

INTRODUCTION

1. The erstwhile Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment was renamed as Ministry of Urban Development with effect from 9-4-99. The Ministry was bifurcated into two Ministries namely (i) Ministry of Urban Development and (ii) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 16.10.99.

Ministry of Urban Development

2. The Ministry 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 Central Sector Schemes, Institutional Finance and expertise. In addition to this, the Ministry has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and co-ordination in Urban Transport matters in the country.

3. The other set of responsibilities of Ministry 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 some of the Metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the agencies of the Central Public Works Department, which has field organisations spread all over the country and Land and Development Office located in Delhi. The Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications is also looked after by this Ministry.

4. Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Development has three Attached and four Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies (Appendix III).

5. The Central Public Works Department is the largest of these Organisations. The CPWD is likely to achieve the target workload of Rs. 2000 crores during the year 2000-2001. 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.

6. In addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi, the Land and Development Office also administers nazul/rehabilitation leases in Delhi. The Town & Country Planning Organisation is the technical arm of Ministry of Urban Development in matters of town planning, regional planning and urban development. The Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation provides the technical input in the sphere of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation. The Stationery Office meets the requirements of the Central Government Offices in respect of stationery. The Publication Department located in Delhi stocks and sells Government publications.

7. The National Building 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.

8. The Delhi Development Authority has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi. The National Capital Region Planning Board 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) was set up in 1976 as an autonomous organisation. It was registered under the Societies Registration 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.

9. The water supply and sanitation needs of urban areas have been the biggest casualties of the urban population explosion. The poor are the worst sufferers. Shortage of potable water is only the visible face of the

problem. Problems 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. Funds are the major constraint. 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. In order to ensure sustainability of water supply and sanitation in small towns, centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Schemes (A.U.W.S.P.) provides for safe and adequate water supply facilities to towns with population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census.

10. With the enactment and subsequent notification of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the Act has become applicable in six States and UTs. Some States have subsequently adopted the Act. All the State Govts. have been requested to frame rules for bringing the Act into force. To supplement the efforts of the State Govts., Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for liberation of scavengers with subsidies from Govt. of India and loan from HUDCO, is being actively implemented.

11. The Ministry is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation. The Policy will take into account suggestions received from State Govts, State Urbanisation strategy papers prepared in the context of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme and the decentralisation reforms as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act. 1992). The Planning Commission has constituted a National Task Force on Perspective and Policy in 1995. The recommendations of the Task Force will form an important input for the National Urbanisation Policy.

12. In order to improve economic and physical infrastructure, 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 (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80. The scheme is being continued with timely amendments 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 areas as well.

13. Mega Cities are the generators of national wealth and they contribute substantially to the National exchequer. The Mega City Scheme, launched in 1993-94 provides funds to state Government for infrastructure development in the ratio of 25:25 through a designated nodal agency and the balance 50% is to be met by the States from financial institutions or accessing the capital market.

14. Since the approval of Delhi MRTS Project by the Union Government in Sept., 1996, there has been satisfactory progress towards its implementation. Loan Agreement with OECF (Japan) for Loan Assistance has become effective. Government of India and Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi have released funds towards equity of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Notification under clause 6 of the Land Acquisition Act has already been issued for most of the private land required for the project.

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

15. The Ministry 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 Ministry plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also support these programmes through Central Sector Schemes, institutional finance and expertise.

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

17. After its restructuring in 1992, the National Buildings Organisation takes up mainly socio-economic management information system and creation of data bank functions.

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. is engaged mainly in the manufacture of prestressed cement concrete poles, railways sleepers, water storage tanks, vuyutan (light weight auto calved cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions etc.



Allotment letter being presented by Hon'ble Minister to one of the Kargil War Widows



Seminar on 'Delhi—A City of our Vision & Aspiration by 2021' organised by Delhi Development Authority

19. 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 Ministry 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 Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation for providing housing to Central Government employees.

20. A new Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 has been formulated and was laid before Parliament on 29.7.98. The objectives of the policy are to create surplus 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 the 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.

21. The Swama Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana which came into being from 1.12.1997, encompasses all the earlier urban poverty alleviation schemes viz., Urban Basic Services for the Poor, Nehru Rojgar Yojana, and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. The SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed by encouraging self-employment ventures and/or provision of wage employment. An innovative component of this scheme is the programme for the development of women and children in urban areas, which aims to make women economically independent.

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION

The erstwhile Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment which consisted of two Department viz. (i) Department of Urban Development, and (ii) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was renamed as Ministry of Urban Development with effect from 9-4-99.

2. Shri Ram Jethmalani relinquished the charge of Minister of Urban Development with effect from 9-6-99 and Shri Jagmohan assumed charge as Minister of Urban Development with effect from 9-6-99. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya who was earlier Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment continued as Minister of State for Urban Development.

3. Shri Jagmohan and Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya was sworn in as Minister of State on 13-10-99. Shri Jagmohan and Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya were allocated the portfolios as Minister of Urban Development and Minister of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation respectively and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya was allocated the portfolio as Minister of State for Urban Development.

4. The Ministry of Urban Development was bifurcated into two Ministries viz. (i) Ministry of Urban Development and (ii) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 15-10-99.

5. Dr. S.N. Jatiya relinquished the charge as Minister of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 22-11-99.

6. Shri Jagmohan relinquished the charge of office of Minister of Urban Development and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 22-11-99. Shri Sukdev Singh Dhindsa assumed the charge of the office of Minister for Works and Estates with effect from 22-11-99. However, subsequently with effect from 26-11-99, Shri Jagmohan and Shri S.S. Dhindsa assumed charge as Minister of Urban Development and Minister of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation respectively.

7. Shri Ashok Pahwa, IAS (HY:65) continued as Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development Shri S.S. Chattopadhyay, IAS (WB:66) assumed charge as Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 18-10-99,

8. At present the Ministry of Urban Development has two posts of Additional Secretary (including the post of Joint Secretary temporarily upgraded as Additional Secretary as personal to the officer concerned) and two posts of Joint Secretary. There is one post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

9. The distribution of work among Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in both the Ministries is indicated in the Organisational Chart at Appendix-I. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation are indicated at Appendix-II.

10. Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Development has three Attached and four Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous bodies (Appendix III).

11. Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has one Attached office, two Public Sector Undertakings and three Statutory/Autonomous Bodies (Appendix III).

12. Excluding the work charged staff, the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices of both Ministries have as on 31-12-99 a strength of 34,207 employees of whom 1490 are in Group A; 2780 in Group B (Gazetted); 436 in Group B (Non Gazetted); 20658 in Group C and 8843 in Group D. The strength of the work charged staff is 18924. The detailed staff strength is mentioned in Appendix-IV.

II BUDGET

Budget Section is responsible for the preparation of Demands for Grants and Performance Budget of the Ministry, their printing and laying these documents in both the Houses of the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends to work relating to Public accounts Committee (PAC), Audit Paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the overall control of Financial Adviser and Additional Secretary

2. For the Financial year 1999-2000 Demands for Grants pertaining to erstwhile Ministry of Urban Affairs & employment included Demand No. 83-Urban Development, Demand No. 84-Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Demand No. 85-Public Works and Demand No. 86-Stationery and

3. The Demand Nos. allotted for the Financial year 2000-2001 are Demand No. 84-Urban Development.

Demand No. 85-Public Works and Demand No. 86-Stationery & Printing.

4. Demand No. 87-Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has been allotted to Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

5. Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) 1999-2000, Revised Estimates (RE) 1999-2000 and Budget Estimates (BE) 2000-2001 separately for Plan and Non-Plan (Net) are as under:

Ministry of Urban Development

Demand No.	BE 1999-2000			RE 1999-2000			BE 2000-2001		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
84-UD									
Revenue	227.49	278.22	505.71	226.59	273.50	500.09	370.47	295.21	665.68
Capital	437.14	99.56	536.70	373.41	66.50	439.91	414.56	74.79	489.35
Total	664.63	377.78	1042.41	600.00	340.00	940.00	785.03	370.00	1155.03
85-Public Works									
Revenue	9.00	353.45	362.45	8.76	353.45	362.21	9.00	373.65	382.65
Capital	100.46	146.55	247.01	72.11	121.55	193.66	106.40	151.35	257.75
Total	109.46	500.00	609.46	80.87	475.00	555.87	115.40	525.00	640.40
86-Stationery & Printing									
Revenue	—	87.90	87.90	—	80.41	80.41	—	98.25	98.25
Capital	0.25	4.00	4.25	0.25	1.75	2.00	—	1.75	1.75
Total	0.25	91.90	92.15	0.25	82.16	82.41	—	100.00	100.00

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

Demand No.	BE 1999-2000			RE 1999-2000			BE 2000-2001		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
87-UEPA									
Revenue	195.00	9.32	204.32	135.00	9.44	144.44	224.50	9.51	234.01
Capital	150.00	10.00	160.00	150.00	8.00	158.00	155.00	10.00	165.00
Total	345.00	19.32	364.32	285.00	17.44	302.44	379.50	19.51	399.01

6. The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) formulates the estimates of receipts. CCA also looks after the accounting and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its Attached/Subordinate Offices. He is assisted by a team of Controller of Accounts, Deputy Controllers of Accounts, Pay & Accounts Officers and other supporting staff.

III HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE TO CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES

The scheme of House Building Advance to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing assistance to the Government employees to construct/acquire houses/flats of their own. The scheme was introduced

in **1956**, as a welfare measure. Ministry of Urban Development acts as the nodal Ministry for the same.

2. House Building Advance is admissible to all permanent Central Govt. 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 the House Building Advance Rules.

3. In tune with the recommendation of the Vth Central Pay Commission, the House Building Advance admissible has been revised to 50 months pay of the employees concerned or Rs. 7.5 lakhs or the cost of construction/acquisition of house/flat or repaying capacity whichever is the least as against Rs. 2.5 lakhs earlier. Similarly, the cost ceiling limit has been revised to 200 times the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and maximum of Rs 16.00 lakhs from the earlier Rs. 3.0 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively.

4. The rate of interest of House Building Advance continues to be between 7.5% to 12%.

5. The allocation of funds for House Building Advance as a whole is included in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance. The allocation of funds to Ministries/ Departments from the Financial Year 1998-99 is being administered by Ministry of Finance to exercise better financial control.

iv. WORK STUDY UNIT

The Internal Work Study Unit performs all O&M functions of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. The Unit undertakes Work Measurement Studies, Method Studies and Organizational Analysis in respect of the Sectt. and its Attached/Subordinate offices. During the year 1999-2000 Work Measurement Study of the Library of the Ministry for assessing staff requirement has been initiated and report is likely to be finalised by March-2000. Besides this, the Work Measurement study for assessing Staff requirement at the Govt. of India Stationery office Calcutta and its three Regional Stationery Depots at Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi has also been initiated during this year.

O&M Activities:- During the year 1999-2000, Special drive on Record Management was conducted in the Ministry and its attached Offices in the month of August, 1999 in which 681 files were recorded and out of the 1641 files reviewed, 1201 files were weeded out. The

Induction Material in respect of the Ministry was revised and issued. Brochure on channel of submission and final level of disposal of the cases dealt in the Ministry was also revised and issued.

V. Progressive use of Hindi

The Ministry have been making all out efforts to make and propagate the progressive use of Hindi in its official purposes and have been making steady progress over the years. As a result of the Ministry of Urban Development have again been awarded the 1st Prize of **INDIRA GANDHI RAJBHASHA PURASKAR SCHEME** for 1998-99 consecutively for the 2nd year in a function on December 23,1999 by the Honourable Vice President of India.

Since Hindi written in Devanagari Script was accepted as the Official Language of the union of India by Constituent Assembly on 14th day of September, 1949, the year 1999-2000 is a **Rajbhasha Golden Jubilee year**. Recognizing the importance and sanctity of the day, the Minister of Urban Development dwelt upon the officers and staff through an appeal on 14th September to do away the shortcomings in achieving the targets prescribed in the Annual Programme of use of Hindi which was followed by fruitful appeals by all organisation chiefs to their employees. The Secretary called a special meeting of Heads of all organisations on 4.9.1999 to chalk out a vigorous programme of holding Workshops and Seminars on various subjects through Hindi medium all over the country. Based on yet another decision of the meeting, an exhaustive Committee for RAJBHASHA SWARNA JAYATI SAMAROH was constituted which had held three meetings so far.

As per the decision taken by Secretary, the Ministry of Urban Development & DG (W) held 4 workshops and Seminars of all India level at New Delhi, Trivendrum, Ghaziabad, Chandigarh and the HUDCO organised 21 workshops in the Capital cities of various States. The TCPO, L&DO, NBCC, HPL, DUAC, DDA, NIUA, Dte. Of Printing, NCHF, Deptt. of Publications have also organised Hindi Workshops at their Headquarters.

2. The performance of Offices/PSUs etc. under the Ministry in making correspondence in Hindi during the year has been as under;

Targets	achieved%	Off ices
(i) 80% and above		Hindustan Prefab Ltd., Deptt of Publication
(ii) 70 to 80%		HUDCO, DUAC, NBO, & CGEWHO

Targets	achieved%	Off ices
(iii) 60 to 70%		DDA, NBCC, Dte, Of Estates, DG(W), TCPO
(iv) 50 to 60%		NCR Planing Board, Dte. Of Printing, NIUA, NCHF & L&DO
(v) 40 to 50%		BMTPC
(vi) 40% and below		Stationary office

Note: A large number of letter received in English from the State Governments in region 'A' were replied to in Hindi.

All the heads of office have been regularly reviewing the progress of use of Hindi in their respective offices and have chalked out a phased programme for bringing about further improvement.

3. Hindi Training

During the year, 5 officials of the Ministry have been nominated for Hindi Prabodh/Praveen/ Pragya classes and 5 officials were given Hindi Typing training on computers in Hindi/typing during the year. In NBCC more than 90% typists have already been trained in Hindi typing. HUDCO has made its own arrangement for training its employees in Hindi, Hindi shorthand & typing. It has so far trained 10, 14 and 14 employees in Hindi Praveen, Pragya and Hindi shorthand respectively. Besides 17 clerks have been trained in Hindi typing. Other organisations under the Ministry have also availed of the training facilities provided by HUDCO.

4. Training in Hindi noting & drafting

During the year, 30 officials of the Ministry have been trained in Hindi workshops.

5. Action under Rule 10(4) & 8(4) of Official Language Rules 1976

Total 466 (out of about 530) unit offices of the Ministry where 80% of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi, were notified in the Gazette of India under Rule 10(4). The newly notified offices have been advised to specify under Rule 8(4) the items of work to be done in Hindi. Altogether 10 out of 43 Sections of the Secretariat of Ministry stand specified for doing specified items of work in Hindi.

6. Creation of enabling atmosphere for propagation and encouraging use of Hindi.

(i) The Cash Award Scheme for doing work in Hindi has been made attractive by doubling the amount under various prizes and now a large number of

employees of the Ministry and its organisations are participating in the competition.

- (ii) Making available popular Hindi literature to the employees is another area of focus and about 47% of the Library Budget has been spent on popular Hindi literature. The various offices under the Ministry are also following similar system.
- (iii) The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) has introduced a new quarterly magazine titled "SHAHRI GARIBI" which has nation wide circulation. The other organisations including some circle off ices of CPWD and Govt. of India presses, have also started bringing out Hindi magazines. The BMTPC and HUDCO have been bringing out publicity material bilingually and/or in Hindi. All organisations have brought out special issues of their Hindi journals with the title of "RAJBHASHA SWARAN JAYANTI VISHESHANK" to commemorate the 50th year of Hindi having been adopted as the Official Language of the Union Government.
- (iv) All 93 Codes/Manuals/items of Procedural literature have been prepared and published bilingually.
- (v) The Ministry inspected Head Quarters of 14 organisations located in Delhi & 12 unit offices of CPWD, HUDCO & NBCC at Ajmer, Bhuvaneswar, Calcutta, Jammu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Madhopur and Portblair.
- (vi) There are two Dy. Directors, 31 Asstt. Directors, 15 Sr. Translators, 93 Jr. Translators and adequate number of trained Hindi Stenos/Typists under the overall supervision of Director (OL) of the Ministry. In order to facilitate work in Hindi out of the 16 posts of AD(OL) recently created for various offices of CPWD in Region A, 10 posts have been filled.
- (vii) Adequate number of bilingual computers/Hindi typewriters are available in all the offices.
- (viii) The TCPO has continuously been using Hindi in drafting its various survey reports on Urban/ Tourism Development Projects located in Hindi speaking areas.
- (ix) The detailed guidelines/Directives on the following subjects of the Ministry were prepared and issued both in Hindi & English simultaneously
 - (a) Guidelines on Urban Poverty Alleviation, low cost housing & Building Centres

- (b) Website of Ministry-Urban India
- (c) Agenda-Papers of Conference of Ministers of Local Self Govt. and Urban Development of the States and UTs on various issues relating to Urbanisation held in January, 2000.

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 purpose. Ministry's Staff Recreation Club is responsible for promotion of sports and cultural activities amongst the civil employees working in the Offices located in Delhi. The Club does not always aim at excellence in the standards of its sports persons but looks for ways and means for mass participation of the employees in various sports and cultural activities.

2. The participation of this Ministry in the various sports and cultural activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board is par excellence. During the year 1999- 2000, 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, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Power-Lifting organised by the CCSCSB, Department of Personnel & Training. A large number of sports persons representing this Ministry won medals in the individuals events of Power-lifting and Bridge. The Football team won the Inter-Ministry Football Tournament while the team of Power-Lifting and Carrom were runners-up. A number of sports persons from this Ministry and its Attached / Subordinate offices have also been selected to represent the Central Secretariat to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments / Championship. A few outstanding sports persons of this Ministry even don the colour of Delhi State Shooting, Bridge, Football and Power-Lifting.

3. The Departmental Canteen of this Ministry continued to function efficiently, catering to the requirements of the officers and staff.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY (JCM)

Activities of the J.C.M. 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 Ministry of Urban Employment and

Poverty Alleviation. During 1999 this Ministry answered 417 (41 Starred and 376 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Local Bodies, Housing, Central Public Works Department, Water Supply, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme etc. While answering these 417 Questions, Assurances were given in respect of 32 Parliament Questions. During 1999, various Divisions in the Ministry implemented 57 Parliamentary Assurances given to both the Houses of Parliament (this includes Assurances given to Parliament in the years prior to 1999 also). As on 31-12-1999, 76 assurances were pending in this Ministry.

2. During 1999, one meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry, of Urban Development was organised wherein the following important issue, in addition to general discussion on various matters relating to this Ministry were specifically discussed:-

“Role of Private Sector in Housing”.

3. Annual reports and Audited Accounts of the following Organisation were laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during 1999:-

- I. National Building Construction Corporation. (1998-99)
- II. NCR Planning Board (1997-99)
- III. Hindustan Pre-Fab Limited (1998-99).
- IV. Delhi Development Authority (1998-99).
- V. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) (1998-99).
- VI. National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF) (1998-99).
- VII. National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) (1998-99).
- VIII. Delhi Urban Arts Commission (1998-99).
- IX. Rajghat Samadhi Committee (1997-98).
- X. Building Material Technology Promotion Council (1998-99).
- XI. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (1997-98) and 1998-99 (Lok Sabha only).
- XII. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) (1998-99).

VIII. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director incharge of Administration in the Ministry is the Liaison Officer for the work relating to the Employment of ex-servicemen. Additional Liaison

Officers in the Attached / Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings also watch the implementation of the Government rules, regulations and orders on the subject. Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Ministry and its Attached /Subordinate Offices, Public Sector undertakings are given in Appendix V.

IX. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULEDTRIBES

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. In addition, the Cell also monitors the filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Recruitment Drive in respect of the Attached / Subordinate offices and the Public Sector Undertakings of this Ministry. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the offices 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. The Cell periodically monitors the filling up of vacancies reserved for OBCs in respect of

the Attached / Subordinate Off ices 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.

