WZ-II	847.95	Completed
59.	KV at Salt Lake for Min. of HRD	Kolkata	HRD	EZ-I	334.88	96%
60.	S/Qtrs. For C & CE at EM Bye Pass for Min. of Fin. T-1/34, II/34, III/152, IV/92, V/4 & VI/2 Nos.	Kolkata	Central Excise	EZ-I	1715.00	74%
61.	C/o i. Tax qrs. at Em Bye Pass Calcutta for Min. of Finance.	Kolkata	Income Tax	EZ-I	1676.00	Completed
62.	C/o Office Bldg. for GSI at salt lake. Cal. For Min. of Mines 10, 11 & 12 storyed block.	Kolkata	GSI	EZ-I	1149.00	Completed
63.	Plant Quarantine & fumigation for Min. of Agriculture (a) Pile foundation (b) superstructure.	Kolkata	Agriculture	EZ-I	414.00	99.50%

S. No.	Name of work	Station	Ministry/ Department	Zone	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Present Status % age Progress
64.	C/o office bldg. for SSB Divn. HQ South Bengal at EMBP Cal. for Min. of Home Affairs.	Kolkata	Home affairs	EZ-I	245.27	90%
65.	Accom. for CRPF Sec. IV & V at Salt Lake, Cal. for Min. of Home Affairs	Kolkata	Home Affairs	EZ-I	854.13	Completed
66.	C/o NTH Complex at Salt Lake (A) Meterology (B) Heavy materials testing lab. Accounts Lab. (D) Main bldg.	Kolkata	National test House	EZ-I	1987.00	98%
67.	C/o 6 Nos. 120 Men's Barrack for BSF	Jalpaiguri	Home	EZ-I	475.58	Completed
68.	C/o Resdl. Qtrs. for IT Deptt. At Dhanbad.	Dhanbad	Income Tax	EZ-II	207.88	Completed
69.	C/o 113 Nos. resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Mokamaghat	Mokamaghat	Home	EZ-II	485.01	99%
70.	C/o Resdl. Qtrs. for BSF.	Kishanganj	Home	EZ-II	362.88	98%
71.	C/o 4 Nos. 120 men barrack (Ph-I & II)	Kishanganj	Home	EZIII	596.36	98%
72.	C/o 168 Nos. staff Qtrs. for AG Orissa (I) CCT-IV-17 & T-V/2 Nos. garrage and servant qtrs. (ii) C/o Type-WZ Nos. (in lieu of Type-I qtrs.)	Puri	Finance	EZ-II	615.69	Completed
73.	C/o Nos. Regional Museum of Natural History Phase-II	Bhubaneswar	Culture	EZ-II	317.00	88%
74.	Strengthening of Run way Taxi Track and A of the ARC air field.	Charbatia	Aviation	EZ-II	1976.59	Completed
75.	C/o GPRA at Fatahsil (a) 24 Nos. T-I qrs. (b) C/o 16 Nos. T-II Qtrs. C/o 16 Nos. T-III Qtrs. (d) C/o 24 Nos. T-IV qtrs.	Guwahati	Urban Development	NEZ	460.73	85%
76.	(b) C/o 56 Nos. T-III qtrs. (PH-II)	Guwahati	Urban Development	NEZ	245.15	99%
77.	C/o RVTI	Tura	Labour	NEZ	370.13	99%
78.	C/o Resdl. Qtrs. for staff (Ph-I) (a) T-III/136 Nos. (F/SO) (b) T-IV/12 (D/S) T/48 (F/S) & T-II F/S)	Guwahati	Ministry of Finance	NEZ	976.33	81%
79.	C/o IIHT (PH II) at Khanapara (a) Admn. Block (b) Auditorium block	Guwahati	IIHT	NEZ	447.84	Completed.
80.	C/o Admn. Block & 2 Nos. men barrack (120 men each) for BSF at Lunglei.	Mizoram	Min. of Home	NEZ	368.08	98%
81.	C/o SC/ST Girls Hostel for 200(216) girls for Tribal Welfare Department.	Agartala	Social Welfare	NEZ	248.96	99%
82.	C/o 88 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for ICAR Complex at Barapani (a) C/o 24 Nos. T-I qrs. (D/S). 24 Nos. T-II qrs. 24 Nos. (D/S) 32 Nos. T-III qtrs. (D/S) i/c internal water supply and sanitary installation (b) C/o 4 Nos. T-IV qtrs. (S/S) & s Nos. T-V qrs. (Duplex type) i/c servant qrs. and garrage (c) C/o 1 No. T-VI qrs. (Duplex type) i/c servant qtrs and garrage.	Meghalaya	Min. of Agriculture	NEZ	495.15 517.02 Revised	Completed
83.	C/o Building for JNV at Sachua, Distt/Golaghat	Assam	Min. of HRD	NEZ	415.29	Completed.
84.	C/o building for JNV at Darrang (Assam) Udbari	Durrang	Min of HRD	NEZ	353.02	Completed.
85.	C/o building for JNV at Moranhut Darrang (Assam)	Moranhut	Min of HRD	NEZ	473.92	93%
86.	C/o building for JNV	Mohadevpur (AP)	Min of HRD	NEZ	480.08	98%
87.	C/o Non resdl. Building for CWC at Adabari	Guwahati	Central Water Commission	NEZ	266.38	91%
88.	C/o T-III/20 Nos. T-1/12 Nos. & T-II/1 No. for JNV.	Churachanpur	Min. of HRD	NEZ	257.05	98%
89.	C/o JNV.	Hailakandi	Min. of HRD	NEZ	520.76	80%
90.	C/o 120 boys hostel for Assam University at Dargakona	Silchar	Min. of HRD	NEZ	246.00	Completed
91.	C/o 10000 MT Capacity, FCI Dimapur SH: Main godown	Dimapur	Food Corporation of India	NEZ	402.49	97%
92.	C/o 5000 MT Capacity, FGG at Agartala and Ancillary structions i/c development of site and bull shrius	Agartala	Food Corporation of India	NEZ	216.45	90%

S. No.	Name of work	Station	Ministry/ Department	Zone	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Present Status % age Progress
93.	C/o Rajiv Gandhi Nivalyagam (Ph-1)	Sriperumbudur	Min. of UD	SZ-I	2115.00	99%
94.	C/o 50 Nos. staff qrs. For the staff of CE deptt at D.P.Thottam.	Pondicherry	Central Excise	SZ-I	253.37	98%
95.	C/o Science & Humanities book under IX plan schemes for Central University.	Pondicherry	Min. of HRD.	SZ-I	268.35	Completed
96.	C/o Academic (CBE) and faculty bldg. at Bharathidasan University.	Trichy	Min. of HRD	SZ-I	289.00	Completed
97.	C/o Training Block for CISF/NISA, Hakimpet	Hyderabad	Min. of Home	SZ-II	297.72	Completed
98.	C/o Training block for NPA	Hyderabad	Min. of Home	SZ-II	268.53	Completed
99.	C/o SLA for 150 SO's Trainees (Block-A) for CIS/NISA at Hikampet	Hyderabad	Min. of Home	SZ-II	468.00	Completed
100.	C/o lab cum admn. bldg. for CIPMC at Jeedimetia.	Hyderabad	Min. of Agriculture	SZ-II	237.84	Completed
101.	C/o Addl. Office bldg. Lab, Library and Seminar Hall for NRCOP.	Pedavegi	Min. of Agriculture	SZ-II	307.27	93%
102.	C/o Library bldg. for REC Warangal.	Warangal	REC	SZ-II	260.00	completed
103.	C/o B Type school bldg. for KV at CRPF.	Hyderabad	Min. of HRO	SZ-II	316.11	Completed
104.	C/o Admn. Bldg. (PH-I) for Moulana Azad National Urdu	Hyderabad	Min. of HRD	SZ-II	471.47	95%
105.	C/o office bldg. for Central Excise Anti-Evasion Deptt	Cochin	Central Excise	SZ-III	498.64	Completed
106.	C/o staff qtrs. for IT deptt.	Kottayam	Income Tax	SZ-III	368.80	Completed
107.	C/o staff qtrs for IT deptt.	Trichur	Central Excise	SZ-III	271.02	Completed
108.	C/o staff qtrs. for Central Excise Deptt. at Kankanadi.	Mangalore	Central Excise	SZ-III	319.54	96%
109.	C/o 94 Nos. staff qtrs. for Central Excise deptt.	Mysore	Central Excise	SZ-III	481.17	77%
110.	C/o 180 mens barracks (II Barrack) for CRPF at Yelahanka.	Bangalore	Min. of Home	SZ-III	215.50	Complete
111.	C/o Resdl. Qtrs for Passport office.	Calicut	Min. of External Affairs	SZ-III	281.67	Completed
112.	C/o staff qtrs. for IFP.	Cochin	Min. of External Affairs	SZ-III	352.64	Completed
113.	C/o 50 Nos. staff qtrs. for SREB at Kodlgehalli.	Bangalore	Min. of Power	SZ-III	356.38	97%
114.	C/o Admn. Bldg. for Anthropological Survey of India.	Mysore	Min. of Culture	SZ-III	721.25	Completed
115.	C/o office bldg. for KFSC	Cochin	Kerala State Fin. Corp.	SZ-III	342.25	Completed
116.	Kannur University at Mangattupuramba SH: Campus Block	Calicut	Min. of HRD	SZ-III	446.00	75%

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 2001-2002

zone	S.No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	A/A&E/S amount (Rs. In Laskhs)	Date Of A/A&E/S Reference
NDZ-III	1	Tribal Hostel at JNU	New Delhi	426.00	12.7.01
NDZ-III	2	Providing independent WCA Bath rooms to existing type-I qtrs.-PH-II, Kidwai Nagar (E)	New Delhi	270.31	4.7.01
NDZ-III	3	Providing independent WCA Bath rooms to existing type-1 qtrs:PH-II. Netaji Nagar	New Delhi	342.20	4.7.01
NDZ-III	4	Providing independent WCA Bath rooms to existing type-I qtrs:PH-II, R.K. Puram. Sector-I.	New Delhi	119.63	4.7.01
NDZ-III	5	Providing independent WCA Bath rooms to existing type-1 qtrs.-PH-II, R.K. Puram, Sector-II.	New Delhi	174.64	4.7.01
NDZ-IV	6	C I O Archak College LBSSVP	New Delhi	379.72	Jun-01
NDZ-IV	7	Pdg. Independent W.C. & bath room to the Type-I General Pool qtrs. At various location in Delhi. (PH.II) Kasturba Nagar-136 No. Part-4.	New Delhi	516.46	Jul.01
NDZ-IV	6	Pdg. Independent WC. & bath room to the Type-I General Pool qtrs. At various location in Delhi. (PH-II) Andrew Ganj. 160 Nos. Part-I.	New Delhi	166.51	4.7.01
NDZ-IV	9	C / O Addl. Toilets to existing T-I qtrs. At Kasturba Ngr. For 160 qtrs. Phase-II Part-II.	New Delhi	205.69	Jul-01
ODZ	10	C / o NIFM Phase-II at Sector- 46, Faridabad. SH: Indoor sports complex, Residential qtrs. And Swimming Pool.	New Delhi	305.66	Aug.01
NZ-I	11	SFA Quarter for BSF at Khalsa Amritsar SH: T-II /12. T-III /8, & Khalsa Amritsar SH: T-II / 12. T-III /8 & T-IV /4	Amritsar	107.10	Apr.01
NZ-I	12	C / o 1 No. 120 men barrack I / c kitchen and dining hall for En. HQ BSF; Kharar (Pb.)	Punjab	106.07	Apr.01
NZ-I	13	C / o 1 No. 120 man barrack I / c kitchen & dining hall at BSF Campus. Ananwala	Arianwala	117.05	Apr-01
NZ-I	14	C / o Rsd. ACC for BSF Kharar Distt. Ropar SHA T-I/ 120. II I 12, III / 8 IV I4 Nos. Qtrs.	Ropar	401.96	May-01
NZ-I	15	C/o Resdl. Accom. For BSF at Lakhnaur (Ropar) T-II I72	Ropar	226.13	May-01
NZ-I	16	C I o Cmbined Officers Mess for BSF, Humhuma.	Humhuma	146.55	Jul.00
NZ.1	17	C / o Resdl. Accom. For BSF Compus, Ramtirath Amritsar.	Amritsar	155.66	May-01
NZ-I	16	C I o 1 No. 120 men barrack I I c kitchen & dining hall for BSF BN No. I at panthachowk (Srinagar)	Srinagar	199.00	May-01
NZ-I	19	C / o 1 No. 120 men barrack I / c kitchen & dining hall for BSF BN No. II at panthachowk (Srinagar)	Srinagar	162.96	May-01
NZ-I	20	C I o 1 No. 120 man barrack I I c kitchen & dining hall & toilet blocks for BSF campus at Samba.	Samba	123.40	Aug.01
NZ-I	21	C / o Resdl. Accom. For BSF at Anderesh Nagar Jammu. (T-11 / 72, III / 12. IV / 4 & v / 120)	Jammu	322.27	Aug.01

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 2001-2002

Zone	S.No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	A/A E/S amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date of A/A&E/S Reference
NZ-I	22	C/o Resdl. Accom. For 1 1/00 BSF Campus, Rampura T-II/40. III/8 & IV/4 m.	Rampura	199.57	May-01
NZ-I	23	C/o resdl. Qutrs. For BSF Campurs Jalandhar (Pb.) SH: T-1/64 Nos. F/S.	Jalandhar	227.63	Aug-01
NZ-I	24	C/o 128 men barrack with ktichen and dining hall for 2nd Bn. (Ph. II) ITBP Leh.	Leh	232.05	Sep-01
NZ-I	25	C/o 128 men barrack with ktichen and dining hall for 20th BN. (Ph. II) ITBP Leh.	Leh	232.05	Sep-01
NZ-I	26	C/o 235 No. quarters for CRPF 5th signal batalian Hollowmjara CHD.	Hollowmjara	878.15	Jun-01
NZ-I	27	C/o 120 men barrack, SOS Mess and dormitory with 16 Nos. for 32 SOS at Srinagar	Srinagar	460.66	Jul-01
NZ-I	28	C/O Building for JNV Kupwara, Srinagar.	Srinagar	201.45	Apr-01
NZ-I	29	C/o Bldg. For JNV Aishmugam, Distt. Anantnag (J&K)	J&K	348.58	Aug-01
NZ-I	30	C/o Bldg. For JNV at Jalandhar (PH-B)	Jalandhar	144.65	Aug-01
NZ-I	31	C/o Ph-B works for JNV Billaspur.	Billaspur	149.00	May-01
NZ-I	32	C/o REC at Jalandhar, Boys Hostel-VI	Jalandhar	200.00	Jul-01
NZ-I	33	C/o Office bldg. (T/S) for Income Tax Deptt. At Hissar HR.	Hissar	185.25	Apr-01
NZ-I	34	C/o Office bldg. And staff qtrs. At Phagwara	Phagwara	113.26	Apr-01
NZ-I	35	C/o right wing of Boys hostel for Niper at Mohali.	Mohali	111.00	Jul-01
NZ-I		C/o Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Bldg. At Kot Bhalwal Jammu	Jammu	839.71	Jul-01
	(i)	Institute Bldg.			
	(ii)	Hostel Bldg.			
	(iii)	Staff Qtrs.			
NZ-II	37	C/o Resdl. And Non-residential bldg. For RAF at Shantipuram. Allahabad SH: Bulk services and Development of site.	Allahabad	351.54	Apr-01
NZ-II	38	C/o 4 Nos. 180 men barrack for RAF at Shantipuram	Allahabad	786.62	Apr-01
NZ-II	39	C/o GC for RAF at Shantipuram, Allahabad Sh: C/o 196 Nos. resdl. Qutrs.	Allahabad	681.78	Jun-01
NZ-II	40	C/o Residl. Accom. Ph-II for Indira Audit & Accounts service staff at Indira Nagar Coloy, Dehradun SH: C/o 3-T-1, T-II-3 & K T-III-27	Dehradun	330.78	Jul-01
NZ-III	41	C/o Bldg. For Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Jaipur	Jaipur	289.62	
NZ-III	42	C/o T-11132, III/8 & IV/2 Nos. qtrs. For BN HQ BSF at Magra (Distt. Barmer)	Barmer	144.29	18.6.01
NZ-III	43	C/o T-1/64 & II/8 Nos. qtrs. For SHQ BSF at Bikaner	Bikaner	211.38	30.8.01
NZ-III	44	C/o T-1164 Nos. Qutrs. For BSF at Sri Ganganagar	Sri Ganganagar	125.30	30.8.01

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 2001-2002

Zone	S.No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	A/A E/S amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date of AJA & ES Reference
NZ-III	45	C/o Admn. Block Qtr. Guard 120 Men Barrack, BSF at Ramgarh (PH-II) Distt. Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	269.12	7.7.2001
NZ-III	46	C/o 120 Men Barrack for Bn. HQ BSFat Barmer-II	Barmer	125.35	13.6.01
NZ-III	47	C/o 120 Men Barrack 4 suits with Mess for So's 7 suits with Mess for Officers for BN HQ BSF at Magra (Barmer)	Barmer	217.63	
NZ-III	46	C/o Admn. Block Quarter Guard Hospital 10 Bedded, 120 Men Barrack, 4 suits with Mess for Sos 7 suits with Mess for Officers for BN HQ, BSF at Jalipa (Barmer)	Barmer	375.61	7.7.2001
NZ-III	49	JNV Ph.B at Chaunkerwada Distt. Bharatpur	Bharatpur	136.36	11.4.01
NZ-III	50	JNV Ph.B at Dhaulpur	Dhaulpur	136.13	11.4.01
NZ-III	51	JNV Ph.B at Kheirabad Distt. Kota	Kota	132.71	11.4.01
sz-I	52	Annexe Bldg. For C.E. Tuticorin	Tuticorin	267.25	May-01
sz-II	53	C/o New Lab. Block at NPPTI	Hyderabad	164.41	5.22001
sz-II	54	A-I Type School Bldg. and Qtrs. For KV Srikakulam	Srikakulam	167.56	6.7.01
sz-II	55	Regional Drug Testing Laboratory	Hyderabad	441.16	9.7.2001
sz-III	56	C/o166 Men barrack with dining hall and cook house for BSF	Bangalore	140.43	Apr-01
8Z-III	57	C/o MT Office workshop and six Nos. Garages for GC, CRPF, Yelahanka	Bangalore	216.96	May-01
sz-III	56	C/o Resd. Qtrs. For STC/BSF	Bangalore	446.27	Aug.01
sz-III	59	C/O 2 Nos. workshop Mdg. And bulk services lind phase C/o University College of Engineering at Thadupuzha.	Thadupuzha	220.60	Jun-01
sz-III	60	c/o 239 family qtrs. For RTC-3, CRPF at Peringam (54 Nos.T-I, 156 Nos. T-II, 22 Nos. T-III. 4 Nos. T-IV and 2 Nos. T-V, 1 No. T.VI Qrs.)	Peringam	1133.12	Aug-01
wz-I	61	C/o Lab-cum-office Bldg. (Phase II) at NRC for Medical and Aronatic Plant Boriavi	Boriavi	173.24	Jun-01
wz-I	62	Preparation of Floors I, II, III and Ground floor of C-12, and Basement of C-12, C-I 1 for Computerisation-CIDA Project for Income Tax Departemnt at Bandra Kurta Complx, Mumbai	Mumbai	153.64	Sep-01
Wz-I	63	Renovation of "Scindia House" at Ballard Estate	Mumbai	1047.06	Sep-01
wz-I	64	C/O Bldg. for JNV Dist. Gandhinagar, Phase-A	Gandhinagar	442.26	Oct-01

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 2001-2002

Zone	S.No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	A/A E/S amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date of A/A & E/S Reference
WZ-II	65	JNV Ratnagiri School bldg. 3 Nos. dormitory l/c Warden residence staff qtrs. Etc.	Ratnagiri	510.64	Jul-01
WZ-II	66	JNV Pimple Jagtap Dist. Pune School Bldg. 3 Nos. dormitory Kitchen, Dining Hall & staff qtrs. Etc.	Pune	506.45	Apr-01
CZ	67	C/o JNV at Shivpuri Kalan M.P.	Shivpuri	453.48	Apr.-01
CZ	68	C/o Resdl. Bldg. For Indore SFA qtrs.T-I 120 Nos. at CSWT, BSF, Indore.	Indore	313.17	Apr.-01
CZ	69	C/o 186 Nos. family Neemuch qtrs. For CRPF	Neemuch	685.63	Aug-01
cz	70	C/o 2 Nos. 180 men Shivpuri Barracks for GC, CRPF Shivpuri	Shivpuri	456.89	Jul-01
CZ	71	C/o Resdl. Bldg. For SFA Tekanpur Qtrs. T-I 120 Nos. at BSF Academy, Tekanpur.	Tekanpur	313.17	Aug-01
CZ	72	C/o JNV Amarwara	Chhindwara	426.00	Nov-01
EZ-I	73	Restratement & Upkeeping of 2 No. Govt. Place Kolkata.	Calcutta	143.00	Nov-01
EZ-I	74	C/o staff qtrs. For SIB at Baishnabghata (T-h-32, T-III-64, & T-IV/8 Nos.)	Calcutta	827.00	June-01
EZ-I	75	C/o CRPF BN. Complex at Salt Lake IV/C/o Officer Mess	Calcutta	380.31	Aug-01 Sep-01
EZ-I	76	Office Complex for DGCI & S at EM Bye Pass	Calcutta	1240.00	Sep-01
EZ-I	77	O/B for SIB at 9/I Gariahat Raod	Calcutta	1037.00	June-01
EZ-I	78	various Building for Sports Authority of India at NSEC Salt Lake SH: Swimming Pool	Calcutta	554.00	June-01
EZ-I	79	C/o 100 seated Girls Hostel at Viswabharali	Santinektan	141.09	Jul-01
EZ-I	80	C/o staf qrs. 40 Nos. T-I (F/S) for BSF at Teliguri	Coochbehar (WB)	117.06	Jul-01
EZ-I	81	C/o 64 Nos. Type-I qtr. for BSF at Baishnabnagar (WB)	Baishnabnagar	218.88	Jul-01
EZ-I	82	C/o 64 Nos. Type-I qtr. for BSF at Kalyanai (WB)	Kalyani	235.45	Jul-01
EZ-I	83	C/o 64 Nos. Type-I qtr. for BSF at Kadamtala (WB)	Kadamtala	226.53	Jul-01
EZ-I	84	C/o 64 Nos. Type-I qtrs. AT PE sent Baikunthapur	Baikunthapur	226.53	Jul-01
EZ-I	85	C/o Resdl. Bldg. For BSF in Fir. HQ, south Bengal. C/o 36 Nos. T-II qtr. PE sent at Narayanpur Malda.	Narayanpur	157.10	Jul.01
EZ-I	86	C/o 36 Nos. T-II qtr. for BSF Seemanagar (WB)	Seemanagr	120.91	Jul-01
EZ-I	87	C/o T-II-56 Nos. T-III/6 Nos. & T-IV/2 Nos. for BSF at Sonari.	Sonari	316.22	Jul-01
EZ-I	88	C/o T-11/36, III/8 & IV/2 Nos. for BSF	Teliguri	256.86	Jul-01
EZ-I	89	C/o T-II/32, IV/2 Nos. for BSF	Gandhinagar	166.18	Jul-01
EZ-I	90	C/o T-II/40, III/6 & IV/2 Nos. for BSF	Binaguri	234.73	Jul-01

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 2001-2002

Zone	S.No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	A/A E/S amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date of A/A & E/S Reference
EZ-1	91	C/o T-11/28 Nos. for BSF.	Panjipara	138.98	Jul-01
EZ-1	92	C/o T-11/60 for BSF	Baikunthapur	286.82	Jul-01
EZ-1	93	C/O 168 men barrack with dining hall Cook House Baikunthapur.	Baikunthapur	211.68	Jul-01
EZ-1	94	C/o Administrative Block for STC	Baikunthapur	100.09	Jul-01
EZ-1	95	C/o So's mess with 21 Nos. suits for BSF at Sector HQ Coach Behar.	Coochbehar (WB)	111.03	Jul-01
EZ-1	98	C/o 21 Nos. suits with Lounge for SO BSF at Sector HQ at Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaigun	108.84	Jul-01
EZ-1	97	C/o Combined officers mess at BSF at Campus Raninagar One sector HQ and three BN.	Raninagar	192.15	Jul-01
EZ-1	98	C/o Admn. Block for BSF at Sector HQ at Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	159.05	Jul-01
EZ-1	99	120 Men barrack with dining hall, kitchen, toilet and bath septic tank/soak pit for BSF sector HQ at Coach Behar.	Coochbehar (WB)	172.57	Jul-01
EZ-1	100	Common set up Bldg. 4 storyed for BSF South Bengal flr. At 2 B Lord Sina Road.	Kolkata	427.80	Aug-01
EZ-1	101	T-18 No. T-11124, ill/40, IV/40. V/4, T-VI staff qtr. For CPWD at Matigara	Siliguri	857.05	Aug-01
EZ-1	102	Extension of Health Centre for Regional Occupation Health Centre (eastern) NICED in Eastern Zone.	Calcutta	585.18	Aug-01
EZ-II	103	C/o bldg. For JNV at Siwan.	Siwan	538.14	18.7.2001
EZ-II	104	C/o 30 bedded Bidi workers Hospital Bihar Sarif, Nalanda.	Nalanda	987.47	4.4.01
EZ-II	105	C/o Shree Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetham, Puri. SH: Academic block.	Puri	538.70	25.7.2001
NEZ	108	C/o Resdl. Accom. -20 roomed hostel block for IIE, Guwahati.	Guwahati	188.84	30.4.2001
NEZ	107	C/o 50 bedded girls hostel (D/S) for RVTI at Tura, Meghalaya.	Tura	128.22	May-01
NEZ	106	C/o JNV at Ninangbari, Ribhoi.	Meghalaya	570.87	May-01
NEZ	109	C/o Bldg. For JNV, Diphu (Ph. B)-Dormitories 3 Nos. (2 Boys & 1 Girls). Staff qtrs. T-III-14 Nos. (l/c 8 Nos. in Dorm) T-II-1 No., T-1-8 Nos. l/c development.	Diphu	219.50	Jun-01
NEZ	110	C/o Bldg. For JNV Moranhut, Distt. Dibrugarh (Assam) PH-B Dormitories 3 Nos. (2 Boys & 1 Girls) staff qtrs. T-III-14 Nos. (l/c 8 Nos. in Dorm) T-II-1 No. T-1-8 Nos. l/c Development works,	Moranhut	208.10	Jun-01
NEZ	111	C/o JNV Yachuki, Lower Subansiri (AP) Ph 'A'.	Yachuki	857.93	Jul-01
YEZ	112	C/o Youth Hostel at Udaipur, South Tripura.	Tripura	144.01	Aug-01
NEZ	113	C/o Bldg. For JNV Megdong Distt. Upper Subansiri (Phase-A)	Subansiri	581.44	Sep-01

**BORDER ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS
DURING 2001-2002**

Border Item	Works completed upto last March (3/2001) (Length in Kms)	Target for this year (2001-2002) (Length in Kms)	Work already completed during the year upto (11/2001) (Length in Kms)	Remarks indicating sector
A. INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER				
(i) ROAD	1516	57.60	25.00	DC(B) MHA, Progress report upto 1 1/2001. Refers. Target for 2001-02 area for Ph-I & II both. For fencing BSF has modified their requirement which is under consideration & thus no further works of fencing on IBB being taken up.
(ii) BRIDGES	13250 Mt	513.00 Mt	261 Mt	
(iii) FENCING	505	52.40	Nil	
B. INDO-PAK BORDER				
(a) PUNJAB & RAJASTHAN SECTOR				
(i) FENCING	1501	—	—	Work completed.
(ii) FLOOD LIGHTING	1463	—	—	Work completed.
(b) GUJARAT SECTOR				
(i) FENCING & ROAD	10	34	—	Work in progress.
ONLY ROAD	—	45	—	Work in progress.
(ii) FLOOD LIGHTING	10	34	—	Work in progress.

ACTIVITIES/JOB LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CDO DURING 2001-2002
DESIGN UNIT

S.No.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR TO BE ATTENDED	CURRENTYEAR TARGET	POSITION AS ON 12/2001	REMARKS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Central Excise Office Building Calcutta (8 Blocks: G+8) As. 36.03 Crores	Preparation of structural drgs. for cols. beam and slabs upto 6th floor level.	60%	Architectural drawings issued in Oct. 2001.
2.	C/o Annexe for Indian Museum, Calcutta, (1 Block: G+7+Basement) Rs. 11.76 Crores	NIL	Revised foundation drg. issued in 7/97. Prel. design were started. Clearance for arch. drgs. issued in 7/97 (Prel. design were started. Clearance for arch. drgs. awaited from museum authorities. Work delayed due to court case and finalisation of arch. drgs.	Work temporarily kept in abeyance due to non-clearance from Director Museum and ADG (ER).
3.	C/o M.S. Admn. Bldg. for IT deptt, at Calcutta SH: M.S. Admn. Bldg. (G+ 10) Rs. 35.12 Crores	Design of pile, structural drgs. for cols. beams and slabs upto 5th floor level.	40%	Foundation drgs. alongwith cols issued. Working drawings from Architect awaited.
4.	C/o Regional office bldg. for NABARD at Lucknow.	Analysis & Design of Structure upto 3rd floor.	20%	Modification in Arch. drgs. in 5th floor was done as per NABARD's requirements in Dec. 2001.
5.	C/o Handicraft Bhawan at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi.	Prel. Arch. drgs. received. Analysis and design of the Bldg.	NIL	Prel. design given to Consultant after proof checking. Detailed designs awaited.
6.	C/o Bhasha Bhawan at National Library, Calcutta (Block 9 Nos: Super Structure-Basement+5)	To complete all revision and additional structural work if referred to this unit.	100%	
7.	Rs. 72 Cmres, Three Level Grade Seperator at Punjabi Bagh intersection Rs. 45	To complete all revision and additional structural work if referred to this unit.	100%	

8	SSS National Institute of Renewable Energy Jalandhar G+I Blocks 1 to 7 Plinth Area: 13767 Cost : Rs. 1600 Lacs NZ-I	Proof checking and releasing or construction structural drawings submitted by consultant and complete the project.	Structural drawing issued for two blocks out of 6 blocks. Foundation drg. for 6 blocks completed.
9	Income Tax EM Bypass, Kolkata. G+10	Issue of structural drgs. from foundation to ground floor.	Architect to submit the working drawings incorporating all details forwarded during consultation. Structural analysis in progress.
10.	Office Building for CBSE at Rouse Avenue. New Delhi (B+7)	Architect to submit the working drawing incorporating all details forwarded during consultation.	Structural analysis is complete. Foundation drg. in progress.
11.	C/o Left of Right Wing of OPD Ph. III Safdarjung Hospital G + 5 storeys.	Issue of structural drawings for blocks 5, 6, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. 15& 16	Complete
12.	C/o New Office Building for UPSC at Shahjahan Road, New Delhi	Structural sizes of all elements finalised and detailed analysis completed.	Issue of structural drgs. for foundation in progress. Architectural drawings finalised in Dec. 2001.
13.	C / o Special type flats for MP's at B.D. Marg, New Delhi.	Analysis for main blocks underway.	Design of foundation. Architect to submit detailed drawings after getting approval from DUAC.
14.	C I o Office Building on Envelope 5A, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Bouble Basement + 12 storeys.	Structural arrangement finalised. Consultations going on with Architect and others for finalising functional requirement.	Prel. run completed for confirmation of structural development. Architectural drawings under revision to incorporate observation of the Unit.
15.	Transit Flats Pinjarapole, New Delhi. (B+8)	Finalisation of structural system & proof checking design submitted.	Architect to submit drawings for final comments.
16.	National Museum Phase III (B+4)	Finalise the analysis.	Architect to submit drawings for consultation.
17.	Adoption of IS-4562000 Plain & Reinforced Concrete.	High Power Committee finalises the recommendation and CDO issued the necessary circular.	Technical Circular on (a) Testing of Water. (b) On adoption of IS-456:2000 from 1.1.2002. (c) Lap splices in Tension zone. Revision of specifications being undertaken by CSQ. Comments of CDO are being incorporated.