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) who acts as Director of Public Grievances. He is also assisted by a Director level officer of the Ministry. Grievances are received through Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievanves, Department of Personnel Training, Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, registered associations and members of the 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. A detailed break-up of public grievance cases is given below:-

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CASES RECEIVED AND DISPOSED DURING THE YEAR 1999

Name of the Organisation	No. of grievances pending at the beginning of year	No. of grievances received during the year	No. of grievances disposed off during the year	No. of grievances pending at the end of the year
C.P.W.D.	127	212	172	167*
Delhi Deve. Authority	48	82	34	36
Land & Deve. Office	2	44	39	7
Dte. of Estates	12	20	28	4
Dte. of Printing	13	29	26	16
Total	202	387	359	230

*It is clarified that these cases are mainly of settlement of pension cases, where the issue is pending in the offices of the Pay & Account Offices and not CPWD.

A watch is also kept on the grievances appearing in the newspaper columns. The cell has contributed to the

speedy disposal of genuine complains and representations during the year.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Public Grievance Officer
1.	Ministry (Sectt.)	Joint Secretary in charge of Administration assisted by a Director level Officer [At present Mrs. V.L. Joshi, Director (UD)]
2.	Land & Development Office	Shri D.K. Bazzaz, Dy, L&DO
3.	Directorate of Estate	Shri S.C. Gupta, Deputy Director
4.	C.P.W.D.	Shri L.N. Sharma, Director (Adm.)
5.	Delhi Dev. Authority	Mrs. Neemo Dhar, Director (PG & PR)
6.	Dte. of Printing	Director of Printing

As a part of the drive to redress public grievances speedily and to attain higher level of efficiency in the Ministry of Urban Development, the Hon'ble Urban Development Minister is holding public hearing every fortnight wherein public can get easy access to the Minister. These cases are personally supervised by the Minister himself.

XI. COMPUTERISATION IN THE MINISTRY

a) General

- Local Area Network:**-Earlier, 79 existing computers of the Ministry and the Directorate of Estates were connected to Nirman Bhawan LAN. Subsequently, the ministry has procured 35 computers which have been installed. Some of these computers and some others have been connected to Nirman Bhawan LAN to the extent, the existing LAN equipment could accommodate. In order to connect the remaining computers and other anticipated ones, action on procurement of LAN items for phase-11 has been initiated.
- Webpage of the Ministry:-The Web** Page created earlier for the ministry has been updated twice as needed. Presently, as per the PM's instructions, work is going on to create Hindi version of the Web Page.
- Training** :-About 300 officers / staff of the Ministry have been trained on the Data entry and computer operations and also operation of the Internet and E-mail.They are extensively using the facilities.
- I.T. Plan:-** As per the 5-year Information Technology plan, the main ministry and other wings have procured hardware which have been connected to Nirman Bhawan LAN.
- Y2K Compliance:-All** the systems provided by NIC to the Ministry have been made Y2K and are running smoothly

(b) Main Ministry

- 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, MOS and Secretary (UD)**.
 - Payroll Computation System
 - Annual Maintenance Contracts System.
 - CGHS cards Information Systems.
 - Telephone Bills Accounting System.
 - Public Grievances Monitoring System.
 - Parliament Questions Information System.

2. Websites of various offices under the Ministry:-

Various offices under MUD have launched their web sites with the following addresses. They have been linked to the GOI directory of official WebSites having the site address www.nic.in.

Organization	Site
HUDCO	http://www.hudcoindia.com .
NBCC	http://www.nbcindia.com .
BMTPC	http://www.bmtpc.org .
NIUA	http://www.niua.org .
DMRCL	http://www.delhimetrorail.com .
NCRPB	http://www.ncrp.com .
DDA	http://www.delhidevelopmentauthy.org .

(c) Directorate of Estates

- LAN:-In the second phase, the Directorate has procured 22 computers which were connected to



Inauguration of Computer Training Course to officers and staff of the Ministry



Greenary at Mehrauli

Nirman Bhawan LAN. Around 24 new terminals have also been connected.

2. **Housing information System:-**The working of the Directorate has been studied to reassess the new requirements of the users. The present **ORACLE** software has been modified to incorporate the additional features. This is successfully used for the new allotment year 2000.
3. **Web Page:-**Modus operandi is being worked out to design the page. The waiting list data is being planned to be incorporated in the page.

(d) **Land & Development Office**

1. LAN: A proposal for procurement of Hardware and Software **and** Software Development has been approved by the Ministry. The hardware and software has been installed partly. The computers

are connected over LAN. The software development is in progress.

2. **Properties Data Base:-**A data base of properties is being created.
3. LiFiS:-The Software for Conversion of properties from leasehold into freehold systems has been developed in **Visual Basic**.
4. **Training:-**About hundred officials of L & DO have been trained on Data Entry and computer operation.

Xii. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

The details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit objections as on March, 1999 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices are given in appendix-X.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 1999-2000

In accordance with Central Vigilance Commission's letter No. 99/PRW/1 dated 30th August, 99, the Vigilance activities of the Ministry have been shown as a separate chapter.

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Urban Development functions under the charge of the Joint Secretary (WA) 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 & the Autonomous bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all the matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Urban Development and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/Societies/other local Authorities.

2. Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance and 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. Generally, the charge relates to 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/ shops and violation of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

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 1999 to December, 1999, 113 surprise & regular inspections were carried out, 66 officers were chargesheeted, 29 officers were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 13 officers and minor penalties upon 138 officers.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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. The Ministry of Urban Development 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. The programmes and activities undertaken by the Ministry during 1999-2060 are as under:-

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. Upto 31.3.1999, 330 water supply schemes in 330 towns were approved at a cost of Rs. 341.04 crores and central assistance of Rs. 136.57 crores was released by the Ministry to different State Governments as central share. During the year 1999-2000, detailed project reports for 74 towns at a cost of Rs. 112.60 crores have been approved by the Ministry and an amount of Rs. 31.30 crores has been released to various State Governments (Annexure-I).

LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME (LCS)

This Centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation through this Ministry since 1989-90. It provides for conversion of existing dry latrines into low cost water seal pour flush latrines and construction of new sanitary units where none exist to prevent open defecation. The basic objective is to liberate the

scavengers from the obnoxious practice of carrying head loads of night soil and the scheme is being implemented on a 'whole town' basis.

The scheme is operated by providing subsidy from this Ministry and loans from the HUDCO in a synchronised manner so that the conversion/construction of low cost sanitation units and liberations of scavengers is done on whole town basis. Financial & physical progress of the scheme as on 1.1.2000 is shown at Annexure-II.

The Employment of Manual Scavengers & Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act. 1993 was enacted by the Central Government on 5.6.93. It was a milestone achieved to bring an element of compulsion on the society for abolition of manual scavenging. A notification was issued by the Ministry on 24.1.97 which has brought it into force in all the Union Territories and States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal with effect from 26th January, 1997. The Act has already been adopted by the State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana and Bihar.

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 Government of India.

Rs. 4 crores were released during 1994-95 and Rs. 2 crores during 1996-97. Another Rs. 4.5 crores have been released on 7th December, 1999 by the Govt. of India to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

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 in February 1989 by the Ministry of Defence recommended measures for sanitising the areas around the Air-fields. The Committee recommended the sanitising of 10 (Ten) selected IAF airfields by providing solid waste management and drainage facilities on priority basis.

The towns where the air-fields are situated are as under:-

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |

Feasibility reports for the "Solid Waste Management and drainage in 10 selected IAF airfield towns" have been 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 before accepting it for implementation. All Air Force Stations have forwarded their comments. Some state Govts. Urban Local Bodies are yet to forward their commitment. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 118.39 crores which will be provided to 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. 2000 lakhs is available for the scheme during the Ninth Plan and a provision of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs has been made in annual Plan 1999-2000 under the Central Plan for aforesaid scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage facilities in 10 Air fields towns.

The Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee was prepared and circulated to the concerned Ministries in January, 1998 for their comments. Keeping in view the availability of funds for the scheme during the Ninth Plan period, it has been decided to consider only 6 towns namely Adampur, Sirsa, Tezpur, Jodhpur, Hindon and Ambala at an estimated cost of Rs. 5398.70 lakhs (Rs. 2404 lakhs during Ninth Plan and Rs. 2994.70 lakh during Tenth Plan). Revised Memorandum has been prepared based on the new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance incorporating the comments received from concerned Ministries and the availability of funds. The revised EFC memorandum has been forwarded by the Ministry to the concerned Ministries, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for holding the meeting of EFC. Planning Commission in the mean time has advised that since the aforesaid scheme would be a new Centrally sponsored scheme, in principle approval of the full Planning Commission would be required before seeking the approval of the 'Expenditure Finance

Committee. The Ministry has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission.

Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by the Supreme Court of India for Solid Waste Management in Class I cities, Ministry of Urban Development has constituted a "Technology Advisory" Group vide its order dated 18th August, 1999.

The Roles and Objectives of TAG are as under:

- (a) To collect information on various proven technologies for processing and disposal of wastes, identify appropriate and cost effective technologies suitable under Indian (local) conditions through pilot projects where necessary and advise State Governments and urban local bodies to adopt such technologies.
- (b) To provide technical assistance to urban local bodies for adopting the suggested technologies where feasible.
- (c) To suggest channelisation and make optimum use of funds available for SWM projects in the various Ministries, such as Ministry of Environment & Forests, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Agriculture, Urban Development, Financial Institutions and International Donor Agencies.
- (d) To develop IEC (Information, Education & Communication) materials for awareness programmes for dissemination through mass and print media with the cooperation of State Govts and urban local bodies.
- (e) To promote capacity building & HRD in urban local bodies, identify their training needs, develop mechanism to meet the training needs and designate institutions in each State/Region as resource Centre for providing such training to various categories of personnel involved in SWM.
- (f) To establish a bench mark on the performance of various urban local bodies in SWM and circulate the same to urban local bodies and State Govts. for information and improvement where necessary
- (g) To arrange/promote and co-ordinate inter-city, inter-State meets for SWM personnel to exchange information on various aspects of SWM.
- (h) To provide a forum for public interaction and intervention in the field of SWM and strengthen/support participation by NGOs, citizens and women's organizations.

- (j) To identify various private agencies having adequate expertise in SWM and explore the possibility of involving them to the extent possible.
- (j) To take suitable and appropriate measures as may be necessary from time to time to improve the SWM systems.
- (k) To keep the Nodal Ministry, Viz. Ministry of Urban Development informed about the various action points required to be undertaken by the Technology Advisory Group, Ministry of Urban Development, other Ministries and Institutions.

Three meetings have so far been conducted by the TAG.

MANUAL ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) was entrusted with the preparation of the Manual on Solid Waste Management in October, 1995. The draft manual was completed in December, 1996 and the same was forwarded to 50 selected Urban Local Bodies for their comments/views. A Workshop for finalization of the draft Manual was organized by the Ministry on 1-2nd September, 1997. The draft Manual was deliberated by the participants and it was unanimously decided that the manual on Solid Waste Management needs to be redrafted by experts. Accordingly, the ministry has constituted an Expert Committee comprising 15 Members under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE) for redrafting the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management. The committee has held eleven meetings and finalized the draft of the manual by 30th December, 1999. Further action in regard to the finalization of the manual is being initiated by CPHEEO/Ministry.

Technical Clearance of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

The CPHEEO has approved 28 schemes from 01.01.99 to 31.12.99 for implementation by different State Governments with loan assistance from LIC. The list of schemes approved and their estimated cost is at Annexure-III.

Seminars/Workshops

A Seminar on Private Sector Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation was organised by the Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 7-8 February, 2000. It provided a forum to acquaint senior Indian decision makers with the options of private sector participation, risks and opportunities and lessons learnt from world-wide experiences.

Management Information System

The Ministry has since developed computer based Management Information System (MIS) software on urban water supply and sanitation. These software were provided to all the State/UT PHE Departments/Water Boards and Metro Boards, etc., after demonstration workshops and meetings so that they could use the MIS software for collection and dissemination and for decision making.

With the initiation of centrally sponsored AUWSP it has become all the more necessary to review the physical and financial progress of these schemes for release of subsequent installments of central assistance. Moreover, the data regarding physical and financial status of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes implemented/being implemented, in pipeline under the State Plan, External funding, etc. should have a strong database for taking policy decisions and mid-course corrections, if any. The Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan has recommended setting up of MIS cell in CPHEEO and one in each State and UT Capitals. CPHEEO have already started the exercise for getting the town-wise detailed information on the status of urban water supply and sanitation which would need to be compiled and computerized. As such setting up of the MIS cell to strengthen the Monitoring and Information Systems is necessary.

External Assistance

Considerable efforts have to be put in by the implementing agencies viz. the State and the Central Governments to secure external assistance for urban water supply and sanitation projects. A list of externally aided projects, which are ongoing and are in the pipeline is at Annexure-IV & V.

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 Board, 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. During 1999-2000 upto December, 1999 about 1191 in service engineers and technical staff are expected to have been benefited from the Programmes

as detailed below:-

Post Graduate Course	:	56 Engineers
Short term Courses	:	35 Engineers*
Refresher Courses	:	1100 Engineers & Technical Staff.*

*Tentative, as information is awaited from most of the institutes where Short Term & Refresher courses have been conducted during 1999-2000.

During January to March, 2000, over 500 Engineers and Technical staff are expected to be trained. The Ministry

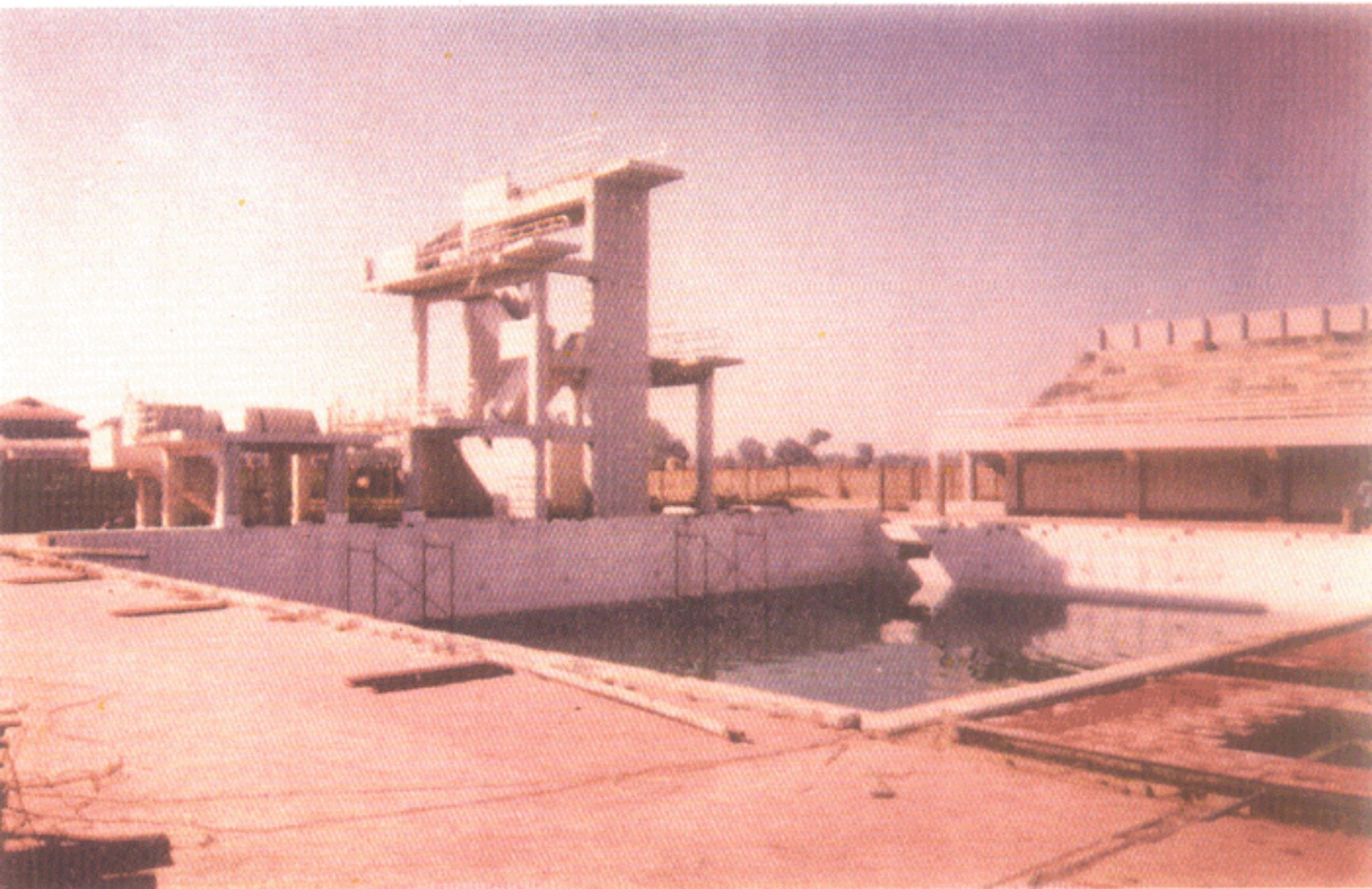
had deputed 19 officials and professors from the State Governments and academic Institutes for attending advanced training programme abroad.

Research & Development Programme:

During the year 1999-2000, the R&D project entitled "Design and Development of a Low Cost on Line Electronic Water Disinfection and Distribution System for Community Water Supply" sponsored by the Ministry is expected to be completed by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow,



Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme, Water Treatment Plant. Agency: Kerala Water Authority



Infrastructure Development Project of Sports Complex at Khuman Lampak, Imphal, Manipur. Diving pool of Vth National Games'99, Imphal, Manipur. Agency: Planning & Development Authority.