ACTIVITIES/JOB OF CDO - COMPUTER UNIT 2001-2002

S.No.	ITEM2/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR	CURRENTYEAR TARGET	POSITION AS ON 31.12.2001	REMARKS upto 3/2002
1.	Developing program of analysis of part Raft / combined footing to support selected columns and thereafter integrated it seamlessly with IADB.	100%	90%	100%
2.	Preparation of copies of Agreement using IPA.	100%	50%	100%
3.	Testing Running Account Sill Module of IPA	100%	90%	100%
4.	Updating DSR database in Integrated Planning Application for corrections and changes and additions as issued by S&S and making necessary changes in code if required and testing them.	Continuous	Continuous	
5.	Publication of certain CPWD circulars and correction slips etc. on CPWD Web site.	Continuous	Continuous	
6.	User interface and installation and trouble shooting if any	Continuous	Continuous	
7.	CPWD Intranet & Employees Information System (a) Setting up of servers data centres at corporate office, Nirman Bhawan (b) Setting up of servers / data centres of various zones and regions (c) Setting up of leased lines / ISDN (d) Setting up of standard hardware at various zones (e) Purchase of third party software (f) Evolution & Design of Software for Employee Information System	160%	5%	9 No. preliminary estimates amounting to Rs. 3.36 crores sent to CPWD on 04.10.2001. No further progress due to want of funds

ACTIVITIES/JOB OF CDO-TADA UNIT-2001-2002

S.No.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR	CURRENT YEAR TARGET	POSITION AS ON 31.12.2001	REMARKS upto 3/2002
	Environment friendly materials/technology			
	I. Wood substitutes	Performance to be reviewed		
	i FRP Shutters	application and renewals of manufacturers to be considered	75%	
	ii. Secondary Wood shutters like:			
	- Rubber, Wood		75%	
	Eucalyptus wood etc.			
	iii. PVC shutters	Performance to be watched	75%	
		Appl. & renewal of manufacturers to be considered		
	2. Use of Fly Ash	Performance to be reviewed	75%	
	i Fly Ash Bricks	& use to be promoted.		
	ii. Cellular Light Weight Concrete	Performance of used Material to be watched & Draft specifications to be processed for finalisation	75%	
	iii. Energy efficient Technology	Manufacturers to be Approved. At least one such Technology to be Studied & for use.	100%	
I.	Approval of new Materials	Available materials will be considered for approval for use on trial basis. Review of performance & renewal of approval of old materials already approved for test use.	90%	
II.	Testing (Material & Soil)	40 lac receipts	82.50%	

ACTIVITIES/JOB OF CDOI-REPAIR & REHABILITATION UNIT- 2001-2002

S.No.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR	CURRENTYEAR TARGET	POSITION AS ON 12.2001	REMARKS upto 3/2002
1.	Repair & Rehabilitation of Manual upto dating 100%	100%	Draft completed. Under scrutiny by the Expert Group.	—
2.	Compilation of case studies of various Repair & Rehabilitation jobs done by RR Unit 12 reports	12 Reports	9 Reports To be published in 3/2002	—
3.	Investigation Reports suggesting remedial measures 12 reports	12 Reports	6 Reports (Balance shall be issued by W2002)	—
4.	Structural Design of building structures 3 Nos.	3 Nos.	1 No. completed. Others done substantially and subsequently returned.	—

ACTIVITIES/JOB'S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CSO UNIT DURING 2001-2002

S.No.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR	CURRENT YEAR TARGET	POSITION AS ON 31.12.2001	REMARKS upto 3/2002
1.	2	3	4	5
I	C&M UNIT			
1.	DGW/CONCIRCULARS		16 Nos.	
2.	DGW/MAN CIRCULARS-	-	25 Nos.	
3.	Revalidation of Class-I Contractors			
	B&R Category		65 Nos.	
	Elect. Category	-	15 Nos.	
	Furniture	-	01 Nos.	
4.	Enlistment of Class-I Contractors			
	B&R Category	-	53 Nos.	
	Elect. Category	-	17 Nos.	
	Furniture	-	05 Nos.	
II	O.A. UNIT			
5.	Inspection of Construction/Maintenance works in progress & issue of inspection reports	144Nos.	93 Nos.	
III	TLC UNIT			
6.	Scrutiny & Vetting of statement of Defence		21 Nos.	
7.	Challenging of Arbitral Awards	-	40 Nos.	
8.	Acceptance of Arbitral Awards	-	10 Nos.	
9.	TLC Circulars	-	8 Nos.	
10.	Scrutiny of tenders/bids/quotations for W.O./S.O.	-	8 Nos.	
11.	Misc.		12 Nos.	
IV	S&S UNIT			
12.	Cost Index of Delhi as on 1.6.2001	1 Job	1 Job	
13.	Cost Index of Delhi as on 1.6.2001 (Repairs & Services)	1 Job	1 Job	
14.	Review of DAR 97	1 Job	1 Job	
15.	Revision of DSR 97	1 Job	75%	

ACTIVITIES/JOB'S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY HRD UNIT DURING 2001-2002

S.No.	Activity	Group	Course (NO.)		Trainees (No.)	
			Target for the year	Achievement upto 12/2001	Target for the year	Achievement upto 12/2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Organising regular training programme	A	65	51	700	557
		B&C	90	64	700	013
			40	23	400	245
2.	Sponsoring officers for Training in India	A/B	—	—	400	234
3.	Sponsoring officers for Training abroad	A/B	—	—	06	06
4.	Training to entry level officers	A/C	01	01	—	

ACTIVITIES/JOB S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CONSULTANCY UNIT DURING 2001- 2002

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Cost of project in lacs	Total consultancy fee payable	Percentage progress till last year	Achievements during 4/2001 to 12/2001		Likely progress from 1/2002 to 3/2002		Remarks
					Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1.	IIPR Kanpur	315	260	95	5	0.63	—	—	Design work completed
2.	NRCRM Bharatpur (Auditorium)	52	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	Sanction awaited
3.	AICTE (interior design) New Delhi	50	2.00	90	—	—	—	—	Sanction awaited
4.	GTB Shadara								
	a) Auditorium	190	1.90	—	10	19	10	0.19	Revised Arch. Drgs. Awaited
	b) Ward block	1500	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	Sanction awaited
5.	JNU Staff College, New Delhi	400	4.00	—	100	4.00	—	—	Work Completed
6.	NCAP, Pusa, New Delhi	337	3.37	—	20	0.66	15	0.50	In progress
7.	NATP, Pusa, New Delhi	443	4.43	—	15	0.66	15	0.66	In progress & MCD approval in awaited
8.	NSC Vasant Kunj, Phase-II, New Delhi	400	6.00	—	30	2.40	50	4.00	In progress
9.	SFS Flats for DDA	400	4.00	—	10	0.40	90	3.60	-do-
10.	NBV at Madhepura, PH-II	215	1.50	—	100	1.50	-	—	Work completed
1.	Investigation of collapsed jetty at Pandu, Guwahati	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	A/A & E/S awaited from
2.	CAT Bldg. New Delhi	847	6.47	90	10	0.85	—	—	Work completed
3.	FSI, New Delhi	1200	12.00	20	30	3.60	50	2.40	In Progress
4.	Tripura Guest House, New Delhi	300	3.00	90	10	0.30	—	—	Work completed

15.	UT Guest House, New Delhi	700	7.00	40	55	3.85	5	0.35	Will be completed by 3/02
16.	AALCC Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	460	4.60	—	5	0.20	75	1.40	Preliminary Strctural siges sent to SA-IV
17.	Vetting of UPSIDC Estimates	613	6.13	—	75	4.6	25	1.53	in Progress
18.	MEA Qrs. At Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	1652	16.52	—	—	—	50	8.26	SBC Awaited
19.	180 Men CRPF Barracks at Ghaziabad	559	5.59	—	—	—	50	2.8	Architectural Drg. Awaited
20.	HPL at Ghaziabad	1317	13.17	—	—	—	50	6.5	Architectural Drg. Awaited
21.	Defence Houseing Estimates for various Places in India	88800	222.00	—	100	222.00	—	—	Work completed
22.	Road work for MOST Phase I at Gaya in Bihar	3484	8.71	—	100	8.71	—	—	Work completed
23.	Institute of Social Defence at Pappan Kalan	464	4.64	—	—	—	50	2.32	Architectural Drg. Awaited
24.	PUCCA School bludge. at Mandewali, Fazalpur			—	—	—	30	—	A/A E/S awaited
25.	PUCCA School Bludge. at J & K block Dilshad Garden	480.65	—	—	—	—	30	—	-do-
26.	C/o PUCCA School bldge. at	1263.12	—	—	—	—	30	—	--
17.	Rain Water Harvesting & Conservation Manual	—	—	—	75%	—	25%	—	In Progress

ACTIVITIES/JOBS COMPLETED BY VIGILANCE UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2001-2002

Item	Target for the year 2001-2002 (No.)	Target achieved upto 12/2001 (No.)	Target likely to be achieved during the year (%)
1	2	3	4
1. Complaints disposed off			
(a) Detailed investigation report submitted	100	52	100%
(b) Closed after preliminary enquiry	30	9	50%
2. Major Penalty disposed off (Rule 14)	40	36	100%
3. Minor Penalty cases disposed of (Rule 16)	10	23	250%

DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing, an attached office of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, primarily is a Government Printer which has been assigned the job for executing printing jobs for all Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India along with printing of publication of various Ministries/Departments to fulfill their requirements regarding all printing jobs, school books, forms for Civil and Defence purposes. Stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments as per their requirements are also other important functions of this directorate. Having professionals in the organization, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Governments and Central Govt. Ministries/Departments on technical matters related to printing and matters allied with printing technology as well. It has under its administrative control 21 Govt. of India Presses including 3 Text Books Presses spread throughout the country, one Outside Printing Branch and forms Store at Kolkata exclusively fulfilling the demand for various standards forms of entire Govt. of India.

The Directorate mainly deals with the printing and publication of various items of Ministries/Departments'such as Codes, Manuals, Reports, Publicity Materials, Scientific Publications etc. In spite of heavy constraints and specific demands of Departments for printing of publications etc. by photo-composing offset printing with colours, efforts have been made to accommodate requests of the Departments to the desired production quality.

Every year the following voluminous items are printed under tight time schedule:-

- . Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance
- Publications connected with Adult Education
- Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Printing work relating to Independence Day, Republic Day and other **official** ceremonies
- Overnight printing of Daily Parliamentary Paper for circulation amongst the Members of Parliament
- Periodicals, reports, journals of different Departments and text-Books;

0 ECONOMIC SURVEY, OVERNIGHT PRINTING OF DAILY PARLIAMENTARY PAPER, IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY, RAILWAY BUDGET, GAZETTES OF GOVT. OF INDIA, PRINTING OF STANDARD FORMS, CONFIDENTIAL/RESTRICTED/SECRET JOBS ETC.

0 3.4 LAKH A-5 SIZE PAGES COMPOSED

0 49.5 CRORE IMPRESSIONS

0 9000MTs PAPER CONSUMED

- Import and Export Policy
- Annual Reports, Performance Budget and Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India
- Railway Budget,
- Gazettes of Govt. of India and Delhi Gazettes.

In addition to the above, the following important items of work were handled during the year by the Govt. of India Presses:-

- * Rashtriya Panchang of India Meteorological Department in various languages;
- Various publications of Income Tax Department;
- Various Publications of Registrar General of India;
- Publications of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;
- Teaching materials and question papers of Central Hindi Directorate;
- Various Publications of Delhi Administration/NCT Delhi;
- Poster and other Publications of National Museum;
- . Printing of Standard forms:
- Printing of Debates of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and State Assembly of Govt. of NCT of Delhi;
- . Confidential/restricted/secret jobs of various Ministries/Departments:

In the above process, regular monitoring of various jobs is done and various problems of the indentors and the Presses are attended to.

2. THE PRODUCTION DATA OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

Sl.	Items	Actual 2000-01	Estimated 2001-02	Actual (upto 31.12.02)	Estimated 2002-03
1	No. of pages composed in A-5 size both Book work and Form work (in lakhs)	4 lakhs	4.5 lakhs	3.4 lakhs	5 lakhs
2	No. of impressions printed both Book work and form work (in crores)	64 crores	66 crores	49.5 crores	67 crores
3	Quantity of paper consumed (in MTs.)	12000 MTs	12000 MTs	9000 MTs	12500 MTs

3. PRODUCTIVITY LINKED BONUS FOR GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS EMPLOYEES

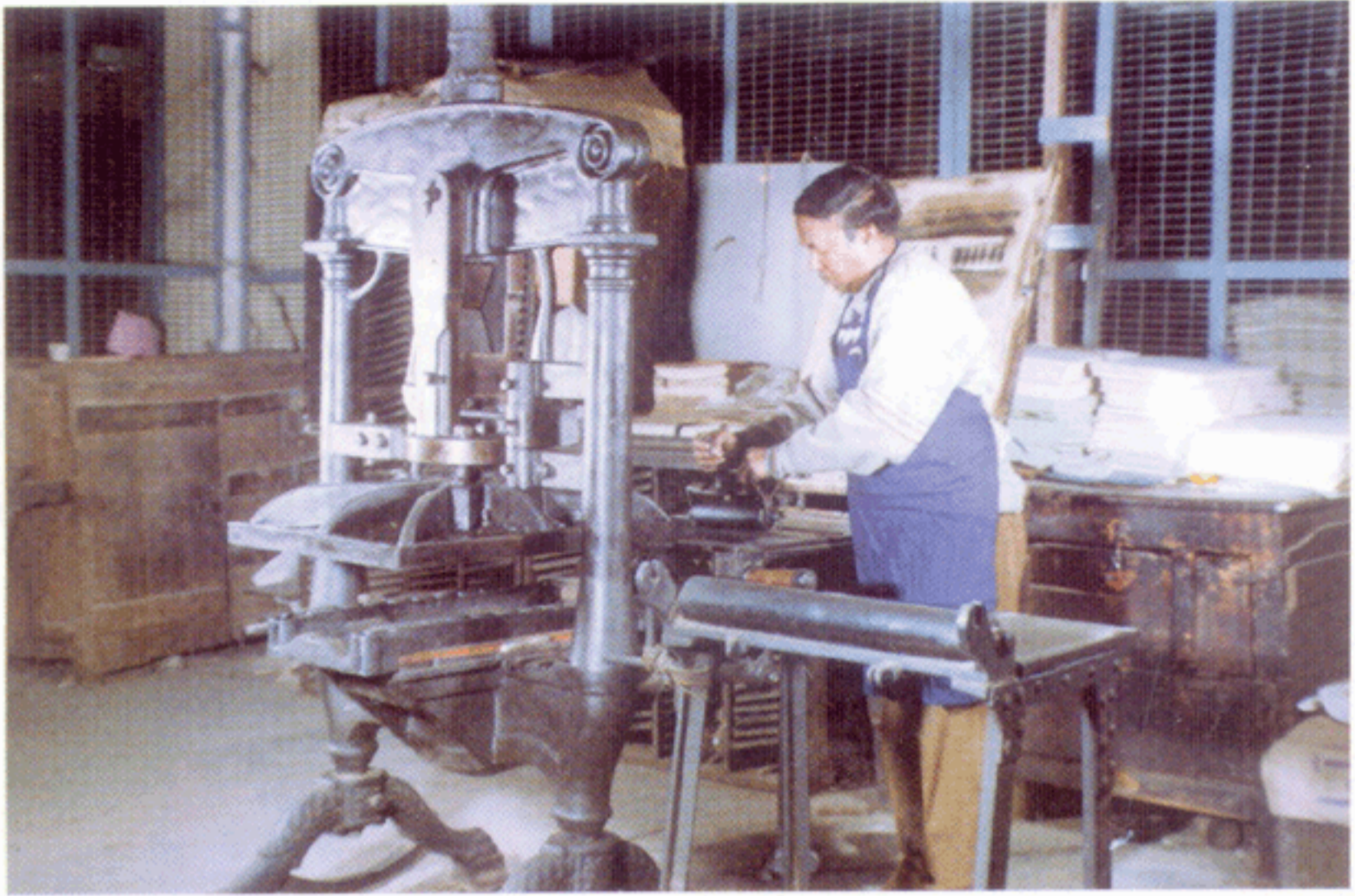
All Group'B (Non-Gazetted), "C" &"D" employees of Govt. of India Presses and Branches are paid Productivity Linked Bonus, as admissible under the existing orders.



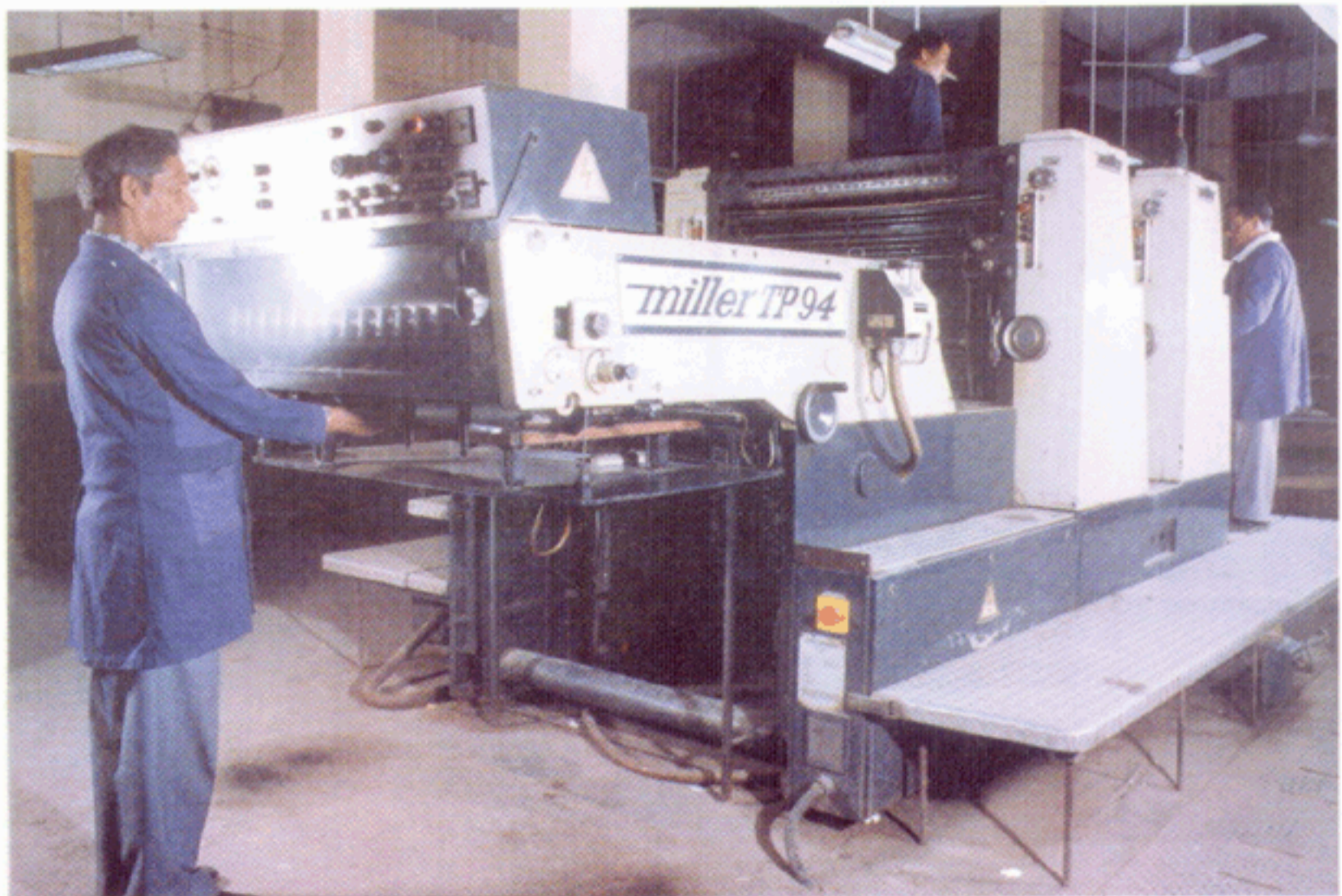
मोनो की-बोर्ड (ओल्ड तकनालॉजी)
A Mono Key Board (Old Technology)



कम्प्यूटर टाइपसेटिंग सेक्शन का दृश्य
A view of the Computer Typesetting Section



हैंड प्रैस (ओल्ड तकनालॉजी)
A Hand Press (Old Technology)



दो रंग का परफेक्टिंग ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग मशीन (मिलर टीपी 94)
Two Colour and perfecting offset printing machine (Miller TP94)

4. INTRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

To assess the performance and efficiency of the Presses in financial terms, viz Manufacturing Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, a need to introduce Commercial Accounting system in Govt. of India Presses was felt. Therefore, it has been decided to introduce Commercial Accounting System in one or two Govt. of India Presses after imparting training to the staff and providing Computers etc. Accordingly, Govt. of India Press Nashik and Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore were selected for introduction of Commercial Accounting System w.e.f. 1.4.2001 on experimental basis. 14 Accounts personnel from these two Presses were trained at the Institute of Govt. Accounts and Finance, JNU Campus, New Delhi from 16.4.2001 to 11.5.2001. Necessary formats duly approved in consultation with Controller General of Accounts for preparation of Commercial Accounts in Govt. of India Press, Nashik and Govt. of India Press Coimbatore has been forwarded to both the above Presses for preparation of Commercial Accounts as per prescribed formats.

5. NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE

The No Objection Certificates were issued to the Ministries/Departments mainly due to non-availability of requisite quality of paper and infrastructure for special type of printing involving high quality production and also due to time constraints in the Govt. of India Presses. The total No. of NOC issued to the Ministries/Departments during the year 2001-2002 are 113.

6. ANNUAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION

The average percentage of utilization achieved by the Government of India Presses, despite constraints of staff shortage and old machinery under the administrative control of this Directorate during the year 2001-02 was 44%

7. RESTRUCTURING/MODERNIZATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

Restructuring/Modernization of Govt. of India Presses is under consideration of the Government.

DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for:

1. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) Administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office Accommodation) in 8 cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur apart from Delhi. Besides these places, General Pool Residential Accommodation is also available at 20 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Cochin, Shillong, Indore, Agartala, Allahabad, Jaipur, Rajkot, Dehradun, Mysore, Srinagar, Varanasi, Trivendrum and Gangtok. The CPWD offices located in these areas are handling administration of these residential units.
- (b) Administration of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.
- (c) Administration of Public Premises Eviction (PPE) Act, 1971.
- (d) The control and administration of Holiday Homes at Shimla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore and other Govt. Hostels.
- (e) Administration of Markets/Shops in Government Colonies in Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Mumbai & Nagpur.
- (f) Allotment of Accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhavan Annexe.
- (g) Realisation of Licence fee from all allottees.

2. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

0	A NEW HOUSING COMPLEX CONSISTING OF 219 FLATS INAUGURATED.
0	250 FLATS NEARING COMPLETION.

The total housing stock in Delhi is 64190 and 32006 in 28 other Regional Stations. However, this stock is grossly inadequate. The satisfaction level in Delhi is 62.2% and in other Regional Stations is 64.7%. However, this satisfaction is based on restricted applications invited during an Allotment Year from only certain categories of official /staff who have attained a certain basic pay / length of service on the cut off date. To assess the actual demand/ satisfaction level, applications have been invited from all officials/employees in the current Allotment Year commencing with effect from 1.4.2002. Demand and availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation in Delhi and other Regional Stations is given in the Annexure- XVIII and XIX.

A new housing complex in Sec.-10, R. K. Puram has come up. It consists of 105 units of Hostel, 42 D-I flats and 72 Type-IV flats. Another 250 D-I flats are likely to be completed and handed over to Directorate of Estates for allotment.

Name of Station	No. of Suits.
Bangalore	44
Trivendrum	04
Lucknow	04
*Shimla	109
*Kanyakumari	22
*Amarkantak	2
*Mysore	12
*Holiday Homes	

The rent is charged on differential basis between Rs 15/- and Rs. 1050/- depending upon the category of person and also the category of suit allotted.

The detail of Hostel accommodation available in Delhi is given at Annexure XXI.

6. GUEST ACCOMMODATION IN V.P.HOUSE & WESTERN COURT

Rs. 29.84 lakhs sanctioned for modernization of 20 Rooms in Western Court Hostel managed by Directorate of Estates.

There is a separate residential pool for MPs of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Details of these are at **Annexure XXII**. The Western Court Hostel has 74 Suites as per the following break up.

Sl. No.	Name of Pool.	No. of Suites
1.	General Pool	21
2.	Lok Sabha	33
3.	Raiva Sabha	20

With a view to meeting the requirement of guest accommodation, 21 suites in Western Court Hostel have been kept reserved for allotment to guests of Members of the Union Council of Ministers. These are being renovated to provide better facilities. Licence fee for single suite will be Rs. 7001/- per day and for double suite Rs. 825/-per day. In General Pool there are 36 Suites in V. P. House out of which 35 suites have been allotted to Parliamentary Political Parties for official residence /for office, C.G. H. S. Dispensary, Institute of Parliamentary Studies, Private Persons, Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Committee, Freedom Fighter and 3 Ministers (for office and residential purposes.). Two canteens and 25 shops in North/South Avenue cater to the needs of Members of Parliament. One flat and two garages in V. P. House have been allotted to Super Bazaar for use of Members of Parliament.

7. CONFERENCES IN VIGYAN BHAWAN AND VIGYAN BHAVAN ANNEXE

VIGYAN BHAVAN

311 conferences held and licence-fee of Rs. 1.25 Crores realised between 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001.

3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

The position of office accommodation is also not very satisfactory. We have a shortage of about 16.09 Lakh sq. feet in Delhi alone and 31 .18 Lakh sq feet in other Regional Stations. The details of availability and shortage of General Pool Office accommodation at Delhi and various Regional Stations in India as on 31-12-2001 are given at Annexure XX. To tide over this problem the Directorate of Estates gives " Non Availability Certificate" to facilitate hiring of office accommodation from the open market by different Departments / Ministries.

4. ALLOTMENT YEAR

- | |
|---|
| <p>0 NEW ALLOTMENT YEAR COMMENCES W.E.F. 1.4.2002.</p> <p>0 INTRODUCTION OF ROLLING ALLOTMENT YEAR.</p> <p>0 AUGMENTATION OF LADIES OFFICERS POOL.</p> |
|---|

The new Allotment Year will commence w.e.f. 1.4.2002. For the first time, to assess the actual demand of General Pool Accommodation, applications are being called from all eligible employees instead of on restricted basis as was done in the past: Instead of an allotment year with a fixed duration, there would be the rolling allotment year with cut off date as on 1st January of each year for determination of eligibility for various types of accommodation. It has been decided to augment the size of **Ladies Officers Pool** in a phased manner over a period of three years i.e. by 31.5.2004 by increasing the number of units in each type of accommodation as per the following details:-

TYPE	No. of Existing units	No. of units after Augmentation
I	150	300
II	750	2300
III	500	1625
IV	150	250
IV spl.	20	50
D-II	30	150
D-I	5	45
C-II	3	25

5. HOLIDAY HOMES AND HOSTELS

As a welfare measure, Holiday Homes are being run at Shimla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore. The regular Hostel Accommodation for eligible Govt. servants is available at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel accommodation available in Delhi and various other Regional Stations is as follow:-

Name of Station	No. of Suits.
Kolkata	52
Mumbai	27
Chennai	31

Constructed in 1956, this forms the main Centre for International conferences and other meetings arranged by the Ministries and Departments of Government of India and Private Organisations. After its completion/renovation, Vigyan Bhavan was handed over to Directorate of Estates on 2.12.1993. During 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001

- (i) 132 conferences were held by the government organizations.
- (ii) 74 conferences were held by the PSUs/ Autonomous bodies & Private Parties,

VJGYAN BHAVAN ANNEXE

Since 17.4.90, 5 conference rooms (A, B C, D & E) had been constructed and handed over to Directorate of Estates(w.e.f.) 8.4.91 & 30.4.1991 in respect of E) for the purpose of holding conference, meeting and seminar etc. During 1 .1. 2001 to 31.12.2001, 94 conferences were held by the government departments and 11 by the PSUs/ Autonomous bodies / Private parties. Licence fee realized in respect of conferences/ functions held in Vigyan Bhavan and its Annexe for the period from 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001 is Rs.1,25,29,217/-.

8. SUBLETTING INSPECTION

SPECIAL DRIVE TO DETECT SUBLETTING OF GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

During the year 2001 (1-1-2001 to 31-1 2-2001) a total number of 5852 houses were inspected to detect subletting of Governments quarter. There were 2527 cases of suspected subletting and finally cancellation were issued in 435 cases.

9. PENALTY FOR SUBLETTING

The provisions of allotment rules have been made more stringent to deal with the menace of subletting by providing that in proven cases of subletting, the allottees shall be debarred for allotment for the remaining period of his service. He shall be charged ten times of the normal license fee during the notice period of 60 days. Disciplinary proceedings for major penalty shall also be initiated against him under the relevant rules by the concerned Department / Ministry.

10. MARKETS/ SHOPS

MORE THAN 100 SHOPS ALLOTTED DURING 2001

This Directorate has in its charge 45 markets, a majority of which are located in Central Government Colonies. It has been decided to grant ownership rights to shopkeepers of 26 markets till now. Capitalised cost has been charged as shown in the table. Besides this 2.5% of the premium of land is charged as Ground Rent per annum which is revised after every 30 years.

Cabinet decisions to grant ownership rights in the year	No. of Markets	Total shops	Ownership given	Terms of ownership rights (Capitalized Cost)
1978	4	1299	1227	20 year advance licence fee charged. premium of land plus structure cost charged. 100% premium of land plus construction cost to be charged.
1989	10	1002	766	
2000	12	671	Under process	
Total	26	2972	1993	
Remaining Markets	19	1575	Not yet	These are non- ownership markets and shops have been allotted on monthly licence fee basis there.

11. DISCRETIONARY ALLOTMENT

Discretionary allotment to serving Govt. employees shall be permitted on medical and functional grounds. Two Committees have been constituted which shall consider discretionary allotments and make speaking recommendations in each case. In addition some ad-hoc allotments are also made with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. The total number of out of turn allotment made during the year 2001 is given in Annexure-XXIII.

12. RESERVATION IN ALLOTMENT

10% OF VACANCIES IN Type -I and II and 5% of vacancies in Type-III and IV have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes employees. The allotment is made to SC and ST employees in the ratio of 2:1.

13. LITIGATION

CI 1320 Houses vacated/evicted.

During the year 2001 (from 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001) 1755 eviction cases were filed by the Directorate of Estates against unauthorized occupants before the Estate Officers under the Provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized occupants) Acts, 1971. 1320 cases were disposed of by way of eviction/ vacation of premises. 290 cases of recovery of outstanding areas/damages were also filed.

14. INFORMATION FACILITATION CENTRE

An information Facilitation Centre has been functioning in the Directorate of Estates w.e.f. 14.07.97, under the overall charge of a Deputy Director of Estates with the supporting staffs. The IFC serves as the front office for the government officers and the public who personally visit the directorate. The IFC accepts various applications from the government servants, provides all sorts of information related to the General Pool Accommodation, sells forms for allotment of General Pool Accommodation, etc. on an average 200 visitors are served by the IFC everyday. The visitors are by and large appreciating the services being provided by the Centre.

15. MODERNIZATION

MODERNIZATION OF DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES ON MASS SCALE.

RS. 135 LACS SANCTIONED FOR COMPUTERIZATION.

INTRODUCTION OF ALLOTTEE ACCOUNT NUMBER.

Directorate of Estates is a public dealing office, which is daily, visited by hundreds of government servants of all levels, National/State Level Political functionaries, shopkeepers and retired government employees. With a view to give them a better and efficient service, modernization of Directorate of Estates is going on in mass scale. The two main areas where efforts are being made are computerization renovation.

(a) COMPUTERIZATION

Directorates of Estates aims at complete computerization of all its activities to achieve better productivity and efficient service. A sum of Rs. 134.79 Lakhs has been sanctioned for the computerization of various sections dealing with General Pool Accommodation.

Government Accommodation Management System

The Directorate of Estates is putting in place the **Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS)** to take care of various activities viz. housing stock, registration for allotment, preparation of waiting lists for various types of houses, vacation and allotment of houses, acceptance by the allottee, reconsideration /cancellation/ regularization/ retention of houses, details of occupants, Inter-Pool Exchange of houses, subletting/eviction/ litigation cases, and all other activities related to general Pool Accommodation. All reports, schedules, slips, bills and letters will be generated by computer. The procurement of hardware and system software for implementing this system is under process by the Directorate of Estates. The development of GAMS is being done by NIC.

Computerization Of License Fee Recoveries

The Directorate of Estates has also taken up the computerization of license fee recoveries done from the allottees. It has decided to give an **Allottee Account Number (AAN)** to each allottee of General Pool Accommodation. The AAN number will remain the same once allotted throughout the entire service of the government servant and will facilitate the accounting of the license fee recoveries made in respect of various houses occupied by the government servant during his/her service. This number will also serve as a reference key for other activities related to General Pool Accommodation.

Web-Site Of The Directorate Of Estates

The web-site of the Directorate of Estates is a major step towards e-governance and transparency. It is available at the URL <http://estates.nic.in>. It provides information about the Directorate and its activities that are of interest to the government officers and the public. It includes information on the waiting positions for the allotment of government accommodation for all types under General Pool, allotments done during the last fortnight, license fee recoveries based on AAN number, holiday homes and guest accommodation available at various locations throughout the country, downloadable forms for different purposes, etc. The web-site has been able to reduce the personal visits of the government officers to the Directorate.

(b) RENOVATION

To provide better working condition and a healthy environment to its employees and for the visitors, Directorate of Estates has started renovation of its offices on a large scale. Recently, a new conference room having all the facilities has come up. A new library is likely to come up in the near future. All sections are being renovated in phased manner with provision of modular furniture, office automation, adequate lightening etc. to give a better look of the department. The existing canteen on the fourth floor will also be renovated to provide hygienic food and efficient service to the employees.