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP)
FINANCIAL PROGRESS FROM 1993-94 TO 1999-2000

Status - 31-12-1999

Rs. In Lakhs

No.	STATE	Annual allocation 1999-2000	DPRs. Approved								Range of per capita cost (In Rs.)	Funds Released (Central share)					state share released	Expdr. Reported.	Month up to which Progress reported				
			up to 1998-99		1999-2000		Total population		During VIII Plan	During 1997-98		During 1998-99	During 1999-2000	Total									
			Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost							Census								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.08	2	2467.00	-	-	22	2267.00	34288	285394	8372394	8372394	23.29	21.16	21.16	-	49.08	153.53	135.69	35.65	452.41	Sep-99	
3.	Assam	324.26	832	1191.13	1391	134.26	-	-	8	1191.13	882928297	687-2397	194.11	194.11	140.00	198.87	22.12	11.85	55.09	289.60	289.60	484.90	March-99
4.	Bihar	313.21	8	812.09	812.09	8	802.68	802.68	15	1614.77	197418197418	490-1246	94.50	94.50	0.00	192.75	192.75	208.53	495.78	45.00	45.00	112.21	sep99
5.	Goa	38.54	2	51.13	-	-	2	51.13	19254	202-308	-	25.58	0.00	-	-	-	-	25.56	25.85	51.41	-	Dec.-98	
6.	Gujarat	334.62	8	508.09	7	1395.28	15	1903.37	236801	109-1488	255.62	0.00	-	-	261.23	516.90	508.32	424.09	-	-	-	Sep-99	
7.	Haryana	130.30	10	1153.35	4	512.82	14	1666.17	189249	473-1579	228.10	87.03	130.19	127.40	572.72	343.45	579.35	-	-	-	-	March-99	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.94	5	444.00	1	193.00	6	637.00	15784	035-17970	118.10	44.95	58.95	-	222.00	369.84	527.36	-	-	-	-	Sept.-99	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.97	3	467.61	1	305.70	4	773.31	34228	1603-2587	63.97	48.61	20.75	29.97	156.30	73.26	122.97	-	-	-	-	March-97	
10.	Karnataka	403.13	14	1902.26	4	922.65	1a	2824.91	263216	194-2457	237.85	179.96	298.08	379.79	1095.68	494.37	-	-	-	-	-	Sep.-99	
11.	Kerala	144.37	3	712.82	-	-	3	712.82	47668	1167-2060	138.83	64.39	85.50	67.69	356.41	515.00	240.72	-	-	-	-	Sept.-99	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	936.56	63	4692.16	11	1373.70	74	6065.86	898287	171-2058	1084.94	417.98	626.72	487.52	2617.16	1565.19	2918.86	-	-	-	-	Sept-99	
13.	Maharashtra	396.40	13	2346.52	1	258.33	14	2604.85	198290	132-2703	386.91	271.80	393.94	121.00	1173.65	1607.84	2848.21	-	-	-	-	Sept.-99	
14.	Manipur	102.63	9	745.25	3	340.88	12	1086.13	114057	280-1876	143.19	90.99	63.16	102.63	399.97	118.15	362.31	-	-	-	-	Sept.099	
15.	Meghalaya	19.34	1	195.63	-	-	1	195.63	11983	1633	58.90	38.92	-	-	97.82	84.08	167.67	-	-	-	-	June-99	
16.	Mizoram	53.54	3	304.77	2	174.33	5	479.10	24442	839-3108	23.24	51.68	76.95	24.73	176.60	93.13	197.68	-	-	-	-	March-99	
17.	Nagaland	25.29	1	219.70	1	683.00	2	902.70	8432	2605	52.33	34.38	17.51	5.65	log.85	124.16	228.40	-	-	-	-	Aug.-99	
18.	Orissa	251.42	11	1665.71	3	520.48	14	2186.19	180698	368-2488	289.73	156.62	258.00	195.24	899.59	694.67	1209.06	-	-	-	-	March-99	
19.	Punjab	137.03	8	476.61	-	-	8	476.61	94358	370-789	184.13	0.00	-	-	40.00	224.13	-	-	-	-	71.34	Sep-99	
20.	Rajasthan	384.17	26	2600.18	-	-	26	2600.18	362697	al-2588	803.69	171.52	324.81	-	1300.02	1438.65	2322.29	-	-	-	-	Mr-99	
21.	Sikkim	7.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22.	Tamil Nadu	381.72	20	1617.30	6	1396.01	26	3013.4	337929	61-3176	195.95	205.46	234.91	183.46	819.78	690.99	1132.60	-	-	-	-	Oct-99	
23.	Tripura	68.42	1	133.35	1	288.14	2	421.49	17574	3080	5.16	0.00	42.11	3.49	50.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24.	West Bengal	1515.26	107	8982.74	22	2092.48	129	11075.22	1410612	232-5367	2031.34	766.57	932.03	820.45	4561.19	4603.00	5134.00	-	-	-	-	June-99	
25.	West Bengal	200.65	4	413.28	-	-	4	413.28	48371	797-957	162.94	0.00	43.97	-	206.91	162.94	328.00	-	-	-	-	June-98	
		6500.00	330	34102.68	74	11259.57	404	45362.25	4833933		6862.40	2795.00	4000.00	3130.02	16787.42	13983.32	20784.45						

.: Counterpart State Plan funds released by States are relatively lower than the Central Funds released by the Ministry.

.: Reported expenditure is less than 50% of the release made by both state and Central Govt.

LOW COST SANITATION

(A) Financial Progress of Scheme:-

1.	Total No. of schemes sanctioned	823
2.	No. of towns covered	
3.	Project cost of sanctioned schemes	Rs. 1332.97 crores
4.	Subsidy sanctioned	Rs. 465.65 crores
5.	Loan sanctioned	Rs. 606.32 crores
6.	Subsidy released	Rs. 208.50 crores
7.	Loan released	Rs. 220.67 crores

(B) Physical Progress of Schemes:-

1.	No. of units sanctioned for conversion	1884088
2.	No. of units sanctioned for construction	1865211
3.	No of Community latrines sanctioned	3463
4.	No. of scavengers to be liberated	122523
5.	Total conversions/constructions completed (cumulative)	931971
6.	Total conversions/constructions during 1999-2000	113068
7.	Total conversions/constructions in progress	373874

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

List of Schemes Approved from 1.1.99 to 31.12.99 under State Plan/
L.I.C Loan Assistance

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	Approved cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
I.	MADHYA PRADESH	
1.	Augmentation and improvement of Raipur water supply scheme District Raipur (Revised)	3898.20
II.	MAHARASHTRA	
2.	Improvement to Khamgaon town distribution system Phase-I	472.33
3.	Augmentation to Dhamangaon Railways water supply scheme District Amravati	675.70
4.	Under ground sewerage scheme for Pandharpur town District Sholapur	1801.66
5.	Augmentation to Kannad water supply scheme District Aurangabad	406.70
6.	Improvement to distribution system for Chandrapur city	3845.70
7.	Augmentation to Dharangaon water supply scheme District Jaigaon	1406.35
8.	Augmentation to Sinnar water supply scheme District Nashik	1585.00
9.	Improvement to Lonawala Khandla distribution system	1152.43
10.	Augmentation to Nagpur water supply scheme Puncb Phase-III	4131 .00
11.	Augmentation to Basmath water supply scheme District Parbhani	2569.59
12.	Augmentation to Srigoda town water supply scheme District Ahmed Nagar	2132.00
13.	Augmentation to Selu water supply scheme District Parbhani	1416.20
14.	Augmentation to water supply scheme for Buldana town and surrounding Villages	976.20
15.	Augmentation to Malegaon water supply scheme District Nashik	7834.34
16.	Beed Underground drainage scheme	1313.30
17.	Augmentation to Pauni water supply scheme District Bhandra	906.35
18.	Augmentation to Umred water supply scheme District Nagpur	1993.82
19.	Augmentation to Arvi water supply scheme District Wardha	1527.29
20.	Augmentation to Warora town and eight villages water supply scheme, District Chadrapur	2617.40
21.	Augmentation to Satna water supply scheme District Nashik	1178.07
22.	Augmentation to Risod water supply scheme District Akola	1837.00
23.	Jalna under ground drainage scheme District Jalna	3861.90
	NAGALAND	
24.	Augmentation to water supply scheme to Mokokchung town Phase-III	859.48
25.	Augmentation to water supply shceme to Dimapur and extended colonies	1332.83

IV. RAJASTHAN

26. Improvement in the distribution system and increasing capacity of the future plant of Jodhpur 1764.25

v. UTTARPRADESH

27. Augmentation to water supply and sanitation programme of Taj Trapazium (Agra) 97.06

VI. U.T. ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS.

28. Augmentation water supply distribution system scheme of Andaman & Nicobar Island (Port BlairTown) 610.97

Ongoing Externally Aided Water Supply & Sanitation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost Rs. in crores	Loan Assistance million	Date of Commencement	Project Area	Important Components	Cumulative Expenditure Rs. Million
1.	II Chennai Water Sanitation	546.31	86.5 m US \$ World Bank	1997	Chennai	Improvement of city water distribution, completion of unfinished works of first project water conservation and Technical assistance	300 (Oct'99)
2.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal	1131.2	192mUS \$ World bank	1996	Mumbai	Safe disposal of Sewage in to Sea through tunnels (Marine outfall) Strengthening of the Existing Sewage system and improving the treatment facilities, Improvement of sanitation in slums, coastal water quality surveillance ,	420.51 (Sep' 99)
3.	Functional improvements to Chennai wss system	598.4	17098m.yen OECE(JAPAN)	1995	Chennai	Improve watersupply & sewerage transmission systems: Re use of treated sewage for industrial use to conserve fresh water for domestic use	25.84 (March'99)
4.	Bangalore water supply and Sewerage	1072	28,452 m. yen OECE(JAPAN)	1996	Bangalore	Augmentation of water supply by additional 270 mld to Bangalore city Strengthening of the water distribution and sewerage systems: Provide adequate sewage treatment facilities	133.10 (Oct'99)
5.	Kerala water Supply	1787.5	11,997m. yen OECE(JAPAN)	1997	Thiruvananthapuram; Kozikode: Pattuvam' Meenad Cherthla & Adjoining Villages	Improve water supply facilities in five towns and adjoining villages	20.6 (June'99)
6.	Improvement of water supply and sewerage system in Bangalore city	97.34	50 m.FF French	July'99	Bangalore	50mld tertiary treatment plant @Vrishabhavathy vally; 10 mld waste treatment plant at Yelahanga Supply of leak detection equipments; Computerised mapping including development of GIS	Nil
	Integrated water Supply and sewerage scheme for Visakhapatnam	65.7	98 m.FF French	1996	Visakhapatnam	Improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities	Nil

8.	Water Management project for Delhi Jai Board	162.4	45m.F.F. French	1996	Delhi	Installation of 40 mgd sewage treatment plant at Rithala	23.71 (m.F.F)
9.	Rehabilitation of Kanghup old water treatment plant of 14.4. mld and augmentation water supply by 9 mld	21.6	31.65m F.F. French	1996	Imphal	Rehabilitation of clarifier, flocculator, disinfection and chemical units Rw water main and water treatment Plant of 9 mld	
10.	Shimla Sewerage Project	66.34	10m U.S.\$ OPEC	1997	Shimla	Improving the over all sanitation conditions in	0.10 (m U.S.\$)

List of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project recommended for Bilateral Assistance

Sl. No.	Projects	cost RS. Crores	Recom- mended to DEA on	Posed to
1.	II Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project	921.7	31.12.1996	World Bank 08.01 .1997
2.	III Chennai water supply and environmental sanitation Project	1878	09.09.1996	Bank 06.08.1992
3.	II Maharashtra water supply and sanitation Projects	891	29.11 .1996	World Bank 14.10.1997
4.	Mumbai IV Middle Vaitarana water supply project	570	29.11.1996	World Bank 13.10.1998
5.	Project preperation facility for carrying out detailed study I.R.O. water supply and sewerage project in Delhi	2.5 m US\$	22.10.1998	World Bank
6.	Calcutta water supply and sewerage/drainage project proposed study for World Bank assistance	2.5 m US\$	27.08.1998	World Bank
7.	Sewerage project Phase-I (Zone-I) for Imphal city	42.77	27.08.1998	Indo French 5.1.2000
8.	Providing sewage treatment facilities in Sirsa, Hissar & Bhiwani towns in Haryana	28.62	13.7.98	J.I.C.A. 7.1.2000

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry 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 issue of guidelines; implementing a number of centrally sponsored schemes; processing and monitoring assistance from multilateral/bilateral institutions for State Government projects; and, finally providing technical support and advice for promoting orderly urbanisation.

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

The Ministry of Urban Development is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation, 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 the New Delhi Declaration. The National Urban Policy would take into account the suggestions of the State Governments, State Urbanisation Strategy papers prepared in the context of the IDSMT Scheme and the decentralisation reforms envisaged in the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1992. Due cognizance would be given to overall 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 overall national urbanisation strategy, it would be possible to identify thrust areas and address the various urban problems such as infrastructural deficiencies, poverty and environmental deterioration in a systematic manner, keeping the goals of sustainable development in view.

2. The Planning Commission had constituted a National Task Force on Perspective and Policy in 1995. Three Technical Groups were also constituted on the subjects of urban perspective and Policy, Urban Infrastructure and Urban Planning System. Final reports in respect of Urban Perspective and Urban Planning System have been received whereas in respect of Urban Infrastructure draft report has been received. Taking into account the three Reports as well as the documents mentioned in the preceding para, a National Urban Policy is being formulated.

Legislations

1. Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992.

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities (known as the Nagarpalika Act) was passed by Parliament in the Winter Session of 1992 and it received the assent of the President 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 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 cover the following:

1. Constitution of Municipalities
2. Composition of Municipalities
3. Constitution of Wards Committees
4. Reservation of Seats
5. Fixed duration of Municipalities
6. Power, Authority and Responsibilities of Municipalities
7. Appointment of State Election Commission
8. Appointment of State Finance Commission
9. Constitution of Metropolitan and District Planning Committees.

4. Action has been taken by the State/UT Governments to set up State Finance Commissions/State Election Commissions as follows:

- (I) State Finance Commissions (SFCs): All States have set up their Finance Commissions. Most of the State Finance Commissions have already submitted their Report to the concerned State Government. The concerned states have accepted nearly all of the recommendations made by their respective Finance Commissions. They are in the process of enacting detailed rules for the purpose.

(II) Election Commission: All State Governments/ UTs have set up their Election Commissions for conducting elections to Urban Local Bodies. Election to municipal bodies have been completed in all States/UTs except Bihar and Pondicherry where elections are held up due to court cases.

2. Delhi Rent Act

The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.7.97. The Parliament had referred the Bill to the then Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development to examine and report. After dissolution of XIth Lok Sabha, the Committee stood dissolved and the Bill came back to Rajya Sabha. After the change of the Government at the Centre, on the advice of Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, a proposal for taking a view on the pending Bill was referred to the Cabinet Secretariat through a Note for Cabinet. The Cabinet decided to endorse the decision of the previous Government to process the amendment Bill in its existing form. The Standing Committee was also apprised of the decision. In the mean time XIIth Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill could not be taken up for consideration of the Parliament. Again the present Cabinet has approved the decision of the previous Government to pursue the Amendment Bill in its existing form. The Bill will be pursued during the next Session of Parliament.

3. URBAN LAND (CEILING & REGULATION) ACT, 1976

The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 was notified in the Gazette on 22.3.1999 in replacement of an Ordinance on the same subject. The Repeal Act has already come into force in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat & Karnataka and all the Union Territories. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have not adopted the Repeal Act. Guidelines have also been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territories. These guidelines basically emphasise the need for imposition of vacant land tax, on the land likely to be made available after the repeal of the Act and a provision for EWS and LIG category houses, while sanctioning housing projects.

The Repeal will facilitate construction of dwelling units both in the public and private sector and help achievement of targets contemplated under National Agenda for Governance. The Repeal will also facilitate land assembly and a flexible regime for administering

urban land to suit the varying local conditions based on state level legislations/requirements.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL & MEDIUM TOWNS.

The total population of the country has increased from 361 million in 1951 to 844 million by 1991, whereas, urban population increased from 62 million to 217 million, while in the same period, the number of urban agglomerations has increased to 3768 from 2843. This indicates that the increase in urban population was 250% whereas increase in urban agglomerations was only 32%. Thus, it is 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.

To improve the economic and physical infrastructure and 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 (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80 and is being continued 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.

The guidelines have since been revised and the new guidelines sent to the State Governments and UT Administrations. The State Governments have been requested to prepare revised State Urbanisation Strategy Paper alongwith a list of priority towns and submit the project reports for the current financial year 1998-99 conforming to the revised guidelines.

Objectives

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

For the current year 1999-2000, Central assistance of Rs. 50.00 crores has been earmarked under IDSMT Scheme (tentatively reduced to Rs. 14.50 crores). Till 31 st Dec., 1999, Central assistance of Rs. 17.80 crores has been released to 73 ongoing towns and 1 new town under IDSMT. Also Rs. 14.40 lakhs has been released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme for preparation of project reports. The balance amount shall be released on receipt of progress reports and utilisation certificates from State Governments and UT Administration.

During the year 1998-99, a sum of Rs. 35.35 crores was released to 110 ongoing towns and 25 new towns. Further Rs. 1.008 crores was released for 62 towns under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme.

Matters Relating to Research Projects/Studies

This Ministry considers various research proposals submitted by Government, Semi-Government, Academic and Research Institutions and Voluntary Organisations and releases grant-in-aid to them. These funds are mainly released for conducting research studies pertaining to subjects such as the Evaluation of On-going Plan Schemes in the Urban Development and Urban Management, Upgradation of the Financial and Administrative Capability of the Urban Local Bodies, System of Devolution of State Resources to Municipalities, Operation of Urban Land Market, Measures for Promoting Privatisation/Public-Private Partnership, etc. and also for relevant Training Programmes for Municipal/Town Planning functionaries. The grant-in-aid under this head is released to the various Institutions/ Organisations by various Divisions of this Ministry for conducting seminars/conferences which covers the above mentioned subjects. During the year 1999-2000, Rs. 2,49,97,050/- has been released under the Research & Training Head upto 31 .12.99.

Some of the important research/training projects undertaken and seminars conducted during 1999-2000 upto 31 .12.99 are as follows:-

- (1) Evaluatory study of UPA programmes.
- (2) Conducted workshop for the Western Region on Remote Sensing and GIS in Urban Planning-Retrospective and Prospective at Ahmedabad.
- (3) Research study on Capacity Building on Financial management in Urban Local bodies.
- (4) Seminar on Conservation of Historic cities.

- (5) Urban Mapping Scheme.
- (6) Grant-in-aid for organising the 48th National Town & Country Planners Congress.
- (7) Seminar-on Privatisation of Municipal Services at CRRID, Chandigarh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES

Introduction:

Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) and in response to persistent demands made by the 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 is 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 envisages that the Mega City Nodal Agency set up a Revolving Fund for infrastructure development on a sustainable basis with appropriate direct and indirect cost recovery measures by the last year of 9th Five Year Plan. It was also meant to act as a vehicle for urban sector reforms to promote the long term objectives of the Constitutional 74th Amendment Act 1992.

Main Features:

2. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

- (a) The Scheme is applicable to Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Delhi being National Capital has not been included as it has recourse to various sources of funding under the State and Central Plans.
- (b) The funds under the scheme are channelised through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the state level.
- (c) The sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. is 25% each, the balance 50% is to be met from institutional finance/capital market.
- (d) The projects under the Scheme consist of a suitable mix/basket of (A) remunerative, (B) user charge-based and (C) basic services projects.

- (e) The nodal agencies are 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.

Fund Flow:

3. Funds flow from the Central and State Governments to the nodal agency as grant. However, the amounts flowing from the nodal agency to the implementing agencies for projects, are a mix of loans and grants such that 75% of the Central and State shares are recovered back into a Revolving Fund at the level of the Mega City Scheme nodal agencies. The objective is to create and maintain a special fund for the development of infrastructural assets on a sustained basis.

Nodal Agencies:

4. The nodal agencies for the Mega City Scheme are:

Mumbai	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)
Calcutta	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)

Sanctioning Committee:

5. The projects under the Mega City Scheme are 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.

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 has been made. During the first three **years** of 9th Plan the actual allocation has been Rs. 224 crores which has already been released to the State Level Nodal Agencies. The details of funds released to the five mega cities as central share upto 10.2.2000 is given at Annexure-I.

Details of Scheme:

7. The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee in all the Mega Cities have approved 375 projects amounting to Rs. 3089.78 crores for implementation. Upto December, 1999 an amount of Rs. 1200.47 crores has been spent on approved projects. The Mega City Nodal Agencies are also making efforts for mobilising Institutional Finance and an amount of Rs. 815.60 crores has been mobilised from HUDCO and other sources. The details of financial and physical progress under the Mega City Scheme are at Annexure II.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES (MEGA CITY SCHEME)

RELEASE OF CENTRAL AND STATE SHARES AS ON 10.2.2000

Name of Mega City		Central Share Released (Rs. in crores)	State Share Released
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	
	Total	121.88	95.34
Calcutta	93-94	20.10	22.48
	94-95	16.10	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	
	Total	115.76	209.65
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	
	Total	96.00	110.00
Hyd'Bad	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	
	Total	95.67	83.98
B'lore	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	
	Total	84.54	70.53
Grand Total	513.85	576.98	

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES
(MEGA CITY SCHEME)

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRESS AS ON 31.12.99

(Rs. 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	State share released	Institutional Mobilised	Expendr Incurred
Mumbai	55	659.79	15	07	33	121.88	95.34	139.38*	279.49
Calcutta	72	598.45	42	30		115.76	209.65	186.61@	283.51
Chennai	97	669.71	36	31	30	96.00	110.00	323.30	293.56
H'bad	126	589.38	87	05	34	95.67	83.98	98.40!	153.40
B'lore	25	572.45	13	--	12	84.54	78.01	67.91 (HUDCO)	190.51
Total	375	3089.78	193	73	109	513.85"	576.98	815.60	1200.47

. * Central Share released as on 10.2.2000

* HUDCO @Rs. 73.08 crore and MMRDA - Rs. 66.30 crore

@ HUDCO - Rs. 11.61 crore, WBIDFC - Rs. 33.50 crore. Non SLR Bonds - Rs. 141.50 crore (Total Rs. 186.61 crore)

+ HUDCO - Rs. 62.85 crore, TUFIDCO - Rs. 12.17 crore and TNUFISL - Rs. 5.50 crore

! HUDCO - Rs. 68.40 crore and Indian Overseas Bank - Rs. 30 crore 28.2.2000

URBAN MAPPING SCHEME

Introduction:

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act provides a framework for physical and economic development of urban areas and envisages 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 GIS environment should be developed at various levels which would provide support to planners in development planning, particularly for the present and future development of rapidly growing cities and metropolitan areas.

Scheme:

2. In this connection, the use of modern aerial photography and remote sensing techniques could be better utilised for preparation and updating of the existing base maps by adopting computer-based Geographic Information Systems. The National Commission on Urbanisation (1988) had also suggested the use of the techniques of remote sensing for urban planning and development, particularly in monitoring the dynamic aspects of the urban environment. Urban maps need to be multipurpose so that they can 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.

3. To meet the requirement of base maps for towns and cities, a scheme for preparing urban maps using aerial photography 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.

Fund Flow:

4. An amount of Rs. 10.99 crore (including Rs. 2.31 crore released during the year 1992-2000) has been released to TCPO under the Scheme so far and an expenditure of Rs. 7.57 crore has been incurred by way of payment to National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and upgradation of hardware/software facilities and training of personnel.

Agencies:

5. The Executive Agency for the project, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) has completed aerial photography and they have supplied photographs and aerial maps for all the towns. TCPO in collaboration with concerned State Town Planning Departments is 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.

Project Details:

6. As envisaged in the 8th Five year Plan document, the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme involving 25 more towns was approved to be covered in the Ninth Five Year Plan period. For the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme, 25 towns have been proposed and aerial survey work has been completed by NRSA for 10 towns. For the rest of towns, State Governments have submitted/are in the process of submitting the technical specifications for taking up aerial survey work.

PROMOTION OF NON-HANDICAPPING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DISABLED AND ELDERLY PERSONS

The Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal Ministry for implementation of barrier-free built environment for the disabled and elderly persons as envisaged in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Resolution adopted in its 48th Session held in Beijing in 1992. A Pilot Project known as "New Delhi Pilot" Project was implemented by this Ministry with the support of UN-ESCAP

Pilot Project

2. An area of one sq. km. was selected in Indira 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 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 was held in June, 1998. A number of important recommendations were adopted during the workshop. The Working Committee was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of JS (UD) to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

Building Bye-laws:

3. The Ministry of Urban Development has also prepared Model Building Bye-Laws which contain a number of provisions for providing accessibilities to disabled persons to various public buildings. These Building Bye-Laws have been sent to all the State Governments, Union Territories, DDA, MCD, NDMC etc. for adoption.

4. Besides, the Chief Ministers of the States and UTs 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 has been sent 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 have also been addressed in this regard.

5. Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for the disabled were prepared and circulated to State Governments for guidance and adoption.

PRIME MINISTER'S AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

It has been decided with the approval of the Prime Minister to institute two National Awards for:-

- (i) implemented Urban Planning and Design Projects signifying built environment of exceptional quality; and
- (ii) innovative ideas/concepts and plans in Urban Planning and Design, where the projects are still in the pipeline or at implementation stage.

2. These Awards are open to all Indian architects, town planners and allied professionals, their firms and government, public and private sector institutions/organisations who have planned/implemented projects anywhere in India.

3. The first prize in each category will carry a cash award of Rs. 5 lakhs including a citation, and the second prize will carry a cash award of Rs. 2.50 lakhs including a citation. These prizes are awarded on a biennial basis.

4. Applications were invited for the Award for 1996-97 biennium. The entries received were evaluated by the Jury and the recommendations were accepted by the Prime Minister. The prizes were distributed by UDM on 21.2.2000.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Main features

The Externally Aided Projects in this Ministry (in so far as UD Division is concerned) are presently funded from four sources.

- The World Bank
- * The WHO
-

THE WORLD BANK PROJECTS

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF)

A World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-I (TNUDP-I) with a project outlay of Rs. 988.5 crore was completed on 30.9.97. As part of the TNUDP-I, Government of Tamil Nadu with the assistance from World Bank established a Fund known as Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF). The objective of the fund is to attract private capital into urban infrastructure and facilitate better performing urban local bodies to access capital market. The eligible sectors for receiving loan include water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, roads and bridges, transportation, sites and services and integrated area development. The TNUDF has been set up as a Trust Fund managed by an Asset Management Company holding shares by Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financing Service Limited (TNUIFSL), ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS in the ratio of 49%, 21%, 15% and 15% respectively.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-II (TNUDP-II)

World Bank has approved the second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project consequent to successful completion of the first (TNUDP-I). The total estimated

cost of the project is US\$ 205 million (Rs. 820 crores approx) out of which the World Bank proposes to provide loan upto US\$ 105 million (Rs. 420 crores approx). The remaining requirements of funds would be met by the State Governments, TNUDF, Local Bodies and Financial Institutions altogether. The project objective is to improve urban infrastructure services in the State in a sustainable manner. This is sought to be achieved by strengthening the capacity of the Urban Local Bodies and also by attracting private capital into urban infrastructure and facilitate better performing ULBs to access capital markets.

2. The loan has been declared effective w.e.f. 13.10.99.

West Bengal Municipal Development Project

Two separate agreements were signed with the World Bank on 26.6.98 for Japanese grants amounting to US\$ 468,750 and US\$ 927,050 respectively (Approx. Rs. 5.58 crores). The objective of the grant is to assist selected ULBs in the state in developing strategy and comprehensive plans for environmental, economic and social management and to strengthen the capacity of the ULBs to deliver the objectives. This is being implemented through the West Bengal State Urban Development Agency under the supervision of the Ministries of Urban Development and Environment of the State Government.

Karnataka Municipal Development and Urban Infrastructure Project

The proposal was recommended to World Bank for Development of Urban Infrastructure in the cities and towns in Karnataka. The total cost of the project is US \$ 150 million (Approx. Rs. 600 crores). The objective of the project is to develop urban infrastructure in the cities and towns in Karnataka. Under this project 11 cities/towns in Karnataka involving a population of 6,103,000 are expected to be covered. World Bank has agreed to provide a Project Preparatory Facility amounting to US \$1.5 million. The Bank is expected to appraise the project in March, 2000.

Gujarat Municipal Strengthening & Infrastructure Services Project

The objectives of the project are poverty reduction in selected urban areas for improving the level, quality of life, sustainability of basic services provided by selected ULBs and increasing capacity to manage service delivery. The estimated cost of the project is US \$ 200 million (Approx. Rs. 800 crores). In addition, Government of Gujarat and Urban Local Bodies would be making financial contribution to the extent of 30%. Government

of Gujarat has recommended 20 towns to be covered under the proposed project. The project is yet to be finally approved by the Bank.

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) PROJECTS

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project

The objective of the Project was to decongest Bangalore city at a cost of US \$ 132 million (Approx Rs. 530 crores) of which ADB share is US \$85 million (Approx. Rs. 340 crores) and US \$20 million (Approx Rs. 80 crores) was provided to HDFC for Low Cost Housing. The aim of the project is to develop the four towns of Mysore, Tumkur, Chennapatnam and Ramnagram in order to decongest the Bangalore city and to build up the capacity of the Urban Local Government to help to ensure the sustainability of the investment. The primary components of the project include (i) environmental sanitation (water supply, solid waste management, sewerage system and storm water drainage), (ii) road improvements, (iii) poverty alleviation (slum upgradation, low income sanitation, residential sites and services and cultural and women training centres), (iv) industrial sites and services and (v) institutional strengthening. The loan became effective in July 1996 and the scheduled closing date is 30.6.2002. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the implementing agency for the project. A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of JS (UD) in the Ministry of Urban Development monitors the progress of implementation of the project.

2. As on 31.8.99 an expenditure of Rs. 37.34 crore has been incurred.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project

The objectives of the project is for development of six cities namely Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur at a cost of US \$250 million (Approx Rs 1000 crores). The project component includes capacity building and community participation, water supply rehabilitation and expansion, improvement of urban environmental quality, improvement of urban transportation and management. Loan negotiations were held during October, 1998. The loan agreement was signed on 1.12.99.

Karnataka Coastal Environmental Management and Urban Development

Under this project Asian Development Bank will provide a loan of US \$175 million (Rs. 700 crore) out of the total cost of US \$251.4 million (Rs. 1000 crore) the balance

of the project cost would be met by the State Government and the Urban Local Bodies. The objective of the project is to optimise social and economic development in the urban areas of west Karnataka by supporting investment in urban infrastructure and services required to meet basic human needs and facilitating policy reforms to strengthen urban management. The project component includes capacity building, community participation and poverty reduction, water supply rehabilitation and expansion, urban environmental improvement, street and bridge improvement, coastal environmental management, implementation assistance and land acquisition.

2. The Board has already approved the project.

Loan for Urban and Environmental Infrastructure Facility Project:

ADB has agreed to provide a line of credit amounting to \$200 million (Rs. 800 crore) to three financial institutions namely, HUDCO (US \$ 90 million), ICICI (US \$ 80 million) and IDFC (US \$30 million) for providing loans to Urban Local Bodies for taking up various urban infrastructure projects. The eligible projects include water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, drainage and sewerage, area development, slum upgradation, environment protection and improvement, pollution control, street bridges and public transport system, markets and enhancement of financial and managerial capacity of urban local bodies.

2 In addition, the Bank has also agreed to provide a Technical Assistance grant of US \$ 5 lakh (Rs 2 crore) to HUDCO to assist integrating micro finance with mainstream urban and environmental infrastructure development. The Bank will also provide a separate TA to SEWA Bank through HUDCO.

3. The loan negotiations were held during 25-29 October, 1999.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for Calcutta Municipal Environmental Improvement Programme

The objective of the TA is to prepare technically and financially viable project for improvement of drainage, waste water management, solid waste management as well as other investments necessary for improving environmental quality over the next 20 years within Calcutta Municipal Corporation at a cost of US \$ 1,310,000 (Approx. 5.2 crores). A project loan of US \$200 million is scheduled for processing in 1999.

TA for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Urban Infrastructure Finance and Development

To assist the Governments of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat for strengthening the institutional capacity of KUIDFC, establishment of state level financial intermediaries in Gujarat and Rajasthan and for improving municipal accounting system and procedure, ADB has agreed to provide a TA amounting to US \$5 lakh (US \$ 6.25 lakh is the total estimated cost of the TA-balance of Rs. US \$ 1.25 lakh to be met by the State Governments). Consultants have started the studies under the TA.

WHO PROJECT

Healthy City programme

The Ministry of Urban Development formulated a proposal on "Healthy Cities Programme" in the country with financial assistance from WHO based on the concept of Healthy Cities Programme of WHO at a cost of US \$ 125,000 (Approx. Rs. 0.5 crores).

2. The objective of the programme is capacity building for integrating environmental health/WHO's Healthy Cities Programme into all major urban policies and programmes including mega city scheme and take up pilot projects to demonstrate the objective of healthy cities programme in the five mega cities. The Implementing Agencies are All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad; All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai; Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad; Human Settlement Management Institute, New Delhi; Municipal Corporation of Mumbai, Calcutta and Bangalore.

PROJECT PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED TO DEA FOR POSING FOR EXTERNAL FUNDING

Proposal for providing basic facilities in urban areas in Himachal Pradesh

Objectives: Project Preparatory Finance Facility for preparation of detailed project proposal for undertaking urban infrastructure facility in Himachal Pradesh.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 1068 crores

Status: The proposal has been recommended to World Bank in August, 1999 through DEA.

**TA for the City Development Project in Gujarat-
funding from AUS- AID in conjunction with World Bank
Assistance.**

Objectives: To enhance quality of life in six municipal corporations of Gujarat by improving level and coverage of basic urban services. The proposal is to seek parallel financing with World Bank.

Estimated Cost: US \$346,600

Status: The proposal has been recommended to DEA for posing to AUS- AID.

**TA for the City Development Project in Karnataka-
funding from AUS-AID in conjunction with World Bank
Assistance.**

Objectives: To enhance to quality of life in ten municipalities in Karnataka by developing strategies and scale up successful slum upgradation projects.

Estimated Cost: US \$350,600

Status: The proposal has been recommended to DEA for posing to AUD-AID.

URBAN TRANSPORT

The growth of urban population in India has been extremely rapid during the course of this century. While the total population of India has grown by 3.5 times from 1901 to 1991, its urban population has increased by almost 9 times from 25 million to 212 million over the same period. The increase in the number of million-plus cities has particularly been striking. Their number has increased from 1 in 1901 to 5 in 1951 and 23 in 1991.

2. Urban Transport is one of the most important components of urban infrastructure. A good network of roads and an efficient Mass Urban Transport System make a substantial contribution to the "working efficiency" of a large city. A poor urban transport system may slow down economic growth of the city and also lead to its decay. It has been estimated that the poor Traffic and Transportation scenario in the urban areas of the country currently result in an annual loss of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores in vehicles operating and travel time costs alone. In view of the rapidly growing urban population, pressure on urban transport system is bound to increase much more in the coming years. Urgent measures, are, therefore, needed to tackle this problem.

3. Incomes are higher in urban areas. This is so because they are more productive. Therefore, well being of urban areas comprising 26% of total population is very important as these contribute to nearly 55% of the GDP of India. This share has the potential of rising further in coming years. This greater productive efficiency of cities is, however, only the potential. It is conditional upon the appropriate management of urban areas and particularly upon the efficiency of transport system. Urban transport plays a key role in this relationship between potential and effective urban productivity. A good road network coupled with an efficient mass transport system makes a substantial contribution to the working efficiency of cities for their economic, social and political development.

4. Since 1986, Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal ministry for planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters. However technical planning continues to be with Indian Railways. Similarly road transport is the responsibility of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

PROJECTIONS FOR FUTURE:

5. Urban population of India is projected to be 308 million by 2001 and 538 million by 2021 which will be 29.3% and 37.1% of country's total population. The number of class-I cities is expected to rise to 437 by 2001 and 781 by 2021. The number of million-plus (metropolitan) cities is expected to be around 51 by 2021. The Total population in million-plus cities which was about 71 million in 1991 is projected to grow to 164 million by 2021 A.D.

6. Available data suggests that per capita trip rate (mobility rate in metropolitan cities is increasing at the rate of 2-2.5% p.a. due to increasing disposable incomes. Rising population coupled with higher trip lengths and per capita trip rate is likely to push up the transport demand at a much higher rate than the population growth. 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.

7. 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. If adequate and effective mass transport facilities are still not provided in these cities, it would mean greater dependence on use of these personalised motor vehicles which in turn would result into almost choking up of already congested roads and increasing the atmospheric pollution to unbearable levels.

PRESENT SITUATION

8. At present a subsidy of 40% is given by the Central Government to State Governments for the preparation of Comprehensive Traffic System Management plans, feasibility studies and DDR for Urban Transportation Projects i.e. Mass Urban Transport Projects. Uptill now feasibility studies for improvement of Traffic and Transportation scenario at Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahemdabad, NOIDA, Jammu and Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar, Simla, Lucknow, Kanpur and Lucknow-Kanpur corridor have already been completed.

9. Feasibility studies in Howrah Municipal Corporation Area, Thiruvananthapuram Urban Area, Bhopal Urban Area, Agra-Taj Trapezium Area are in progress. Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation studies are likely to be taken up in Pune, Nagpur, Kochi, Indore, Gwalior, Guwahati and Vishakapatnam. Proposal for

taking up Techno-economic feasibility studies for Thane Mass Transit Systems is also in progress.

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 1st phase of Delhi MRTS were approved by the Union Government only in September, 1996. The project envisages 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 corridors. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 4860 crore at April' 96 prices.

2. The project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2005 for which the construction has already been commenced in October, 1998. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC)-a Govt. company, with Govt. of India & Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi as equal-share holders-was set up in April, 1995 to implement the project. As per the Cabinet decision of September, 1996 Govt. of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi are required to contribute about 15% each towards equity of the project @ Rs. 122.3 crore p.a. About 56% of the cost is being met through soft loan from OECF (Japan) and the balance represents the cost of land and proceeds from property development.

3. An agreement was signed with OECF (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 for the project would be available. However, this tranche of the loan is available on reimbursement basis and is to be utilized for construction of the metro corridor, General Consultancy services, interest during construction and contingencies only. The General Consultants have already started working from September, 1998. The total cost of consultancy services has been agreed at Rs. 208 crore. The OECF loan will be made available to DMRC as 'pass through assistance' for which provision is being made in the Budget of Ministry of Urban Development.

4. The total cost of Rs. 404 crore for land acquisition is also shared by GOI & GNCTD in equal proportions. The entire funds were to be released in the first two years of the project implementation period. However, against the GOI's share of Rs. 202 crore only a total of Rs. 173 crore have been released by GOI during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000. GNCTD has released its full share of Rs. 202 crore.

5. Out of the total requirement of about 172.7 ha. of private land required for the Project about 60 ha. has been taken over by Delhi Metro Rail Corpn. Ltd. A total of 146.87 ha. of Government land would also be required to be transferred to the Project out of this about 84 ha. has been taken over by DMRC Ltd. In addition, some railway land is also to be transferred to this project for which significant progress has been made.

6. To ensure timely implementation of the project an MRTS Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Urban Development to monitor the progress of the project and to take appropriate action wherever necessary,

NEW INITIATIVE

Bagalore LRTS Project

7. In respect of Elevated Light Rail Transport System, Bangalore, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) & Financial Analysis for the project are in progress and are likely to be completed by March, 2000. In the meantime Govt. of Karnataka (GOK) has requested Govt. of India (GOI) for participation in the equity of the project to the extent of about Rs. 500-550 crore. The case was considered by this Ministry and it was decided that investment decision could be taken by the GOI only after completion of DPR and Financial analysis for the project.

Hyderabad LRTS Project

8. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this project alongwith financing plan is being taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh through Urban Mass Transit Corporation (UMTC)-a joint venture company of GOI, GOAP and IL&FS. The fund required for this project, to be provided by GOI, will be decided once this DPR is finalized and decision regarding mode of investment for the project is taken.

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, Airport Computer Centres, Environmental and other utility services. It also executes Border Fencing, Flood slighting 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 many overseas works such as construction of Embassies and 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 and landscaping designs and drawings, undertakes 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 J.L. Nehru Stadium, National Stadium in Delhi and Beautiful landscapes and Gardens in the hot and arid areas like Delhi. It is an

organisation, which can render 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.

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

1.6 During the span of almost seven decades of its existence, CPWD has developed proven competency in the field of Architectural, Structural, Highways and bridge Engineering, Utility Services, Horticultural, and Project Management with an inbuilt Quality Assurance System.

1.7 It has nearly 5900 Civil Engineers, 1900 Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, 600 Architects and 200 Horticulturists on its roll. 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.

1.8 The Department is moving forward in the field of construction by developing innovative techniques and adopting state-of-the Art technologies. The technology Application 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.

1.9 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.

2. ESTABLISHMENT

The Central PWD has Director General (Works) as its head. 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.

2.1 **ADG (S&P)** (Head Quarter-Delhi)

ADG(S&P) is in-charge of works under New Delhi Region. There are Four CEs(Civil), one CE(E) and one Chief Architect in this unit for all works under the Region at New Delhi. In addition to the works, there are three Chief Engineering (Civil) for looking after Head quarter functions relating to Vigilance, Human Resource Development and Personnel matters.