ANNEXURE XVIII

THE DEMAND (ON RESTRICTED APPLICATION BASIS) AND AVAILABILITY OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (TYPE WISE) IN DELHI AS ON 31.12.2001 ARE AS UNDER:-

Type	Demand	Availability	shortage.	% of Satisfaction Level
I	22625	16488	6137	72.87
II	39686	23204	16482	58.46
III	26655	16235	10420	60.90
IV	8550	5073	3477	59.30
IV Spl.	955	484	471	50.68
D-II	2333	1417	916	60.73
D-I	733	473	260	64.52
C-II	840	485	355	57.73
C-I &	247	138	109	44.12
Bungalow				
VII	231	88	143	38.1
VIII	255	105	150	41.17

*72 T-IV and 42 D-I Flats in R.K.

Newly Constructed.

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS REGIONAL STATIONS AS ON 31.12.2001.

Stations	Demand	Availability	Shortage.
Mumbai	12850	8306	4544
Kolkata	6219	5951	268
Chennai	3325	2606	719
Shimla	3239	1114	2125
Chandigarh	5292	2419	2873
Faridabad	1827	1822	5
Ghaziabad	1233	820	413
Nagpur	2184	1710	474
Indore	605	500	105
Lucknow	1250	1070	180
Hyderabad	880	924	Excess 44
Cochin	759	244	515
Bangalore	3316	1423	1893
Shillong	454	87	367
Agartala	113	68	45
Imphal	141	72	69
Kohima	81	64	17
Kanpur	932	1029	Excess 97
Ahemdabad (Rajkot)	136	140	Excess 4
Allahabad	1354	696	658
Bhopal	450	166	284
Trivandrum	280	148	132
Dehradun	35	22	13
Mysore	193	136	57
Gangtok	254	100	154
Srinagar	*	30	—
Jaipur	377	141	236
Varanasi	1670	198	1472

figure not available.

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY & SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 31.12.2001

Stations	Demand (sq.ft.)	Availability	Shortage(sq. ft)
Delhi	99.62.000	63.53.000	16,09,000
Kolkata	31,92,939	17,02,144	14,90,795
Mumbai	16,04,410	9.46.322	8,58,088
Chennai	6,86,591	5.47,443	1,39,148
Shimla	3,73,992	3,03,412	70,560
Chandigarh	1,53,757	1,10,032	43,725
Nagpur	3,17,511	2.92.559	24,952
Faridabad	2,79,686	1,82,126	97,560
Ghaziabad	1,20,330	1,20.330	Nil
Bangalore	3,58,602	1,71,700	1,86,902
Trivandrum	79.903	60,665	19,238
Hyderabad	2,68,095	60,932	1,87,163
Total	1,75,97,816	1,28,70,665	

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS IN NEW DELHI:

Sl No.	Name of the Hostel.	No. of Units.
1.	Curzon Road Hostel	478
2.	Minto Road Hostel (old)	96
3.	Tagore Road Hostel (old)	96
4.	Pragati Vihar Hostel.	792
5.	Asia House Hostel.	131
6.	Minto Road Hostel (new)	184
7.	R.K. Puram	105'
8.	Aliganj	06'

'Newly Constructed

ACCOMMODATION FOR CASUAL VISITORS:

41 Single suites (without kitchen) in F Block at Curzon Road Hostel are set apart, for the use of casual visitors coming to Delhi on official duty/guests of allottees of Curzon Road Hostel and they are allotted to them for their temporary stay normally not exceeding 15 days by charging the prescribed licence fees.

DETAILS OF MPS ACCOMMODATION. (LOK SABHA, RAJYA SABHA):

1.	Bungalows	266
2.	Twin flats in North/South Avenue.	55
3.	Single flats in North/South Avenue.	314
4.	Flats in B.K.S. Marg.	17
5.	Flats in Meena Bagh.	39
6.	Newly constructed M. S. flats, B.K. S. Marg	24
7.	Newly constructed Special Type Flats, Swarn Jayanti Block at B.D. Marg.	28
8.	Flats in others Areas	10
9.	Western Court Hostel and V.P. Houses.	68

Annexure XXIII

TOTAL NUMBER OF OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENT MADE DURING THE YEAR 2001.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	NO. OF QTRS. ALLOTTED,	
	Delhi	Regional Offices
A	58	6
B	114	9
C	29	1
D	20	
D-(Spl.)	02	-
E	12	1
D-I	13	-
C-II	07	
C-I	13	-
Total	266	17

LAND & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land and Development Office, an Attached Office of the Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for administration of about 50,500 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of this, 3,300 are Perpetual leases of Nazul land. The remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation from 1962 onwards. Approximately 22,000 residential properties have since been converted into freehold. In addition to the above, the Land & Development Office also handles the following items of works:-

- i) Allotment of land to various Government/ Semi-Government Departments and Institutions of different categories.
- ii) Auction of vacant land/ built-up properties under its charge.
- iii) Removal of squatters on Government land and recovery of damages from them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 in respect of lands under its control.
- iv) Conversion of leasehold residential properties into freehold

2. As part of the lease administration, the requests for various permissions under the lease namely, Sale Permission, Gift Permission, Mortgage Permission, Substitution, Mutation, Change of Purpose etc. are processed and disposed of. The number of applications disposed of on these subjects from 1.4.2001 to 28.2.2002 vis-a-vis the last financial year, is detailed below: -

	(01.4.2001 to 28.2.2002)	(01.4.2000 to 31.3.2001)
Sale Permissions granted	- 44	39
Substitutions carried out	- 967	825
Mutations carried out	- 227	234
Mortgage Permissions granted	- 26	13
Gift Permissions granted	01	NIL
Total	1265	1111

3. Under the scheme of conversion of leasehold into freehold of the residential properties, special drives were launched to dispose of the pending cases. As a result, the office settled/ processed 2597 cases during the year and realised Rs. 7,35,95,338/- as conversion charges.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 0 2597 CONVERSION CASES SETTLED
- 0 WORK OF MODERNISATION ALMOST COMPLETED
- 0 PROCESSING OF CONVERSION APPLICATION THROUGH COMPUTER NETWORK.
- 0 COURT CASE MONITORING SYSTEM AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL AND MONITORING SYSTEM (PGRAMS) IMPLEMENTED.
- 0 RS. 65.54 COREES COLLECTED AS REVENUE.
- 0 16.42 ACRES OF LAND RETRIEVED FROM ENCROACHMENT.
- 0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ROUSE AVENUE FINALISED.

4. This office earns revenue by way of premium for allotment of land, unearned increase at the time of grant of sale permission, damages/misuse charges for the breaches committed by the lessees, ground rent, revised ground rent and charges for change of use and conversion charges. The total revenue received on these accounts during the year i.e. from 1.4.2001 to 28.2.2002 is Rs. 65,54,89,512/-.

5. Allotments of plots were made to 80 Institutions/Government Departments during the year (upto 28.2.2002), as against 56 allotments made during the last year.

6. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971,32 cases have been decided (up to 28.2.2002). These cases were for recovery of damages and for eviction of unauthorized occupants.

7. Under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1956, lease deeds were executed in 99 cases during the year. There are still 47 cases remaining for execution of the leases. In most of these cases, the delay is due to the non-payment of dues/non-submission of requisite documents by the legal heirs of the allottees on record and due to the litigation amongst the legal heirs.

8. RE-DEVELOPMENT OF L&DO AREAS

8.1 Re-development Plan of Rouse Avenue Area: The total area available in Rouse Avenue Area is about 74 acres. The revised plan prepared by Chief Architect, CPWD has recently been approved by Hon'ble UD&PAM. Further, after removal of unauthorized encroachers from that area a modern park has been developed as Deen Dayal Upadhyay Park (Phase-I).

8.2 Transfer & Utilisation of Salt Pan Land, Greater Mumbai: Salt Pan Lands in Greater Mumbai measuring 2177 ha. were acquired by the Government of India and given on license to private Salt manufacturers from 1879 onwards. Through the years salt production in these areas has declined and the rationale of these lands for continuing as Salt Pan Lands has eroded. The Cabinet has approved a proposal for transfer of the surplus salt land at Mumbai from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to this Ministry. It also desired that a 'Group of Ministers' would examine the issues relating to utilization of surplus salt lands and its recommendations brought before the 'Cabinet' thereafter. The 'Group of Ministers' has since been constituted.



अभिनव रिकार्ड रूम : भूमि व विकास कार्यालय
Record Room of L & DO



सतर्कता अनुभाग : भूमि व विकास कार्यालय
Vigilance Section of L & DO

8.3 Re-development of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road/Raisina Road Institutional Area : The total land available in this area is about 10.00 acres. The revised re-development plan is being finalized by CA, CPWD in consultation with the NDMC and DUAC. One plot each have been earmarked/allotted to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for setting-up of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Library and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for setting-up of National Press Centre.

8.4 Revised re-development plan of Dev Nagar Government Colony is under preparation by CA, CPWD.

9. MODERNIZATION:

With a view to make the Land and Development Office a model office by improving the working environment and optimum utilization of space, the office has been modernised with the financial assistance to the tune of Rs.1.07 crores received from the Department of Administrative Reforms and the Ministry. The work has almost been completed through CPWD.

10. REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS FROM PUBLIC LAND:

Public lands under encroachment, measuring about 16.42 acres have been retrieved from the different localities, viz. Minto Road (5.136 acres), I.P. Estate (0.247 acre), R.K. Puram, Sector-IV (0.489 acre), DDU Marg (0.041 acre), Lal Masjid area, CGO Complex (4.784 acres), Ramesh Nager (0.012 acre), Khyber Pass Market (0.3 acre), Vinay Marg, Chankya Puri (2.40 acres), Chawan Rishi Apartments, Model Town (2.88 acres) and Majnu-Ka-Tila (0.131 acre).

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

1. The Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is an apex technical advisory body on matters pertaining to urban and regional planning strategies, research, monitoring and evaluation of Central Government schemes and development policies. It provides technical inputs to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for formulation of urban development and infrastructural development programmes and policies, It also provides consultancy services on various aspects / projects to Central Ministries / State Governments / public sector agencies and other organisations and departments.
2. As in previous years, during 2001-02, the TCPO continued to be involved in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of important schemes of the Government of India like Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), World Bank Assisted State Urban Development Projects, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS), and Urban Mapping Scheme. TCPO was also identified for the location of National Urban Observatory (NUO) as part of Global Programme for setting up of Urban Observatories.
3. In addition to appraising IDSMT proposals, a sum of Rs. 0.80 crore was released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme (CUISS) for preparation of project reports of 53 towns. A Status Report on IDSMT 2000-2001 highlighting the salient features of the guidelines, State-wise progress along with approved programmes, up to 31.3.2001 was prepared and circulated. A study on Urban Residential Land Price Scenario Hyderabad was completed. A revised and modified report on "Socio Economic Portrayal Walled City of Delhi (Shahjahanabad)" was prepared. A Study on Urban Residential Land Price Scenario Pune has been taken up. Field visits were undertaken to collect the required data/information for the above study and the Report is in progress. Under the EIUS Scheme, the annual target was fixed at 50.82 lakh slum dwellers for 2000-01 against which 60.88 lakh slum dwellers benefited, showing a physical achievement of the order of 119.80 per cent. A report on "Study of Slums in a Few Metropolitan Cities for Revision of Per Capita Ceiling Cost fixed under EIUS Scheme was prepared by TCPO and submitted to the Ministry. The study suggested that in order to neutralize the price escalation, the per capita expenditure for providing infrastructural facilities in slum areas might be raised from Rs.800 to Rs.1300. For the study on Social Infrastructure Scenario in selected Small and Medium Towns, the data for 64 towns has been computerized and analytical tables are being generated. Work in respect of six towns taken as case study under the above study is in progress.
4. Draft Master Plan for Auroville Universal Township was prepared. Substantial work on the study on Financial System in Urban Local Bodies to improve the capacity of urban local bodies for better management of limited financial resources was done. Follow up action on the awareness workshop organised on the Vrindavan Healthy City Programme was taken.
5. The Ministry set up the "National Urban Observatory (NUO)" in TCPO to draw up a phased plan of action for development of national level indices and aggregation of data to

be reported to the Global Urban Observatory (GUO). The objectives of the study are (i) to assess the type and periodicity of data generated and stored in urban centres, (ii) to develop indices and information system in consonance with the requirement of GUO to facilitate monitoring the implementation of the habitat agenda. A detailed questionnaire was prepared and 10 case studies assigned to various agencies and universities, while 2 case studies would be taken up by TCPO.

6. An Inception Report for Ranchi Capital city was prepared and submitted to the State Government of Jharkhand. At the request of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, officers of the Organisation made a public presentation in Port Blair highlighting the draft proposals of the Outline Development Plan for Port Blair. A study on Model Zoning Regulations is being taken up based on size of Urban Centres and their spatial characteristics/location. A Study is in progress on Comparative Transport Profile for 6 metropolitan cities. A "Digest on Studies/Research undertaken on Urban Transportation in Metropolitan Cities is also being prepared. A Spatial Plan for Jodhpur Distt, Rajasthan, was prepared which would serve as a model and guide for various district level planning exercises. A Study on Planning Norms, Building Bye-laws, Tariff Structure, Land Assembly and Resource Mobilisation of nine metropolitan cities was completed and sent to the concerned agencies. Final report on Coastal Zone Management Plans in India has also been prepared.

Forecast of Progress for the Remaining months of the Financial Year 2001-2002

1. During the remaining period of the financial year, work on the on-going projects would continue and plan and studies would be completed within the stipulated time. Under IDSMT Scheme, appraisal reports of new towns will be prepared, if the project reports along with urbanisation strategy papers and priority list of towns are received from the concerned States/UTs well in time. In addition to this, 8th Plan towns covered in 1996-97 and Ninth Plan onwards are also likely to be dealt with and appraisal reports for 2nd and subsequent instalment of Central assistance will be prepared provided utilization certificates, physical and financial progress reports of the earlier release of Central assistance are received from the respective States/UTs in time. Some of the towns in various States/UTs will be visited to assess the progress of IDSMT Scheme where it was in operation. Regarding Study on Social Infrastructure Scenario in Selected Small and Medium Towns, draft report on the six towns namely Thanjavur, Gangapur, Balasore, Dewas, Margao and Karwar selected as case studies will be prepared. A consolidated report of the study would also be brought out by the end of the financial year.

2. The Study on "Urban Residential Land Prices Scenario" is a continuing study and it is proposed to be taken up for all metropolitan cities in phases. Under the Urban Mapping Scheme, National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) is expected to supply Aerial Photograph of 3 towns and fair maps of 13 towns by the end of the current financial year. Hardware and software has already been procured and is being commissioned / installed. National Natural Resources Management Systems (NNRMS) training programme is being organised for four weeks from 4th February to 1st March, 2002 in collaboration with Human Settlement Analysis Group (HUSAG), IIRS, Dehradun. The four weeks training programme is split into two modules of two weeks each to be conducted at IIRS, Dehradun and at TCPO. The course is designed for senior and middle level town and country planners/sub-professionals.

3. Under the Study "National Urban Observatory", the report of the case studies shall be compiled and circulated to State Governments by the end of the financial year. A seminar shall also be organised in which all State Secretaries of Urban Development, State Chief Town Planners and Officers from Local Bodies of Class-I towns will be invited.

4. The draft plan for Jodhpur will be modified in light of the comments, if any, received from the Government of Rajasthan. It is proposed to start another work on preparation of Perspective Development Plan for Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.
5. Study on Environment Development of Haridwar Wttranchal Pradesh) in the context of Master Plan shall be taker, up. Report on Urban Land Price Scenario in Pune will be completed. As part of training activity, a decentralized training programme on IDSMT for Jharkhand and Bihar State would be organised in February, 2002. Draft Report on capacity building for Financial Management in Urban Local Bodies taking case studies from Maharashtra State would be prepared. A national level conference on Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines would be organised at New Delhi.
6. Details of completed projects/studies during the year and the ongoing projects as well as comments offered on various technical reports/projects received from the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and other agencies are given in the statements.

Important Projects/Studies Completed During the Year 2001-02

Sl. No.	Project/Study	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Other Central Agencies				
1.	Report on Socio Economic Portrayal — Walled City of Delhi Shahajahanabad	March, 2001	Dec. 2001	Draft Report Prepared
2.	Environmental Impact Assessment of development of Central Govt. Office Complex	July, 2001	Sept. 2001	A Report was prepared on the study in respect of the area surrounded by Nataji Nagar, Shanti Path and Safdarjung Railway Station and sent to CPWD.
3.	EFC Memo for the Scheme on rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities	April, 2001	June, 2001	Material compiled and Draft EFC Memo for the proposed scheme on Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant cities was prepared & sent to the Ministry.
4.	Vrindavan Healthy City Action Plan	Dec., 2000	Jan., 2002	Draft Report on Vrindavan Healthy City Action Plan prepared.
5.	Urban Renewal of Walled City	March, 2001	Sept. 2001.	Draft Report prepared & sent to the Ministry.
6.	Master Plan for Auroville Universal Township	Sept., 2000	May, 2001	Draft Report prepared and sent to Auroville Foundation.
B. Projects for States/UTs				
1.	Inception Report : Ranchi Capital City	March, 2001	May, 2001	The Inception Report has been prepared and submitted to the State Govt.
2.	Spatial Plan for Jodhpur District	June, 2000	Jan., 2002	The Report has been prepared and being sent to State Govt. for comments.
3.	Approach Paper for Dehradun Capital City	March, 2001	May, 2001	Report prepared and sent to Govt. of Uttaranchal.
4.	Final Report of Jammu Development Plan	1996	May, 2001	Revised report on Jammu Development Plan sent to the State Govt.
C. TCPO's Work				
1.	Report on TCPO in Retrospect and Prospects	1999	May, 2001	The Report has been circulated to the concerned agencies.
2.	Coastal Zone Management Plans in India	Oct. 2000	Dec., 2001	A Status Report has been prepared and sent to the agencies.

Import Ongoing Projects/Studies during the Year 2001-02

Sl. No.	Project/Study	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and other Central Agencies				
1.	Industrial Growth Centres Scheme			TCPO is providing inputs to the Project Appraisal Committee.
2.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ)	Continuing		Comments offered to Ministry of Commerce on six Export Processing Zone (EPZ) from four States.
3.	Urban Mapping Project	April, 1993	March, 2002	Aerial Photography and Mapping for all 28 towns under phase-11 has been assigned to NRSA. Work on 15 towns has been initiated by NRSA. Aerial photographs of 7 towns out of 13 towns entrusted in first lot to NRSA has been received while progress on aerial photography and mapping for other towns is at various stages.
4.	Study on Social Infrastructure Scenario in Selected Small and Medium Towns	June, 1999	June, 2002	The required data has been received and computerized in respect of 64 towns and the work is in progress.
5.	National Urban Observatory	August 2001	March, 2002	A detailed questionnaire has been prepared and 12 Case Studies have been taken up. Based on the case studies a Report will be circulated to State Govts. and shall be discussed in a Seminar to be organised during the current financial year.
6.	Draft Report on Model Building Bye-laws.	July, 2001	March, 2002	Report is being prepared based on the information received from various State Govts.
B. Projects for States I UTs				
1.	A study on Urban Residential Land Prices Scenarion-Pune	Continuing	March, 2002	Draft Report will be prepared
2.	Study on Comparative Transportation Profile of Metropolitan Cities	Dec., 2002	Dec., 2002	The study has been initiated for 6 metropolitan cities.

C. TCPO's Work			
1. Study on Model Zoning Regulations	January 2002	Dec., 2002	The study on Model Zoning Regulation is being taken up based on size of Urban Centres and their Spatial Characteristics / location.
2. Digest on Studies / Reserach undertaken on Urban Transportation in Metropolitan cities	Dec., 2000	Dec., 2002	The study has been initiated and action is being taken to compile and analyse the data.
3. Urban Residential Land Price Scenario Trivanathapuram	January, 2002	Dec., 2003	A Study on Urban Land Price Scenarion, Urban indicators and documentation of best practices in Trivanthapuram is being taken up.
4. Environmental Impact Assessment of Development in Haridwar in the Context of Master Plan	January, 2002	Dec., 2003	Study on. Environmental Impact of Develpoment in the Context of Haridwar Master Plan is being taken up.

Comments/Scrutiny to Technical Reports and Preparation of Technical Notes and Papers: 2001-02

During the year, following important reports/documents, references received from the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and other concerned ministries/ departments/agencies have been examined and comments sent thereon.

1. Comments offered on formulation of New Industries Act and repeal of Industries Act 1951.
2. Comments Sent on Proposal on Japan Social Development fund for Indian Community Infrastructure Project.
3. A background note on the proposal of Ministry of Railways for development of New Delhi Railway Station as a modern terminal and development of its surrounding areas was prepared and sent to the Ministry.
4. Recommendations of Task Force constituted by West Bengal on "Infrastructure" were scrutinized and observations sent.
5. Examined the Task Force Report on Urban Development-Transport Sector Scheme and offered comments on the same.
6. Examined the proposal of Construction of Ropeway from Kangra Fort to Mata Jayanti Temple etc. in Himachal Pradesh and comments/observations sent to the Ministry.
7. Examined the proposal of parking policy of New Delhi Area and comments sent to NDMC.
6. Prepared comments / observations on Perspective Plan--Vision:2025 for Kolkata Metropolitan Area and Master Plan for Traffic and Transport for Kolkata Metropolitan Area and sent to the Ministry.
9. Comments /Observation offered on Prevention of Soil Erosion and Land Destabilization in Kohima Town, Nagaland.
10. Examined the request for financial assistance for providing infrastructure facilities in Gauri Nagar area of Indore. Madhya Pradesh and comments offered.
11. Examined the proposal for amendments in Delhi Building Bye-laws in relation to Group Housing Societies with reference to increasing the width of Balcony and comments offered.
12. Observations/Comments offered on the Sanction of financial assistance for development of Truck and bus terminals at Agartala, Tripura.
13. Examined the proposal for the Integrated Development of Sultantpur Lodhi Town in Punjab and views sent to the Ministry.
14. Comments given on reference on (i) Development of Nagpur as the alternate capital of the country, (ii) A perspective Plan-Vision 2025 for Kokata Metropolitan Area (iii) Report on Techniques of Rain Water Harvesting and Reuse of waste water prepared by CPHEEO (iv) Project profile on civil works for protection / control Of land-slides and soil-erosion at Tuensang Town, Nagaland.
15. Examined the suggestions / objection received relating to structural safety Of buildings against earthquakes and subsequent notification on the modification of building bye-laws.

16. Examined various suggestions / objections received in response to public notice regarding C&D forms and subsequent notification on the modification of Delhi Building Bye-laws.
17. Comments offered on Taj-Trapezium Preservation / Conservation Zone,
18. Prepared comments on Guntur Town for making it "Green Guntur" in Andhra Pradesh.
19. Assisted the Committee for drafting Comprehensive Legislation for Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control of Activities) Bill, 2001.
20. Prepared presentation material on TCPO for Expenditure Reforms Commission to Review the Functioning of Ministry of UD and its organisations.
21. Prepared detailed note on proposed Restructuring of TCPO and sent to Ministry.
22. Prepared a conceptual proposal for one town (Vrindavan) for the proposed centrally sponsored scheme on Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant cities and sent to the Ministry.
23. Detailed comments offered on Writ Petition filed in the Supreme Court of India: Plan for Fatehpur Sikri Heritage City.
24. Examined Tamil Nadu Specified Commodities (Regulation And Location) Amendment Bill, 2001 and comments sent to the Ministry.
25. Note prepared for Approach Paper on Ecological and Environmental Security particularly with reference to Urban Land Use.
26. Views given on National Statistical Commission's Observations on Statistical Information under sector of Urban Infrastructure.
27. Prepared comments on the Draft urban Policy of Government of Chhatisgarh and sent to the Ministry.
26. Comments offered on the Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Development Enabling Ordinance-2001.
29. Examined the pre-qualification document (invitation for expression of interest) and planning brief for the New Capital City of Chhatisgarh and views sent to the State Govt.
30. Studied project proposals for infrastructure facilities in Raipur city and comments sent to the Ministry.
31. Examined the proposal of Government of Chhatisgarh for construction of government offices and residential apartments for government employees at Raipur and comments sent to the Planning Commission.
32. Compiled material for Preparation of Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment in Urban Infrastructure.
33. Studied the proposals on Negotiation on Trade in Service and the list for submission to WTO and comments sent on the same to the Ministry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE & DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

1. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE, KOLKATA

The Government of India Stationery Office at 3, Church Lane, Kolkata was established about 150 years ago. This is governed by the Rules for the Supply and Use of Stationery Stores published in 1924 and updated in 1940.

The Stationery Office has been playing vital role in supplying quality stationery articles for use in the Government Departments and Ministries, which includes day-to-day requirements of paper and paper made articles including Computer papers as well as other stationery items. This office distributes the stationery to the indentors on the basis of the indents of articles received from Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including Indian Mission/Posts abroad, Union Territories and some Quasi-Government Organizations. This Department maintains stocks of these items of immediate supply and for year round requirement of the indentors in a prescribed manner. Utmost care is taken in the stores to check the spillage of the articles.

Organisation Structure

This Department having its Headquarters at Kolkata is a subordinate office functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. The Department is headed by the Controller of Stationery and assisted by 2 (two) Deputy Controllers, 7 (Seven) Assistant Controllers, 1 (One) Financial Officer and 1 (One) Hindi Officer at Kolkata.

Regional Stationery Depots

The Department has 3 (Three) Regional Stationery Depots at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai to cater to the needs of the stationery articles in the respective regions. These 3 (Three) Regional Stationery Depots are headed by Assistant Controllers who act as Head of Office for the Depots. The Regional Stationery Depot are at : -

- (1) Netaji Nagar, New Delhi-I 10023
- (2) New Marine Lines, New CGO Building, B-Wing, Mumbai-400021, and
- (3) 63, College Road, Chennai-600006.

Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata and its 3 (Three) Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 14,377 Indentors for Stationery Stores, different types of papers and paper made articles by inviting open tenders. On the basis of the demand of stationery items received from the Indentors, a proposal is made to the Ministry for allocation of budget grant. Based on the allocation of budget, open tenders are invited through wide publicity and also in Indian Trade Journal. Apart from purchasing various paper items during this period some more paper items have been included in the Vocabulary. A policy for streamlining the Department has also been formulated by the Ministry, which is parallel to

According to this Government of India Stationery Office will make purchase only

when the rates received by them are lower than the Rate Contracts concluded by DGS&D. Thus the economy factor is being maintained and the system is streamlined.

CATERING TO NEARLY 14,377 INDENTORS

**0 CONCLUDED RATE CONTRACT OF RS. 9.75 LAKHS
& RUNNING CONTRACTS OF RS.1.06 CRORES.**

0 SUPPLY ORDERS WORTH RS. 2.27 CRORES PLACED,

The Inspection Wing is headed by Deputy Controller (Inspection) in this Department.

The suppliers made to the different Indentors are pre-inspected and tested in the laboratories at Government of India Stationery Office at Kolkata, New Delhi and Mumbai. Supplies of the manufacturers from Southern Zone are pre-inspected and tested in Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata only.

Contracts For 2000-2001

It concluded Rate Contracts of Rs. 9,75,000/- and Running Contracts of Rs. 1.05,77,775/- during the year 2000-2001. During this period 397 Nos. of Supply Orders were placed for the purchase of stationery and paper items. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was Rs. 7,06,40,797/-

Contracts For 2001-2002

The budget provision for purchase of all stationery items for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 20 Crores. Supply Orders for stationery stores other than paper have been placed to the tune of Rs. 2,27,42,285/- up to December 2001 and for paper Rs. Nil. The Supply of large quantity is made to the major Indentors directly from the Suppliers by placing direct orders on them. Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata have a Vigilance Cell headed by Deputy Controller of Stationery (Admn.) where complaints/grievances of various natures are dealt with.

2. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

FUNCTIONS

The Department of Publication has been playing a vital role in creating awareness about various national programmes and policies through Government Publications by selling, displaying and distributing Government publications on various themes/subjects having relevance to national priorities including Social, Scientific, Economic and Legal aspects, etc. It was established on 1 st April, 1924 in pursuance of the Notification issued by the Government of India, Department of Industries. Aftertrifurcation in the year 1973, status of Independent Department was given from 1st April, 1973. Periodicals being brought out by different Organisations are also distributed to subscribers through Sale Depots and main office of this Department. Gazette of India and Delhi Gazette of Ministries, Attached and Subordinates of Central Government are also published and distributed by this Department. In additions to all the Civil Publications, Department also handles Army Publications and arranges its sale/distribution to the various units as per instructions issued by the Defence Authorities. One of the main functions of the Department of Publication is dissemination of information about Government policies and Programmes for the benefit of public at large. The Publications and periodicals including Reports, Rules, Acts, Codes, Gazettes and specifications are channelised through the Sale Outlets of the Department, authorized agents of the Departments all over India for the awareness of the people.

This Department also secures advertisements for insertion in the Government Publications/ Indian Trade Journal, etc.

RELEASED 325 PUBLICATIONS

**PUBLICATIONS WORTH RS. 554 LAKHS SOLD/
DISTRIBUTED**

ADVERTISEMENT WORTH RS. 394 LAKHS SECURED

**PARTICIPATED IN BOOK FAIRS AT NEW DELHI 8
PATNA-BOOKS WORTH RS. 2.9 LAKHS SOLD**

Organisation Set Up

The Department of Publication is a subordinate office functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. The Department is headed by the Controller of Publication and assisted by one Deputy Controller (Admn.), three Assistant Controller, one Financial Officer and One Assistant Director (O.L.). At present one post of Deputy Controller and two posts of Assistant Controller are lying vacant.

The Department consists of:-

- (a) Main office of the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054
- (b) Sale Depots/Units:-
 - i. Kitab Mahal, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi,
 - ii. Government of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Kolkata.
 - iii. Sales Counter, New C.G.O. complex, New Marine Lines, Mumbai,
- (c) Sales Counter:-
 - i. Sales Counter, Main Office, Civil Lines, Delhi-54
 - ii. Sales Counter, Delhi High Court, New Delhi.
 - iii. Sales Counter, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi
 - iii. Sales Counter, U.P.S.C., New Delhi
- (d) Gazette Distribution Unit at Government of India Press, Mayapuri, New Delhi
- (e) In addition to the Book Depots/Sales Counters, the publications are sold through about 1085 Agents, i.e., 183 S&R Agents, 325 Employment Exchanges, 58 Small Industries, 40 Extension Counters, 3 Railway Book Stalls and 24 Foreign Agents, 198 Regular 254 Restricted Agents.

Activities

- (i) The total number of titles handled as on 31.12.2001 was about 55,405.
- (ii) The total number of periodicals dealt by this Department as on 31.12.2001 is 20 and the number of subscribers including free distribution list was 15296 and 395 subscribers for Gazette of India.
- (iii) During the period from 01.04.2001 to 31.12.2001 Publications of the value of

Rs. 554 lacs were sold/distributed. The figures are expected to reach 738 lacs by the end of this Financial Year.

- (iv) The Department of Publication secured advertisements valuing Rs. 394 lacs for inserting in Government Publications during the period from 01.04.2001 to 31 .12.2001. The total value of Advertisements received towards the end of the current Financial Year is expected to reach Rs. 514 lacs.
- (v) This Department has participated in two Book Fairs, one in New Delhi and second in Patna during the period from 01.04.2001 to 31 .1 2.2001. Publications/Books worth Rs. 2,94,478/- were sold out in the two Book Fairs.
- (vi) The prompt and regular supply of newly released publications is made to U.S. Congress Library under Supply of Publications Under Exchange Agreement.
- (vii) 1338 titles were weeded out from 01.004.2001 to 31 .12.2001_ The figures of weeded out titles is likely to go up to 1600 approximately by the end of this Financial Year. It may be mentioned that with the weeding out of obsolete publications, considerable space has become available for keeping the new publications safe in the required manner.
- (viii) Catalogues corrected up to 31.03.98 has been published.
- (ix) Number of Publications released from 01.04.2001 to 31 .12.2001 are 325 and by the end of this Financial Year is expected to reach 335.

Modernisation Programme

The Department of Publication has prepared proposal for introduction of Computerized System of Inventory Control through National Information Center. The System will facilitate and simplify on time-saving basis of the date required in connection with day-to-day working of Department, which is at present being done manually. The system will also feed the latest publications to the agents through a wide range of NIC Centers throughout the Country.

Proposal For Expansion Activities Programmes

- . Opening of Sale Counters in North Eastern Region.
- . Exhibition in Mobile Van.
- . Opening of Permanent Sale-cum-Exhibition Center at the Head Quarter's Office.
- Participation in National and International Exhibition.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

INTRODUCTION

National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) was incorporated as a Public Sector Undertaking in November, 1960. Its main line of business is execution of Civil Engineering Projects, rendering of Consultancy Services and Development of Real Estate Projects.

The paid-up and the authorised share capital of the Corporation stand at Rs.120 crore.

NBCC has been granted ISO 9001 Certification by the Bureau of Indian Standards for Providing of Consultancy and Construction Services by Consultancy and Project Management Divisions.

NBCC today is a Rs.400 **crore** company and its activities are spread all around the country and abroad. NBCC has earned a net profit of Rs.2.49 crore during the year 2000-01 and has orders in hand for a value of about Rs.817 crore as on 1.1.2002.