2.2 **ADG (TD)** (Head Quarter-Delhi)

This unit is looking after the works under Delhi Region. There are Four CEs(Civil) and one CE(E) for all works under the Region at Delhi. In addition to the works there are three CE (Civil) for looking after the Head Quarter functions relating to Design, Contract, Standards & Specifications and Quality Control functions.

2.3 **ADG (NR)** (Head Quarter-Delhi)

ADG(NR) is responsible for the works under Northern Region. There are four CEs (Civil), one CE(E) and one Chief Architect in this Unit. Zones are located at New Delhi, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Jaipur for looking after the works in the States of UP, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.T. of Chandigarh and in National Capital Region excluding NCT of Delhi.

2.4 **ADG (WR)** (Head Quarter-Bombay)

ADG(WR) is responsible for works under Western Region. Jurisdiction of the region covers the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There are three CEs(C), one CE(E) and one Chief Architect under this unit.

2.5 **ADG (ER)** (Head Quarter-Calcutta)

ADG(ER) is responsible for works under Eastern Region. Jurisdiction of the Region covers the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim, Orissa and North Eastern States. There are three CE(C), one CE(E) and one Chief Architect in this Unit.

2.6 **ADG (SR)** (Head Quarter-Chennai)

ADG(SR) is in-charge of works in Southern Region in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondichery, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshdeep Islands. There are three CE (C) and one CE(E) in this unit.

2.7 **Engineer-in-Chief (PWD)** (Head Quarter-Delhi)

The public works of National Capital Territory of Delhi are handled by CPWD through four Zones in Delhi PWD under the Engineer-in-Chief, PWD. The E-in-C (PWD) reports to Govt. of NCT Delhi for day to day functions.

2.8 **ADG (Border)**

There is one post of Additional Director General for co-ordinating the activities of various organisations of CPWD, Assam PWD and West Bengal PWD involved in construction of Border Fencing, Roads and Lighting Systems along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak Borders. Four CPWD Zones are directly engaged in these works.

2.9 **ADG (Arch.)**

In addition, there is one ADG (Arch.) for exercising technical control on all the four Chief Architects apart from being advisor to Ministry of UD on matters of Architectural Planning within the country and Indian Embassies in other countries.

2.10 **ADG (Training)**

There is one post of ADG (Training), which looks after the training needs of the workers and officers in the department and carry out this important task of Human Resource Development. The department has a full fledged Training Institute located at Ghaziabad, apart from Regional Training Centres at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Calcutta.

2.11 The restructuring has decentralised the working of CPWD which provided better & easily accessible service as the units are placed close to work centres. Besides, it provides more autonomy to the Regional Units headed by ADGs. A highly improved work culture, closer control on the works with speedier completion of works will meet the ultimate goal towards greater client satisfaction.

2.12 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.

2.13 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
- (x) Central Laboratory

4. ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1 Work Load

Target Work load of Rs. 2100 crores is likely to be achieved during the year 1999-2000. Details given in Annexure I.

4.2 Construction works

4.2.1 (A) GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Target for completion of 833 residential quarters was fixed for the year. The target is likely to be achieved. Detail of these quarters is given in the Annexure-II.

4.2.2 (B) GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

Target for completion of 22,694 sqm. of non residential accommodation during 1999-2000, is likely to be completed during the year as indicated in Annexure-III.

4.2.3 (C) WORKS COMMENCED

Total 29 works with estimated cost of Rs. 2 crore and above commenced during the year as per details given in Annexure-IV.

4.2.4 (D) WORKS COMPLETED

Major works 137 nos. costing Rs. 2 crore and above are likely to be completed during the year as per details given in Annexure-V

4.2.5 IMPORTANT EVENTS/FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONIES/INAUGURATION:

The important events/foundation stone laying ceremonies inauguration etc. during 1999-2000 are indicated in Annexure VA.

4.2.6 SANCTION RECEIVED

Sanctions of new works with estimated amount of Rs. 2 crore and above likely to be received during the year 1999-2000 is indicated in Annexure-VB.

4.2.7 PARLIAMENT LIBRARY PROJECT

The work of prestigious building to house Parliament Library costing approximately Rs. 180 crores is going on. This library building is being 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 by August, 2001 along with the work of Interior Decoration etc.

4.2.8 BORDER ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS

A. INDO-PAK BORDER

FENCING

Total 1501 km. Length of fencing has been completed till 31.12.99 in Rajasthan & Punjab sector. During this year up to December 1999, 36 km. fencing has been done and another 14 km is planned to be completed by 31.3.2000.

The road and fencing work in 10 km & 34 km reach in Gujarat Sector has been sanctioned by HLEC and this work has also been taken up.

FLOOD LIGHTING

1483 Km. Length of flood lighting has been completed till 31.12.99 in Rajasthan & Punjab sector. During this year up to December, 99, 21 km. Has been completed and 14 km is planned to be completed by 31.3.2000.

The flood lighting work in 10 km & 34 km reach in Gujarat Sector has been sanctioned by HLEC and the work has already been started.

In Jammu Sector, materials for work both for fencing and flood lighting have been procured. However, the work could not be started due to continuous hostility. These materials are now being utilised for works in Rajasthan Sector.

B. (IBB) INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

Till December 1999 a total length of 2287 km of road, 19715 Mtr. of bridge and 820 km. Fencing have been completed. Out of this, CPWD has completed 1425 km. of road, 12,384 meter of bridges and 482 km of fencing. During this year upto December, 1999, CPWD has completed 27 km. of road, 759 metres of bridges and 13 km. of fencing. The work of CPWD is badly hampered due to non-availability of land from Govt. of West Bengal.

The activities of Border & Fencing unit is given in Annexure-VI.

4.3 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

SAMADHIS

The Samadhis of national leaders situated in the Rajghat Samadhi area at Ring Road, New Delhi are maintained by the C.P.W.D. Official functions were organised by the Min.of UD at Shantivan,Vijay Ghat, Shanti Sthal, Kishan Ghat, on the birth and death anniversaries

of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Ch. Charan Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Since Rajghat is administered by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, a statutory body set-up under the Rajghat Samadhi Committee Act, 1951, all official functions on the birthday and martyrdom day of Mahatma Gandhi were organised by Rajghat Samadhi Committee. "Vir Bhumi", the samadhi of former late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been developed at the site located between Rajghat and "Shakti Sthal" under the directions of the Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi Committee of which Prime Minister is the Chairman.

4.4 PLANNING WORKS

4.4.1 CENTRAL DESIGN ORGANISATION

Central Design Organisation, a specialised unit of CPWD was formed in the year 1969. Since its inception, the activities of CDO have become manifold to meet the modern developments particularly 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. The organisation has been instrumental in structural designs of major structures costing more than Rs.8 crores and/ or buildings/structures of complex nature and promoting new techniques and materials in the field of building construction. The Repairs and Rehabilitation Units 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 computerisation in CPWD. In its present form, the CDO has following four units each headed by a Superintending Engineer.

1. Design Unit.
2. Computer Centre (CC Unit)
3. Repair & Rehabilitation Unit (RR Unit)
4. Technology Application & Development Cell

Achievements of Design Unit, Repair and Rehabilitation, Unit, Computer Cell and TAD Cell during 1999-2000 are given in Annexure-VII.

4.4.2 CONTRACTS, STANDARDS, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT

The unit is engaged in updating the technical documents like Schedule of Rates, Specifications. Most important task undertaken by the unit during the year has been revision of CPWD Manual Vol. II, which is Works Manual for the department. It has modified the existing rules of

enlistment of Contractors in CPWD, so as to bring changes, as per the requirement of present day working. The achievement of CSQ unit are indicated in Annexure-VIII.

4.5. OTHER AREAS

4.5.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Training programmes for Group A and Group B (North Region) officers are conducted in the main Institute at Ghaziabad. The Institute has Regional Training centres located at Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai for group B and C employees of the department for other Regions. The training of workers and Group D employees is also undertaken at Regional Training Centres located in these metropolitan cities. Training programmes conducted and no. of trainees imparted training during the year to Group 'A', 'B', & 'C', officers is given in Annexure-IX.

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

4.5.2 CONSULTANCY SERVICES

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisations/autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major buildings projects, complex structures and specialised 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 Navodaya Vidyalayas at several places in Bihar. It has also taken up new project like inland water transport terminal at Patna and Guwahati, etc. in this year as per details in Annexure-X.

4.5.3 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 cement godown and preventive vigilance by suggesting changes in the procedures.

The achievement of vigilance Unit during 1999-2000 are given in Annexure XI.

4.5.4 SYSTEM & DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Review of Rules and Procedures

A big exercise has been undertaken to review the complete system of rules and procedure existing in the Department to bring these in tune with the present day requirement. The report given by the Consultant M/s MDI, Gurgaon, who were appointed by Ministry to carry out Management Study of CPWD is being examined and efforts will be made to implement the same during the year.

Cadre Review

The unit has undertaken cadre review of various technical cadres. Cadre review of Horticulture has been carried out and implemented which has helped in undertaking the Horticulture activities in all parts of the country including the remote parts like North-Eastern States. This has systematised the working of Horticulture unit by closely coordinating its activities with other disciplines in the Department. It has also undertaken the cadre review of Engineering Services and formal cadre proposals will be submitted to Ministry early next year.

Documentation

Central PWD is in existence since 1863 and acquired present shape in 1930. It has executed lot of infrastructural works including time bound projects at the time of partition 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.

Maintenance Manual

This Unit has prepared Maintenance Manual for the department. Although the department has been executing lot of maintenance works throughout the length and breadth of the country and maintenance work load is presently more than 50% of its total load, there was no Maintenance Manual of the department. This Manual will be a good guide to the engineers engaged in the job of maintenance of Govt. assets.

Communication

Lest we are left behind in the emerging modes of communication through electronic mail, the CPWD has started the e-mail facility in a big way. All field units upto Superintending Engineer level are sending urgent informations through this mode. Efforts are on to open Web Pages for CPWD during the year.

Administration Unit

This unit has done a pioneering job of preparing and issuing Book of Returns in six volumes for streamlining submission of Returns. It has rationalised the transfer and postings of Assistant Engineers of West Region and South Region. Action has been completed for giving new pay scales to various categories as a result of orders issued by Government on accepting the 5th Pay Commission Report. In addition to this, large number of promotion orders have been issued in the grade of Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers in Civil and Electrical categories, Stenographers and Office Superintendents apart from finalisation of Recruitment Rules for various categories like Office Superintendent and ADOL.

The unit has also undertaken the task of revising CPWD Manual Vol. I and III, which are Manuals for regular establishment and workcharged establishment in the Department. Most of the job has already been undertaken for revising these Manuals and draft Manuals are likely to be ready during the year.

Personnel Unit

The unit has undertaken the work of redistributing the existing strength of staff in the units created after implementation of Second Cadre Review of Engineering Services. This important task has been completed. Large number of Executive Engineers were continuing on ad-hoc basis in the department. The personnel unit has regularised most of these Executive Engineers and removed ad-hocism to large extent. Implementation of pay scales in various categories has necessitated changes in the Recruitment Rules. Modifications in the Recruitment Rules for almost all categories has already been taken up as per instructions of DOP

WORK LOAD LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED DURING 1999-2000

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Period	Expenditure				Total workload (2)+(3)x2.25	Remarks
	Construction Deposit	I/c Works	Maintenance I/c Deposit Works	Total in Financial terms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Actual Upto Nov. 99	48,810	25,908	74,718	1,07,103		
2. Lilely upto Mar.' 2000	92,000	52,444	1,44,444	2,10,000		

GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1999- 2000

S.No.	City	Type of Quarters (Numbers)						Total	Already completed upto 11/99
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Shimla	—	30	42	—	—	—	72	
2	Lucknow	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	
3	Indore	—	42	60	10	—	—	112	
4	Trivandrum	—	—	—	24	12	—	36	
5	Mysore	—	—	40	—	—	—	40	40
6	Bangalore	96	200	160	40	6	3	505	505
	Total	164	272	302	74	18	3	833	657

**GENERAL POOL OFFICE
ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1999-2000**

Zone	Brief Name of work & Location	GPOA in progress during the year (Sq. m.)	Target during the year (Sq. m.)	Completed upto 1 1/99 (Sq. m.)	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
NZ I	C/o GPOA at R P Niwas Shimla	5272	—	—	
NZ II	C/o GPOA at Aliganj Lucknow	22694	22694	—	
NZ II	C/o GPO Bldg. Sanjay Place Agra.	6727	—	—	
WZI	C/o GP Office accommodation for CPWD at Set-1 OA Gandhi Nagar	1615	—	—	
Total :		36308	22694		

MAJOR WORKS LIKELY TO COMMENCE DURING 1999-2000
(WORKS COSTING MORE THAN RS.TWO CRORES)

(Amount in Lacs of Rs.)

S.No.	Name of works	Station	Ministry/Department	A/A &E/S	Position as on 1/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
1.	General Pool Hostel at Dev Nagar	Delhi	Urban Development	219.00	
2.	32 T-IV Qrs. (M/S) in North West of Moti Bagh	Delhi	Urban Development	382.71	
3.	MS Transit Hostel at Hyderabad Estate Napeansea Road		Mumbai Urban Development		491.70
4.	GPRA Sikandra.	Agra	Urban Development	517.80	
5.	CPWDs Qrs. Pocket C Jankipuram, Lucknow	Lucknow	Urban Development	260.00	
6.	Holiday Home at Ooty	Ooty	Urban Development	203.40	
7.	Rajiv Gandhi (Ninaivakam at Sriperumbudur Phase II)	Sriperumbudur	Urban Development	1,750,000	
8.	Office Buld. for GPOA	Vijyawada	Urban Development	748.39	
(B) OTHER MINISTRIES					
9.	Resd. complex for Rajya Sabha Sectt. at INA.	Delhi	Rajya Sabha Sectt.	567.00	Commenced
10.	Musium Buld. at Supreme Court of India.	Delhi	Supreme Court.	223.00	Commenced
11.	Training Institute for Cabinet Sectt., at Gurgaon R&D Block II)	Gurgaon	Cabinet Sectt.	1,307.00	Commenced
12.	C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	Delhi	Min. of Health	239.00	Commenced
13.	Off ice Bldg. for National Book Trust, Vasant Kunj	Delhi	National Book Trust	1,088.00	Commenced
14.	Samaj Sadan at Sadiq Nagar	Delhi	M/o Welfare	259.00	
15.	50 Hospital for NSG at Manesar	Delhi	Min. of Welfare	259.00	
16.	Inter Training Centre for CAG at Nodia	Gurgaon	NSG	365.00	Commenced
17.	National for Customs & Central at Sec. Farfdabad	NOIDA	CAG	1,467,00	Commenced

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	National Academy for Customs & Central Excise Department at Sec. 29, Faridabad	Faridabad	Customs & Cent. Excise	1,810.00	
18.	Resdl. & Non-Resdl. Accom. for 5th Res. Bn, CISF	Ghaziabad	CISF	1,229.00	
19.	Interior work of Office Accom. for I. Tax Deptt., Vaishali, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	income Tax	1,531.00	
20.	National Instt. for Highway Engineers	NOIDA		1,006.00	Commenced
21.	Office Bldg. for CE at Eastern Bye-Pass, Calcutta	Calcutta	Central Excise	3,803.00	
22.	Positional Astronomy Centre at Salt Lake	Calcutta		426.00	
23.	CISF Complex at E.M. Bye-Pass	Calcutta	CISF	798.80	Commenced
24.	50 Bedded Hospital for BSF at Meru	Hazari Bagh	BSF	438.32	
25.	Combined Office Bldg. for CWC	Patna	c w c	943.00	
26.	Instt. Block-cump-Admn. Bldg. for NIFFT	Ranchi	NIFFT	215.23	Commenced
27.	Museum of Natural History & Auditorium Ph.11	Bhuvneshwar	HRD	317.00	
28.	Strengthening of Runways, Taxi Track Approach of ARC Airfield	Charbatia	Min. of Civil Aviation	1,976.00	
29.	Hostel Bldg. & S/Qrs. for I. Tax	Bhuvneshwar	Income Tax	206.82	
30.	50 Bedded Hostel at F Hq. BSF, TC&M	Salbagan	BSF	436.79	Commenced
31.	3 Nos. Godown sales office cum Guard Dormitory & 20 Nos. T-I Qtrs. For Custom Deptt. on SS plot, Wadala	Mumbai	Customs	1,245.24	
32.	157 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CE Deptt at Seminary Hills	Nagpur	Central Excise	722.10	
33.	Office Bldg. for Goa Regional Passport Office at Panjim	Goa	Min. of Ext. Affairs	322.44	Commenced
34.	Staff Qtrs. 30 Nos/T-I, 50/T-II,70-III for Income Tax Deptt. at Akurdi, Pune	Pune	income Tax	869.30	Commenced
35.	Office Bldg. for AG,AGMP I & II at Gwalior	Gwalior	CAG	1	
36.	Institute Bldg. for Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition	Gurdaspur	Min. of Tourism	622.35	Commenced

1	2	3	4	5	6	
37.	Qtrs. for Audit Pool at Chandigarh SH T-II/1 Nos. (Ph.IV)	97	Chandigarh	CAG	777.43	
38.	128 Single Men Barrack No. 1 for 20th bn ITBP at Leh.		Leh	ITBP	260.32	Commenced
39.	128 Single Men Barrack No. 1 for 21 st bn ITBP at Leh		Leh	ITBP	260.37	Commenced
40.	Office Bldg. & S/Qtrs. for SRO (PFO)		Meerut	Min. of Labour	535.14	
41.	Building for Board of Apprenticeship Training		Kanpur	BAT	405.07	Commenced
42.	Admn. Bldg. for Sector HQ, 1 st Bn ITBP at Seemadwar		Dehradun	ITBP	226.36	
43.	NSTC at Varanasi		Varanasi	NSTC	1,495.00	Commenced
44.	Boys and Girls Hostel, Principal's residence for IIHM		Lucknow	Min. of Tourism	295.80	Commenced
45.	Non Resdl. Bldgs. for CISF at 7th Bn		Jaipur	CISF	481.87	
46.	Convention Cum Cultural Complex at Central University		Pondicherry	Central University.	150.00	
47.	Staff Qtrs. T. I/35 & T.II/9 Nos. for CBI		Chennai	Min. of Home.	228.34	
48.	Golden Jubilee Hostel Bldg. for IPS Probationers at SVP NPA		Hyderabad	Min. of Home	477.70	
49.	Resdl. & Non Resdl. Bldgs. at NISA Complex		Hyderabad	Min. of Home.	2,763.00	
50.	Off ice Complex for CWC at AC Guard		Hyderabad	Min. of Power	645.02	
51.	Administrative Block for ASI		Mysore	Min. of Mines	677.47	Commenced
52.	40 Nos. S/Qtrs. for AG at Kaloor		Ernakulam	CAG	323.39	Commenced
53.	62 Nos. Addl. S/Qtrs. for C&CE		Calicut	Customs & Cent. Excise.	362.85	Commenced
54.	S/Qtrs. for Central Excise		Mysore	Central Excise	481.17	Commenced
55.	180 Men Barracks for CRPF (C) DEPOSIT WORKS		Bangalore	CRPF	215.68	Commenced
56.	KVS at Pragati Vihar, New Delhi		Delhi	KVS	319.35	
57.	Tripura Guest House at Chanakyapuri		Delhi	Govt. of Tripura	309.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	JNV at ARARIA (Ph.A)	Araria	NVS	405.84	
59.	A.I.Type Bldg. for K.V at Angul, Orissa	Orissa	KVS	277.24	
60.	Bldg. for JNV at Raigad, (Ph.A)	Raigad	NVS	375.38	Commenced
61.	A Type School Bldg. & 11 Nos. S/Qtrs. for K.V.	Gandhi Nagar	KVS	223.10	
62.	A.I. Type School Bldg. for K.V.	Porbandar	KVS	207.56	
63.	Bldg. for JNV Ph. A	Thane	NVS	489.47	
64.	Hospital Bldg. for Regional Research In Ayurveda.	Gwalior	Min. of Health	318.82	Commenced
65.	A-I Type School Bldg & 11 Nos. S/Qtrs. For KVS, Seoni	Malwa	KVS	221.70	
66.	A Type School Bldg. for KVS in CRPF Campus at Bantlab	Jammu	KVS	216.00	
67.	A.I Type School Bldg. and S/Qtrs. at KVS No. 2.	Sirsa	KVS	217.60	Commenced
68.	A Type School Bldg. at KV No. 5, Jaipur	Jaipur	M.G. University	202.18	Commenced
69.	JNV Bldg. at Kollam	Trivandrum	NVS	514.91	Commenced
70.	School of Legal Thoughts for M.G. University.	Kottam	M.G. University	505.00	Commenced

MAJOR WORKS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1999-2000

(Work costing more than Rs. 2 Crore)

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
1	Augmentation of S/Stn. At Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.	New Delhi	289.00	Urban Development
2	Augmentation of Elect. Power Supply & distribution system at Shastri Bhawan.	New Delhi	276.00	Urban Development
3	Replacement & Augumentation of AC Plant and Substation equiptment at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.	New Delhi	412.00	Urban Development
4	Development of Vir Bhumi, Samadhi of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, New Delhi.	New Delhi	668.38	Urban Development
5	Transit Hostel for CPWD Staff at Aliganj, New Delhi.	New Delhi	269.00	Urban Development
6	112 Nos. GPRA at Indore	Indore	549.00	Urban Development
7	505 Nos. GPRA Qtrs. at Hosur Sarjapur Road, Bangalore.	Bangalore	2,245.29	Urban Development
(B) OTHER MINISTRIES				
8	Air Condg. of National Archieves of India Building Ph. II-Extension of AC to main building.	New Delhi	224.00	Min. of HRD
9	105 S/Qtrs. LHMC & SSKH, New Delhi SHA 45-T / 1, 30-T / II & 30-T / III.	New Delhi	254.71	Min. of Health
10	28 Nos. Spl. Type MP/s Flats at B.D. Marg for Rajya Sabha.	New Delhi	792.00	Rajya Sabha Sectt.
11	Plant Quarantine & Seed Station at Rangpuri, Palam.	New Delhi	656.00	Min. of Agriculture
12	T/II 1, T.II/48 Nos. Qtrs for NCERT	New Delhi	272.00	NCERT
13	CBI Academy at Ghaziabad (UP) SH: Balance work of T.I. & T.II Qtrs.	Ghaziabad	1,235.00	Min. of Home
14	M.S.I.B Complex Bldg. at S.P. Marg.	New Delhi	4,698.00	Min. of Home
15	2 Nos 120 Men Barracks for BSF SH-Barrack No. I & II at Humhama.	Humhama	262.60	BSF
16	Resdl. Qtrs. for ITBP at Leh.	Leh	254.82	ITBP
17	Resdl. Qtes. (T.I/56, II/64 & III/6) for ITBP	Suboli	223.95	ITBP
18	Main Office Bldg. for Income Tax Deptt.	Rohtak	41.37	I.Tax
19	Integrated Academy of Audit & Accounts.	Yarns	836.37	CAG

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
20	Resdl. Qtrs. for BSF T.I/60, 11/40, III/1 0 & IV/4.	Arianwala	226.00	BSF
21	Resdl. Qtrs. for BSF SH: I/76, II/34, III/10 & IV/2.	Singwala	238.33	BSF
22	Hotel Management Bldg. at Srinagar.	Srinagar	564.00	Min. of Tourism
23	T.I/143 Qtrs. for BSF at Hum Hama.	Hum Hama	361.72	BSF
24	152 Qtrs. for BSF (T.I/140, II/I 27) at Amarkot.	Amarkot	255.73	BSF
25	165 Qtrs. for CRPF at Jalandhar (SH: II/160, V/3 & VI/2).	Jalandhar	426.05	CRPF
26	Dev. of Site & Bulk services for CRPF.	Jalandhar	430.39	CRPF
27	CFSL Qtrs. (T.I/23, II/24, III/28) at Chandigarh.	Chandigarh	286.43	CFSL
28	Off ice Cum Lab Bldg. for GSI at Chandigarh.	Chandigarh	535.60	Min. of Mines
29	Off ice Bldg. for CAT at Chandigarh.	Chandigarh	346.02	CAT
30	Various Type of Qtrs. (II/32, III/72) & Community Centre for CE& Custom Deptt. at Meerut.	Meerut	370.88	Central Excise
31	S./Qtrs. for IT Deptt. at Sikandra, Agra.	Sikandra	340.00	I.T.De'ptt.
32	S./Qtrs. for IT. Deptt. at M.P. Nagar.	Meerut	245.81	I.T.Deptt.
33	S/Qtrs. for Central Excise at Agra.	Agra	237.19	Central Excise
34	Office Bldg. for CFTI at Agra.	Agra	282.00	C.F.T.I
35	S/Qtrs. for Audit Staff at Indira Nagar.	Dehradun	211.69	Central Audit Research
36	Library, Museum, Auditorium Bldg. for SSB.	Gwaldam	244.90	SSB
37	NISST at Mau (Ph. II).	Mau	426.00	M/o Agriculture
38	Auditorium for GSI at Aliganj, Lucknow.	Lucknow	276.47	GSI
39	Admn. Cum Lab Bldg. CHINP at Renmankhera, Lucknow.	Lucknow	539.50	CIHNP
40	Resdl. accomm. for I.Tax at Udaipur.	Udaipur	267.59	Income Tax
41	180 Nos. S/Qtrs. for CE & C at Jaipur.	Jaipur	684.35	Central Excise
42	RTC Complex for CISF at Nangal Susawalam Amer, Jaipur.	Jaipur	486.88	CISF
43	Off ice Bldg. for CAT at Jodhpur.	Jodhpur	216.03	CAT

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
44	IIHT at Jodhpur	Jodhpur	498.46	Min. of Tourism
45	144 Men Barracks & Admn. Block for GC at SSB, Sriganaganagar	Sriganaganagar	241.96	SSB
46	Office Bldg. for CE Deptt. on plot No. 24 in Block E at Bandra Kurla complex Mumbai	Mumbai	254.44	Central Excise
47	Off ice Cum Resdl. complex for Regional Passport Off ice at Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	305.96	Min. of External Affairs
48	Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Gandhi Nagar Gujrat (II/48, III/20, IV/3, V/6 & VI/5)	Gujrat	307.05	CRPF
49	Resdl. & Office Bldg. for CE & Customs Deptt. at Ashley House, Pune	Pune	2,015.89	Customs & Cent. Excise
50	Office Bldg. for 5 Divns. for CE & Custom Deptt. at Akurdi, Pune	Pune	344.94	Customs & Cent. Excise
51	Resd. Qtrs. for Goa Ship Yard at Goa	Goa	857.86	Goa Shipyard
52	Office Bldg. for CE Deptt. Panjim, Goa.	Goa	286.62	Central Excise
53	Resdl. Qtrs. for RPFC at Panjim, Goa.	Goa	259.16	Min. of Labour
54	Barracks for 120 Men-3 Nos. for CRPF at Telegaon, Pune	Pune	389.44	CRPF
55	248 T.II Qtrs. for CRPF	Nagpur	696.73	CRPF
56	351 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Bhopal	Bhopal	1,103.30	CRPF
57	155 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF	Bhopal	458.39	CRPF
58	116 Nos. Qtrs. for Opium & Alkoloid Deptt. at Neemuch	Neemuch	395.53	CRPF
59	104 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for SPM at Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	384.00	Min. of Finance
60	105 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for BNP at Dewas	Dewas	314.55	Min. of Finance
61	72 Nos. Qtrs. for I.T. Deptt. Jabalpur	Jabalpur	276.00	Min. of Finance
62	NTH Complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta.	Calcutta	1,987.00	Min. of Commerce
63	S/Qtrs. for C & CE at EM Bye-Pass Calcutta.	Calcutta	1,715.00	Min. of Finance
64	I.T Qtrs at EM Bye-Pass, Calcutta	Calcutta	1,676.89	Min. of Finance
65	Off ice Lab and Hostel Bldg. for IFTC	Calcutta	206.58	IFTC
66	Accommodation for CRPF Sector IV & V at Salt Lake, Calcutta	Calcutta	374.88	CRPF

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
67	50 Bedded Hospital & S/Qtrs. for Bidi Workers at Dhulian Murshidabad	Murshidabad	503.48	Min. of Labour
68	Office Bldg. for GSI at Salt Lake, Calcutta	Calcutta	1,149.00	Min. of Mines
69	Office Bldg. and S/Qtrs. for C&E Customs at Motihari	Motihari	216.00	Min. of Finance
70	Addl. 63 Nos. TIII Qtrs. for CE & Customs at Dumra, Patna	Patna	216.11'	Min. of Finance
71	Office Bldg.&S/Qtrs. for SIB at Patna	Patna	260.00	Min. of Home
72	4 Nos. 120 Men Barracks for BSF, Kishanganj	Kishanganj	296.18	BSF
73	Annexe Bldg.for I.T. Deptt. Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	265.00	Min. of Finance
74	Extension of Passenger Terminal Bldg.at Guwahati Airport (Ph.I,II & III)	Guwahati	1,245.00	Min. of Labour
75	Resdl. Qtrs. for AG in 37 Bighas Plot (T. III/36, IV/I 2, I/48, II/80)	Guwahati	976.33	CAG
76	Resdl.&Non Resdl. Bldg. for NIPCCD, Guwahati SH: (I) Resdl. Bldg. & Hostel (ii) Institute Bldg.	Guwahati	488.86	NIPCCD
77	T.I/100 & III/24 Qtrs. for Assam Rifles at Imphal	Imphal	362.00	Assam Rifles
78	T.I/100 & III/40 Qtrs. for Assam Rifles	Maram	409.60	Assam Rifles
79	Resdl. Accom. for ARC	Doomdoma	322.33	Aviation Research Centre
80	Resdl. & Non Resdl. for NISIET (Ph.1) renamed as IIE Guwahati	Guwahati	293.99	Min. of Industry
81	PQ Lab. Bldg. At Meerambakkamm	Chennai	630.10	
82	Admn. Block at Jipmer, Pondicherry	Pondicherry	455.00	
83	Office Bldg. and Resdl. Qtrs. for CE & Customs at Erodo	Chennai	319.35	Min of Finance
84	117 Nos. S/Qtrs. for CRPF at Aludi	Chennai	398.05	CRPF
85	125 Nos. Family/Qtrs. for CTC, CRPF at Aludi	Coimbatore	333.97	CRPF
86	Resdl. Qtrs. for Central Excise Deptt.	Tanjore	302.14	Min. of Finance
87	120 Nos. Qtrs. for Customs Deptt.	Trichhy	490.96	Min. of Finance
88	49 Nos. Qtrs. at Guttala Begumpet	Hyderabad	249.13	
89	(II/25, ill/15, IV/5, V/2 for CBI.			Min. of Home

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
90	293 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Jawahar Nagar	Hyderabad	872.90	CRPF
91	Addl. Office Accom. for Central Excise	Vizag	340.11	Central Excise
92	203 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Jawahar Nagar	Hyderabad	788.53	CRPF
93	Training Block for NISA, CISF	Hyderabad	279.92	CISF
94	Office Bldg. for GSI at Mangalore	Mangalore	518.84	Min. of Mines
95	Office Bldg. for Central Excise and Anti-Evasion Deptt.	Cochin	498.64	Min. of Finance
96	S/Qtrs. for I.T Deptt. at Kottayam	Kottayam	368.80	Min. of Finance
97	Office Bldg. for Central Excise	Mysore	368.75	Min. of Finance
98	Office Bldg. & Guest House for Central Excise Deptt.	Kannur	245.62	Min. of Finance
99	46 Nos. S/Qtrs. for Customs & Central Excise Deptt.	Trichur	271.02	Min. of Finance
100	50 Nos. S/Qtrs. for Customs & Central Excise Deptt. At Kankanady	Mangalore	319.54	Min. of Finance
101	Resdl. Qtrs. for Passport Office at Kochi	Kochi	358.34	Min. of External Affairs
102	Office Cum Court Complex for CAT	Kalloor	311.47	Deptt. of Personal & Training
103	S/Qtrs. for EPF at Cochin	Cochin	287.20	Min. of Labour
104	Office Bldg. for CIFNET at Cochin	Cochin	633.12	Min. of Agriculture
105	Office Bldg. for All India Soil & Land use Survey	Bangalore	350.48	Min. of Agriculture
106	S/Qtrs. for IFP at Cochin	Cochin	352.64	Min. of Agriculture
107	Office Bldg. for Central Excise, Belgaum	Belaugn	243.42	Min. of Finance
(C) DEPOSIT WORKS				
108	Manipur Guest House at Chankyapuri	New Delhi	275.00	UD
109	New Display Hall No. 12 & 13 at Pragati Maidan	New Delhi	2,153.00	ITPO
110	A Type School Bldg. and S/ Qtrs. for KVS	Hammerpur	217.62	KVS
111	JNV at Kunihar, Solan	Solan	314.00	NVS
112	JNV at Niwarsi SH: 2 Nos. Boys Dormitory, 1 No. Girls dormitory & Qtrs.	Niwarsi	249.92	NVS

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Ministry/Department
113	Navodaya Vidyalaya Complex at Sindhu Drug	Sawantwadi	201.35	NVS
114	Navodaya Vidyalay Works at Mohol	Solapur	286.06	NVS
115	Navodaya Vidyalaya works at Kshelra, Mauti	Satara	217.23	NVS
116	Resdl. Qtrs. for VSNL at Arvi, Pune	Pune	220.37	VSNL
117	Technical Bldg. for VSNL at Arvi, Pune	Pune	1,427.57	VSNL
118	School Bldg. dormitory at JNV, Washim, Distt. Akola	Akola	248.41	NVS
119	JNV at Bhind	Bhind	230.19	NVS
120	JNV at Prabhatpatnam	Prabhatpatnam	212.17	NVS
121	JNV at Aryanyakala	Arangakala	246.00	NVS
122	Bldg. for JNV at Chitrawa SH: School 1 No., Dormitories 1 No. for boys & 1 No. for Girls & Qtrs. T II8/T-1	Jhunjhunu	217.46	NVS
123.	A Type school Bldg. & Resdl. Qtrs KVS at Dantiwada	Dantiwada	237.20	KVS
124	JNV at Taraghat, Rajkot	Taraghat	269.12	KVS
125	JNV at Dharanqdhara	Dharanqdhara	222.75	NVS
126	JNV at Kodinar, Distt. Amreli	Gujrat	252.51	NVS
127	JNV at Chansama Distt. Mehsana	Chanasma	348.95	NVS
128	K.V II at I.C. Block, Salt Lake	Calcutta	334.88	KVS
129	NVS at Dharbhanga	Dharbhanga	206.00	NVS
130	JNV at Surangi	Surangi	274.53	NVS
131	K.V at Vailey Raod, Patna	Patna	216.11	Central School
132	JNV at Zardiguda, Koraput (Ph.II)	Landiguda	342.53	NVS
133	JNV at Buxer (Ph.1)	Buxer	236.94	NVS
134	JNV at Hebri	Hebri	210.08	NVS
135	JNV at Paloor, Mahe	Paloor, Mahe	271.29	NVS
136	Navodaya Vidyalaya Bldg. at Hosakoppa	Hosakoppa	351 .00	NVS
137	Central School at Puttupally (SH: 1/2, II/4, III/I)	Kottayam	259.86	Central School Sangthan

IMPORTANT EVENTS/FOUNDATION STONE LYING CEREMONIES/INAUGURATION ETC. DURING 1999-2000

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

S NO.	Name of Work	City	Cost/A.A. & E.S. Amount	Date of event (Actual / Likely)
	INAUGURATION			
1	Park in GPRA Colony at Seminary Hills	Nagpur	316.25	Apr-99
2	C/o Office bldg. & Resd Quarters at Ashley House	Pune	2015.89	26.6.99
3	C/o Lab Bldg. for ICAR at Old Goa	Goa		1st week of May '99
4	Works of CTC-III. (PH-I) at Mukund for CRPF	Nanded	1000 (Approx.)	217.99
5	NVS Complex at Mohol	Solapur	286.06	10.8.99
6	Sports Complex for NADT	Nagpur	137.02	Aug-99
7	Off ice bldg. for Central Excise Deptt.	Bandra Kurla	458.00	10.4.99
a	Aayakar Bhawan Ph-I	Shillong		May-99
9	119 Nos. Family Qtrs. at Group Centre CRPF	Avadi	398.05	12.5.99
10	50 bedded ESI Hosp.	Belgaum		27.5.99
11	Domestic Departure Terminal Block N.T. Rama Rao	Hyderabad	2905.00	17.6.99
12	GPRA Resdl. Qtrs.	Trivandrum	649.17	11.10.99

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED/LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED DURING 1999-2000

S. No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	Date of A/A & E/S Reference	A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	GPRA (Andman)	Port Blair	7.7.99	1714.00
2	GPRA at Vasant Vihar,	New Delhi	20.7.99	3062.00
3	International Training Centre	Noida	28.5.99	2236.00
4	Office bldg. for AG, Kerala Branch	Kottayam	9.6.99	327.00
5	Audit office bldg.	Chennai	9.6.99	1129.00
6	93 Type qtrs. in Audit Pool Colony	Chandigarh	22.7.99	266.35
7	Audit office bldg.	Gwalior	15.9.98	1104.00
8	Resdl. Qtrs. for Regional Provident Fund Commissioner	Karnal	May-99	254.30
9	CRPF Bn. Complex (SH: 2 Nos. 180 Men Barracks & quarter guard)	Jalandhar	Oct-99	420.07
10	Internal Road, CC Path etc. for CRPF	Pinjore	Jun-99	240.80
11	Resdl. Accom. for CRPF at GC	Pinjore	Sep-99	457.10
12	C/o Bldg. for JNV at Talwandi Madho,	Jalandhar	Apr-99	360.48
13	C/o Bldg. for JNV at Panchkula	Panchkula	Apr-99	361.52
14	C/o Bldg. for JNV at SAGGA	Karnal	Apr-99	386.66
15	C/o Bldg. for Regional Institute of Unani Medicine	Srinagar	Apr-99	208.12
16	Providing Independent W.C. and Bath Room to T-I Qtrs.	Shimla	Oct-99	265.65
17	Office of Resdl. Qtrs. for Division Office of C&CE at Bhiwadi	Alwar	Apr-99	239.07
18	C/o Bldg. for JNV KHIRBAD	Kota	Apr-99	390.07
19	C/o Bldg. for JNV at CHUNKERWARA	Bharatpur	Aug-99	392.93
20	C/o GPRA on Plot No. 2, Sector-2 at Vidyadhar Nagar (T-IV/32, T-V/20, T-VI/15 Nos.)	Jaipur	Aug-99	510.00
21	GPRA on Plot No. 3, Sector VI at Vidyadhar Nagar (T I/64, T-II/88, T-III/56 Nos.)	Jaipur	Aug-99	698.00
22	GPRA on Plot No. 4, Sector 2 at Vidyadhar Nagar (T-III/120, T-IV/24 Nos.)	Jaipur	Aug-99	598.00