NBCC is an MOU signing company and based on the evaluation of MOU parameters its performance has been rated as "Good" by the DPE for the years 2000-01.

NBCC has also formed Joint-Venture Company with M/s. Jamal Trading "a local company of Botswana" in the name of "JAMAL-NBCC" international (Proprietary) Ltd. for the purpose of undertaking Infrastructure projects in Botswana.

NBCC ranks at 179th position among the top 225 international construction companies as per the "Engineering News Record" a journal published by Mc-Graw Hill, New York.

PERFORMANCE 2001-2002

1. Memorandum of Understanding

The MOU for the year 2001-02 provides for the following targets :

	(Rs. Crore)
* Business Development	400.00
* Turnover	350.00
* Gross Margin (Home)	32.00
Net Profit	9.00

2. Achievement during 2001-02 (Upto Dec.2001)

	Unit	Target	Achievements
* Business Development	Rs.Cr.	285.00	436.56
* Turnover	Rs.Cr.	215.00	239.66
• Gross Margin	Rs. Cr.	15.00	16.03
* Net Profit	Rs.Cr.	4.00	4.53

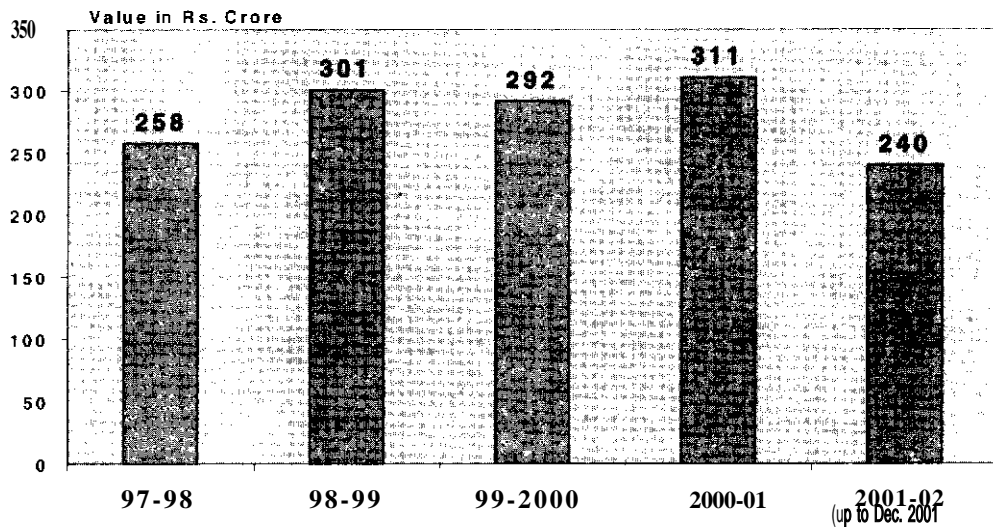
3. Forecast for January-March,2002 (2001-02)

(Rs. crore)

* Turnover	110.34
** Gross Margin	6.97
* Net Profit	1.47

The turnover achievement trend for the last five years is given as under :

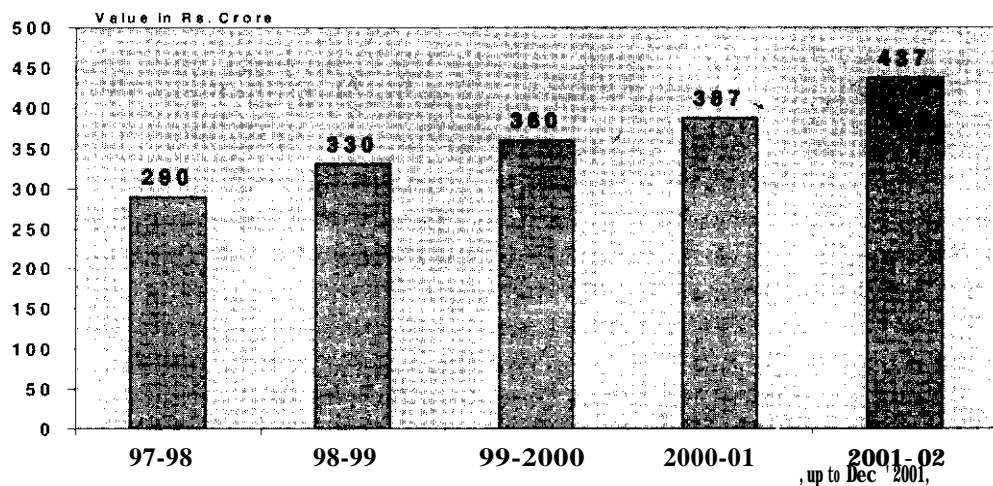
TURNOVER SINCE 1997-98



ORDER BOOK POSITION

NBCC as on 31st December, 2001 has in hand work load of about Rs.817 crore. The Order Book Position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. The Business Development trend for the last five years is given as under:

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1997.98



The major projects secured during 2001-02 (upto Dec.2001) are as under:

- . Civil Works Package of Main Plant Area Unit 3 & 4 of Rihand Super Thermal Power Plant Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) in U.P. for NTPC, valuing Rs. 66.96 crore.
- . Construction of ONGC Office Complex at Dharavi, Mumabi for Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), valuing Rs. 29.32 crore.
- . Construction of 12 School Buidings in various districts of Gujarat under the earthquake rehabilitation programme through Prime Minister Relief Fund for Prime Minister Office(PMO), valuing Rs.25.00 crore.
- . Laying of Optic Fibre Cable in Poona, Kalyan Ratangiri, Nanded, Baroda, Aurangabad, Kandla, Samantwade, Latur Kohlapur etc. in the state of Maharashtra & Gujarat for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., valuing Rs.22.56 crore.
- . Construction of 2 Nos. Induced Drought Cooling Tower Package for Ramagundam STPP Stage-III (AP) for NTPC, valuing Rs. 17.13 crore
- . Construction of State Govt. Employees Housing Complex at Aizawl, Mizoram for MOUD&PA valuing Rs. 14.96 crore.
- . Improvement of Water Supply System for Agartala (Assam) for MOUD&PA, valuing Rs.14.90 crore. Civil & Electrical Works of DTC Bus Stand in various parts of Delhi (on Deposit Terms) for Delhi Transport Corpn., valuing Rs. 14.00 crore.
- . Improvement of Drainage System of Agartala (Assam) for MOUD&PA, valuing Rs. 13.11 crore.
- . Improvement of City Roads in Agartala (Assam) for MOUD&PA, valuing Rs.13.06 crore
- . Laying of optical Fibre Cable in West Bengal Telecom Circle (WB) of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) valuing Rs. 12.53 crore.
- . Special repairs, construction and Maintenance works comprising of civil & electrical work of various DTC Depots & Colonies at various locations in Delhi for Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), valuing Rs. 12.50 crore.
- . Construction of Income Tax Office Complex at Guwahati for Income Tax Deptt., valuing Rs. 12.00 crore.
- . Repairs and restrengthening of 65 KM road from Gandhidham to Adipur Township (Gujarat) for Kandla Free Trade Zone (KFTZ), valuing Rs. 11.19 crore.
- . Rehabilitation of varioius Schools, Community Centre & other Infra-structure Works in Earth- Quake affected areas of Gujarat under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLASD), valuing Rs.11 .00 crore.
- . Construction of Grade Separator at Police Bazar, Shillong for MOUD&PA valuing Rs. 10.86 crore.

REAL ESTATE

The Real Estate sector was adversely hit due to slump in the real estate prices and the business in this sector is on decline at the present. In the hope that the market will improve in future, the Corporation is planning to undertake development of some Commercial Complexes as under :

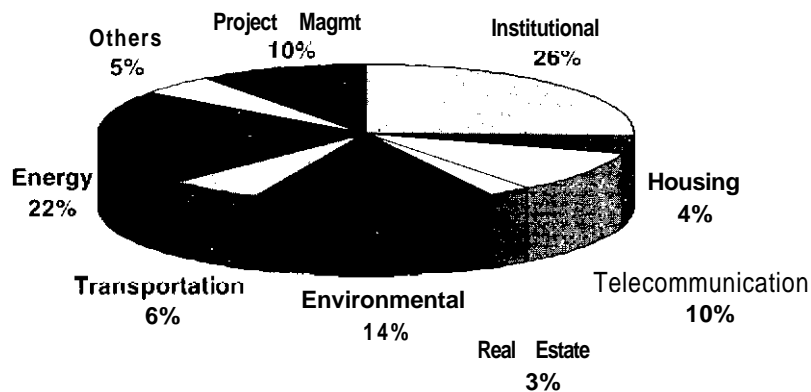
- . Development of Lands on Commercial terms at Pushp Vihar in Delhi and Mangoe Lane in Kolkata.
- . Commercial Complex in Vadodara on about 3 acres of land. This land was purchased by NBCC in public auction from the Vadodara Municipality and propose to commence the work very soon.
- . Development of Commercial Complex on 4 acres of land in Vashi, Navi Mumbai belonging to ESIC for which tie-up is being made with ESIC.

STRATEGIC THRUST AREAS

In tune with the changing times, NBCC has been diversifying its activities from time to time and its thrust areas are Environmental Engineering Plants using “UASB” Technology, Tall Stacks & Cooling Towers using Slip-Form Technology. Real Estate Projects, Project Management etc.

NBCC has also made a break through in laying of underground utility services with “No-Dig” method i.e. Trench-less Construction Technology in India. A large number of projects are under execution for MTNL, DBV, DDA, NDMC, Delhi Jal Board etc. using this technology. The sector wise workload held as on 1 .1 .2002 is indicated in the figure given below:

DIVERSITY OF WORKLOAD AS ON 01.01.2002



Balance Workload as on 1 .1 .2002 : Rs. 817 Crore

SOME OF THE MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS

- **Lal Bahadur Shastri College of Advance Maritime Studies and Research (LBSCAMSAR), Sewree, Mumbai**

The work for construction of Staff Quarters and Hostel Building at LBSCAMSAR Campus, Mumbai awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs.22.50 crore is progressing satisfactorily.

- **NALCO Captive Power Plant (CPP) Angul, Orissa**

The work for construction of 220 M high single-flue brick lined RCC Chimney, structural work of pot line, civil works of Boiler, Turbo Generator(TG) and Ancillary Equipments, foundations etc. for expansion of NALCO Captive Power Plant (CPP) unit-8 at Angul, Orissa

awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.40 crore is progressing satisfactorily. The project is about 56 % complete and is likely to be completed by September, 2002.

- **Cooling Tower Simhadri**

The work for design and construction of 2 Nos. Natural Draught Cooling Towers for Simhadri Thermal Power Plant (2 x 500 MW unit) awarded to the Corporation by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at a cost of Rs.79.13 crore is progressing as per schedule.

- **Metro Railway Transport System (MRTS) Station At Gautampur**

The project comprises construction of Station Building, Platform covering, railway track supporting structures, concourse, parking facilities, architectural finishes, station illumination, fire fighting works, land scapping, water supply and drainage arrangement etc. was awarded to the Corporation by Delhi Metro Railway Corporation (DMRC) at a value of Rs. 17.26 crore. The station building is comprise ground, concourse level and platform level. The design of Station Building is unique in the country. The platform roof covering is supported on the special kind of arches. The entire complex has extra ordinary special finishings. The railway track girder has been supported on piers/columns of 1.5 m dia. The piers/columns of the track girder rests on 1.25 m dia and 25 M deep piles. The entire works related to the station building, railway track, platform alongwith roof covering etc. have been completed. The VDC and Granite flooring, stair case steel railing and other misc. works are in progress. The project is about 90% complete and is likely to be completed by March, 2002.

- **RCC Chimney at Talchar (Orissa)**

The work for construction of 275 M high twin-flue RCC Chimney at Talchar (Orissa) awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs.8.31 crore is progressing satisfactorily. The Chimney is being constructed for Talchar Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II (4 X 500 MW). The bottom outer dia of the chimney is 33.70 M and the top outer dia is 20.00 M with wall thickness of 1.05 M at the bottom and 0.37 M at the top of the Chimney. The construction of Chimney involves 12600 M³ of concreting 2150 MT of Steel reinforcement and 1900 MT of structural Steel works. The project is about 70% complete and is likely to be completed by July, 2002.

SOME OF THE MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED

- **RCC Chimney at Simhadri Thermal Power Project**

The work for construction of 275 M high Multi-flue RCC Chimney for Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant, Vishakhapatnam for NTPC has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs.10.50 crore.

- **Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan-II, Pusa, New Delhi**

The work for construction of Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan (KAB)-II at Pusa, New Delhi for Indian Council of Agricultural Research has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs.16.56 crore.

- **Canal Work at Simhadri Thermal Power Plant**

The work for construction of Flood Diversion Canal at Simhadri Thermal Power Plant Stage-I has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs.6.21 crore.



स्कूल भवन (तुर्की)
School Building (Turkey)



कृषि अनुसंधान भवन - II, नई दिल्ली
Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan - II, New Delhi

. Engineering Colleges at Ferozpur and Gurdaspur (Punjab)

The work for construction of Engineering Colleges at Ferozpur and Gurdaspur (Punjab) have successfully been completed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs.25.20 crore and R.s.23.21 crore respectively.

• Housing Project in Turkey

The Corporation has successfully implemented the construction of 3576 housing units of various type for earth quake rehabilitation projects in the republic of Turkey in a record period of 8 months. These housing units are now ready for occupation by the victims of earth quake affected people of Adapazari, Duzee, Golyaka & Cumayeri in Marmara region. NBCC is the only Asian construction company who secured this world bank aided project against stiff competition from USA, France, Germany, U.K. New Zealand, Denmark. The project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 12.50 crore. The clients are quite satisfied with the performance of the Corporation at the project.

CORPORATE MANUALS

(i) Accounts and Works Manuals

Accounts and Works Manuals which contain Accounting Policies, Working Policies Procedures and various instructions issued from time to time has been prepared and put into use at the projects.

Both the above manuals are of great help in smooth working at the projects.

(ii) Updation of Corporate Plan 1998-2003 & prospective plan for next five years thereafter

The Corporate Plan for a period of five year i.e. from 1998-2003, defining the long term and short term goals, corporate strategies for optimum utilisation of its resources with an eyes for using new and advanced technologies etc. have been updated. The updated Corporate Plan also provide the prospective plan for next five years thereafter. The above plan is being followed in planning/ implementation process.

WELFARE OF SCs & STs IN SERVICE

A special cell to look after the welfare of SCs/STs is functioning in the Corporation under the control of Addl. General Manager (Pers)-I. He is also the Liaison Officer of this Cell. This cell ensures the compliance of instructions issued by the Government from time to time. The grievances of SCs/STs employees are attended to promptly. Rosters are also maintained in the Corporate Office as per instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

The Corporation has nine zonal offices, all the Zonal Heads are functioning as Liaison Officers of their respective zone.

NBCC HOSTS ITS WEB SITE BOTH IN HINDI & ENGLISH

NBCC has hosted its Website both in Hindi and English with the domain name www.nbccindia.com on the internet, to provide latest information to its customers.

AUTONOMOUS AND STATUTORY BODIES

1. DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Delhi Development Authority was constituted under the Delhi Development Act 1957. So far DDA has acquired 64766.85 acres of land and has developed it for different purposes such as residential, commercial, recreational, industrial, institutional etc. Apart from development of acquired land, development of infrastructure like roads, drains, water supply, sewerage and other facilities is also taken up. The developed land is utilized for providing developed plots and also for construction of houses of various categories. The land is also allotted to Cooperative Group House Societies.

A CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

DDA constructs houses for various categories viz SFS, MIG, LIG, Janta & EWS etc. The brief details of houses in progress as on 1.4.2001 and new houses started during the year 2001-2002 and completed by DDA upto December 2001 and likely to be achieved from January to March 2002 are given in following Table 1.

Table 1

Physical Achievement

Description	SFS/HIG	MIG	LIG	JANTA	TOTAL
Houses completed upto 31. 3. 2001	51753	61814	75596	66331	275544
Houses in progress ason 1. 4. 2001	3563	2430	1134	7624	14751
New houses taken up/started upto Dec'01	2545	1161	1408	Nil	5114
New houses likely to be taken up between Jan'02 to Mar' 02	1690	974	11909	314	14887
Houses targeted to be completed during 2001-2002.	2091	390	542	5200	8223
Houses completed upto Dec'01	444	Nil	Nil	Nil	444
Houses likely to be completed between Jan '02 to Mar ' 02	1271	390	590	5164	7415
Houses in progress as on 1.1.2002	5664	3591	2542	7624	19421

B. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CENTRES

In order to provide shopping facilities nearer to the houses, DDA has been developing shopping facilities and also commercial space. It has developed a large number of complexes spread all over Delhi. The position of various shopping commercial complexes, new complexes started and completed during the year 2001-2002 is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Physical Achievements

Description	D.C.	C.C.	I.S.C.	c.s.c./ J.M.	TOTAL
Commercial Complexes completed upto 31.3.2001.	7	25	122	426 + 6 J.M.	562 + 6 J.M.
Commercial Complexes in progress as on 1.4.2001	2	7	a	4	21
Commercial Complexes targeted to be taken up during 2001-2002	1	4	7	16	28
Commercial Complexes taken up/started up to Dec'01	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Commercial Complexes likely to be taken up between Jan'02 to Mar'02	1	2	4	10	17
Commercial Complexes targetted to be completed during 2001-2002	Nil	4	6	4	14
Commercial Complexes completed up to Dec'01	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1
Commercial Complexes likely to be completed between Jan'02 to Mar'02	Nil	2	2	3	7
Commercial Complexes in progress as on 1.4.2002	3	7	7	4	21

C. NEW THRUST AREAS

Flyovers : DDA has recently started constructing flyovers in order to offset the pressures of increasing traffic on the roads due to increase in population. The construction of 5 flyovers is in progress and two flyovers at Sarita Vihar-Road No. 13 and Nelson Mandela Mahipal Pur road Intersection had already been completed. The flyovers taken up by DDA in First Phase are as follows:

Sl. No.	Location	Date of Completion/likely date of completion
1.	Sarita Vihar — Road No. 13	Completed and operational (21.2.2001)
2.	Nelson Mandela Road and Mahipal Pur Pur Road Intersection	Completed and operational (12.7.2001)
3.	Jail Road & Road No. 41, Maya Puri Marg Intersection	15.2.2002
4.	Ring Road & Road No. 41 Intersection	28.2.2002
5.	Wazirabad Road -Road No. 66 Intersection	28.2.2002
6.	Vikas Marg Road No. 57 Intersection	31.3.2002
7.	N.H.24-NOIDA Mod Intersection	31.7.2002

Phase-II : In the second phase 7 more flyovers have been planned and the new flyovers which have been identified for the second phase are as given in table below:

Sl. No.	Location	Status
1.	Ring Road and NH-24 Intersection	Work started on 14.11.2001. Likely date of completion 3.5.2003.
2.	Ring Road and Entry to Sarai kale Khan, ISBT Intersection	Work started on 14.11.2001 and likely date of completion 3.5.2003.
3.	ROB on Rewari Line at Pankha Road and Half Flyover at Junction with Station Road.	Tenders already received and under consideration before WAB
4.	GT Road- Road No. 66 Intersection	Tenders already received and under consideration before WAB
5.	Under Pass on NH-24 near Gazipur Freight Complex	Tenders already received and under consideration before WAB
6.	Road No. 66 and GT Road Intersection	Tenders received and under process.
7.	Josep Broz Tito Marg and Lala Lajpat Rai Marg intersection.	Tenders floated.

D. NEW DIRECTIONS

(a) DDA aims to provide a thrust for augmenting the infrastructural facilities and provide value addition to the citizens of Delhi. Keeping this objective in view, the following new dimensions have been added in the Budget Estimates of 2001-2002.

- . Innovative Technologies.
- . Infrastructure Development
- . Rain water harvesting



कटवारिया सराय में डी.डी.ए. मकानों का निर्माण
Housing by DDA at Katwaria Sarai



पोले ब्लॉक तकनालॉजी से वसंत कुंज में निर्मित फ्लैट का नमूना
Sample flats built in Vsant Kunj with hollow block technology



सल्वराज पार्क (निकट लाजवंती चौक)
Selvaraj Park (Near Lajwanti Chowk)

- . System upgradation.
- . Urban Heritage Conservation
- . Enhanced horticulture development
- . Relocation of J.J. Clusters-Reclamation of DDA's valuable land.
- . Sports and recreation activities.
- . Upgradation of Market complexes.
- . Cultural Promotion Activities.
- . Real Estate Consultant.
- . Redevelopment of various District Centres
- . C/o Bharat Bhawan at Dwarka
- . D/o Media Centre at Jasola.
- . D/o Botanical & Science Park, Dwarka; Spiritual Park at Nehru Place; and Dwarka Park at Dwarka.

(b) Preparation of Master Plan of Delhi 2021.

The first MPD Delhi was notified in 1962. Thereafter, it was revised in 1990. This gives directions and focus to the planned development of Delhi. Presently, MPD 2021 is being drafted which aims at promoting planned development in Delhi. Study Groups have been constituted to look into infrastructure, industry, land use, urbanization, demography and services in Delhi. The Draft plan is expected to be circulated soon.

2. DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION

The Delhi Urban Art Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament with a view to advise the Central Govt. in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi and to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operation or engineering operations or any development proposals which affects or is likely to affect the sky-line or the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein. The Act came into force with effect from May 1, 1974.

The Commission is an advisory body. Proposals are referred to the Commission by the local bodies for advice and the same are duly considered in regular meeting of the Commission and decisions taken are conveyed to the local bodies for further necessary action. During the period 1.1.2001 to 31.3.2001 the Commission received 163 proposals for consideration. During the period 1.4.2001 to 31.12.2001 the Commission received 354 proposals for consideration. The Commission rendered valuable advice on the proposals received from time to time keeping in view its mandate as stipulated in the DUAC Act.

As per mandate of the Commission, given in the DUAC Act, 1973, the Commission may suo-moto promote and secure the development and re-development or beautification of any areas in Delhi in respect of which no proposal in that behalf have been received from any local body. In consonance with its mandate the Commission has initiated the following three pro-active projects headed by prominent Architects of Delhi:-

- . **Public Area improvement of Nehru Place District Centre.** The study of Nehru

Place was chosen because it has since become an eyesore on the cityscape with its management cum administration problems, deterioration in the overall environment, defunct services and lack of infrastructure like water scarcity, sewerage disposal problem, encroachment, inadequate parking space etc.

- . **Public area improvement of entire stretch of Barakhamba Road area.** The goals of the study include creating a distinct identity of the place, enhancing active programs and activities, integration with MRTS, creation of planned amenities etc.
- . **Heritage area improvement plan for Hauz Quazi in the walled city where the Supreme Court has ordered shifting out of a number of Chemical units.** The Commission considered this area for study from the point of view of utilization of the vacated spaces available for community facilities/open spaces.

The reports of the studies are under active consideration of concerned agencies.

During the year 2001-02 the Commission initiated ten studies covering different aspects of the Capital City's development as follows :-

1. Public area improvement of South Extension area
2. Public area Improvement of Bhikaji Cama Place district Centre and adjoining village
3. Public area improvement of Dwarka including streetscape
4. Impact of fly-overs constructed in Delhi on the Traffic Situation
Ring Road - Mool Chand, Bhikaji Cama Place, Moti Bagh, Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh, Defence Colony, Lodi Road, Oberio Hotel. Outer Ring Road - Najafgarh. Okhla, Nehru Place, Savitri Cinema, IIT, Sarita Vihar & Vasant Kunj.
5. Study on safety against earthquake
6. Redevelopment of Begum Ka Bagh opposite Old Delhi Railway Station covering the stretch from the Library to Fatehpuri. The study would cover circulation pattern of Old Delhi Railway Station also.
7. Redevelopment and landscape of Nigambodh Ghat. Redevelopment and landscape of Qudesia Garden
8. Complete street-scape in respect of Rohini
9. Pedestrianisation of Karol Bagh area
10. Street scape of Ring Road from Ashram Chowk to AllMS crossing -joint proposal of DUAC and DDA.

The entire expenditure of the Commission is Non-Plan in nature which is provided by the Central Govt. by way of grant-in-aid. The BE 2001-2002 is Rs. 117 lakhs (including Rs. 24 lakhs for proactive studies). The Commission proposes to continue with the modernization activity through further computerization during the next financial year.

3. National Capital Region Planning Board

1. National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985

The Parliament, with the concurrence of the states of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan constituted the National Capital Region Planning Board under the NCR Planning Board Act,

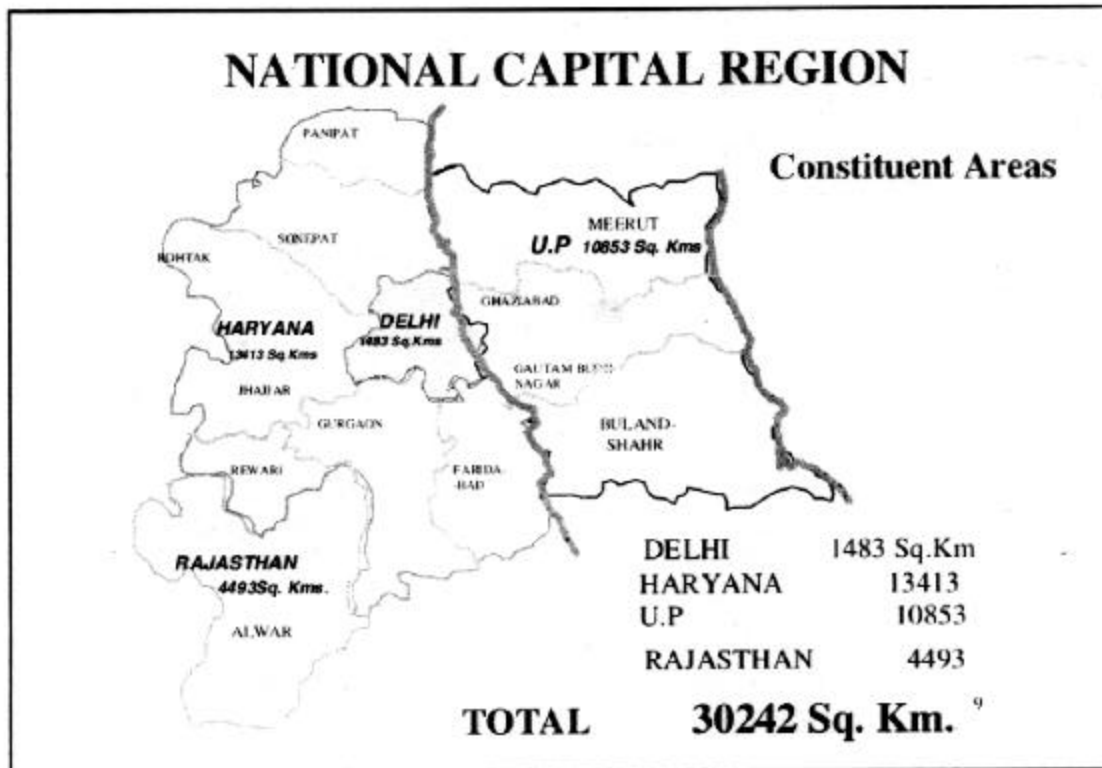
1995. As per Section [7] of the NCRPB Act, 1985, the functions of the Board are as under:-

- Prepare Regional Plan & Functional Plans.
- Arrange preparation of Sub-regional Plans & Project Plans by the participating States.
- Coordinate, enforce & ensure implementation through the participating States.
- Evolve harmonised policies for landuse control and infrastructure development.
- Finance selected development projects in NCR
 - through Central and State Plan funds
 - and other sources of revenue

2 . Regional Plan - 2001

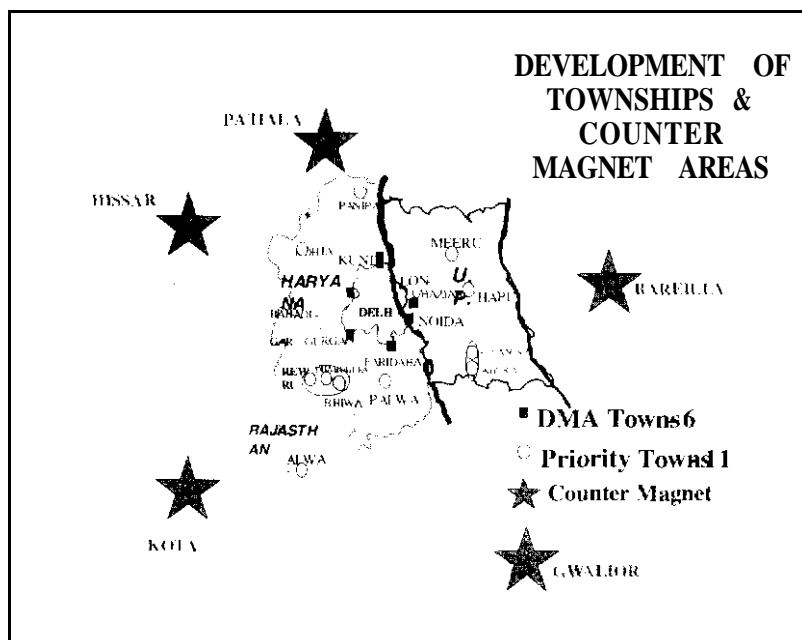
The NCR Planning Board formulated a Regional Plan-2001 for NCR in 1989. This plan aims at:-

- Reducing the pressure of population on Delhi by deflecting 20 lakh population and;
- Attaining a balanced and harmonised development of NCR, in an inter-state region



NCT- Delhi, 6 Districts of Haryana (now 7), 3 Districts of U.P. (now 5) and part of Alwar District of Rajasthan covering an area of 30242 sq.kms.

Regional Plan 2001 provides a model for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through an inter-related policy framework relating to population (re-distribution), settlement systems, regional landuse patterns, environmental factors. economic activities and infrastructural facilities. etc.



The Plan envisages the development of 6 Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns i.e. Ghaziabad-Loni, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli and 11 Priority Towns i.e. Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Palwal, Rewari, Dharuhera, Rohtak, Panipat, Alwar and Bhiwadi for absorbing Delhi bound potential migrants alongwith proposed development of five Counter Magnet Areas outside the region viz. Patiala (Punjab), Hissar (Haryana), Bareilly (U.P.), Gwalior (M.P.) and Kota (Rajasthan) with a view to act as the future interceptors of migratory flows and also as regional growth centres in the regions of their setting to achieve a balanced pattern of urbanisation.

3. Major Initiatives of NCRPB

(a) Decentralisation of economic activities

The Plan proposes decentralisation of economic activities from Delhi thereby envisaging (i) shifting of polluting industries from residential/ non-conforming areas of NCT Delhi to NCR, (ii) shifting of offices of Govt. & PSUs from NCT Delhi to neighbouring towns in the NCR and (iii) relocation of wholesale trade & commercial activities from NCT Delhi.

A major thrust to the dispersal of industries came through various orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition @ No. 467711985, M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India and Others wherein the Court directed the closure of 1328 industrial units falling in the H(a) Hazardous/Noxious, and H(b) - Heavy and Large category industries as per the Master Plan of Delhi 2001,

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its order of September 12,2000 has appointed the Ministry/Minister of Urban Development to act as a nodal agency to the enforcement of law in respect of matters pertaining to shifting of industries from residential areas.

The NCR Planning Board had organised an Interface amongst the Industrialists of Delhi and the NCR States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on 30.9.2000 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for UD&PA in New Delhi which had provided an opportunity for the State Govt. agencies and the Industrial Associations in Delhi to have face-to-face interaction on the industrial policies of the States and procedures regarding the setting up of new industrial ventures as well as relocation of existing units from Delhi and the availability of vacant industrial plots, their sizes, price and support facilities in various NCR towns. Subsequently the efforts made by the various agencies of the State Govts. resulted in the allotment of more than 9000 plots in various NCR towns.

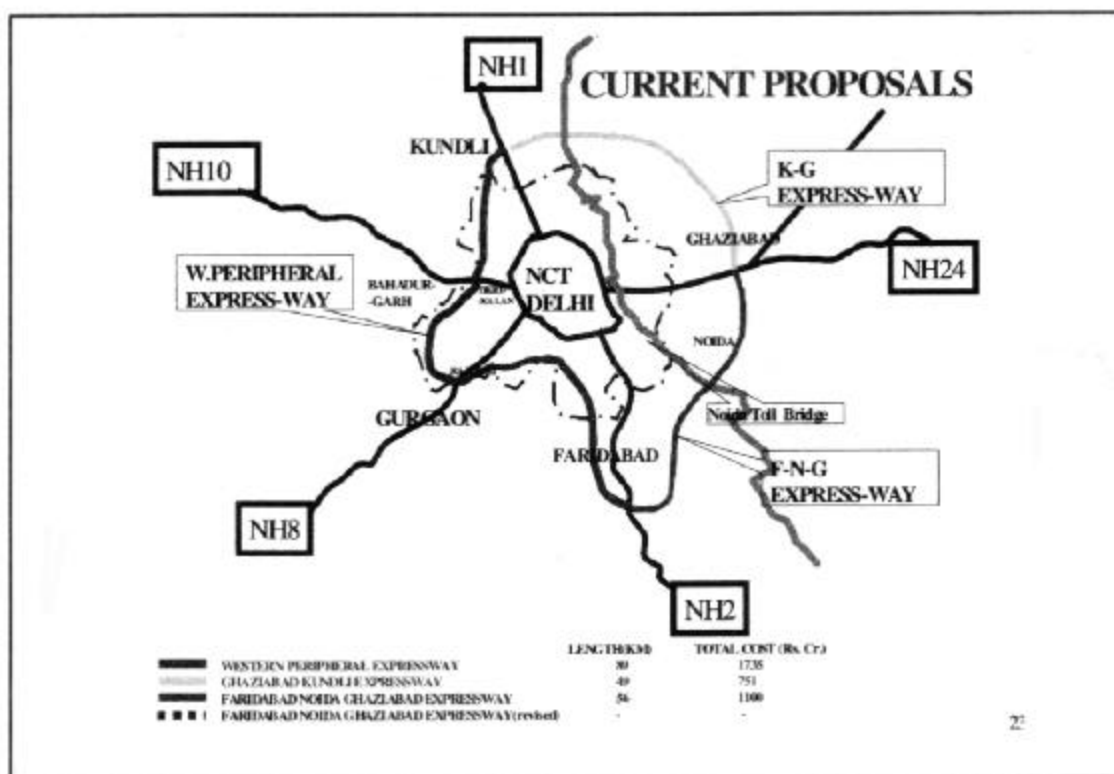
(b) Regional Infrastructure Policy

The Regional Infrastructure Policy envisages the following:

- Inter connection of priority towns both with Delhi and each other.
- Decongestion of Delhi Transport Network by diverting all by-passable traffic.
- Provision of Regional Rapid Transit System for NCR
- Provision of adequate telecommunication facilities.
- Development of integrated power transmission & distribution network.
- Provision of civic services in DMA & Priority towns.

4. Current Proposals

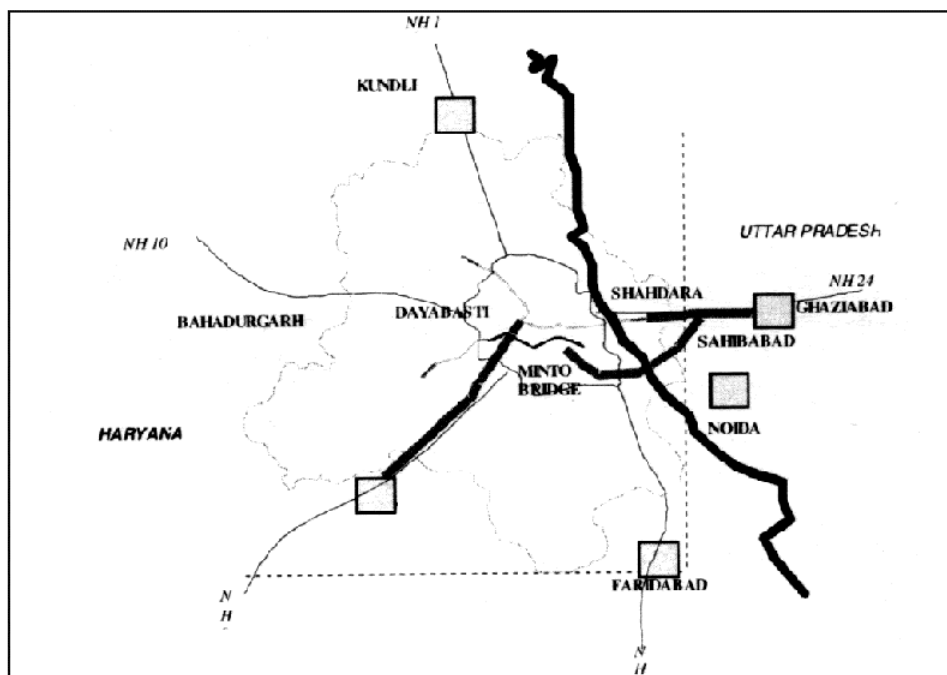
(i) Roads



Construction of third Ring Road consisting of :

- (a) Western Peripheral Expressway -connecting NH-1 at Kundli in Haryana (North Delhi) with NH-2 South of Faridabad via NH-10 (Delhi - Rohtak Road) and NH-8 (Delhi-Jaipur Highway), along the Western Periphery of NCT Delhi. The prefeasibility Study of this Expressway was completed in 2000. This 88 kms. Expressway is estimated to cost Rs. 1735 crs. including Rs. 697 crores for land acquisition and is being constructed by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- (b) Eastern Peripheral Expressway connecting NH-1, at Kundli with NH-2 (South of Faridabad) via NH-24 at Ghaziabad, NH-24 (bypass) between Ghaziabad and Noida. This 105 kms. Expressway is proposed to be built at a cost of Rs. 2079 crs. including Rs. 368 crs. for land acquisition. The Feasibility Study for Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad section was completed in 1995 and Ghaziabad-Kundli section in March 2000.

(ii) Rail



In order to provide environmentally friendly an efficient means of transportation for the commuters within Delhi and between the NCR Towns and Delhi, an Integrated Rail and Bus Transport Project has been evolved at a cost of Rs. 5778 crs. In the immediate phase, following three corridors are being taken up on first priority at a cost of approximately Rs. 3500 crs. DPR is being prepared by RITES.

- (a) Shahdara-Ghaziabad (13.8 kms.)
- (b) Sahibabad-Minto Bridge (19.2 kms)
- (c) Dayabasti-Gurgaon (26.00 kms.)

These projects are being implemented by forming two joint venture companies between MOUD &PA/NCRPB, Ministry of Railways, GNCT Delhi, Govt. of Haryana & Govt. of U.P. with 1:1 Debt Equity ratio.

5. Extra budgetary resources & market borrowings:

In order to find additional resources for meeting the development programmes, a new financing mechanism was approved by the Board and accordingly, the Planning Commission had sanctioned an IEBR of Rs. 3120 Crs. to the Board for the 9th Plan period to be mobilized from the capital market through taxable and tax-free bonds and borrowings from financing institutions. During 1996-97 the Board had obtained, for the first time, a line of credit of Rs. 60 Crs. from HUDCO. In the subsequent years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-01 and 2001-02, the Board raised an amount of Rs. 226.4 Crs., 285 Crs., 152.40 Crs. And 234.75 Crs. respectively from the capital market through taxable & tax-free bonds.

(Rs. in crores)

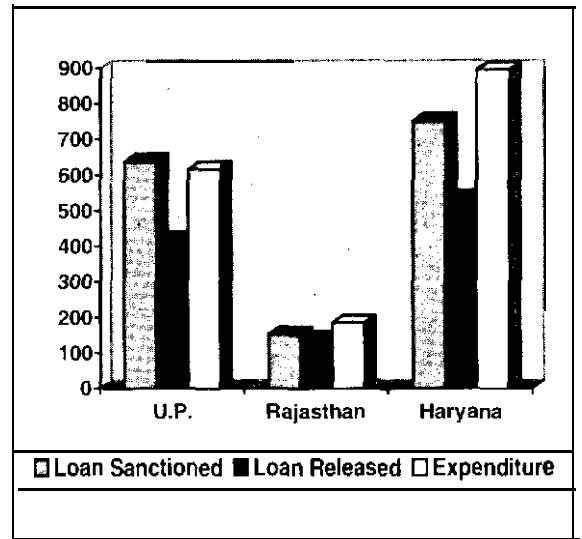
Five Year/ Annual Plan	Plan outlays as sought by NCRPB	Allocation Plan outlay allotted	Plan Funds Released by Central Govt.	IEBR		
				Internal Accruals	NCT Delhi's Contribution	Bonds Debenture/ Letter of Credit
7 th Plan	200	35	29.67	5.81	-	-
Annual Plan	22.25	22.25	22.25	10.88	-	-
VIII Plan	640	200	135.00	98.75	13.75	60.00
IX Plan (upto Nov-1)	800	224*	186.50	639.60	95.00	898.55
Gr.Total			373.42	755.04	108.75	958.55

* Plan outlay allotted not conveyed to the Board however fund released till 2000.01 is Rs. 174 Cr. and Rs. 50 Cr. is sanctioned budget for the current year (Rs. 174 + 50 = 224 Cr.).

6. Financing Regional Development

The Board provides financial assistance in the form of interest bearing loans to the participating States for implementing the development projects. So far, the Board has funded about 148 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 4277.40 crores, for which loan amounting to Rs. 1592.93 Crs. was sanctioned, out of which an amount of Rs. 1126.28 Crs. was released as on September, 2001.

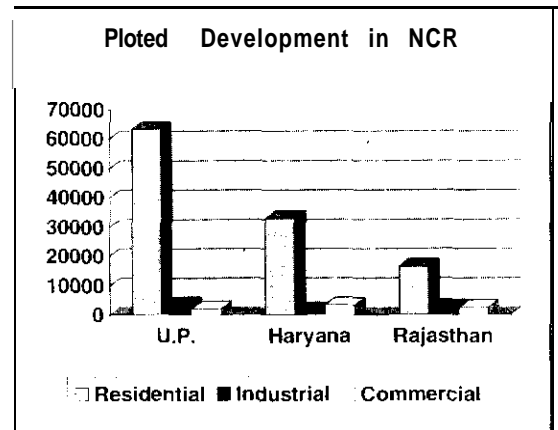
The State Govts. have reported an expenditure of Rs. 1776.79 Crs. as on September, 2001. The expenditure over and above the budgetary support has been met from the internal accruals, contribution from GNCT Delhi and borrowings from capital market. The State-wise details are as follows:-



(Rs. in Crs.)

States	No of Projects	Estimated cost	Loan Santioned	Loan Released	Expenditure upto Sep-01
U.P.	58	1445.56	636.67	419.34	615.35
Rajasthan	4.5	375.54	151.30	137.98	183.79
Haryana	41	2022.50	750.96	534.22	895.28
CMAs	4	433.80	54.00	34.74	82.37
Total	148	4277.40	1592.93	1126.26	1776.79

The financing initiatives by the Board has facilitated the development of a variety of infrastructure facilities in different towns in the region. These include residential plots/flats, industrial plots/sheds, commercial plots/shops and office spaces, besides physical infrastructure including roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewerage, disposal facilities, street lights, sports stadia, etc. So far, about 1,12,749 residential, 7,662 industrial and 7,674 commercial plots have been developed as per the details given below:-



States	Residential Plots	Industrial Plots/shops	Commercial Plots/Offices
Uttar Pradesh	63,288	3,518	1,895
Haryana	33,051	1,559	3,248
Rajasthan	16,410	2,585	2,531
Total	1,12,749	7,662	7,674

In addition to the above, 33 infrastructure projects like water supply, sewerage, roads, street lights, tunnels, bridges, etc. have been financed for the improvement of towns.

13 new projects submitted by member States relating to development of infrastructure like power, roads, water supply and residential areas are under consideration for financial year 2002-2003.

7. **Regional Plan - 2021**

- (i) In pursuance of the decision of the 25th Board Meeting held on 12.7.2000, a High Level Group has been constituted by the Ministry on 18.1.2001 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the preparation of Regional Plan with the perspective for the year 2021. Base Paper was prepared which provides the genesis of NCR Concept, aims & objectives, issues that need to be considered for RP-2021, findings of the statutory review, alternative models of settlement structure etc. and it was circulated in the first High Level Group meeting held on 7.3.2001.
- (ii) Eight Study Groups were subsequently constituted by the High Level Group with experts, non-officials and senior officers from various government agencies as members. The Groups are:
 - NCR Policy zone, demographic profile and settlement pattern
 - . Regional land use and Rural Development
 - . Physical infrastructure including Transport/Communication
 - Utility and service infrastructure including power, Water supply, sewerage, Solid Waste, drainage, irrigation etc.
 - . Social Infrastructure including education, health, shelters, recreation, law and order etc.
 - Environment including Tourism, heritage, pollution, disaster management etc.
 - Institutional Framework.
 - . Economic & Fiscal policy Group including resource mobilisation, funding etc.

A Regional Plan 2021 would be prepared based on interactions with various experts and the final reports will be prepared and submitted to the High Level Group.

4. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS**

A. The Government of India in November 1975 decided to set-up an autonomous body, to be named as "National Institute of Urban affairs" under the Ministry of Works & Housing (Now the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation), with participation of the State Government, urban and regional development authorities and other agencies interested in urban affairs. The Institute has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on January 12, 1976.

1. The Objects of the Institute are as under:

- (i) to act as an autonomous scientific and research organisation to undertake, promote and coordinate studies in urbanization, rural-urban relationship administration, environment and technology pertaining to human settlements and urban and regional development in India;

- (ii) to act as a center for advanced study of urban problems and to provide and promote necessary training and research facilities:
 - (iii) to initiate and assist in developing suitable policies and programmes pertaining to the problems of urban development and allied fields by the Central, State and Local Governments as well as private and public sector undertakings;
 - (iv) To study social, administrative, financial and other aspects of the implementation of various plans for urban development vis-a-vis policies in different regions;
 - (v) To act as an agency for strengthening the interaction on urban affairs between the Government and the people, local authorities, legislature and members of academic, Industrial and business communities:
 - (vi) To mobilize available expertise in the field of urban affairs and to offer and coordinate technical and consultancy services, with or without payment of remuneration as necessary.
2. The Institute has a Governing Council, which directs and controls the affairs of the Institute. The governing Council consists of the President, appointed by the Government of India, two Vice-Presidents, elected by the General Body and sixteen members including three members of the Government of India in their ex-officio capacity. The Council may delegate its powers for the conduct of the business of the Institute to the President/Director/any officer or any Committee or Subcommittee which may be formed.
 3. The Director of the Institute is appointed by this Ministry and is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the Institute, under the direction and guidance of the governing Council. He regulates the work of the Institute undertaken in furtherance of its objects as its technical and academic head. He is responsible for all administrative duties as a Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.
 4. This Ministry gives grant-in-aid (Non-plan) to the Institute to meet establishment and general maintenance expenditure including the salary and allowances of the core staff (50 in number). The salary and other expenditure of the additional staff appointed by NIUA from time to time for research projects are met out of the Plan grants. During the year 1999-00 and 2000-01, this Ministry released a Non-plan gross grant-in-aid of Rs. 135.10 lakhs and Rs. 137.00 lakhs respectively (including brought forward balance of previous year).

B. Research Studies/Projects/Papers/Notes computed during 2000-2001 (up to December 2001):

- . Access of Environmental Infrastructure Services to Urban Poor
- . ADB Technical Assistance to Government of India on Reducing Poverty in Urban India
- . Taskforce on Urban Governance and Financing
- . GIS for Primary Education Enhancement Project
- . Best Practices in Municipal Management

- . A research Proposal on Evaluation of the Plan schemes regarding: Environmental Improvement in urban Slums; Community halls/basti vikas kendras; Pay and Use Jan Suvidha Complexes and Relocation of JJ Clusters.
- . A Report on Study Group on Economic Activities, fiscal Policy and Resource Mobilisation.
- A proposal on “Impact of Repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling Act on augmentation of land for housing”.
- A final research proposal on “Developing Municipal Bonds in India.”
- A note on the Healthy Cities Project.
- A note on the Review of the proposals for “Tax-Free Municipal Bonds”.

B.1 on-going Research Studies/Projects:

- GIS for Primary Education Enhancement project
- An Analysis of Urban Indicators Using Geographic Information Science (GIS)
- Development of Municipal Bond Market in India
- Municipal Resource Mobilisation Practices in Selected States
- Healthy Cities Project
- . Study on Municipal Accounts and Financial reporting System
- . Study on Reforming Property Tax
- . Evaluation/Impact Study of SJSRY programme in 5 towns of Rajasthan
- . Assessment of the Impact of the Repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976
- . Design and implementation of Clearing House of Information
- LAN System at NIUA

B.2 Training Programmes during 2001-2002 (up to December 2001):

- Training of Trainers (TOT) programme in Urban Management at Indore
- . Resource Mobilisation and Municipal Accounting Reforms at ILGUS, Kolkata
- . Innovative Urban Management and Financing Urban Infrastructure at CRRID, Chandigarh
- . Municipal Finance and Accounting at MP Academy of Administration, Bhopal.
- . Solid Waste Management at MP Academy of Administration, Bhopal
- . Sustainable Solid Waste Management at HCM Rajasthan State institute of Public Administration, Jaipur.
- . Advanced Integrated Waste water Pounding System, CMAG, Gujarat
- Conservation of Quasi Affected Architectural Heritage of Urban Gujarat, CMAG, Gujarat

- . Six workshops on Repairs and retrofitting of Earthquake Damaged Buildings in Ahmedabad and other cities by the School of Planning, CEPT, Ahmedabad
- . Workshop on study of Urban Indicators and Performance Management of 10 cities in Gujarat
- . Assessment Report of the Earthquake Damaged Properties in nine towns in Kutchch district
- . Assessment Report of the Earthquake Damaged properties in Ahmedabad
- . Training of Trainers for capacity building of Local Communities by EXNORA, Chennai
- . Decentralisation and Empowerment of Municipal Governments, CRRID, Chandigarh
- . Municipal Resource Mobilisation and Accounting Reforms, ILGUS, Calcutta
- . 6 Training programmes for community workers for both new/old volunteers in the use of PLA tools, enhance their communication skills, focus on making concrete action plans and making a schedule for future action.
- . 6 Training programmes for community workers for both new/old volunteers in the use of PLA tools, enhance their communication skills, focus on making concrete action plans and making a schedule for future action.
- . 3 Bastees Leaders training programmes for networking leaders at the ward level and building their capacities to dialogue with administrators.
- Three NGO meetings to discuss the intervention strategies in the existing communities.
- . A Balwadi Worker Training for some of the balwadi's running under PEEP.

B.3 Seminars/Meetings conducted during 2001-2002 (upto December 2001):

- . "National Workshop on State-Municipal Fiscal Relations".
- . "Home-based Enterprises in Informal Settlements-The Way Forward"
- Policy Promotion Meetings in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Uttaranchal under FIRE Project

8.4 NIUA also published the following Journals/Newsletters/Research Studies during 2001-2002 (up to December 2001):

- Urban India - Bi-annual journal
- . Urban File - Bi-annual bibliography on urban affairs
- Urban Finance - Newsletter (FIRE D-II)
- . Urban News - Monthly compilation of newspaper clippings
- Urban Poverty - Quarterly newsletter in English and Hindi

C. Proposed Research, Training and other activities for the period from January 2002 to March 2002 are as under:

Research Studies/Project/Papers

- Study on Reforming the Property Tax (UNDP Project)

- Study on Municipal Accounts and Financial Reporting System (UNDP Project)
- Documentation of Nasik Municipal Bond Issue (FIRE D-II Project)
- Documentation of Best Practices Land Mobilisation for Kochi Road Development (FIRE D-II Project)
- Municipal Personal System in India (Fire D-II Project)
- Study on Water Tariff and Subsidy in Four Cities of India
- Impact Assessment of SJSRY in Rajasthan (Moud & PA Project)
- Assessment of the Impact of the Repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 (MOUD & PA Project)
- Evaluation of Plan Schemes regarding
 - i. Environment Improvement in Urban Slums
 - ii. Community Hall/Basti Vikas Kendras
 - iii. Pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes and
 - iv. Relocation of JJ Clusters (Government of NCT of Delhi (Planning Department) Project)
- Water Tariff Innovation in Karnataka (FIRE D-II Project)
- Documentation of Self-assessment scheme for Property Tax in Bangalore (FIRE D-II Project)
- HRD for effective Municipal Management (FIRE D-II Project)
- Documentation of Property Tax System in Patna Municipal Corporation (FIRE D-II Project)
- Improving Access of Urban Poor to Basic Urban Services in Ludhiana: Support to Ludhiana Municipal Corporation (FIRE D-II Project)
- GIS Guide to Healthy City (WHO Project)

Training Workshops to be conducted

- National Workshop on “Women in Urban Governance: Lessons Learnt and Future Path”
- Training workshop on Solid “Waste Management”
- Training of Trainers (TOT) in “Urban Management” for TNUDP-II Training Coordinators
- TOT on “Training Needs Assessment” for FIRE (D) Training Network Coordinators
- Capacity Building Training Programme on “Financing of Urban Infrastructure” at Kerala Institute of Local Administration
- Capacity Building Training Programme on “Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure Management” at Centre for Development Studies, Academy of Administration, Bhopal.

- Capacity Building Training Programme on “Solid Waste and Environment” at Centre for Development Studies, Academy of Administration, Uttaranchal
- 6 training programmes for community workers for both new/old volunteers in the use of PLA tools, communication skills
- 6 Basti Leaders training programmes for networking leaders at the ward level and building their capacities to dialogue with administrators.
- 1 Workshop of NGO partners to discuss future plans for education interventions for 2002.

Publications/Documentation

- Urban India — Bi-annual journal
- Urban File — Bi-annual bibliography on Urban Affairs
- Urban News — monthly compilation of Newspaper clippings
- Urban Finance Newsletter — FIRE-D Newsletter
- Urban Poverty Newsletter — Quarterly Newsletter in English and Hindi
- Urban monthly mailer
- Web Newsletter

5. RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Rajghat Samadhi Committee, created by an Act of Parliament called the “Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951” and “Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1958” is an autonomous body, entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- To administer the affairs of the Samadhi and to keep the Samadhi in proper order and in a state of good repair:
- To organize and regulate periodical functions at the Samadhi;
- To do such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the efficient administration of the affairs of the Samadhi.

Composition of the Committee

The Committee consists of 11 Members as under :

- Mayor, Delhi Municipal Corporation (ex-officio)
- Three Officials nominated by the Government
- Four Non-officials
- Three Members of Parliament (two from Lok Sabha appointed by the Speaker and one from the Rajya Sabha, appointed by the Chairman)
- In addition to the above as Members, the Government had appointed the Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation as Chairman of Rajghat Samadhi Committee as per Clause 4 (2) of the Act, 1951.

The Committee was reconstituted in September 2000 with Sri Jagmohan, the then Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, as Chairman and the following as members: Kum. Nirmala Deshpande, Sri Rajmohan Gandhi, Sri Gulam Nabi Azad. MP, Col. (Retd) Sona Ram Choudhury, MP, Sri G.J. Javiya, MP. Sri Shanti Desai (Mayor Delhi), Dr. Deepak Nayyar (Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University), Sri B.G. Verghese (senior Journalist), Sml. Vineeta Rai (Additional Secretary, M/o UD & PA), Sri P.S. Bhatnagar (Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi), and Sri K.S. Srivastava (Joint Secretary, Department of Culture).

Subsequently, Sri Ananth Kumar, Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, **succeeded** Shri Jagmohan as Chairman of Rajghat Samadhi Committee with effect from 31 October, 2001.

Meetings

During the year under Report, the Committee held two meetings on July 2, 2001 and January 8, 2002.

Repair and maintenance

The repair and maintenance of the garden and parks, electric installations and pumps and other structures were entrusted to CPWD's Horticulture, Electrical and Civil Engineering Divisions.

Functions

As in previous years, special functions were held on 2nd October and 30th January to observe the birth and death anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi. On these two occasions, All Religion prayer, photo exhibition, sale of Gandhian literature and mass spinning programmes were held.

On 15th August 2001, the Prime Minister visited the Samadhi and paid floral tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, on the occasion of independence Day.

Apart from these annual functions, all-religion prayer and spinning programmes were continued to be held regularly every Friday evening throughout the year.

Visitors

Gandhi Samadhi continued to attract large number of tourists and other visitors every day. A very large number of school children also visited Gandhi Samadhi as part of their outdoor activity and excursion.

During the year under Report, 30 high dignitaries visited the Samadhi to pay homage to Gandhiji. They included H.E. Mr Vladimir Putin, President of Russia, H.E. Mr Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister of Turkey, H.E. Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, H.E. Mr Islam Karimov, President of Uzbekistan, Mr Anirood Juganauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius, and the King of Morocco.

The distinguished guests offered floral tribute and signed the Visitor's Book. They were presented with a set of books of Gandhiji, a model Charkha, a bust of Bapu, and Scroll containing the "Seven Social Sins" at the time of their visit to Samadhi.

Donation boxes

Traditionally, two donation boxes are placed near the Samadhi in which cash offerings are put by the visitors and these practice was continued during the year. These cash collections are utilized exclusively on the welfare of Harijans, a cause that was dear to

Gandhiji. This is being done through another institution founded by Gandhiji, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, since the Rajghat Samadhi Committee has no such project of its own.

Improvement of Samadhi Complex/Work Projects

During the period from April 2000 to December, 2001 a major project to redevelop and beautify the Rajghat Samadhi Complex was undertaken by Government through Central Public Works Department (CPWD). The work involved :

- Paving the mezzanine side slopes with white sandstones;
- Re-laying the pathway/ramps with new red sandstones ;
- . Construction of compound wall and greening of the main areas of the Complex.
- . Introduction of automatic sprinkler system for irrigating the lawns
- . Demarcation of trees planted by various foreign dignitaries with a low toe wall clad in red sand stone.
- . Laying of pathway/jogging track leading to all such trees and all round the Samadhi and also to Vir Bhumi and Shakti Sthal.
- Cleaning of the stone blocks in the main Samadhi area by sandblasting
- . Improvement of drainage of the entire Samadhi area by providing additional storm water pipes including cleaning the existing pipes.
- Renovation of the Water lagoon
- . Redesigning of the Western (Ring Road) public entry with Gates and facilities for entry of physically challenged.
- . Development of shallow water body with fountain/bubbler
- . Development of a separate Parking Area on the south-eastern Rajghat (behind Gandhi Darshan) on a three-acre plot of land to accommodate 40 buses and 60 cars at a time and installation of four High Mast lights at four corners of Rajghat to light up the entire area..

In addition, provision of facilities like a cafeteria, toilet, tourist information centre. book shop, souvenir shop, florist and phone booth in the parking area is proposed to be done.

The grant-in-aid given to the Samadhi Committee by the Ministry during the year **2000-2001** was Rs. 1.64 Crores.

Accounts and Audit

All expenditures incurred on maintenance and upkeep, establishment, holding of functions, etc. and some of the work projects, were met out of the grant-in-aid received from the Ministry. The cost of the above major redevelopment projects was met by the Government directly.

The accounts for grant received and expenditure incurred are maintained by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee Office and subjected to annual audit by the Principal Director of Audit, Economic and Service Ministries, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.

HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. National Housing & Habitat Policy

National Housing & Habitat Policy was formulated to address the issues of sustainable development, infrastructure and for strong public private partnership for shelter delivery. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of 2 million additional dwelling units each year in pursuance of National Agenda for Governance. It also seeks to ensure that housing along with supporting services is treated as priority sector at par with infrastructure. The Central theme of the policy is strong public private partnerships for tackling housing and infrastructure problems. The Government would provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment.

The problem of housing shortage compounded with the population explosion has also been addressed by this policy. This document clearly identifies the respective roles of the Central Government, the State Government, local authorities, financial institutions, research standardization and technical institutions. However, since housing is a state subject, State Governments have to play primary role in formulating specific action plans and programmes suited to local needs and conditions in consultation with local bodies and citizen groups.

2. National Agenda for Governance

The National Agenda for Governance has identified Housing for All as a priority area, with particular emphasis on the needs of the vulnerable groups. As per this programme it is proposed to facilitate construction of 20 lakhs additional units every year, with emphasis on EWS & LIG (Economically Weaker Section & Low Income Groups) sections of the population as also the needs of SC/ST and other vulnerable groups. Out of 20 lakhs additional houses, 7 lakh houses will be constructed in urban areas and remaining 13 lakhs in rural areas. This would require an additional investment of around Rs. 4000 crore. HUDCO is expected to meet more than 55% of target i.e. 4 lakh units and the balance 3 lakh units per year will be met by other HFIs recognized by NHB, Cooperative Sector and Corporate Sector. An action plan for implementation of the new policy for achievement of targets has been drawn up and the progress is being monitored closely. The following has the achievement for the year 2000-2001:

Agency	No. of Units
HUDCO	4.71 lakh
NHB Controlled HFIs	2.24 lakh
NCHF	0.81 lakh
	<hr/>
Total:	7.76 lakh
	<hr/>

As per latest reports, cumulative achievements, under Two Million-Housing Programme, so far, are given below:

HUDCO (upto 31.12.2001)

Total sanctioned - 13,86,498 (cumulative)

Constructed 568,573 (cumulative)

In progress 3,45,997 (cumulative)

Cooperative Sector - Not Available

HFIs 1,33,180

3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

There is at present no housing scheme in the Central Sector for the urban poor. There are two Central Sector programmes targeted towards the urban poor, namely the SJSRY and the NSDP. The SJSRY attempts to provide employment in order to bring the urban poor above the poverty line while NSDP is basically a programme for the environmental improvement of urban slums. The urban poverty alleviation strategy is incomplete without a significant component pertaining to housing delivery for the slum dwellers.

In order to fill this gap, in a major policy initiative, Prime Minister of India announced a newly Centrally Sponsored Scheme called **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (Vambay)** on the 15th August 2001 to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line. The objective of VAMBAY is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below poverty line in urban slums in a march towards the goal of slumless cities with a healthy and enabling urban environment. Another very important basic amenity for slum dwellers especially in congested metropolitan cities is the lack of rudimentary toilet facilities. A new National City Sanitation Project under the title of “**Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**” is an integral sub component of VAMBAY.

4. Building Centres and Technology Extension

The National Network of Nirman or Nirmithi Kendras (Building Centres) has been established with central assistance through HUDCO under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These centres impart training to artisans in low cost construction skills and produce building materials and components by utilizing agro-industrial wastes. Under the scheme, a central grant of Rs. 2 lakh was originally granted to each centre. The funding pattern of the scheme was subsequently revised. The Central grant-in-aid ranging from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh is now available to the Building Centres depending on the level of their activities. In addition, loan from HUDCO subject to a maximum Rs. 22 lakh is also available to these Centres. As on 07.12.2001, 572 centres have been sanctioned out of which 436 centres have become functional. These centres have received Government of India grant of Rs. 15.12 crore and have imparted training to over 2.10 lakh construction workers.

5. Night shelter and Sanitation facility for Urban Footpath Dwellers

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme seeks to provide night shelter and sanitation facilities to footpath dwellers at a per capita cost of Rs. 5000/- with 20% subsidy from Central Government and 80% as contribution from implementing agencies or through HUDCO loan. The scheme is being implemented through HUDCO and has now been extended to cover all urban areas, wherever the problem of footpath dwellers exists. The guidelines of the scheme were revised in 1993 with a view to widen the scope of the scheme and to make it

more attractive and effective. The guidelines are under further revision, with a view to attract more projects.

As on 7.12.2002. HUDCO has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 4090.67 lakh and Government subsidy amounting to Rs.4106.11 lakh for a total number of 110 schemes to provide 18115 beds, 25965 pay and use toilet seats, 2086 baths and 1833 urinals. Out of these, 8460 beds, 3753 pay & use toilet seats, 359 baths and 241 urinals are complete. 3170 beds, 707 WCs, 136 baths, and 163 urinals are in progress. Some state agencies have not started the construction work. HUDCO weeds out the schemes, which do not take off two years after sanction.

6. International Cooperation

India is a founder member of United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), an Inter-Governmental body established through a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly for guiding habitat activities. An annual contribution of US \$1 ,00,000 payable in Indian rupees was being paid by India. However the contribution for the current year was reduced to US \$ 80,000 after undertaking a review of the benefits, which accrued.

Every year, since 1985 World Habitat day is being celebrated on the first Monday of October, by this Ministry. This day has been set aside by the United Nations Organisation to focus the attention of Member States on the state of human settlements and the basic right to adequate shelter with a view to bring about transformation in the living conditions of the vast majority of people. This year the World Habitat Day was celebrated on Monday the 1st October 2001. This year's theme was 'Cities without Slums'. The Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation inaugurated the seminar, which was attended by representatives of the States/UTs as well as selected NGOs from all over India. Hon'ble Minister stressed the need for better planning of the cities, keeping in view the needs/problems being faced by the people living in the slums. Ms. Brenda Mcsweenay, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New Delhi was a special invitee on the occasion.

Earlier, then Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Sh. Jagmohan led the Indian delegation, comprising of Sh. J. P. Murty, Joint Secretary (HEPA); Sh. Krishna Kumar, Director General, Central Public Works Department; Sh. Manoj Kumar, Commissioner, Varanasi Division, Uttar Pradesh; Sh. R. K. Bhatia, High Commissioner of India to Kenya; Sh. V. Suresh, Chairman & Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO); Sh. T. N. Gupta, Executive Director, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC); and Sh. R. K. Safaya, Chief (BM), HUDCO; to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the UNCHS (Istanbul+5 held during June 6-8,2001 at UN Hqrs.. New York.

During the course of Minister's visit to New York, Hon'ble Minister had bilateral meetings with Prof. George Saitoti, Vice-President, Kenya; Mr. William C. Morogo, Minister of Roads and Public Works, Kenya; Mr. Mangala Samarweera, Minister of Urban Development, Sri Lanka; Mr. Lars Erik Lovden, Minister of Housing, Sweeden; Mr. Abdul Ali Zadeh, Minister of Housing Iran; Mr. U. Tint Swe, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Construction, Myanmar; Ms. S. D. Mthempi Mahayeale, Minister of Housing, South Africa; Swedish Minister and other Ministers of European Union on luncheon meeting.

Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation led Indian delegation consisting of Sh. J. P. Murty, Joint Secretary (HEPA); Sh. V. Suresh, CMD. HUDCO; Sh. T. N. Gupta, Executive Director, Building Materials & Technology Promotion

Council (BMTPC), Sh. S. K. Singh, Director (LSG); to the 18th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, Sh. S. S. Chattopadhyay, Secretary (Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation) took part in the Second Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the HABITAT-II (Istanbul + 5) held from February 12-16, 2001 and February 19-23, 2001 respectively at Nairobi, Kenya. Sh. Ft. K. Bhatia, High Commissioner of India to Kenya participated in both of the meetings.

7. International Assistance for Housing

7.1 KfW/OECF Loan Assistance for Housing Projects

Government had negotiated for line of credit to HUDCO and HDFC from KfW of Germany. So far KfW had provided/committed assistance by way of credits totaling DM 170 million to HUDCO for undertaking housing schemes for EWS and low cost sanitation scheme. KfW has also sanctioned grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for Building Centres scheme.

KfW has provided loan of DM 25 million to HDFC also for financing EWS housing programmes and has committed a grant of DM 30 million to HDFC for undertaking low cost housing programmes and supporting urban infrastructure. Agreement in this regard was signed in February 1994. Another agreement for grant of DM 30 million is under consideration.

IBRD Technical Assistance (Grant)

The international Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have extended a grant of US\$ one million to HUDCO for strengthening its infrastructure operations. The grant is being utilized mainly for restructuring of HUDCO's infrastructure wing. The objective of the technical assistance is to assist HUDCO in the preparation and appraisal of urban development project to be financed by World Bank.

8. NRI/PIO/OBC Investment in Housing and Real Estate Development Sector

The housing sector suffers from paucity of funds in the backdrop of the magnitude of housing shortage in the country. The available domestic funds leave a huge "resource gap" resulting in unabated increase in the housing shortage. There are significant gaps in resources, technology and management in the sector.

In the ongoing process of economic reforms and liberalization of trades and industrial policy of the Government, the housing and real estate sectors have emerged as a key area with immense investment potential. In order to pass on the benefits of the liberalization process to NRIs/PIOs/OCBs and to promote inflow of foreign exchange and augment resources for the housing sector, the Government announced a scheme for NRI investment in housing and real estate development. The scheme covers investment by non-residents of Indian Nationality/origin and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by NRIs/PIOs in the following areas:

- (i) Development of serviced plots and construction of built-up residential premises;
- (ii) Investment in real estate covering construction of residential and commercial premises including business centres and offices;
- (iii) Development of townships;
- (iv) City and region level urban infrastructure facilities including both roads and bridges;

- (v) Investment in manufacturing of building materials;
- (vi) Investment in participating ventures in (i) to (v) above.
- (vii) Investment in financing housing institutions.

Recently, a decision has been taken to allow 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) only "If a city or a sizeable segment of a city or a region is proposed to be developed as an integrated unit with all urban infrastructure facilities alongwith housing. There would be no automatic approval in such cases. Each case would be examined on merits." In other words there is no proposal to allow foreign direct investment in housing sector alone.

So far an investment of the order of Rs 564 crore has been made by NRIs / PIOs / OCBs in housing & real estate development sector.

9. Fiscal incentives for the Housing Sector

The Budget 2001-2002 provides a new thrust for major investments in the housing and infrastructure sector by offering following:

Income Tax / Wealth Tax

- (i) The 10 year tax holiday to be availed in the first 20 years, announced in respect of water treatment, sanitation, roads, highways, railway and solid waste management systems among others would help in promoting the much needed infrastructure for improving the quality of life and development of healthy and sustainable cities. This would encourage an increased participation of private sector.
- (ii) The increasing of the limit of exemption of tax on payment of interests in respect of housing loans for self-occupied houses from the existing rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh would enable and promote larger investment by the people at large in ownership housing.
- (iii) Further the withdrawal of the present requirement of obtaining NOC for transfer of assets including immovable properties would also remove the obstruction environment bringing in increased buoyancy in the housing market. This removes the requirement for tax clearance certificate under Section 230A from the assessing officer before transfer of immovable property.
- (iv) As far as the Corporates like HUDCO are concerned, the reduction of the present surcharge level of 16% to only 2% would substantially improve the profitability of the organizations and will be a stimulant to industrial growth. The reduction of surcharge on personal income tax from 17% to 2% would also give additional disposable income to the people for increased investments in other areas including housing.

Other Fiscal Measures

- (v) The additional equity infusion of Rs. 230 crores during 2001-2002 for HUDCO would enable HUDCO to continue its efforts for providing massive housing in rural and urban areas.
- (vi) The approval given for raising low cost resources through the HUDCO Gujarat Punarnirman Tax Free Bonds to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores would substantially help in extending financial assistance by HUDCO for the reconstruction, retrofitting and rehabilitation requirements of both housing and the damaged infrastructure in Gujarat.

- (vii) The opening up of long term funds for infrastructure through insurance sector would substantially ease the difficult situation the housing financing institutions were facing in raising resources of longer repayment tenure. Further, the reduction in the interest rates on the small savings including Provident Fund will give a strong signal to the market to reduce interest rates.
- (viii) The proposal for bringing in a comprehensive legislation for providing an enabling framework for the much needed securitisation initiatives is very timely and would result in a larger buoyancy in the financing of housing and infrastructure sectors.
- (ix) The customs duty reduction on cement from 35% to 25% would definitely help in softening of domestic prices of cement.

10. Legal Reforms and Model Legislations

With an increased role of the private sector in land assembly and development, housing and infrastructure sectors, it has become necessary to regulate the activities of private builders and estate agents for healthy growth of the housing sector as also to ensure protection of the interest of prospective buyers. Towards this purpose, this Ministry formulated two Model Bills namely The Model Apartment Ownership Bill and The Model Apartment and Property Regulation Bill. The Model Apartment Ownership Bill provides for heritable and transferable ownership rights to every individual flat owner in an apartment. The Model Apartment and Property Regulation Bill provides for controlling the activities of private builders and developers. Both the Model Bills were circulated among the State Governments/Union Territories for enactment of relevant State Acts with appropriate modifications to suit the local conditions. Some States like Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have enacted/amended the relevant State Acts to keep parity with the provisions of the Model Bills.

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

1. SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

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

- (a) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Salient Features

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end, community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs are the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of application, monitoring of recovery and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The CDSs also identify viable projects suitable for that particular area.

The CDSs, being a federation of different community based organisations, are the nodal agencies for this programme. It is expected that they will lay emphasis on providing the entire gamut of social sector inputs to their areas including, but not limited to, health, welfare, education, etc. through establishing convergence between schemes being implemented by different line departments within their jurisdiction.

URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)

This programme has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment

ventures. This sub-scheme is called “The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)”

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

Coverage

- (i) The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- (ii) The programme is being implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.

Target Groups

- (i) The programme targets the urban poor, defined as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time.
- (ii) Special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as indicated by the government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population. A provision of 3% is to be reserved for the disabled under this programme.
- (iii) There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, this scheme does not apply to beneficiaries educated beyond the 9th standard.
- (iv) A house-to house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries has been done. Non-economic parameters are applied to identify the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria of the urban poverty line.
- (v) All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed households, viz. widows, divorcees, single women or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.

Salient Features of USEP

(A) Setting up Micro-Enterprises and Skill Development

Maximum unit cost	=	Rs. 50,000/-
Subsidy	=	15%% of the project cost subject to a maximum
	=	15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/-
Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiary	=	5% of the project cost

For Joint Venture:-

Project cost	=	sum of individual project cost allowable per beneficiary.
Subsidy	=	Total permitted subsidy per person.

(B) Training and infrastructure support

Training cost per person	=	Rs. 2000/-
Training period	=	Two to six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours.
Tool kit worth	=	Rs. 600/-

Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)

DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures. The group should consist of at least 10 women. The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of project whichever is less. Where the group sets itself up as Thrift and Credit Society, in addition to its self employment venture, it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs. 1000 maximum per member. The Fund is meant for purposes like purchase of raw materials and marketing, infrastructure support, one time expense on child care activity, expenses upto Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The Revolving Fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

Information, Education And Communication Component

States may utilise upto 2% of their allocation for activities under the IEC component. Once again, care shall be taken by the State to ensure that full use is made of the material made available by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation and the recognised national institution in this regard.

URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Under this Programme, there is no restriction on educational qualification.

This programme applies to urban local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 lakhs as per the 1991 Census.

The material labour ratio for works under this programme is to be maintained at 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme

Community Development Societies (CDSs) survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas. Missing basic minimum services shall be listed thereafter. The term "basic services" above shall carry the same connotation as is carried under the scheme of EIUS.

The CDSs will prioritise the above services into two lists "A" and "B". This prioritisation will be final and not subject to change and modification by any other agency. List A will be the order of priority for the missing minimum services whereas List B shall be the order of priority for other required infrastructure. These lists along with the remarks of the CDS with respect to where such services should be located etc. is to be forwarded to the Town Poverty Eradication Cell at the beginning of the year. The DUDA or the ULB, whosoever is empowered in this behalf by the State Government, shall accord the final sanction.

Targets

No physical targets have been fixed and this matter has been left to be decided by State Governments in conformity with the guidelines on the scheme and result of beneficiary survey. This has been done to ensure adequate flexibility of operation of the scheme,

Allocation of funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The funds remaining unspent in respect of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), UBSP and PMIUPEP with various States/UTs as on 30.11.97 were the opening balance for incurring expenditure under the new scheme. In addition, Central funds of Rs. 98.63 crores, Rs. 158.47 crores, Rs. 118.77 crores and Rs. 85.13 crores had been released during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 respectively and allocation of Rs. 57.10 crores (RE) has been made for 2001-2002 out of which till 31.12.2001 a sum of Rs. 12.83 crores has been released to the States/U.Ts.

The Component-wise release of funds during 2001-2002 is as under:

	Rs. in lakhs)
(i) USEP/DWCUA (including Training, Infrastructure & Credit & Thrift Society)	833.82
(ii) UWEP	374.14
(iii) Community Structure.	75.07

Physical And Financial Progress Under Different Components Of SJSRY

(A) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-2001)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to beneficiaries for setting up micro enterprises Under USEP	= 13363.09
(ii) Amount of subsidy sanctioned to DWCUA groups for setting up Joint self employment units	= 1926.53
(iii) Amount of assistance given to Thrift & Credit Societies as Revolving Fund	= 3375.59
(iv) Amount spent on Training & infrastructure	= 4983.33

Physical Achievements (till 31-12-2001)

(i) No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro enterprises	= 342949
(ii) No. of DWCUA Groups formed	= 19730
(iii) No. of women beneficiaries assisted (under DWCUA Groups) to set up Joint self employment ventures under DWCUA	= 33675
(iv) No. of persons trained/undergoing training for skill upgradation	= 343655
(v) No. of Thrift&Credit Societies formed	= 72805

(B) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-2001)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i)	Expenditure reported under UWEP Physical Achievements (till 31-12-2001)	=	44422.25
(i)	No. of mandays generated from completed/on going work	=	383.25

(C) Community Structure and IEC components

Financial Achievement (as on 31.12.2001)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i)	Expenditure reported by States/UTs under Community Structure	=	4772.91
(ii)	Expenditure on IEC component Physical Achievement (as on 31.12.2000)		91.36
(i)	Beneficiaries covered	=	294.95
(ii)	Persons trained	=	262965

2. NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was inaugurated and launched by the Prime Minister in August, 1996 at Kanpur in (U.P.). Under National Slum Development Programme, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is being released to States/UTs for the development of Urban slums. The objective of this programme is to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities etc. The scheme also envisages provisions of shelter up gradation, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus will be on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill up gradation and advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies.

Under the scheme, Planning Commission allocates the funds to States/UTs annually and Ministry of Finance releases it to States. The States further diversify the funds within the States as per their requirement. Ministry of Urban Development has been nominated as Nodal Ministry to monitor the progress of the scheme. Ministry of Urban Development prepared revised guidelines in the month of December, 1997 and circulated to all States/UTs.

During the year 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 an amount of Rs. 250.01 crores, Rs. 290.99 crores, Rs. 353.57 crores, Rs. 391.90 crores and 241.53 crores respectively were released by the Central Government to States/UTs. For the year 2001-2002 out of Rs. 385.00 crores allocated by the Planning Commission, an amount of Rs. 83.69 crores has been released so far to the States by the Ministry of Finance. As reported by the States/UTs, since inception of the scheme and upto 31.12.2002 out of the total funds of Rs. 1610.17 crores released by the Central Government, an amount of Rs. 966.71 crores has been utilised and about 3.13 crores of people have been benefited by this programme.

20-POINT PROGRAMME OF MINISTRY

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is the nodal Ministry to fix physical target in respect of Point Nos. 14(d), EWS housing, 14(e) LIG housing and 15-EIUS (Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum) of the 20-Point Programme and it also monitors the progress made under these points. These relate to Housing for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Urban Areas under Point Nos. 14(d) and 14(e) and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under Point No. 15. These are State Plan Schemes. The funds are allocated by the implementing States/UTs from their own plan resources keeping in view their needs and priorities and are also supplemented by the institutional finance. Besides those, two evaluatory items namely "Use of Low Cost Building Materials" under Point No. 14 and "Restricting Growth of Urban Slums" under Point No. 15 are also monitored. A comprehensive monitoring of point Nos. 14 (d) 14(e) and 15 is done on half yearly and annual basis.

The 20-Point Programme envisages the nation's commitment to eradicate poverty, reduction of income disparity, socio-economic inequalities and also to provide basic amenities including housing for improving the quality of life of the poor and other weaker sections of the society.

The physical targets for Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 of the 20-Point Programme for the year 1999.2000 were fixed in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations having regard to the plan provision, past performance and other resources of the agencies, The Monitoring Cell in the Ministry monitors the progress made under these points of the 20-Point Programme on the basis of data/information collected from the States/UTs.

It is seen that the level of performance varies among different States. There are many reasons for low performance of housing schemes. These include inadequate budget provision, land acquisition problem, difficulty in providing services, institutional capability, lack of access to institutional finance, shortage of materials/resources, rising costs of construction, etc. These deficiencies are brought to the notice of the State Governments for taking appropriate corrective action.

14(d) EWS Housing

Direct public investment is made for providing housing to the Economically Weaker Section in the urban areas. This is supplemented by loans from the (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) HUDCO. The HUDCO loaning for EWS housing is to the extent of 15% of its resources. Refinance is also available from the National Housing Bank to States, Cooperatives and other organisations involved in the construction of EWS Housing.

Income ceiling which was Rs. 700/- per month per household in the 7th Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs.1250 during the 8th Five Year Plan Presently, for the schemes financed by HUDCO income limited is upto Rs. 2500 per month and loan ceiling Rs. 400001 -for construction of EWS houses in urban areas. Rs. 20000/-for additions and repairs and Rs. 15000/- for improvement of shelterless service under population scheme.

During the year 2001-2002 (upto August, 2001) about 0.19 Lakh dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 2.48 lakh dwelling units.

14(e)-LIG Housing

This is primarily a long-term scheme and is being executed by the State Governments through Housing Boards and Housing Departments. The budget provision is supplemented by institutional finance. The Income eligibility which was Rs. 701-1 500 during 7 Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs.1251 during the 8 Five Year Plan. Monthly Income limited for HUDCO scheme is over Rs. 2500 and upto Rs. 5500 per month and loan component for this category of houses is Rs. 1 ,25,000-for construction of houses and Rs. 62,500/- for repairs and additions.

During the year 2001-2002 (upto August, 2001), 2277 dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 44630 dwelling units.

Point No. 15- Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)

The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental Improvement of urban slums. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities:-

Water Supply, Sewer-open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of stagnant waste water storm water drains , community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways and street lighting and other community facilities to slum dwellers.

The scheme was introduced during the 6th Five Year Plan in the year 1972 as a centrally sponsored scheme, but was transferred to State Sector in 1974. The ceiling of per capita expenditure has been raised from Rs. 525/- in 1991 to Rs.800/- in 1995.

During the year 2001-2002 (upto August, 2001/-) 12.92 lakh slum dwellers were covered under this scheme against the annual target of 60.83 lakh slum dwellers.

Bar charts indicating the performance of Poini Nos. 14(d). 14(e) and 15 during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (upto August, 2001) are at Annexure-I to III. The targets and achievement during the year 2000-2001 (August. 2001) are indicated at Annexure IV to VI

2. Provision of Infra-structural Facilities in the Displaced Persons' Urban Colonies in West Bengal.

After considering a note submitted by the Department of Rehabilitation in 1976. the Cabinet approved the proposal to fund infra-structural development of displaced persons (East Bengal Refugees) Colonies in West Bengal. A total number of 103157 plots for refugees were to be developed covering 612 colonies at a cost of Rs. 23.85 crore. The various components of development in refugees colonies included provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items.

The Phase-III of the scheme was approved by the Cabinet in January, 1995. The Cabinet approved development of 44025 plots at the revised ceiling cost of Rs. 1,777/- per plot requiring an amount of Rs. 78.27 crore. Apart from this, the Cabinet also approved reimbursement of Rs. 2.33 crore to the State Government. incurred during the implementation of Phases I&II.

As per the Cabinet approval, during 1995-96 to 1998-99, out of Rs. 78.27 crore. this Ministry released Rs. 57.44 crore to the State Govt. for the development of 3231 1 plots leaving a balance of Rs. 20.83 crore for the development of 11714 plots. This Ministry also released Rs. 2.33 crore as reimbursement to the State Govt.. incurred during the Phase-I & II. During the year 1998-99, the Govt. of West Bengal informed that out of the approved

44025 plots under the phase-III, there is no further scope for the development of 11699 plots as either they have already been developed by CMDA or some other reasons. It had also been informed that the actual number of plots were 44010 against the Cabinet approval of 44025 plots, the discrepancy of 15 plots is possible on account of a summation error.

While informing the above information, the State Govt. requested this Ministry to allow it for development of new 11714 plots of undeveloped urban colonies of 607 Group from the balance funds of Phase-III (i.e. Rs. 20.83 crore). To meet the request of the State Government this Ministry prepared draft Cabinet Note and obtained the approval of the Cabinet on the following points:-

1. Development work in respect of 11699 plots of the undeveloped urban colonies of the 607 group may be taken up, over a period of four years commencing from 2000-01 to 2003-04, with the balance fund from Phase III i.e. Rs. 20.83 crore.
2. Allocation of Rs. 6.5 crore during the current financial year i.e. 2000-2001 under plan for starting development work in 11699 plots of the 607 group of urban colonies. Provision for subsequent years i.e. from 2001-02 to 2003-04 could be made on an year to year basis depending on the progress of work and the total allocation, subject to approval of the 10 Plan.
3. In so far as any additional funds for the development of the remaining 29938 plots of 607 Group is concerned, the same would have to be met by the Govt. of West Bengal from its own resources.

As per the Cabinet approval, during the last year i.e. 2000-01, this Ministry released Rs. 6.50 crore to the Government of West Bengal for initiating work in the new 11699 plots of 607 Group. For the current financial year i.e. 2001-02 a budget provision of Rs. 6.30 crore has been made for this scheme, which is yet to be released.

3. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

The Department for International Development (DFID)-(formerly known as ODA) of the Govt. of UK is supporting Slum Improvement Projects in different Indian cities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India. The programme started in 1983 in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), since 1988, further projects have been approved for implementation at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Calcutta (West Bengal), Cuttack (Orissa) and Cochin (Kerala). DFID has also approved an ambitious project proposal for the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, covering 32 Class-I towns of the State. The projects at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Indore, Calcutta (Phase I&II) have been completed.

These projects entail not only development of physical infrastructure and provision of civic amenities but also community development and provision of social, economic and educational inputs which assist in raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of slum areas.

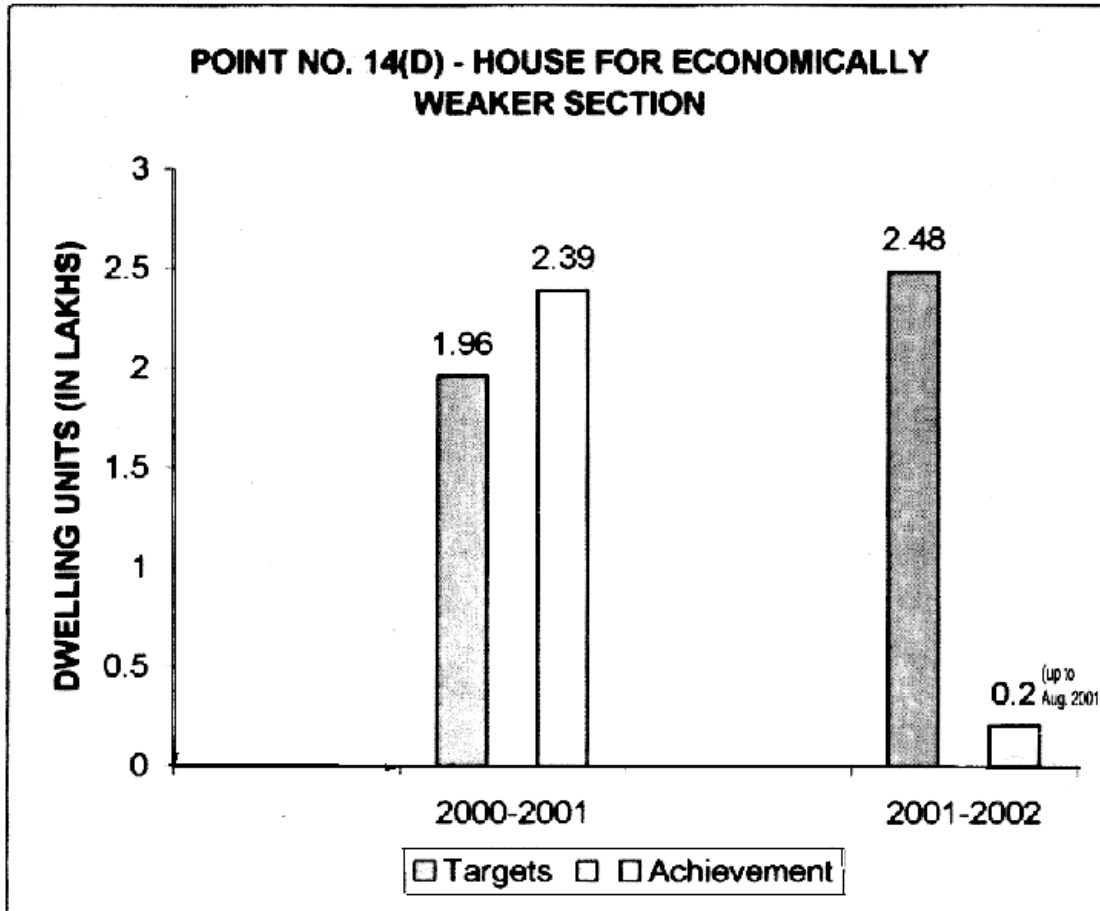
The Ministry of Urban Development Poverty Alleviation monitors the progress of these slum improvement projects. Besides, Urban Poverty Group, of the British High Commission the DFID, UK also monitors regularly these projects.

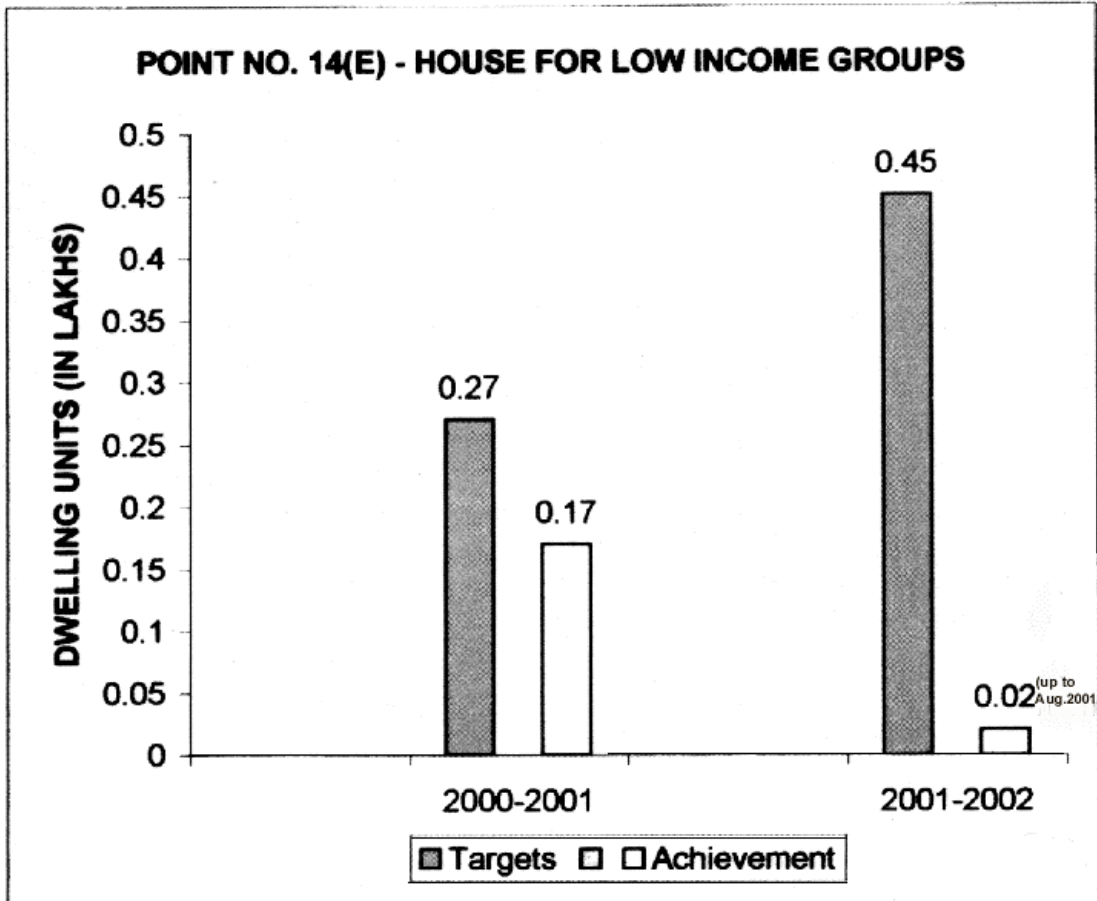
GERMAN ASSISTED PROJECT

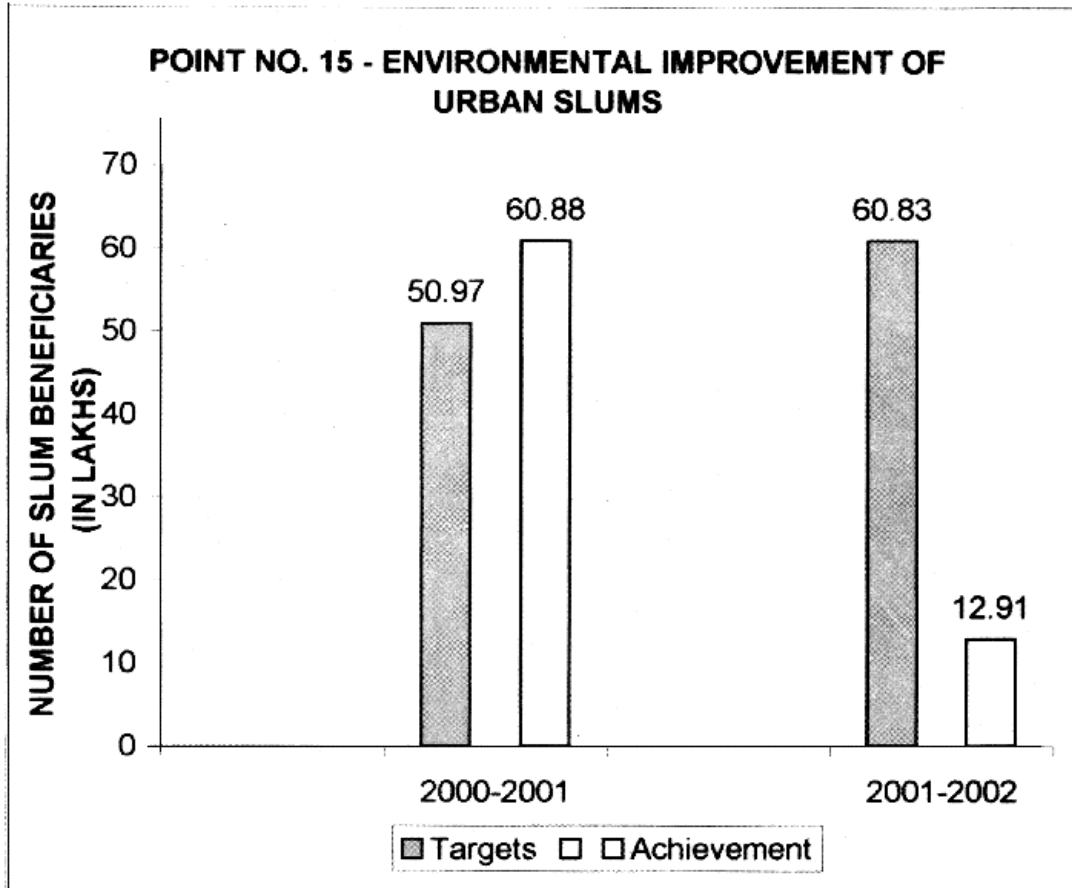
German Govt. is also supporting a slum improvement project at Nagpur titled "Nagpur Slum Improvement Project". Under this project, eight years cooperation is envisaged in

principle. The phase-I of this project has already been completed which was from 1.1.1997 to 30.6.1999. The phase-II of the project is in operation from 1.7.1999 and may continue to 30.6.2003. This Ministry, in consultation with the Govt. of Maharashtra, has communicated its concurrence to the draft Note of Exchange for phase-II to the Department of Economic Affairs for taking further necessary action.

A statement giving the details of all the on-going slum improvement projects is at Annexure-VII.







TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF 14(D) EWS HOUSING OF 20(D) POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE
YEAR 2001-2002

Sl. No. States	Targets 2001-2002	Achievements upto Aug. 2001	Percentage of Achievements
1. Andhra Pradesh	20942	889	4.25
2. Assam	1818	0	0.00
3. Bihar	5282	0	0.00
4. Goa	0	0	0.00
5. Gujarat	2000	0	0.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	35	6	17.14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	908	0	0.00
8. Karnataka	2500	3706	148.24
9. Kerala	49102	14399	29.32
10. Madhya Pradesh	2500	328	13.12
11. Maharashtra	1340	0	0.00
12. Manipur	960	0	0.00
13. Mizoram	200	0	0.00
14. Orissa	144721	0	0.00
15. Punjab	1811	0	0.00
16. Rajasthan	1225	0	0.00
17. Sikkim	165	44	26.67
18. Tamil Nadu	4461	168	4.21
19. Uttar Pradesh	6380	380	5.96
20. West Bengal	928	0	0.00
Union Territories			
21. Daman & Diu	3	0	0.00
22. Delhi	482	0	0.00
23. Pondicherry	548	0	0.00
Total	248169	19940	8.04

TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF 14(E) LIG HOUSING OF 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR
2001-2002

Sl. No. States	Targets 2001-2002	Achievements upto Aug. 2001	Percentage of Achievements
1. Andhra Pradesh	5056	264	5.22
2. Assam	12	0	0.00
3. Bihar	2541	0	0.00
4. Gujarat	470	0	0.00
5. Haryana	3900	418	10.72
6. Himachal Pradesh	156	43	27.56
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.00
6 Kerala	4000	570	14.25
9. Maharashtra	2062	0	0.00
10. Manipur	1002	0	0.00
11. Mizoram	356	0	0.00
12. Meghalaya	0	0	0.00
13. Orissa	949	94	9.91
14. Punjab	662	64	9.74
15. Rajasthan	700	0	0.00
16. Tamil Nadu	7890	794	10.06
17. Tripura	0	0	0.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	660	10	1.14
19. West Bengal	366	0	0.00
Union Territories			
20. Daman & Diu	4	0	0.00
21. Delhi	13095	0	0.00
22. Pondicherry	325	0	0.00
Total	44630	2277	5.10

TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF POINT NO. 15-SLUM IMPROVEMENT OF THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2001-2002

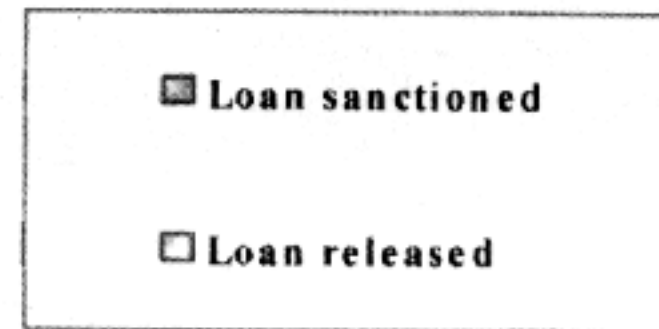
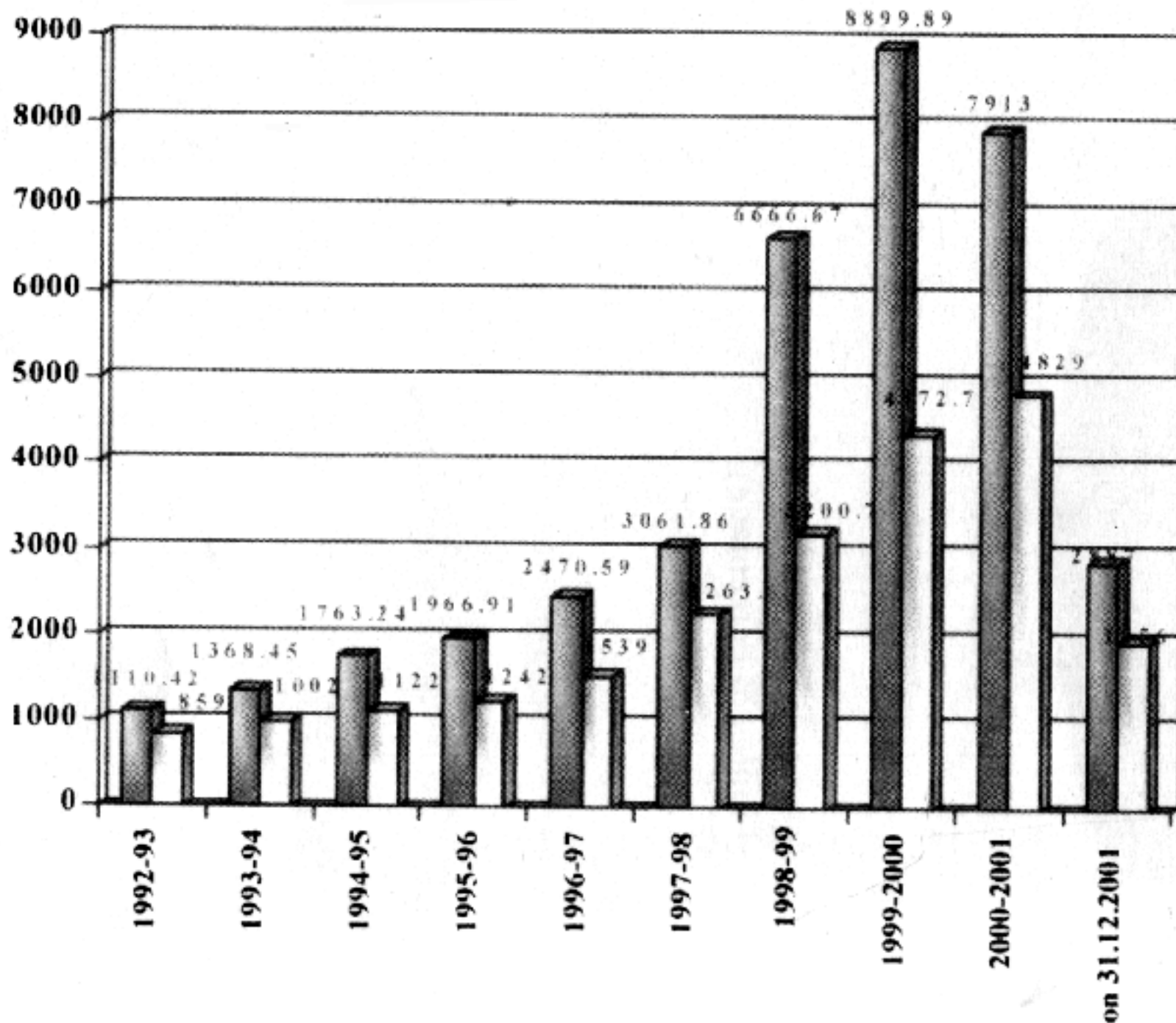
Sl. No. States	Targets 2001-2002	Achievements upto Aug. 2001	Percentage of Achievements
1. Andhra Pradesh	25675	34776	134.40
2. Assam	7500	0	0.00
3. Bihar	19360	29490	152.32
4. Gujarat	0	0	0.00
5. Goa	0	0	0.00
6. Haryana	41500	25347	61.08
7. Himachal Pradesh	14000	17990	128.50
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1452	140	9.64
9. Karnataka	131250	6300	4.80
10. Kerala	18150	5750	31.68
11. Madhya Pradesh	140641	75436	53.64
12. Maharashtra	1563500	266426	17.04
13. Manipur	13750	0	0.00
14. Meghalaya	4250	1245	29.29
15. Mizoram	6250	0	0.00
16. Orissa	20460	741	3.62
17. Punjab	0	0	0.00
18. Rajasthan	44000	9909	22.52
19. Sikkim	1650	439	26.61
20. Tamil Nadu	16335	1719	10.52
21. Tripura	20000	5484	27.42
22. Uttar Pradesh	3915560	794246	20.28
23. West Bengal	45000	13377	29.73
Union Territories			
24. A & N Island	300	0	0.00
25. Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00
26. Delhi	25000	19090	76.36
27. Pondicherry	7150	3100	43.36
Total		1291917	21.24

Statement giving detail of all on-going externally aided
slum improvement projects

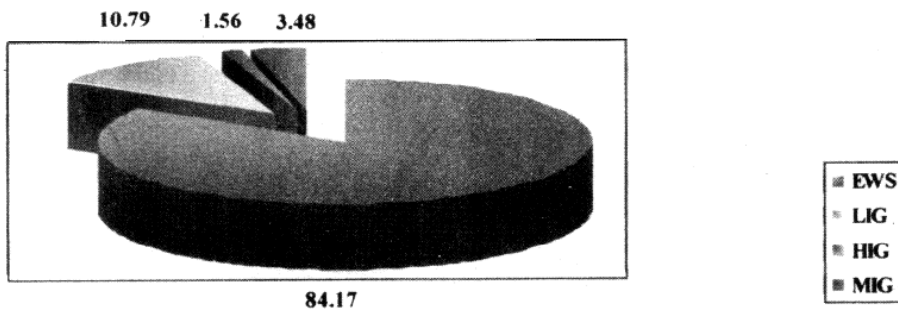
Sl No.	Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	Approved cost of the Project
·ID-UK Assisted Project			
1.	Calcutta Slum Improvement Project, Phase Ic	1.4.1999 to 13.2002	12.10 crore
2.	Cutack Urban Services Improvement Project	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2003	67.10 crore
3.	Cochin Urban Services Improvement Project (Main Phase)	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2003	66.00 crore
4.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project	1.7.1999 to 30.6.2003	745.00 crore
German Assisted Project			
	Nagpur Slum Improvement Project (Phase-II)	1.7.1999 to 30.6.2003	DM 4.5 million

Operational Growth of HUDCO

(Rs. In Crores)

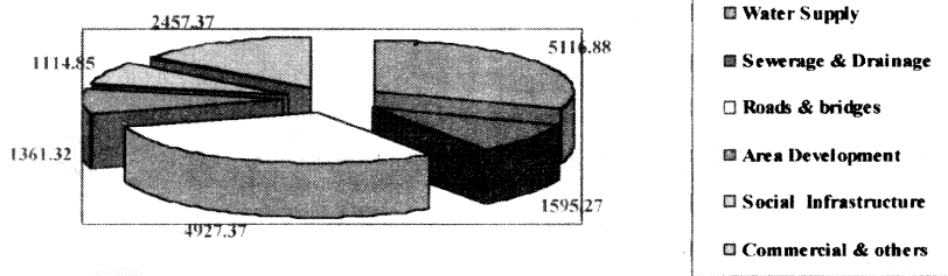


Social Orientation in Houses Sanctioned (Cumulative) As on 31-12-2001



(Figures in Percentage)

Infrastructure Projects Stecor-wise performance As on 31.12.2001 (Rs. in crores)



REHABILITATION HOUSING FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES
AS ON 31-12-2001

Natural Calamities	Loan Amount (Rs. in Crores)	No. of UNITS
(A) Earthquake & Landslide	83.52	64345
(B) Cyclone	1215.14	485198
(C) Flooding & Sea Erosion	1032.43	3581819
Total	2331.09	4131382

ANNEXURE-XXXV

YEARWISE LOAN SANCTIONS/RELEASES

(RS IN CRORES)

	DURING THE YEAR 2000-2001		DURING THE YEAR 2001-2002 UPTO 31-12-2001	
	LOAN SANCTON	RELEASES	LOAN SANCTON	RELEASES
-HOUSING PROJECTS (INCLUDING NRY, NS, ILCS. LAND ACQUISITION)	3871	2842	659	867
- URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	4042	1987	2228	1289

HUDCO'S ASSISTANCE TO URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Infrastructure Segments	2090-2001 Number of Proejcts	HUDCO Assistance (Rs in crores)	2001-2002 (01.04.2001 31.12.2001) Number of Pmjects	HUDCO Assistance (Rs. In
Water Supply	16	1364.56	17	1122.72
Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management	11	255.36	7	160.96
Transportation/Roads	16	1456.40	5	223.79
Area Development	6	267.22	3	395.80
Social Infrastructure	24	599.73	4	62.50
Others including commercial and LCS	17	129.54	7	195.95
Total	90	4094.61	43	2161.72

ATTACHED OFFICES

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was established by the Government of India in 1954 as an attached office of the Ministry for technology transfer, experimentation, development and dissemination of housing statistics.

In the context of the formulation of Housing Policy and Programmes, study of socio-economic aspects of housing issues and the increased need for housing statistics, NBO was restructured in August 1992. The major functions of the restructured NBO are as follows: -

- (i) Study and survey of socio-economic aspects of housing,
- (ii) Collection, collation, coordination and dissemination of building and housing statistics.
- (iii) Organisation and setting up of a Management Information System to monitor implementation of National Housing Policy.
- (iv) Organisation and coordination of activities relating to housing census and sample survey on housing conditions.
- (v) Maintaining linkages with central and state agencies, financial institutions etc.
- (vi) Statistical and socio-economic functions connected with housing and urban development and proper up-keep of data through computer data bank.
- (vii) Exchange and supply of publications in the form of technical pamphlets relating to housing and urban development activities

Ths activities of restructured NBO are as follows:

I. Housing Statistical Information System And Data Bank

N.B.O.. as the nodal agency for collection, coordination, analysis and dissemination of housing and building statistics, is responsible for performing the statistical functions concerning housing and urban development activities, including establishment of 3-tier Housing Information System, data collection, analysis and dissemination of information on housing and its related infrastructure, bringing out publications. Schedules have been prescribed by NBO for data collection under the 3-tier scheme. It also organises and coordinates the activities relating to collection of information concerning housing in collaboration with the Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organisation, etc.

NBO proposed to connect the districts to State Directorates of Economics and Statistics at State/UT level and to the National Buildings Organisation at the Central level through V-Sat. This will minimise the time gap in submission of returns at the State and Central level and timely release of Reports. Proposal for strengthening 3-tier system is being processed.

II. HRD In Housing Statistics At State & Municipal Level

National Buildings Organisation conducts training courses for the personnel engaged in the collection of housing and building statistics in different States in consultation with the State Statistical Bureaus of the respective State Governments. During the year, training courses are scheduled to be organised in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics at Ahmedabad, Delhi and Jaipur. Apart from this, NBO Officers were also called upon to deliver lectures during the training courses organised by the other departments.

III Compendium Of Social Housing Schemes

N.B.O. brings out a compendium based on the performance of social housing schemes which are intended to cater to the needs of the various income categories namely Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and Rental Housing of the urban society. NBO brings out an All India and State-wise report on the progress of social housing schemes during the Five Year Plans. Report on the progress of social housing schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan has been released. Data collection for the performance under 9 Plan is in progress.

IV. Housing Finance Institutions Directory

This publication contains information regarding agencies providing housing finance to individuals, secondary finance institutions, public/private limited housing finance companies, cooperative housing societies etc.. This is an ad-hoc publication and the last issue was brought out in 1996. Data for the revised edition of this publication is at present being collected and compiled.

V. Miscellaneous

Data on Building Cost Index relating to Low Income Group Houses constructed by the State Housing Boards or State Development Authorities are also being collected and compiled in respect of selected centres. The State Govts. have been advised to shift the base year from 1980-81 = 100 to 1993-94 = 100 for the calculation of Building Cost Index. The methodology and guidelines have also been provided to the concerned State Govt. Authorities in this regard by NBO for the sake of uniformity.

Data on "Building Permits and Completion Certificates Issued" by municipalities of towns having a population of One lakh and above for the calendar years 1996 to 1998 were released during the year.

VI. Publication

N.B.O. brings out regular as well as adhoc publications relating to various aspects of housing activities in the country. Following publications been released during the year :-

- (a) Prices of Building Materials and Wages of Labour, 1996.
- (b) Compendium of Social Housing Schemes during 8th Five Year Plan

At present the following publications are in progress:

- (a) Handbook of Housing Statistics, Part-II (Bilingual).
- (b) Metropolitan Housing Statistics (Bilingual).
- (c) Prices of Building Materials and Wages of Labour -1997,
Housing Finance Institutions Directory, 2000.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

1. HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (HUDCO)

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) is the premier national techno-financing institution in the field of housing and urban development, established by the Government of India in 1970. Incorporated with a modest equity base of Rs. 2 crores, the authorized capital of the company has today risen to Rs. 1250 crores, and has been fully paid-up, with the net-worth of Rs. 2034.19 crores (till 30.9.2001).

The cumulative operational performance of HUDCO would indicate its evolution as a significant and unique contributor in the field of housing and urban infrastructure in the country. Till 31st December 2001 HUDCO has sanctioned 14637 projects with a total project cost of Rs 64343 crores, and HUDCO's loan component of Rs 38017 crores. Of the loan assistance committed, Rs 26629 crores has already been released. These projects on completion will help provide over 126.75 lakh residential units, over 5.07 lakh developed plots and over 46.60 lakh sanitation units and also in the implementation of 1847 urban infrastructure projects and establishment of 630 Building Centres including 56 Rural Building Centres.

On an average, one in every 16 houses in the country has availed of HUDCO's assistance, and this contribution has earned the institution the rare distinction of being among the largest facilitators of housing across the globe. Significant to note is the fact that 61.41 percent of the entire housing units supported by HUDCO since its inception, has benefited the rural area. Significantly, HUDCO's housing operations have a major social orientation with a clear-cut social mandate to provide financial support for affordable shelter to the EWS/LIG categories, which is in line with the Corporation's Motto of "Profitability with Social Justice". HUDCO is fast emerging as the only organisation of its kind for dealing with the unique needs of shelter and infrastructure development and still ensuring profitable results. HUDCO's assistance covers the housing needs of every class of the society, with special emphasis on the weaker sections and the deprived.

HUDCO, since its inception has made steady and significant strides in the field of housing and urban infrastructure financing, to emerge as the pioneer and the trendsetter. Catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options both in housing and urban infrastructure development, HUDCO aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors. Having emerged as the market leader in its operational arena, HUDCO aims at consolidating its position and enhancing the performance by laying emphasis on its core competencies and exploring diversified avenues of service delivery.

HUDCO had received the Prime Minister's Award for outstanding performance for being amongst the Top Ten PSUs in 1999-2000 which was evaluated against the entered into with their respective Ministries.

Way Ahead

HUDCO would be actively involved in the implementation of two major initiatives of the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the

implementation of the new scheme for housing the urban poor through the **'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana'**, and **also** the **'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan'** for the Total City Sanitation. Leveraging on its core competency, HUDCO proposes to give a major thrust on techno-financial consultancy development for project planning and project management, and financial services. With the successful implementation of HUDCO Place Project for Residential-cum-Commercial development in Andrews Ganj and the Bikhaji Cama Place Project for commercial development, HUDCO would be taking up real estate development projects in various States using land as a resource. In line with the earlier initiative for creation of India Habitat Centre in New Delhi, HUDCO is working closely in various States to establish State level Habitat Centres. As part of its technology transfer initiatives, HUDCO would promote State level 'HUDCO Haat' as Building Technology Exposition and Housing Guidance centres in all the State capitals with the active assistance of State Governments and the BMTPC. Towards expanding the Retail Finance activities through HUDCO Niwas, HUDCO proposes to open up Retail Outlets in a few secondary cities in addition to the State Capitals to enhance the outreach of HUDCO Niwas.

HUDCO has also been actively associated with key consultancy projects such as construction of Community Asset Buildings at Narela and Tikri Khurd, Delhi; Vrindavan New Township, Lucknow; Eco Park at Maidangarhi, New Delhi and Re-development of All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

HUDCO has been contributing its might towards building assets for the Nation in both the shelter and city infrastructure services sector. With 'profitability with social justice' as its motto, HUDCO strives to remain a viable and commercially successful institution, in spite of accomplishing its social mandate in serving the socially and economically disadvantaged. In the new millennium, HUDCO as the market leader in the housing and city infrastructure sector will continue to build foundations for a stronger India by ensuring sustainable development of shelter and services for human settlements in harmony with the nature.

Operational And Financial Performance

The dawn of the new millennium witnessed another year of momentous operational growth in the edifice of HUDCO - be it in respect of its performance, expansion of equity base, streamlining of operations or fostering strategic collaborations. HUDCO surpassed the targets, both in housing and urban infrastructure development and scaled new heights of operational performance. During the year 2000-2001, HUDCO sanctions touched Rs. 7912.73 crores, which are 19.9 percent more than the target of Rs. 6600 crores. The assistance has been instrumental in supporting construction of over 30.97 lakh dwelling units and over 4 lakh sanitation units, and taking up 78 urban infrastructure projects throughout the country. The loan assistance released during 2000-2001 amounted to Rs. 4829.32 crores, surpassing the MoU target of Rs. 4200 crores by 15 percent.

During the current financial year 2001-2002 and till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 2886.64 crores and released Rs. 1955.87 crores and also proposes to sanction Rs. 4263.36 crores and release Rs. 2694.13 crores, during the remaining three months of the current financial year.

The gross profit of HUDCO for 2000-01 stood at Rs. 316.36 crores as against Rs. 311 crores in 1999-2000 and the net profit of the company stood at Rs. 106.93 crores as against the net profit of Rs. 92.65 crores in 1999-2000. During the year 2000-2001, HUDCO paid a dividend (excluding dividend tax) of Rs. 20.87 crores to the Government of India, as against Rs. 18.50 crores paid during the previous year.

The half-year ended 30th September, 2001 has been yet another year of period of impressive financial results. The profit (after prior period adjustments but before non-recognising the income of Rs. 148.32 crores towards interest in respect of loans which have become NPA) was Rs. 191.41 crores. After providing Rs. 8.77 crores towards provision of Income Tax, profit after tax was Rs. 34.32 crores.

During the year 2001-02, HUDCO has set a target of Rs. 7150 crores for sanction for housing and infrastructure projects, and Rs. 4650 crores of releases as part of its normal operations as well as the Two Million Housing Programme.

Housing For All: The Facilitatory Approach

In the area of Housing, HUDCO achieved significant strides during the year 2000-2001 by sanctioning 281 schemes with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 3970.77 crores as against the MoU target of Rs. 3600 crores. A total of 30.97 lakh units have been funded out of which, 23.76 lakh units are in rural areas and the balance 7.21 lakh units are in urban areas.

During the current financial year 2001-2002 and till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 33 schemes with a loan assistance of Rs. 425.37 crores with 1.85 lakh units have been funded, 0.19 lakh benefiting rural areas and balance 1.66 lakh benefiting urban areas. For the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO is proposing to achieve a loan sanction target of Rs. 1560 crores.

Under the **Rural Housing Programme**, HUDCO has sanctioned 70 rural housing projects during the year 2000-2001, envisaging construction of over 23.76 lakhs dwelling units with HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs. 1080.72 crores. During the financial year 2001-2002 (till 31.12.2001), HUDCO has sanctioned 4 rural housing projects with HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs 67 crores.

During the year (2000-2001) under **Additional 2 Million Housing Programme**, HUDCO has sanctioned a total of 12.03 lakhs units of which, 4.70 lakh units were in urban areas with a loan assistance of Rs. 578.87 crores, and 7.32 lakh units in the rural areas with a loan assistance of Rs. 643.32 crores. During the current financial year and till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 0.73 lakh units of which, 0.25 lakh units are in urban areas with loan assistance of Rs. 62.50 crores and 0.48 lakh units in rural areas with a loan assistance of Rs. 47.94 crores. For the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO is proposing to sanction 3.75 lakh units in urban areas and 5.52 lakh units in rural areas.

Assistance For Rehabilitation Of Disaster Affected

HUDCO has continued its tradition of spontaneous support and assistance for the rehabilitation of the natural calamities affected - be it due to earthquake, cyclone or floods in various parts of the country. In the past, HUDCO has extended assistance for the rehabilitation of the victims of earthquake in Uttarkashi, Latur, Jabalpur. Chamoli/ Rudraprayag regions of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat; and for the cyclone/floods affected regions in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa and West Bengal.

During 2000-2001, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 175 crores for repair/renewal of 50,000 dwelling units in rural areas, Rs. 35 crores for repair/renewal of 10,000 units in urban areas, and an additional Rs. 200 crores to the State Government towards extending HBA loan assistance for 40,000 employees. Cumulatively; till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has provided financial assistance for disaster rehabilitation housing to the tune of Rs. 2331 crores for construction of over 41.31 lakh houses for earthquake, cyclone and flood victims.

In addition to soft loan assistance for reconstruction, repair and retrofitting of the damaged housing stock as part of the rehabilitation efforts, HUDCO's assistance is also extended for rehabilitation of the damaged infrastructure. In addition, the technology assistance package also covers technology backup support and guidance through extensive printing and distribution of 'Do's and 'Don'ts' brochures on natural disaster resistant construction practices in local languages: setting up of Special Building Centres in natural disaster affected areas which act as technology transfer instrument for disaster resistant construction; putting up of disaster resistant Demonstration units, and also by adoption of Model Villages/Model Bastis for demonstrating the integrated inputs of planning, design, use of non-conventional energy sources etc. HUDCO is also involved in taking up housing and community asset buildings in the earthquake affected areas of Gujarat.

HUDCO has been identified as project implementing agency for MPLAD scheme (both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), works worth Rs. 20 crores. As per the MPLAD (Rajya Sabha) programme, HUDCO is already implementing 64 schools-cum-cyclone centres in the cyclone affected areas of the Orissa State. Under this programme, HUDCO is undertaking earthquake affected houses in village Dholavira village in Bhachau Taluka; construction of worksheds for handloom weavers in Bhujodi Village near Bhuj and reconstruction of community asset buildings such as schools, community halls, health centres etc spread in three districts of Gujarat including Kuchh.

Loan Assistance To Individuals Through Hudco Niwas

In order to reach out to the beneficiaries directly, HUDCO launched its Individual Housing Loan Window - **HUDCO Niwas** in March, 1999. The scheme is extremely popular with its most competitive terms, value added services and user friendly options among the public at large. The HUDCO Niwas has emerged as the fastest growing retail lending window in our country. During the year 2000-2001, under HUDCO Niwas, a total loan assistance of Rs. 2408 crores has been sanctioned for over 2.65 lakh beneficiaries, and of the same, an amount of Rs. 1751 crores has already been released.

During the current financial year 2001-2002 (till 31.12.2001), a loan assistance of Rs. 99.67 crores has been sanctioned for over 3747 beneficiaries and Rs. 300.06 crores has also been released. HUDCO is also proposing to sanction Rs. 1300 crores for the remaining three months of the current financial year.

Urban Infrastructure: Touching The Daily Lives Of Citizens

As the market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO continued extending finance for a variety of projects. During the financial year 2000-2001, a total of 78 urban infrastructure schemes have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 6349.68 crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs. 4039.45 crores. This has resulted in surpassing the MoU target of Rs. 3200 crores by 26.21 percent, Further, for supporting the infrastructure projects, an amount of Rs. 1986.88 crores has been released. During the nine months of current financial year, from 1.4.2001 till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 43 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 9720.72 crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs. 2161.72 crores. During the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO proposes to sanction Rs. 1800 crores and to release Rs. 700 crores.

In the **Water Supply Sector**, during 2000-2001, HUDCO sanctioned 16 water supply schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 2529.40 crores and HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 1384.55 crores. From 1.4.2001 till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 17 water supply schemes with a total project cost of 1619.63 crores with a HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 1122.72 crores. For the remaining three months of the current financial year, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan assistance of Rs. 600 crores.

In the field of **Sewerage/Drainage Systems**, a total of 5 schemes have been sanctioned during the financial year 2000-2001 for a project cost of Rs. 281.65 crores and HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 190.51 crores. In the current financial year (till 31 .12.2001), HUDCO has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 160.96 crores for 7 schemes. For the remaining period from 1.1.2002 till 31.3.2002, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan assistance of Rs 100 crores.

Under **Waste Management Efforts**, HUDCO has sanctioned a variety of waste management schemes ranging from Municipal Waste Management and Hospital Waste Management to Bagasse Based Bio-Mass Waste Management. During the year 2000-2001, HUDCO sanctioned 6 schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 88.86 crores, with a HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 64.84 crores. HUDCO also proposes to sanction a loan amount of Rs. 100 crores for the balance three months of the current year 2001-2002.

In the utility infrastructure, under **Transport Sector**, a total of 4 projects have been sanctioned with a project cost of Rs. 239.46 crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs. 208.35 crores. From 1.4.2001 till 31 .12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 223.79 crores with a project cost of Rs. 351.59 crores for 5 transport sector schemes. For the remaining period from 1 .1.2002 till 31.3.2002, under Transport Sector, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan assistance of Rs. 500 crores.

In **Social Infrastructure**, during 2000-2001, 24 social infrastructure schemes have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 992.82 crores and a HUDCO loan amount of Rs. 599.75 crores. In the current financial year (till 31 .12.2001), HUDCO has sanctioned 4 social infrastructure schemes with a loan assistance of Rs. 62.5 crores. For the remaining three months period of the current financial year, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan assistance of Rs. 200 crores.

Special Initiatives In The North-Eastern Region

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North-Eastern States through a special allocation of 10 percent of its annual funds under its housing portfolio. During the year 2000-2001, HUDCO sanctioned 16 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 194.86 crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs. 141.03 crores. This would help in the construction of 1358 housing units, and implementation of 3 urban infrastructure projects. During the nine months of the current financial year HUDCO has sanctioned 3 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 30.02 crores and HUDCO loan component of Rs. 20.72 crores. This would help in construction of 89 dwelling units in the States of Assam and Nagaland.

Resource Mobilisation Initiatives

In 2000-2001, HUDCO has been able to mobilise an all time high amount of Rs. 5291 .01 crores as against Rs. 3839.06 crores raised in 1999-2000, registering a growth of about 37.82 percent. The resources were generated through a prudential mix of options covering both domestic and external funding sources, surpassing the MoU target of Rs. 4000 crores by over 32.27 percent.

During 2000-2001, an additional equity of Rs. 280 crores has been received from the Government of India. The equity contributions during the year 2000-2001 include Rs. 180 crores from MOUD&PA, and Rs. 100 crores from the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD). During the current financial year 2001-2002, HUDCO has received Rs. 72 crores as an equity contribution from MOUD&PA. With the above equity infusion, the authorized capital base has touched Rs. 1250 crores, which has now been fully subscribed.

During the current financial year 2001-2002, HUDCO has received Rs. 50 crores as an equity contribution from MORD, which has been kept in advance against Share Application Money Account pending allotment. The allotment of the said remittance will be made after the receipt of approval from the Government regarding enhancement in the Authorised Share Capital.

As part of its resource mobilisation from **international sources**, during 2000-2001, HUDCO has drawn Rs. 138.39 crores from various International Financial Institutions, Banks etc. For the remaining three months of the financial year 2001-2002, HUDCO is likely to draw a loan of DM 20 million equivalent (Rs. 43.50 crores approx) under KfW Line of Credit. The drawl is subject to approval of schemes posed by HUDCO to KfW and approval for extension of the validity of the loan agreement by Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and KfW, Germany.

During the current financial year 2001-2002, CARE has upgraded the rating assigned to HUDCO's outstanding debt instruments. The rating for fixed deposit programme has been upgraded to "Care AA+ (FD)" for an amount of Rs 1200 crores while the rating for the bonds programme has been upgraded to "Care AA+". CARE has also assigned a rating of "Care AA+" for HUDCO's borrowing programme of Rs. 3000 crores for the year 2001-02.

Technology Transfer Initiatives Through Building Centres

HUDCO continued its efforts in strengthening the Building Centre Movement towards promoting environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing and yet cost effective and affordable building materials and technologies in the construction sector. A total of 37 new Building Centres have been sanctioned during 2000-2001 with MOUE&PA assistance, and 30 Rural Building Centres with MORD assistance. With this, the National Network covers 621 Building Centres, of which 433 are fully functional, and others are in various stages of establishment. So far (till 31.12.2001), total grant of Rs. 30.15 crores has been sanctioned (Rs. 21.92 crores by MOUD&PA/ HUDCO and Rs. 8.22 crores by MORD). During the current financial year 2001-2002 and till 31.12.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 26 Building Centres.

Further, cumulatively, till 31 .12.2001, HUDCO has approved 66 Model Villages and 49 Model Bastis for a grant-in-aid of Rs 39.24 crores.

HUDCO Build Tech

HUDCO has once again bagged the Gold Medal for the 6th year in a row and 8th time till date, at the India International Trade Fair-2001, for its pavilion, the HUDCO Build Tech projecting the availability of innovative and appropriate technologies and alternative building materials for housing, building and habitat development.

Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)

HSMI is operating as Research and Training Division of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a core group of qualified and experienced professionals from various disciplines. HSMI continued its efforts to provide capacity building to the professionals engaged in the Housing and Urban Development Sectors, including HUDCO borrowing agencies, local bodies, NGOs, private sector Housing Finance Institutions etc. HSMI is the nodal institute on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, to coordinate various training and documentation activities under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of Swarna
Rojgar Yojna.

HSMI, during the year 2000-2001 organised 113 training programmes and has imparted training to over 3000 professional from various agencies involved in the Urban Development, Planning and Management issues. Upto 31.12.2001, HSMI has organised 45 training programmes and also proposes to organise 15 training programmes in the remaining period of three months of the current financial year.

Vigilance Functions In HUDCO

Preventive aspect of the vigilance is the focus of the activity of the Vigilance Wing. The main activity of the Corporation being the project appraisal and financing, stress has been laid on formulation of detailed operating manuals for various wings of the Corporation. Inspection of Regional Offices have also been carried out by the officers of the Vigilance Wing as a measure of preventive vigilance.

During the current financial year, a Vigilance Awareness Week was observed at Head Office and all Zonal/Regional Offices throughout the country. The Vigilance Wing also dealt with various complaints and references received from Ministry, CVC and other sources and taken appropriate actions on them. The Wing has also been publishing a quarterly News Letter "JAGRITI" in English and Hindi for creating awareness among employees on issues relating to Preventive Vigilance.

Organisational Network And Human Resources Development

HUDCO, with its Corporate Office in Delhi and 6 Zonal Offices covering the North, East, West, South, North East Region and North-West regions has in all 31 Regional Offices/Development Offices to cover the operations in all the States and Union Territories. With over 1131 employees of both executive and non-executive cadre, HUDCO is predominantly a professional institution of multi-various disciplines covering engineering, architecture, planning, economics, law, systems, community development, etc. This strong multi-disciplinary human resource has proved to be one of the best assets for HUDCO to play its positive role in the housing and urban development sector.

The Corporation has been following the Government directives regarding reservation for SC/ST and OBC categories, ex-servicemen etc. As on 31.12.2001 out of the total employee strength of 1131 employees, there are 196 SC and 67 ST employees. The Corporation continuously strives for the training and development of the SC and ST employees. In this regard during the year 31 SC/ST employees were nominated for various training programmes in India and abroad. During the current year 13 SC/ST employees were promoted. A Liaison Officer has been specially nominated to carry on the activities with regard to the implementation of reservation policy of the Government. In this regard adequate training on the Government Directives has been given to the Liaison Officer the executive and staff of the Personnel Department.

2. HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

1. Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Government of India Enterprise functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation since 1955. The Company has its registered office and Factory at Jangpura, New Delhi -110 014.

2. Management

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. There are 480 permanent employees on its rolls as on 31 .12.2001.

3. Operational Areas

- (a) Construction works.
- (b) The following items are manufactured at Jangpura factory: -
- (i) Prestressed Cement concrete Railway Sleepers.
 - (ii) Railway Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
 - (iii) Prestressed cement concrete electric poles.
 - (iv) Light weight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.
- (c) Technical Consultancy: Planning and designing of construction projects & Project Management.
- (d) Technical Services: Testing of concrete cubes/bricks and other building materials at its modern laboratory.

4. Construction Works

- (i) At present, the company is executing the following major construction works:

(Rs. in crores)

Construction of Building for Employees
Provident Fund Organisation at:

(a)	Wazirpur, New Delhi	12.50
(b)	Faridabad, Haryana	4.00

- (ii) Following projects are proposed for execution in North East by the HPL.

	Rs. in crores
(a) Construction of subway at Donbosco, Shillong	0.30
(b) Housing for Safai Karamcharis at Shillong	3.28
(c) Housing for Safai Karamcharis at Slum Pockets in Guwahati	5.80
(d) Night Shelter Scheme	0.60
(e) Setting up of Model Basti	100
(f) Construction of 3 storeyed RCC Building for Urban Poor People at Borasajai (182 units)	8.00

5. Capital

The Company's authorized capital is Rs. 10.00 crore and paid-up capital is Rs. 6.97 crore. The loan liability to the Government is Rs. 20.63 crore excluding interest of Rs. 31.15 crore thereon as on 31

Performance during 2001-2002 upto 31.12.2001

6. Turnover

	(Rs. in crore)
a) Factory turnover	1.58
b) Construction works	1.06
Total	2.64

7. Order Book Position

The net value of orders to be executed as on 01 .01 2002 is as under: -

	(Rs. in crore)
a) Factory products	9.24
b) Construction works	14.04
	<hr/>
	23.28
	<hr/>

6. industrial Relations:

A cordial atmosphere prevails on the industrial relations scene.

9. Family Welfare:

Family Welfare Scheme encouraging small family norms continued / remained in operation. 77 employees were benefited by way of cash incentives, one additional increment and special casual leave.

10. Vigilance:

Security arrangements have been tightened and various circulars have been issued in regards to pilferage, loitering of the people in the company which has resulted reduction in such activities.

11. Energy Conservation:

Wherever more than one socket (electric) was provided, leaving one, all have been plugged. The employees have been educated to the level that whenever the office is not in use, the lights, fans, air conditioners etc. shall be switched off and due to these efforts there has been considerable saving in the electricity and power. In addition to this battery driven trucks are being utilised for movement of material in the Factory premises.

12. Welfare of SCs / STs:

- (a) Activities of the special cell set-up under the control of Liaison Officer SC/ST Cell set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government's directives. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives. Backlog vacancies have already been cleared.

- b) Inspection of roster conducted by the Liaison Officer Rosters were inspected from time to time and in the case of direct recruitment, the 40 point roster on old system of reservation of points was closed from the date the Govt. issued instructions regarding reservation @ 27% for OBCs from September, 1993. No direct recruitment in general category was undertaken during this period due to ban imposed by the Govt. 200 point New roster has been adopted.
- (c) Activities relating to Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for SC/ST are a subject of State Govt. However Scheme of special interest-free advance to the employees belonging to SC/ST and weaker sections of society continued. A total amount of Rs. 3.38 Lakh was advanced to 65 employees of these communities during April 2000 to December 2001.

13. Abatement of Pollution for environment

HPL is manufacturing PRC sleepers used by Railways in track renewal programmes in place of wooden sleepers. Thus forests are saved from cutting of trees.

14. Use of Official Language

The Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of CMD, HPL continued to monitor the use of Hindi and suggest ways and means for its promotion in official work. Use of Hindi in official work is also being encouraged by converting the existing computer applications into bilingual form and awards are being given to promote Hindi.

15. National integration

The company is observing Sadbhawana Diwas and Quami Ekta Diwas every year.

16. ISO Certification

Company is also trying to get the ISO-9001–Certificate and keeping the documents/ records as per the requirement of ISO.

AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

1. BUILDING MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL (BMTPC)

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was established in 1990-91 to bridge the gap between laboratory development and field application of innovative building material technologies. The Council this year has reoriented its approach in pursuing technology evaluation, promotion, dissemination programmes and activities. The reorientation of Council's activities was required in view of the changing economic environment and pace of housing activities. The role of BMTPC in the light of new strategy is reflected in the following objectives:

- . To promote development, production, standardisation and large-scale application of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies in housing and building sector.
- . To undertake such activities as required for promoting manufacturing of new waste-based building materials and components through technical support, facilitating fiscal concessions and encouraging entrepreneurs to set up production units in different urban and rural regions.
- . To provide support services to professionals, construction agencies and entrepreneurs in selection, evaluation, upscaling, design engineering, skill-upgradation, and marketing for technology transfer from lab to land in the area of building materials and construction.

Major initiatives and activities undertaken in 2001-2002 are as follows :

1. Initiatives after the Gujarat Earthquake

Soon after the earthquake struck the State of Gujarat on January, 26 2001, the BMTPC, undertook a Rapid Damage Assessment study to assess the nature and extent of damage to the existing housing stock. The study besides other aspects, covered detailed investigations of 8000 houses in rural areas and 3000 houses in urban areas. The outcome of study helped in formulating a technology intervention plan for post disaster repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings, which was submitted to State Govt. in April 2001.

HUDCO in collaboration with the State Governments has sanctioned 31 special Building Centres in the quake affected regions in Gujarat where HUDCO is providing financial support under the Centrally Sponsored programme of Building Centres and Rural Building Centres Programme of Ministry of Rural Development. BMTPC provided assistance of machineries and equipments for strengthening production of building components at the 10 Building Centres located at Bhuj I, Bhuj II, Bhachau, Rapar, Surendranagar, Morvi, Rajkot, Jhamkhabalia, Anjar and Dudhai.

Easy to understand literature for specific Do's and Don'ts for construction in Gujarati language were brought out and widely distributed with the help of State Govt. for guidance of people. BMTPC in partnership with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has



जवाहर विद्यापीठ, पिपली, जिला पुरी में स्कूल-सह-तूफान आश्रय स्थल
School-cum-Cyclone Shelter at Jawahar Bidhyapitha, Pipili, Puri District



सिली गुड़ी (प. बंगाल) में निर्मित केन्द्र : सिलीगुड़ी नगर निगम
Building centre at Siliguri by Siliguri Mun. Corpn., W.B.

initiated a programme of constructing 500 model houses with disaster resistant technology in 500 selected settlements of the affected region. Besides five public buildings in Surendranagar district have been retrofitted.

Housing being a state subject, the Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation addressed Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories requesting them to adopt a Techno-legal regime involving amendments and revision of existing building bye-laws and regulations to ensure quake resistant construction of buildings and houses. The Gujarat Govt. Constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Executive Director, BMTPC and the Committee formulated the modifications to be made in Building Bye-laws and Development Control Rules. The recommendations were accepted by the Govt. and necessary modifications have been notified by State Government. BMTPC also helped Govt. of Tripura for revision of Building Byelaws in order to incorporate safety against earthquakes.

2. Construction of Demonstration House using Disaster Resistant Technologies in Jammu

A house comprising of about 300 sqm. area in a two storeyed building is being constructed at Jammu for J&K Housing Corporation using cost effected alternative technologies and disaster resistant technology. The walls are of load bearing hollow blocks. The intermediate slabs are of RC plank system. The terrace slab is in Ferro cement channel roofing. The door and window frames shall be in precast concrete. The estimate and plan for the building has been finalised and the construction is likely to start very soon.

3. Release of the Directory of Construction Equipment and Machinery Manufactured in India

The Council has published its "Directory of Construction Equipment and Machinery Manufactured in India". The scope and coverage of this directory is expanded in relation to the earlier edition (1997) and include manufacture of ancillary construction machines and equipments and major players in non-formed sector. A special section is added on Nepal, Bangladesh and Srilanka. Further the presentation of data in the directory is made more users-friendly. This millennium directory of construction equipment and machinery was released by Shri Ram Naik, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas at the "National Convention of Real Estate Developer's of India - Growth of Economy through Housing for All" on 9th December, 2001 at Mumbai.

4. Release of the Special issue of Building Materials News on the occasion of World Habitat Day, 2001 — 1 October, 2001

The theme of this year's World Habitat day was "Cities without Slums". The subject concerns all collectively and individually. With over half of the humanity now living in cities and towns, the challenge of the urban millennium is to improve living environment of the poor. Keeping the theme of this years World Habitat Day in mind, the Council published its special issue of Building Materials News "Cities without Slums". This newsletter was released by Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development on 1st October, 2001 at Vigyan Bhawan. New Delhi.

5. Participation in Exhibition - HUDCO-Buildtech 2001 at India International Trade Fair, 2001 during November 14-27, 2001 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

BMTPC actively participated in the Exhibition, which was visited by the host of VIPs including Ministers of Government of India, Member's of Parliament, Secretaries and other top officers of various Ministry's, Foreign delegates and dignitaries, heads of various NGOs and number of general public. The most sought after technologies of BMTPC were the

technology for manufacture of fly ash bricks, blocks, bamboo corrugated roofing sheets, wood substitute doors, red mud roofing sheets and building components made of rice husk. It was observed that the products densified fibre door shutters, red mud polymer door shutters, particle boards/tiles made from agriculture/industrial wastes generated lots of interest in the visitors. The Council bagged a Silver Medal for participation in HUDCO-Build Tech 2001.

6. Activities in North-eastern Region

- The BMTPC has started preparation of a Vulnerability Atlas with respect to Land-slides for Sikkim and other North-Eastern States, Uttranchal and North-West Himalayan regions.
- Guidelines have been developed for Slope Reinforcing Technologies for safety of settlements.
- The BMTPC in collaboration with Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore is setting up a manufacturing unit for Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheets in Meghalaya. The project is being funded by Ministry of Environment & Forests. Machines have been fabricated and the Unit is expected to be fully operational in May 2002.

7. Technology Development

Keeping with the objective of developing environment-friendly innovative technologies based on use of agro-industrial wastes, the Council has developed following technologies during the year:

- Development of mobile grinding machine for rubbles, malba etc.
- Development of a process for the production of reactive silica from rice husk
- Design and development of metallic moulds for fabrication of door shutter and frame using GRP composites.

8. Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme

BMTPC has been permitted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation to operationalise a Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS). Applications from 27 manufacturers were received during the year and these are currently under processing for issuance of Performance Certificates

9. Promotion and Demonstration of Building Technologies in Cyclone Affected Rural Regions of Orissa

In order to promote cost effective building materials and components in rural areas of Orissa, a Demonstration cum Production Unit is being set up at Choudwar, Distt. Cuttack. Flyash block making machine, Ferrocement rafters making machine, Compressed earth block making machine would be installed at the Centre. This production centre will service the needs of rural housing and rural community building in Distt. Cuttack. Order for supply of equipment has been placed with respective manufacturers.

For demonstration of innovative design and construction, 5 Anganwadi Centres, 4 ANM Centres and 1 PHC Centre will be constructed in District Cuttack. Land has been identified in Kantapada, Niali and Tand Choudwar in Distt. Cuttack for construction of these buildings with the help of district administration. Land for the above has been identified by Development Alternatives.

10. Study on Rural Housing Building Technology, Trends, Practices in the State of Orissa and Punjab

The Council has undertaken studies on rural housing building technology, trends & practices in the States of Orissa and Punjab. The main objectives of the study are:

- . To estimate the demand and type of houses by building system components such as roof, wall, flooring and composition of housing (kutcha, pucca and semi-pucca).
- . To assess the changing trends in use of building materials and adoption of technology.
- . To identify the functional utilisation of areas and the spaces within the building as well as outside the building.
- . To assess the priorities and preferences of the inhabitants on the choices of the building materials and technologies.
- . To establish housing and household relationship, perceptions, attitudes, affordability, willingness to pay etc.

In all 63 Talukas in Orissa and 24 Talukas in Punjab have been selected for the study. The samples from 315 villages in Orissa and 120 villages in Punjab have been studied. Based on this study a detailed Manual for rural houses with 5/6 technology options has been prepared. This is being forwarded to various districts for reconstruction programme in cyclone affected region.

11. Construction of Community Hall at Village Chak Attar Singh Wala, Bhatinda, Punjab

The Council is constructing a Community Hall with the help of District Rural Development Agency, Bhatinda, Punjab. The land for construction of building has been allotted by DRDA for the community building. The building plan and estimate for construction of building have been finalised. The construction of community hall using innovative technologies has been started. The building is proposed to be used as work shed for women engaged in handloom weaving.

12. Materials and Construction Technologies programme in rural areas of village Achrol Distt. Jaipur, and village Salva Kara, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan

The main objective of the project is to promote cost-effective building materials and construction technologies in the rural areas of Rajasthan. Initially, two locations in Rajasthan have been selected for establishment of Demonstration-cum-Training Centres. One in Distt. Jaipur and other in Distt. Jodhpur. These projects are being undertaken with the assistance of Avas Vikas Limited, Jaipur.

13. Preparation of Manuals for Operation, Maintenance and Training on Production of Building Components for Housing

The Council has prepared following six training manuals for effective manufacturing of cost effective building components. These manuals would be helpful for entrepreneurs and construction supervisors engaged in production and use of such cost-effective components.

- . Ferrocement Roofing Channels
- . Micro Concrete Roofing Tiles

- Precast Concrete Door/window Frames
- RCC Planks & Joists
- Flyash Bricks
- Solid/hollow Concrete Blocks

14. Support to Entrepreneurs and Building Centres in setting up Production Units

Technical and financial assistance was provided during the year to set up production of low cost building components.

- (i) Setting up of production unit at Kota
- (ii) Setting up of production unit at Bhubneshwar
- (iii) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Rapar, Gujarat
- (iv) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Bhuj-1, Gujarat
- (v) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Bhuj-2, Gujarat
- (vi) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Bhachau, Gujarat
- (vii) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Anjar, Gujarat
- (viii) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Rajkot, Gujarat
- (ix) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Surendranagar, Gujarat
- (x) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Morvi, Gujarat
- (xi) Setting up of production unit at Building Centre Jhamkambalia, Gujarat
- (xii) Setting up of production unit at Yerravaram, Andhra Pradesh
- (xiii) Setting up of production unit at Agra (UP)

15. Fiscal Incentives

In order to improve availability of cost effective eco-friendly and energy efficient building materials based on agro-industrial wastes, the Deptt. of Revenue, Govt. of India was persuaded through Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for giving fiscal incentives like excise duty and custom duty exemptions. Considering the recommendations of the BMTPC through the Ministry, Govt. of India (Deptt. of Revenue) has given Excise and Custom Duty concessions/exemptions on a large number of innovative and waste based materials and technologies.

The above incentives particularly granted at the Central Govt. level created a confidence amongst the entrepreneurs and investors at the national level which attracted increasingly greater investment for setting up production units of new materials in different regions.

16. Visit of the Minister of Light Industries, Government of Afghanistan to BMTPC on January 10,2002

The Hon'ble Minister Mr. Md. Arif Noorjahi for Light Industries from Government of Afghanistan visited the BMTPC Display Centre in Nirman Bhawan on January 10, 2002.

The Hon'ble Minister of Afghanistan observed that the cost-effective technologies and machinery and equipment developed by the Council are very relevant in Afghanistan context for their reconstruction programme. The Hon'ble Minister further desired that a cooperation protocol should be established to transfer Indian technologies, experience and expertise between BMTPC and their construction sector. He also stressed the need for capacity building in Afghanistan and suggested that appropriate training programme need to be put in place as early as possible. The Minister also offered that they would like to associate BMTPC in their housing construction programmes.

17. Participation in Exhibitions During the Period

- (i) Exhibition on the occasion of National Seminar on Habitat Safety against Earthquake and Cyclone organised by MOUD&PA, BMTPC & HUDCO, 2-3 May, 2001, New Delhi
- (ii) Exhibition cum demonstration of machines on the occasion of visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Dudhai 3-4 June, 2001
- (iii) Exhibition on the occasion of National campaign and Action Plan for Good Urban Governance, 4-6 September, 2001, New Delhi
- (iv) Science & Cultural Expo organised by Central Calcutta Science and Cultural organisation for Youths, 5 -12 September, 2001, Kolkata
- (v) 7th Asia-Construct, organised by CIDC, New Delhi, 3-6 October, 2001
- (vi) Exhibition cum demonstration of machines on the occasion of foundation stone laying ceremony of a Demonstration Building Project and opening of Rural Building Centre at Venkatachalam, Nellore, (AP), 9 October, 2001
- (vii) HUDCO BuildTech' during IITF 2001, 14-27 November, 2001
- (viii) Exhibition on the occasion of seminar on New Opportunities for Women in Construction and Building Materials Sector organised by ASCENT, Bangalore, 29-30 November, 2001

2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION (CGEWHO)

The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) was set up in July, 1990 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as an autonomous body. The Organization has the mandate to construct houses for serving as well as retired (within 5 years) Central Government Employees all over the country on a "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

CGEWHO is governed by a Governing Council, which comprises of the representatives of various Ministries/Departments.

As on 30.11.2001, CGEWHO has so far completed 12 projects - Chennai, Nerul (Navi Mumbai), Panchkula, NOIDA (Phase-I), NOIDA (Phase-II), Calcutta, Kharghar, Gurgaon (Phase I) Hyderabad (Phase I), Chandigarh, Bangalore and Kochi. These schemes have provided 6395 dwelling units. Projects at Gurgaon Phase II (852 units), NOIDA Phase III (980 units), Pune (361 units), Ahmedabad (355 units) and Hyderabad Phase II (260 units) are at various stages of construction.

Government have contributed a total amount of Rs. 19.00 crore as seed capital of the Organisation for land procurement. Short term loan of Rs. 23.75 crore from CGEIS funds have been provided till October, 2000.

A token grant of Rs. 10 Lakh was given to the Organisation for meeting a part of its administrative expenditure. A **sizeable** portion of such expenditure was however met by the organisation from its own resources.

3. NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION OF INDIA (NCHF)

The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) was set up in 1969 as the national level apex Organisation spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in the country. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate the activities of housing cooperatives in various States/UTs. As a part of the Government's policy to encourage cooperative housing, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is providing financial support to NCHF. All the 26 State level apex cooperative housing federations are members of NCHF. These apex federations have advanced a loan of Rs. 6819.11 crores to primary cooperative societies till 31.3.2001. An equivalent amount has been contributed by the members of the cooperative societies. There are 92,000 primary housing cooperatives functioning in the country with a membership of 65 lakh. So, far, construction of 1676831 houses have been completed and around 462019 houses are under construction. Presently, an amount of Rs. 800 crore is being advanced by the apex federations. The housing cooperatives are getting finance from Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Housing Bank, HUDCO and commercial/cooperative banks.

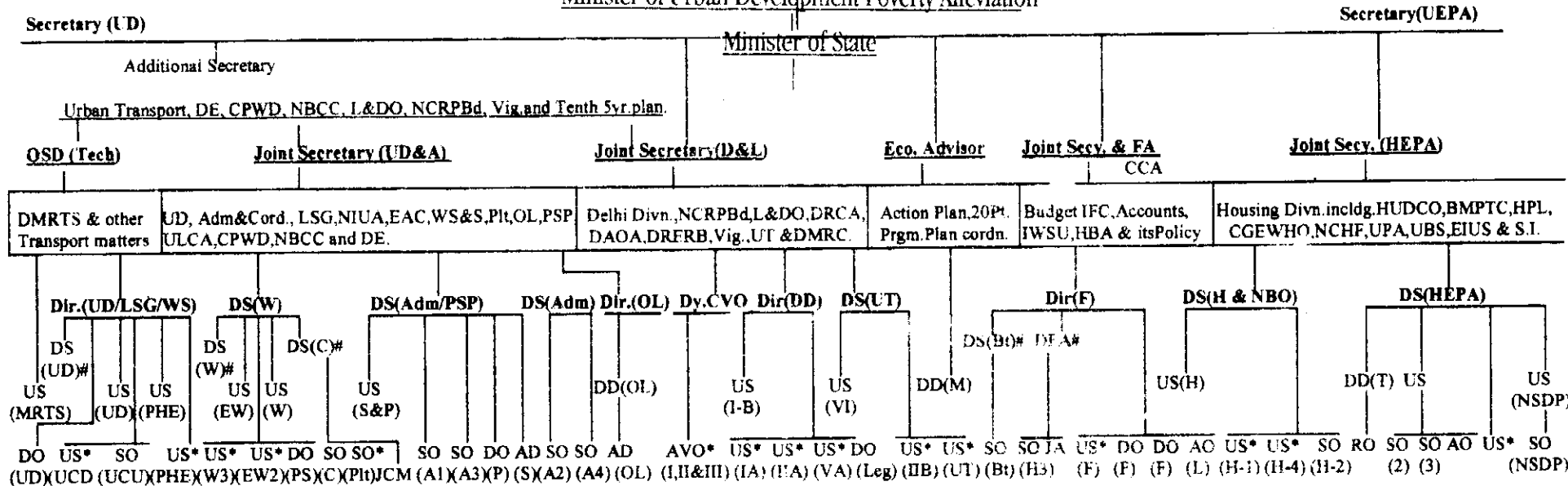
The Cooperative Sector has been given a target of construction of one lakh additional houses under 2 million housing programme. During 2000-2001, the cooperative sector is reported to have completed 80899 dwelling units under this programme. The target for 2001-2002 is one lakh dwelling units which is likely to met by March 2002.

In order to facilitate efficient functioning of housing cooperatives and to provide an appropriate legal framework to them, NCHF has finalized a Model Cooperative Housing Societies Act which is under consideration of the Ministry. NCHF organized three training programmes in which about 130 personnel of housing cooperatives got trained and it also published important books like "Reading in Cooperative Housing" and "Income Tax and Housing Cooperatives". At the instance of NCHF, the LIC reduced interest rate by 0.5% and NHB by 0.5% to 1.75% on their loans to apex federations during the year 2001-2002. Also the Chandigarh Administration exempted housing cooperatives from payment of stamp duty and the BMTPC sanctioned grant to a member federation of NCHF for building quake resistant model house at Jammu during the year.

APPENDICES

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

Minister of Urban Development Poverty Alleviation



(*) Manned by Under Secretary on Personal basis. (#) Manned by Dy. Secretary on Personal basis.

LEGEND:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. AVO Assistant Vigilance Officer | 21. DS Deputy Secretary | 41. L Land | 59. S.I Slum Improvement |
| 2. A Administration | 22. Dir Director | 42. MRTP Mass Rapid Transport Project | 60. SO Section Officer |
| 3. A.O Accounts Officer | 23. DD(M) Deputy Director(Monitoring) | 43. NBO National Buildings Organisation | 61. SJSRJ Swarn jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana |
| 4. AD Assistant Director | 24. DD(T) Deputy Director(Technical) | 44. NBCC National Building Construction Corporation | 62. UD Urban Development |
| 5. BMTPC Building Material Technology Promotion Council | 25. EW Establishment Works | 45. NCRPB National Capital Region Planning Board | 63. UBS Urban Basic Services |
| 6. Bt. Budget | 26. EAC External Assistance Coordination | 46. NIUA National Institute of Urban Affairs | 64. UCU Urban Ceiling Unit |
| 7. CCA Chief Controller of Accounts | 27. EIUS Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum | 47. NCHF National Cooperative Housing Federation | 65. UCD Urban Community Development |
| 8. CGEWHO Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation | 28. EPA Employment & Poverty Alleviation | 48. NSDP National Slum Development Programme | 66. ULCA Urban Land Ceiling Act |
| 9. C Coordination | 29. F Finance | 49. OL Official language | 67. UT Urban Transport |
| 10. CPWD Central Public Works Department | 30. H Housing | 50. OSD(Tech) Officer on Special Duty(Technical) | 68. UPA Urban Poverty Alleviation |
| 11. DAOA Delhi Apartment Ownership Act | 31. HEPA Housing, Employment & Perty Alleviation | 51. PHE Public Health Engineering | 69. US Under Secretary |
| 12. DE Director of Estates | 32. HPL Hindustan Prefab Ltd. | 52. PS Public Sector | 70. UEPA Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation |
| 13. Dy CVO Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer | 33. HUDCO Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. | 53. PSP Printing Stationery & Publication | 71. Vig. Vigilance |
| 14. DMRC Delhi Metro Rail Corporation | 34. HBA House Building Advance | 54. P Printing | 72. W Works |
| 15. DMRTS Delhi Metro Rapid Transport System. | 35. IFC Internal Finance Control | 55. PIt. Parliament | 73. WS & S Water Supply & Sanitation |
| 16. DRCA Delhi Rent Control Act. | 36. IWSU Internal Work Study Unit | 56. RCUES Regional Center for Urban Environment Studies | |
| 17. DRERB Delhi Real Estate Regulation Bill. | 37. JA Junior Analyst | 57. S&P Stationery & Printing | |
| 18. DUAC Delhi Urban Arts Commission. | 38. JCM Joint Consultative Machinery | 58. S Supply | |
| 19. DO Desk Officer | 39. L&DO Land & Development Office | | |
| 20. DFA Deputy Financial Advisor | 40. LSG Local Self Government | | |

The following business has been allocated to the Department of Urban Development and Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation under the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation:

Department of Urban Development

1. Properties of the Union, whether lands or buildings with the following exceptions:-

* Those belonging to the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya) the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya) and the Department of Atomic energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).

* Building or lands, the construction or acquisition of which has been financed otherwise than from the Civil Works Budget; and

* Buildings or lands, the control of which has at the time of construction or acquisition or subsequently been permanently made over to other Ministries and Departments.

2. All Government civil works and building including those of Union Territories excluding roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Railways, P&T and the Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag), and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).

3. Horticulture operations.

4. Central Public Works Organisation.

5. Administration of Government estates including Government Hostels under the control of the Ministry. Location or dispersal of offices in or from the metropolitan cities.

6. Allotment of accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan.

7. Administration of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).

8. Administration of Delhi Hotels (Control Of accommodation Act) 1949 (24 of 1949).

9. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 71.

10. Administration of four Rehabilitation Markets viz. Sarojini Nagar Market, Shankar Market, Pleasure Garden and Kamla Market.

11. Issue of lease or conveyance deeds in respect of Government built properties in Delhi and New Delhi under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) and conversion of lease deeds, allotment of additional strips of land and correctional areas adjoining such properties.

12. Stationery and printing for the Government of India including official publications.

13. Planning and Coordination of urban transport systems, with technical planning and road based systems being subject to items 22 and 23 under the Ministry of Surface Transport (Jal-Bhootal Parfwhan Mantralaya) and technical planning of rail based systems being subject to item 1 and 2 under the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya). Railway Board (Rail Board).

14. Town and Country Planning; matters relating to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.

15. Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.

16. Delhi Development Authority.

17. Master Plan of Delhi, coordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum Clearance in the Union Territory of Delhi.

18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.

19. Administration of Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957).

20. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1956 (59 of 1956).

21. Development of Government Colonies.

22. Local Government, that is to say. the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations, (excluding the Municipal Corporations of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Council), other local self Government administrations excluding Panchayati Raj Institutions.

23. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation Of Delhi.

24. Water supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and

- assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkage from allocated water resources. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
25. The Central Council of Local Self Government.
 26. Allotment of Government land in Delhi.
 27. All attached and Subordinate Offices or other Organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.
 26. Public Sector Projects falling under the subject including in this list, except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.
 29. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 (33 of 1976).
 30. Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi Urban Commission Act, 1973 (1 of 1973).
 31. Administration of Rajghat Samadhi Committee.
 32. All matters relating to Planning and Development of the National Capital Region & Administration of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1965 (2 of 1965).
 33. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust of Art & Culture-Heritage (INTACH).
 34. Matters of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) relating to urban infrastructure.

Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.
2. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpuri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation, such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).
6. All matters relating to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to urban infrastructure.

Attached and Subordinate Offices.

Public Sector Undertakings.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

Department of Urban Development

Attached Offices

1. Central Public Works Department
2. Directorate of Printing
3. Directorate of Estates
4. Land and Development Office

Subordinate Offices

1. Govt. of India Stationery Office
2. Department of Publication
3. Town and Country Planning Organisation

Public Sector Undertaking

1. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

1. Delhi Development Authority
2. Delhi Urban Arts Commission

3. National Capital Region Planning Board
4. National Institute of Urban Affairs
5. Rajghat Samadhi Committee

Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

Attached Office

1. National Building Organisation

Public Sector Undertakings

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

1. Building Materials and Promotion Council
2. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation.
3. National Co-operative Housing Federation of India.

STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31-12-2001

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B (Gazetted)	Group B Non Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) Secretariat (Including Attached and Subordinate Offices)								
1.	Min/o. Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation - (Sectt.)	77	39	89	173	120	-	498
2.	C.P.W.D.*	1273	2517	268	11934	6321	21974	44287
3.	Dte. Of Estates	20	43	76	410	214	-	763
4.	Dte. Of Printing	26	80	79	7038	1349	-	8572
5.	Controller of Publication	1	3	-	231	169	-	404
6.	Controller of Stationery	3	7	3	456	384	-	853
7.	Land and Development Office	10	8	3	186	64	-	271
8.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	38	1	35	70	44	-	188
9.	National Buildings Organisation	9	2	7	10	17	-	45
10.	Pr. Accounts Office	6	83	25	514	83	-	711
(B) Public Sector Undertakings								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	30	-	23	308	119	77	557
12.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	556	-	65	372	138	-	1131
13.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	627	-	380	1238	858	10	3113

*Note : The above figures reflect total CPWD cadre strength, including those being paid from the budget of other Ministries/NCT of Delhi and also those posted against Project Posts.

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2001 IN THE MINISTRY, ITS
ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Group	Number of vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
1	2	3	4
Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices.			
C	17	.	—
D			
Public Sector Undertakings			
A	2	Action being taken	—
B		-do-	
C	1	-do-	-
D	—	-do-	

* Vacancies stand reported to
Nominations yet to be received from them.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1ST JAN. 2002 IN THE MINISTRY AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES

Group/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total no. of employees	Scheduled castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Group A (Cl. 1)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	1246	178	14.29	35	2.81	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	191	27	14.14	8	4.19	
	Total:	1437	205	14.27	43	2.99	
	Temporary (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	1	—		—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	10			—	—	
	Total.	11	—		—	—	
Group B (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	3053 31	489 5	16.01 16.13	42 —	1.38 —	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	20218 305	3546 54	17.54 17.70	729 10	3.61 3.26	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	7631 211	2010 17	26.34 6.05	505 5	6.62 2.37	
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	901 18	841 11	93.34 61.11	15 1	1.66 5.55	

- Note: (1) This statement relates to person and not to posts.
(2) Persons on deputation included in the establishment of the borrowing offices and not in parent office.
(3) Persons Permanent in one grade but officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades are shown in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included.

Number of reserved vacancies filled by Member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2001 in the W/o Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation including attached/Sub. offices

Class of Post	Scheduled Castes									Scheduled Tribes						Remarks
	Total No. of vacancies	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of SC candidates appointed	No. of SC vacancies carried forward from previous year	No. of ST candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for SCs in the 3rd year of carry forward	No. of reservation lapses after carrying forward for 3 years	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of ST candidates appointed	No. of ST vacancies carried forward from previous year	No. of SCs candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for STs in the 3rd year of carry forward	No. of reservation lapses after carrying forward for 3 years					
	Notified	Filled	Out of ccl. 2	Out of Col. 3				Out of Ccl. 2	Out of Ccl. 3							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

I. Post filed by Direct Recruitment

other than lowest rung of Class	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest rung of Class I	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II	181	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Class III	426	18	3	—	3	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class IV (Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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(vide Chapter 2 Para IX)

Statement showing the total Number of Government servants and the Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them, as on 1st Jan. 2002 In the Public Sector Undertakings (I) National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

Groups/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total no. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Group A (Cl. I)	Permanent	862	115	13.34	14	1.62	
	(i) Other than Lowest rung Of Cl. I						
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	351	73	20.79	17	4.84	
	Total:	1213	188	15.50	31	2.56	
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—		—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total:	—	—	—	—	—	
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent	468	62	17.52	12	2.56	
	Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent	1903	247	12.97	42	2.20	
	Temporary	153	46	30.07	20	13.07	
Group D (Cl. IV)	Permanent	960	222	23.13	14	1.46	
	Temporary	10	—	—	—	—	
(excluding Sweepers)							
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent	17	17	100	—	—	
	Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	

Note: (1) This statement relates to person and not to posts.

(2) Persons on deputation including in the establishment of the borrowing-offices and not in parent office.

(3) Persons Permanent in one grade but officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades are shown in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included

Number of reserved vacancies filled by Member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2001 in the Public Sector Undertaking viz. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Prefab Limited

Class of Post	Total No. of vacancies		Na of vacancies reserved		No. of SC candidates appointed	No. of SC vacancies carried forward from previous year	No. d ST candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for scs in the 3rd year Of carry forward	No. d raser. lapsed after carry forward for 3 years	No. d vacancies reserved		No. d ST candidates appointed	No. d ST vacancies carried forward from previous year	No. d SCS candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for STs in the 3rd year d carry forward	No. of reservation lapsed after carrying forward for 3 years	Re- marks
	Noti- fied	Fill- ed	out Of col. 2	out d. 3					Out d. 2	Out d. 3					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

I. Posts filled by Direct Recruitment

other than lowest rung Of Class I	18	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest rung Of Class I	29	29	2	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Class II	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III	41	49	8	4	4	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
class IV (excluding Sweepers)	15	13	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	—	—	—
Class IV (sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT
OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/2001 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND ITS
ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES

Office/Deptts.	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Objections/ Paras (No.)
1. Main Ministry (including CGEWHO & HUDCO)	19	178
2. C.P.W.D., DG(W)	10	167
3. Dte. of Estates	15	76
4. Land & Development office	7	29
5. Town & Country Planning Organization	7	41
6. Publication Deptt.	7	45
7. Dte. of Printing	10	48
8. Controller of Stationery	10	34
9. National Building Organization	7	17