S. No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	Date of A/A & E/S Reference	A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
23.	C/o Office bldg. for Brahamaputra Board at Pappan Kalan	NewDelhi		
24.	C/o Lab. bldg. Guest House and Caretaker quarters for RRSL	New Delhi	Aug-99	240.00
25.	C/o Bldg. for JNV at Village Pailapool (Phase -A)	Assam	May-99	520.76
26.	C/o Institute of Hotel Management	Guwahati	May-99	356.00
27.	C/o Office-cum Resdl. Complex for SIB	Shillong	Jul-99	561.00
28.	C/o Bldg. for JNV at Jawai	Jawai	Oct-99	384.34
29.	C/o Andaman and Nicobar Govt. Guest house at Salt Lake Calcutta.	Calcutta	Jun-99	361.24
30.	C/o Hostel bldg. for RVTI for women	Calcutta	Jul-99	222.00
31.	C/o Annexe bldg. of Bose Institute.	Calcutta	Apr-99	242.78
32.	C/o Office bldg. for Census Operation (WB) at Salt Lake	Calcutta	Apr-99	420.42
33.	C/o Resdl qtrs. for the staff of Customs and CE Deptt.	Jamshedpur	Jul-99	484.04
34.	C/o IIHM at Hazipur	Hazipur	Jun-99	989.72
35.	C/o Office bldg. for Welfare Commissioner & Regional Labour		Oct-99	207.00
36.	Providing and Installation of Central Air Condition plant S.H.J. Hosp.	New Delhi	May-99	952.00
37.	C/o Office bldg. & Resdl. Qtrs. for Central Excise & Customs	Nadiad	Apr-99	418.05
38.	C/o National Water Academy at Khadakwasala	Pune	Aug-99	793.11
39.	C/o 2 Nos. 180 Men Barracks for CRPF at Bangarasta	Bhopal	Sep-99	440.53
40.	C/o Store Block GC at Bangarasta for CRPF	Bhopal	Sep-99	204.77
41.	C/o MT office workshop and garrage for CRPF at Bangarasta	Bhopal	Sep-99	211.71
42.	C/o Officers Mess & Suites for CRPF GC	Bhopal	Sep-99	228.23
43.	C/o Staff qtrs. for CE Deptt. at D.P. Tholtam (T-I/6, II/6, III/34, IV/2, V/2)	Pondicherry	Aug-99	253.37

S. No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	Date of A/A & E/S Reference	A.A. & E.S. Amo (Rs. in lakhs)
44.	C/o Science & Humanity Block II for Pondicherry University	Pondicherry	Apr--99	268.35
45.	C/o Non-Residl. bldgs. consisting of Hosp. SO's Mess & Hostel Training and Conference Block for RTC, CISF	Arakkonam	Sep-99	430.40
46.	C/o Addl. 3 Nos. 180 Men Barracks & Dining Hall for RTC, CISF	Arakkonam	Sep-99	485.54
47.	C/o Addl. 1 No. 180 men Barrack for CRPF (PH-I)	Coimbatore	Jul-99	219.13
48.	C/o Dormitory for 180 Men SO's Trainees at CTC-II, CRPF	Coimbatore	Jul-99	232.10
49.	C/o Income Tax Bldg. at MVP Colony	Vizag	Jun-99	452.68
50.	C/o 'B"Ty. School Bldg. for Ken. Vidyalaya, at CRPF BARKAS	Hyderabad	Sep-99	349.93
51.	C/o 3 Nos. 180 Men Barracks & 1 No. SO's Domitory (24 Rooms) for CRPF GC, R.R. Dist.,	Hyderabad	Jul-99	673.62
52.	C/o 50 Nos. Staff qrs. for SREB at KODIGEHALLI	Bangalore	Jun-99	356.38
53.	C/o JNV (Ph-B)	Hebri	Apr-99	207.59
54.	C/o Branch AG's Office	Kottayam	Jun-99	327.00
55.	C/o GPOA at Trikkakara	Cochin	Jul-99	1980.19

**BORDER, ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS
DURING 1999-2000**

Border/Item	Work Completed upto last March (Length in Kms.)	Target for this year (Length in Kms.)	Work already completed during the year upto 12/99 (Lengths in Kms.)	Remarks, indicating Sector
1	2	3	4	5
A. INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER				
(i) ROAD	1398.9	151	27.35	The work is badly hampered due to non-availability of land from Govt. of West Bengal.
(ii) BRIDGES	11.625	2.198	0.758	
(iii) FENCING	469.64	39	12.80	
B. INDO-PAK BORDER				
(i) FENCING	1465	35	35.75	
(ii) FLOOD LIGHTING	1462	21	21	

ACTIVITIES/JOB LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CDO DURING 1999-2000

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/99	Remarks
I. DESIGN UNIT				
1.	C/o. 60 Nos. Type IV Qrts. for I.T. Deptt. at E.M. Bye Pass Calcutta (2 Blocks of 11 storey each)	Issue of Structural drgs. from 10th floor level to mumty, terrace & water tank to be issued by 7/99	All Structural drgs. issued design and drg. works completed 7/99	
2.	C/o. Supreme Court Museum, New Delhi. (1 Block Basement G/Floor)	Issue structural drgs. for raft retaining wall & superstructure by 1 I/99	All Structural drgs. issued for basement and super struture. Structural drg. for porch issued in 12/99.	Work proposed to be completed by the end of Dec. 99
3.	Proof checking of design of semi-indoor firing range SPG Pappan Kalan, New Delhi. (3 ranges of single storey) (Special case for proof checking)	Proof checking of design & drgs. by 11/99 .	Proof checking of design & drg. completed & issued on 2.12.99	
4.	C/o. Central Excise Office Building at EM Bye Pass Calcutta (5 Block G+8)	Issue Structural drgs. for col. beams & slab up to 4th floor level after receipt of final arch. drgs.	All blocks analysed & LMC charts issued in 4/99. Framing plan for all blocks issued in 12/99	Final detailed architectural drgs. awaited from SA(EZ)II.
5.	C/o. RTI Centre and Hostel for IT at Calcutta (G+9)	Preparation of structural system drg. Analysis and design of structure on receipt of final arch. drgs.	Analysis in final stage LMC are being issued in Jan. 2000	Final (revised) architectural drgs. awaited.
6.	C/o. Bhasha Bhawan at National Library, Calcutta (Basement 5 Storey) 9 Blocks Building	Issue of Structural drawings for whole building	All the structural drawings except terrace level have been issued i.e. 29 floors out of 34 floor have been issued.	Some Architectural details from Consulting Architect & M/c room details from site awaited.
7.	Three level grade seperator at Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi (Proof checking)	Flyover portion of Project and D'wall of underpass portion.	All flyover drawings except Central Box Girdir and D'wall in covered portion issued.	The drawings are being checked subjected to the submission by M/s CES Consultant.

S. No. ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/99	Remarks
8. C/o Parliament Library Domes (12 Nos. Domes)	Issue of final structural drawings with detailing of joints after getting proof checked from M/s RFR, Paris France	Drawing for tenders have been issued construction drawings remains to be issued.	
9. C/o Left & Right Wing of OPD Phase-III, Safdarjung Hospital 8 Blocks (G+5) No. 5 to 12.	Issues of Structural drawings upto floor 3 level of all the blocks provided S.A. doesn't revise architectural drawings.	Drawings of foundation (Raft & Isolated footings) & plinth beam is under preparation	Final working drawings still awaited S.A.
10. Strengthening of Air Field at Charbatia (Orissa)	Issue of Structural drawings for this project.	Drawing for estimation issued.	Soil testing report awaited from site.
II. REPAIR & REHABILITATION UNIT			
11. INVESTIGATIONS FOR REPAIR & REHABILITATION	12 Projects	A) Investigations completed & reports issued as on 31.12.99 ----- 11 Proj.	
A. Investigations Completed & reports issued as on 31.12.99			
I. Navodaya Vidyalaya at Titram, Kaithal (Haryana)	100%	Completed	
II. Library Building at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	100%	Completed	
III. Four Storeyed Residential Quarters at Fire Station, Shahdara, Delhi.	100%	Completed	
IV. Distress in RCC members of Senior Secondary School-II at GTB Nagar, Delhi.	100%	Completed	
V. CGHS Dispensary at Dariya Ganj.	100%	Completed	
VI. Senior Secondary School (Sarvodaya Vidyalaya) at Kalyanapuri.	100%	Completed	
VII. Overhead tank in North West Moti Bagh.	100%	Completed	

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/99	Remarks
VIII.	Overhead tanks in Sector-8 & 9, R.K. Puram (3 tanks)	100%	Completed	
IX.	Residential Quarters in Sector IV, DIZ area, New Delhi.	100%	Completed	
X.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Gole Market, New Delhi.	100%	Completed	
XI.	Admn. Bloc, sand Model Room & quarter guard building of BSF Tura-II, Meghalaya.	100%	Completed	
B.	Investigation in Process & reports likely to be issued by 1.3.2000			
I.	Distresses in Underground and Overhead tank at Pusa	100%	Revised test report awaited from filed unit	
II.	Investigation of Quarters under distress in GTBH	100%	Being finalised.	
III.	Distress in RCC bridge over Najafgarh drain on Ring Road, Delhi.	100%	Test report awaited from field unit	
IV.	Distresses in Railway over Bridge at Mayapuri.	100%	Test report awaited from field unit.	
V.	Senior Secondary School at Rashtrapati Bhawan.	100%	Being finalised	
VI.	195 type 1 qrts. In DIZ area for Rashtrapati Bhawan/Estate	100%	Being finalised.	
VII.	C.C.R.A.S. Building, Janakpuri	100%	Being finalised	
VIII.	Alteration in Building at 9, Race Course	100%	Being finalised	
C.	Investigations not yet started & likely to spill beyond 1.3.2000			
1.	Study on Repairs & Rehabilitation of MSO Bldg. I.P. Estate, New Delhi.			Preliminary inspection yet to be done
2.	Workshop building for ATI at Kanpur			Preliminary inspection yet to be done
3.	Repairs to roof in residential quarters at Hindon Airfield			Preliminary inspection yet to be done

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/99	Remarks
D.	CPWD MANUAL FOR REPAIRS REHABILITATION & RETROFITTING	100%	Draft ready and being finalised by /2000	
E.	EVALUATION OF POLYMERS AS REPAIR MATERIAL BASED ON LABORATORY TESTING AT NCB, BALLABGARH	100%	80% interim report awaited from NCB.	
F.	STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS OF BUILDINGS STRUCTURES			
	(i) Grand Stand at Sports Complex in Agartala	100%	Completed.	
	(ii) Buildings for Indian Institute of Foreign Trade at New Delhi			
	(a) Hostel Block	100%	Completed.	
	(b) Director's Bunglow	100%	Completed.	
	(c) Acadamic Block	100%	Completed.	Likely to be completed by 3/2000
	(iii) OH tank for GPRA at Sector X R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	80%	Soil investigation report . awaited Preliminary structural drawing likely to be issued by Jan. 2000	-do-
III. COMPUTER CELL UNIT				
12.	Development of Graphical user interface for Design of RCC footings	100%	20%	
13.	Development of basic code for analysis and Design of RCC slab	100%	90%	
14.	Integrated "Planning Application (IPA)			
	(i) Addition for Preparation of Preliminary Estimates	100%	50%	
15.	Integrated Analysis and Design of Building (IADB) Addition for			
	i) User interface for Data Preparation of IADB'	100%	95%	

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/899	Remarks
(ii)	Estimation of quantity of steel diawise in beams and columns	100%	50%	
(iii)	Interactive load calculations	100%	100%	
16.	Preparation of Handbook on Tall Buildings.	100%	75%	
17.	Co-ordination for implementation of computerisation in CPWD	100%	Continuous	
18.	Coaching and Training for use of IADB and IPA to cover all SSW units in CPWD	100%	100%	
19.	User Manual for IPA	100%		
20.	User Manual (Part I) for IADB	100%		
IV. TADC UNIT				
Wood Substitutes				
21. (i)	MDF (Performance to be reviewed)	100%	100%	
(ii)	Other Wood Substitutes (Performance to be reviewed)	100%	75%	
Use of Fly Ash				
(i)	Fly Ash Bricks to be incorporated in DSR-Test use to be got done & feed back to be obtained.	100%	75%	
(ii)	Fly Ash concrete Blocks Ingredients to be studied for developing Spec.	50%	40%	
(iii)	Filling/Embankment by Flyash Geo-technical studies to be done to promote use of Flyash in embankment/ fillings etc. by pursuing with CRRI & IRC etc.	50%	40%	

S. ITEM/JOB Identified for this No. year to be attended	Target for the year	Position as on 12/99	Remarks
B. 1. Approval of New Materials by CPEC. About 5 new materials to be approved for use on trial basis.	100%	70%	
2. Renewal of approval by CPEC Review of Performance of old materials already approved by test use.	100%	70%	
C. Energy Conservaion			
1. Energy audit-To persue with the Experts to examine & report	5%	Nil	5%
2. Energy Efficient bldgs.-To pursue for use of this technology in more bldgs. in CPWD.	10%	Nil	10%
3. Solar Street Lights-To pursue with electrical units to examine & develop the technology.		Nil	NIL
D. Testing (Material & Soil)			
1. Modernisation and improvements in Materials & Soil Testing labs			
i. Survey reporting of wasteful materials	100%	10%	50%
i Survey reports of old/ obselete machinery	25%	5%	25%
ii. Modernisation of equipment	50%	10%	20%
2. Geo-Tech Lab Soil Investigation/Tests/Reports	100% (14 lacs)	15%	70%
3. Material Testing Lab-Testing of Materials	100% (20 lacs)	39%	90%

ACTIVITIES/JOB LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CSQ UNIT DURING 1999-2000

S.NO.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year	Target of the job for the year	Position as on 12/1 999	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Inspection of all construction works in Delhi, costing more than 70 Lakhs at least once	144 Nos.	44	
2.	Inspection of at least one maintenance work in each Division of CPWD at Delhi.	48 Nos.	20	
3.	Induction of new itmes in DSR-97	3rd Quarter	75%	
4.	Committee report on review of Mandatory tests of CPWD specifications and issue of correction slips.	2nd Quarter	80%	
5.	Issue of Cost-index for all places for 1998-99	—	issued	
6.	Issue of cost-index for all places 1999-2000	3rd Quarter	Report issued	
7.	Revision and printing of CPWD Manual Volume II.	2nd Quarter	Draft finalised by the working group	
8.	Rules of enlistment of contractors in CPWD 1999	3rd Quarter	Issued.	

ACTIVITIES/JOB S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CONSULTANCY UNIT DURING 1999-2000

No.	Name of work	Name of Client	Nature of work	cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Anticipated progress	Remarks
1	C/o J.N.V. at Madhepura, Bihar	N.V.S.	Complete planning	401	100%	
2	C/o J.N.V. at Saharsha in Bihar	N.V.S.	Complete planning	401	100%	
3	C/o J.N.V. at Bokaro in Bihar.	N.V.S.	Complete planning	401	100%	
4	Institute of Applied Manpower Research at Narela, Delhi	CE(ODZ)	Structural design. & services design	1569	35%	
5	C/o NRCRM at Bharatpur	CE (NDZ)-III	Complete Planning & structural design	419	95%	
6	C/o Nuclear Science Centre at New Delhi	U.G.C.	Architectural planning	400	75%	
7	C/o Inland WaterTransport Terminal at Gaihat, Patna	Inland Waterways Authority of India	Complete Planning	1400	75%	
8	C/o Inland WaterTransport Terminal at Pandu, Guwahati,	-do-	Complete planning	345	—	
9	Investigation of Coppasel Jetty at Pandu, Guwahati	-do-	Failure investigation	37	5%	
10	C/o Building for Principal Bench of CAT at N. Delhi	CE (P&S)	Structural design	847	20%	
11	C/o Convention Centre for NIAM at Jaipur	CE (NDZ)-III	Planning	267	25%	

ACTIVITIES/JOB'S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY HRD UNIT DURING 1999-2000

S.No.	Activity	Group	Target for the year	Course (No.) Achieved upto Dec. 99	Trainees (No.) Target for the year	Achievement upto 12/99
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Organising regular Training Programme	A	73	56	735	953
		B&C	66	43	60	714
		D	39	20	39	242
2.	Sponsoring Officers for Training in India.	A/B	7	12	131	99
3.	Sponsoring Officers for Training abroad	A/B	—	—	—	—
4.	Training to entry level officers	A/C	1	1	16	16

ACTIVITIES/JOB COMPLETED BY VIGILANCE UNIT DURING THE YEAR 1999-2000

Item	Target for the year (No.)	Target achieved upto 12/99 (No.)	Target likely to be achieved during the year
1	2	3	4
1. Complaints disposed off			
(a) Detailed investigation report submitted	72	77	
(b) Closed after preliminary enquiry	72	50	
2. Major Penalty cases disposed off	15	14	
3. Minor penalty cases disposed off	15	13	

DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing an attached office of Ministry of Urban Development primarily is a Government Printer which was assigned the job for executing printing jobs for all Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India alongwith 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 function of this Directorate. Having professionals in the organisation, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Govts. 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 a Forms Store at Calcutta exclusively fulfilling and demand for various standard forms of entire Govt. of India.

2. The Directorate mainly deals with the printing of publication of various 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:-

1. Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance.
2. Publications connected with Adult Education.
3. Reports of Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
4. Printing work relating to Independence Day Republic Day and other official ceremonies.
5. Overnight printing of Daily Parliamentary paper for circulation amongst the Members of Parliament.
6. Periodicals, reports, journals and text book of different departments & State Government.
7. Import & Export policy.

0. Annual reports, Performance Budgets and Demands for grants of all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.
9. Railway Budget.

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

1. Rashtriya Panchang of India Meteorological department in various languages.
2. Various Publications of Income-Tax department.
4. Publications of Ministry of Law & Justice.
5. Teaching materials & question papers of Central Hindi Directorate.
6. Printing of Ballot papers and other materials in connection with elections of NCT of Delhi and other State Govt.
7. Various Publications of Delhi Administration/NCT Delhi.
8. Posters and other publications of National Museum.
9. Printing of Debates of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha and State Assembly of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

In the above process, regular monitoring of various job is done and various problems of the Indentors and the presses are attended to.

The paper requirement of all the presses and procurement of paper and allied items is done through procurement section after drawing up the specifications and planning Indents/Demands.

In addition to above, the following nature of work is also got executed by the Directorate of Printing through Govt. of India Presses:-

1. Printing of standard forms.
2. Printing of revenue forms like Income-Tax forms, Postal forms, Telecom forms, Passport Application forms, NSC forms.
3. Printing of calendars for State Governments.
4. Storage of standard forms by the Govt. of India Forms Store, Calcutta and their distribution all over India.
5. Execution of certain stationery items for the Govt. of India Stationery Office/various Central Govt. departments/offices.



Visit of Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development to Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi on 20th January, 2000



Sanjay Lake

THE PRODUCTION DATA OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

S. No	Items	Actuals 1998-99	Original 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Estimate 2000-2001
1.	No of pages composed in A-5 size both book work & Form work	4 lakhs	4 lakhs	4 lakhs	4 lakhs
2.	No. of impressions printed both book work and Form work	61 crores	70 crores	70 crores	70 crores
3.	Quantity of paper consumed . .	8000 MTs	10000 MTs	12000 MTs	12000 MTs

3. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL PROGRESS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1999-2000

During 1st April, 1999 to 31st December, 1999, 7 Civil/Military standard and special Forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 2,30,000 sheets in A-4 size, the monetary value of which comes to Rs. 25,760/-. Further, during January, 2000 to March, 2000 about 3 Military/Civil Standard and special Forms are likely to be reviewed. This review may result in the saving of about 76,665 sheets in A-4 size and the monetary value of which would be about Rs. 8,586/-.

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

All Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and 'C' & 'D' employees of Govt. of India Presses/Branches were paid Productivity Linked Bonus for 12 days for the year 1998-99 without any eligibility ceiling of emoluments. The calculation ceiling, however, remained unchanged i.e. Rs. 2500/-.

5. ANNUAL CAPACITY IN GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS

The average percentage of utilisation achieved by the Govt. of India Presses, despite constraints of staff

shortage and old machinery, under the administrative staff control of this Directorate during the year 1998-99 was 31.07%.

6. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES CELL

A Public Grievances Cell under the overall control of Director of Printing is functioning in the Directorate. All matters of importance are reported to higher officers for remedial measures etc.

7. MODERNISATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES/BRANCHES

Under the 8th Plan, modernisation of Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi was taken up which has since been completed. During the 9th Plan period, a tentative allocation of Rs. 3.00 crore has been made, out of which Rs. 0.25 crore is earmarked for the part modernisation of Bindery Section of GIP(LPU), Faridabad during 1999-2000 which is under procurement action.

8. PARTIAL MODERNISATION UNDER NON-PLAN SCHEME

Partial modernisation work of Govt. of India Press (PLU), Faridabad has been taken up.

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. Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Simla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur, and Trivandrum. Besides these places, General Pool Residential Accommodation is also available at 17 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Cochin, Shillong, Indore, Agartala, Allahabad, Jaipur, Rajkot, Dehradun, Mysore and Srinagar. The CPWD offices located in these areas are handling administration of these residential units. General Pool Office Accommodation is likely to become available at Lucknow also.
- (b) Administration of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1952.
- (c) Allotment of Accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan.
- (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.

2. SATISFACTION LEVEL:

The position with regard to availability of General Pool Residential Administration for Central Govt. employees in Delhi is not encouraging with a Satisfaction level of 62.57% based on invitation of restricted applications. Satisfaction level in other Stations (All India) is 62.75%. Demand and Availability of General Pool Residential accommodation in Delhi is given in the Annexure 'A'.

3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION:

The position of office accommodation is also not very satisfactory. We have a shortage of about 1.48 lakh sq. metre in Delhi alone. The details of availability and shortage of General Pool Office accommodation of various stations as on 31-12-99 are given at Annexure 'B'.

4. HOLIDAY HOMES:

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, Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel accommodation available in Delhi is given at Annexure 'C'.

5. GUEST ACCOMMODATION IN V.P. HOUSE & WESTERN COURT:

There is a separate residential pool for MPs of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Details of these are at Annexure 'D'. With a view to meeting the requirement of guest accommodation, 5 suites in Vitthalbhai Patel House and 16 Suites in Western Court Hostel have been kept reserved for allotment to guests of Members of the Union Council of Ministers. 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 Bazar for use of Members of Parliament.

6. CONFERENCES IN VIGYAN BHAWAN:

During the period from 1-1-99 to 31-12-99, 120 & 71 conferences by Government Organisation and 39 & 8 conferences by Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies/Private Parties were organised in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annexe respectively. It has been decided to charge the licence fee from all Central Govt. Offices which were earlier enjoying the facility of rent-free accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan and its Annexe. Licence fees realised in respect of conferences/functions held in the Vigyan Bhawan & its Annexe for the period from 1-1-99 to 31-12-99 is Rs. 1,15,503/.

7. SUBLETTING INSPECTION:

During the year 1999(1-1-99 to 31-12-99) 1220 eviction cases were filed against unauthorised occupants and 748 cases were disposed off finally by the way of eviction/vacation. During the period 1055 houses were inspected from subletting angle and subletting suspected in 335 cases and cancellation were made in 116 cases.

8. PENALTY FOR SUBLETTING:

During the year 1999-2000, the provision 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 licence fee during

the notice period of 60 days. Disciplinary proceedings for major penalty shall also be initiated against him under the relevant rules.

9. MARKETS/SHOPS:

This Directorate has in its charge 35 markets, a majority of which is located at Central Government Colonies. Out of these markets Govt. decided to confer ownership rights to the shopkeepers of 4 rehabilitation markets in 1978 on concessional terms as a measure of rehabilitation. No land premium was charged from them. The Government decided in 1989 to confer ownership rights to the shopkeepers of another 10 markets, on payment of a percentage of the land premium as fixed by the Govt. at the pre-determined commercial rates notified on the date of transfer. Out of 1002 shops in these markets only 844 shopkeepers applied for ownership rights and ownership offers have been issued in 726 cases so far. 115 shopkeepers of 4 rehabilitation markets for one reason or the other could not be given ownership rights but now it has been decided to confer ownership rights on them on the similar terms and conditions (by charging 100% land rate) as were made applicable to shopkeepers of the 10 markets as per 1989 Cabinet decision.

10. DISCRETIONARY ALLOTMENT:

As per the new guidelines framed and issued on 17.11-97, the overall ceiling of discretionary allotment shall not be more than 5% of all the vacancies in each type in a calendar year. Discretionary allotment to serving Govt. employees shall be permitted on medical, security and functional grounds. Two Committees have been constituted which shall consider discretionary allotments and make speaking recommendations in each case. The detail of the ad-hoc/out-of-turn allotments made during the year 1999 is given in Annexure 'D'.

11. 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.

12. INFORMATION FACILITATION CENTRE:

An information Facilitation Centre have 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 following information is being provided at present:

- (a) the waiting list position of the applicants who are wait listed for the allotment year 1.1.2000 to 31.12.2000 in all types.
- (b) The change waiting list number that has been covered in each of the types.
- (c) Licence fee that is payable by an allottee in respect of the accommodation allotted to him.
- (d) Availability of Holiday Homes/Touring Officers Hostel in the various places. The details of the suites that are available in the Holiday Homes/Hostels and rates chargeable towards the occupancy of the suites.
- (e) The details of the localities/areas in which the General Pool Residential Accommodation is available in various types of the houses.
- (f) The names, room numbers, telephone no. with the distribution of the work of all the officers in the Directorate of Estates of the rank of the Asst. Directors and above.

Daily on an average about 200 (Two Hundred) persons visit the Information Facilitation Centre for obtaining various information. The allottees by and large are appreciating the services being provided at the Centre.

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY & SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 1 .1.2000

S. NO.	STATION	DEMAND (SQ. FEET)	AVAILABILITY (SQ. FEET)	SHORTAGE (SQ. FEET)
1.	CALCUTTA	3192939	1752144	1490795
2.	MUMBAI	1804410	946322	858088
3.	CHENNAI	686591	547443	139148
4.	SHIMLA	348482	278604	69798
5.	CHANDIGARH	153757	116699	37058
6.	NAGPUR	320559	292559	28000
7.	FARIDABAD	192574	182126	10448
a.	GHAZIABAD	120330	120330	NIL
9.	BANGALORE	174000	154000	20000
10.	TRIVANDRUM	79983	60665	19238
11.	HYDERABAD	268095	80932	187163
12.	DELHI	9912000	a379000	1533000
TOTAL		17253720	12910824	4392736

**Demand and availability of general pool residential accommodation in
Delhi as on 1.1.2000 (On restricted basis).**

Type	Demand on Restricted basis	Availability	Shortage	%age of Satisfaction level
I	22,625	16,488	6,137	72.87
II	39,686	23,204	16,482	58.46
III	26,655	16,235	10,420	60.90
IV	8,550	5,001	3,549	58.49
IV Spl.	955	484	471	50.68
D-II	2,333	1,417	916	60.73
D-I	733	431	332	55.75
	840	485	355	57.73

1. GOVERNMENT HOSTELS IN NEW DELHI:

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

2. WORKING GIRLS HOSTELS:

Working Girls Hostel which is located on Sirmor Plot has been closed as a result of its handing over to Government of Maharashtra in pursuance of the government's decision issued vide this Ministry's letter No. J- 13022/1/78-L-II (Vol. II) dt. 24.3.99.

3. 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	264 (181+83)
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	24
7.	Flats in other Areas	10
8.	Western Court Hostel and VP. House	68 (units)
Total		791

LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land and Development Office, a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for administration of about 50,500 lease of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of this, 3300 are Perpetual leases of Nazul land. The remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation from 1962 onwards. In addition to above, the following items of work are also being handled by the Land & Development Office:-

- (1) Allotment of land to various Government/Semi-Government Development and Institutions of different categories under the directions of the Ministry.
 - (2) Auction of vacant land/built-up properties under its charge, under the directions of the Ministry.
 - (3) Removal of squatters on Government land and recovery of damages from them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in respect of lands under its control.
 - (4) conversion of lease-hold residential properties into free-hold.
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 the subjects during the period i.e. 1.4.99 to 31 .12.99 is 1069 as detailed belows:-

Sale Permission granted	—	32
Substitution carried out	—	828
Mutation carried out	—	183
Mortgage Permission granted	—	26
Gift Permission granted	—	NIL
Total	—	<u>1069</u>

3. The revenue is earned from premium for allotment of land, unearned increase in grant of sale permission, damages/misuse charges for breaches committed by the lessees, ground rent, revised ground rent and charges for change of use

and conversion charges. The total revenue received on this account during the year i.e. from 1.4.99 to 31.12.99 is Rs. 83,48,06,780/-.

4. Fresh allotment of plots were made to 31 Institutions/Government Departments during the year.
5. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, about 487 cases were pending before the Estate Officer as on 31.12.99. During the year 28 cases were decided. These cases were for recovery of damages and also for eviction of unauthorised occupants.
6. Under the Displaced Persons (compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1956, leases were executed in 89 cases. There are still 598 cases remaining for execution of the leases. In most of these cases, progress is slow due to the difficulty in getting the legal heirs of the allottees on record and due to the litigation amongst the legal heirs.
7. Under the scheme of conversion of lease hold into freehold of the residential plots and tenements, the reduction of conversion fee resulted in increase in the number of applications. To cope up with the increase in applications and also to dispose of the pending cases special drives were launched. The Officers and staff worked after office hours/ Saturdays and Sundays and as a result of this the office could process 4,202 applications out of which 3085 cases have been settled/disposed of. This was almost double of the cases processed/ settled during the previous year. During the year, the Government has so far received Rs. 30,81,51,291/- towards the conversion charges under this scheme.
8. Apart from the physical achievements enumerated in the preceding paras, concerted efforts have been made to ensure that the office is more responsive to the needs of the public. Redressal of public grievances has been given top priority and every possible effort has been made for speedy redressal of public grievances. Towards this end, a Citizen's Charter was published in the newspapers on giving the general information about the functioning of this office. An Information Facilitation Centre (IFC) has been opened on the ground floor of Nirman Bhawan for providing various kinds of information to the lessees of this office. Further, a Booklet titled "Information for the

guidance of lease holders” has been published for providing information about the procedures and requirements for different activities of the office. This publication is available in the Information Facilitation Centre at the cost of Rs. 35/- per copy. An Office Manual of this office has also been compiled for guidance of the officers/staff.

9. The Public grievances cases received through the Cabinet Sectt. were given top most priority and settled in a time bound manner. Out of the 23 public grievance cases received, 18 cases have been settled as on 31.12.1999.
10. This office continued its efforts to promote the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work. With a view to strengthen the position and to identify certain areas which require focussed attention, all sections specified under rule 8(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 to do the maximum possible work in Hindi have been identified and extensive Rajbhasha inspections were carried out. As a result, correspondence in Hindi has registered a steady growth. Efforts are being made to further improve the works done in Hindi. Under the Hindi teaching scheme sponsored by the official Language Department, 4 LDCs were got trained in Hindi Typing increasing the number of personnel knowing Hindi Typing to 11. Official Language Implementation Committee meets every quarter

to discuss and monitor the progress of use of Hindi in the official work in the organization. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Year of the Official Language, a new incentive scheme titled RAJ BHASHA RATNA has been introduced. Under the scheme a person adjudged as Raj Bhasha Ratna through a competitive exam will be given a citation and a running trophy along with a cash prize of Rs. 2000/-.

11. A detailed proposal for computerisation of Land & development Office was prepared in consultation with N.I.C. Ministry of Urban Development allocated Rs. 40 lakhs for first phase of computerisation and this was utilized for purchase of hardware/software/computer furniture and computers have been installed in various sections of the office. The processing of conversion application through the computer network has started.
12. In order to keep the property files/documents in a scientific manner and to facilitate their easy retrievability a proposal for renovation/modernisation of the obsolete Record Room of the office of L&DO was prepared and the first phase was implemented. The Record room has renovated and compactors have been purchased and installed. Computerization of old records has been initiated.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

The Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is an apex technical advisory body on the 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 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.

As in the previous years, during 1999-2000, 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 and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS), Mega City, etc. Besides, TCPO has also been assigned the task of implementation of Central Sector Urban Mapping Scheme.

During the financial year 1999-2000, , ntral assistance of Rs. 50.00 crore has been earmarked under IDSMT scheme (Tentatively reduced to 44.50 crores), So far, central assistance of Rs. 17.80 crore has been released to 73 ongoing towns and one new town. A sum of Rs. 14.40 lakh has also been released under, Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme (CUISS) for preparation of project reports of 25 towns. A Status Report on IDSMT 1998-99 highlighting the salient features of the scheme, progress component wise for each State and UT upto 31.03.99 was prepared and circulated. Under EIUS Scheme, during the period April, 1999 to August 1999 about 8.11 lakh slum dwellers constituting 17.2% of the annual target of 47.10 lakh have been covered. As part of providing inputs to various state governments/UTs, training programmes on District Planning have been conceived. Background materials for the training programme has been prepared and logistics are being arranged. A study on Urban Residential Land Price scenario in Bangalore city has been completed. Other

studies like Mid-Term Appraisal of Industrial Growth Centres, Study on Urban Residential Land/Property, Price Scenario in Metropolitan city of Hyderabad, Export Promotion Industrial Park, etc., are in progress. TCPO as the nodal agency, has been looking after the dissemination of the outcome of the New Delhi Pilot Project for promotion of Non-Handicapping Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons and other related issues on barrier free access.

Assistance and advice has been provided to the Ministry of Commerce on Export Processing Zone and to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment regarding welfare of elderly persons in urban areas. Regarding development of Industrial Growth Centres, TCPO represented the Ministry of Urban Development as a member of Project Appraisal Committee and so far, reports in respect of 71 growth centres from 25 states/UTs have been appraised. The Chief Planner, TCPO also represented the Ministry on the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee of Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP). So far, TCPO has examined 25 proposals for establishment of EPIP from 21 states and offered comments thereon. Technical comments on the report on "Flood Control Works (Action Plan) for Tripura State" were prepared and sent to the Ministry. Draft on Unified Building Bye-Laws prepared by MCD was examined and views sent to the Ministry. Background notes for all five mega cities indicating the release of central financial assistance and State governments contributions etc., physical and financial progress of mega city schemes being implemented and under implementation by the central and state governments, have been prepared and sent to the Ministry. TCPO assisted the Group constituted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for preparation of Report on Aged in India.

TCPO organised 4th, 5th and 6th training programme on Project Formulation Appraisal and Implementation of IDSMT Scheme in collaboration with Institute of Local-Self Government Studies, and M.P. Academy of Administration at Mumbai, Calcutta and Bhopal respectively. Similarly the 7th and 8th training programme on IDSMT is slated to be organised during Jan-Feb. 2000, at Guwahati and Shimla respectively. A one week programme on Management of Small and Medium Towns for the local functionaries is being organised during January 2000. A training programme being funded by the Department of Personnel and Training on "District Planning in the context of Infrastructure Development and Employment Generation" would be organised during January-

February 2000. One week training programme on GIS Application in Urban and Regional Planning was organised for the planning officials of state governments and development agencies.

During the year TCPO provided technical input to the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development on Privatisation Policy for the land assembly, land development and construction in housing activities in Delhi. Chief Planner, TCPO functioned as the Member-Convenor of the Committee. Considerable assistance was provided for preparation of Draft National Urban Policy. Five Chapters of the Policy were written by TCPO. Chief Planner, TCPO represented the Ministry on various Committees constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for implementation of Persons with Disability Act, 1995.

Arrangements have been made for one month NNRMS Training Programme on "Remote Sensing and GIS Application in Urban and Regional Planning" which would jointly be organised by TCPO and Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun during January-February, 2000. The programme is being sponsored by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

TCPO provided technical, logistic and secretarial support for organising the 26th Meeting of the Central

Council of Local Government and Urban Development at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting was convened by the Ministry of Urban Development and arrangements for the same were made by TCPO. Action was taken for organising the Conference of the Ministers of Local Government and Urban Development of States and Union Territories held on 17-18 January, 2000 at Vigyan Bhawan.

Chief Planner presented a key paper on "A New Approach for Urban Development Planning in the New Millennium" at the National Town and Country Planners Congress held at Jaipur organised by the Institute of Town Planner, India and sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development. Chief Planner also accompanied UDM to Varanasi, Haridwar and Vrindawan to study the planning and development imperatives of tourist and cultural centres. As a follow up, a landscape plan for the Ghats Area of Haridwar is being prepared by TCPO.

Details of completed projects/studies during the year and the on-going projects as well as comments offered on various technical reports/projects received from Ministry of Urban Development and other agencies are given in the statements at Annexure I, II & III.

Important Projects/Studies Completed During the Year 1999-2000

Sl. No	Project/Study	Date of commencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development and other Central Agencies				
1.	Report on the National Workshop on Master Plan Approach : Efficacy and Alternatives	1995	1999	Detailed Report comprising Technical Papers, proceedings and other material prepared and sent for printing.
2.	National Urban Policy	Jul., 1999	Nov., 1999	Material for the 5 chapters of the Report prepared and sent.
3.	Committee on Privatisation Policy for Land Assembly, Land Development and Construction in Housing Activities in Delhi	Jan., 1999	April, 1999	Assisted the Committee in preparation of Draft Report
4.	Study on Planning Norms and Practices in selected metropolitan cities	May, 1997	Dec., 1999	Draft Report Completed.
B. Projects for States/UTs				
1.	Master Plan for Jammu Perspective 2001	1995	1999	Draft Report completed and sent to the State Government and Development Authority.
C. TCPO's Work				
1.	Transport Profile of Metropolitan cities	1994	1999	Draft Report Completed.
2.	Urban Residential Land Price Scenario-Bangalore	1998	Dec., 1999	Report completed Being processed for printing.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Urban Statistics	1998	1999	Report on Urban Statistics containing data on demography, infra-structure at various levels prepared and circulated.
4.	Digest of Urban' Research in India (Vol. II)	1998	1999	Report printed and circulated.
5.	Background Policy paper on Urban Transport.	Oct., 1999	Dec., 1999	Sent to Ministry of Urban Development.

Important Ongoing Projects/Studies During the Year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Projects/Study	Date of commencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development and other Central Agencies				
1.	Urban Mapping Project	April, 1993	March, 2002	<p>Aerial photography and line maps of 25 towns under phase-I have already been sent to the concerned state govts. for their use.</p> <p>Under phase-II, aerial photogrtaphy for 7 towns have been completed by NRSA. Work on other aspects is in progress.</p>
2.	Industrial Growth Centres Scheme	continuing		TCPO is providing technical inputs to the Project Appraisal Committee.
3.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ)	continuing		Comments of TCPO offered to the Ministry of Commerce from time to time.
4.	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	continuing		The centrally sponsored EPIP Scheme has been introduced with a view to involving state govts. in creation of infrastructural facilities with export-oriented production. So far TCPO has examined 25 proposals received from 21 States and offered comments thereon.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	National Coastal Zone Management Authority	continuing		TCPO assists the Authority in scrutiny and appraisal of coastal zone management plans prepared by coastal States/UTs.
6.	Study on Planning Norms and practices in Selected Metropolitan Cities	1997	June, 2000	Report is being finalised after incorporating the views/comments of the State governments.
7.	Study on Social Infrastructure Scenario in selected small and medium towns.	June, 1999	Sept., 2000	A sample of 87 small and medium towns having population between 50,000 to 3 lakh has been selected for seeking information on status of social infrastructure.
8.	Study on slums of selected metropolitan cities for revision of per capita ceiling cost fixed under EIUS Scheme.	Oct., 1999	Dec., 2000	The objective of the study is to arrive at a reasonable per capita ceiling cost for providing facilities like water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, community bath latrines, street lighting, widening of roads/lanes, etc. on the package of EIUS facilities.
B. Projects for States/UTs				
1.	Urban Residential Land Price Scenario-Bangalore	1998	March, 2000	Final report prepared, being processed for printing.
2.	Urban Residential Land/Property Price Scenario-Hyderabad	1998	June,2000	Draft of the report is in progress
C. TCPO's Work				
1.	Mid-term appraisal of Industrial Growth Centres	June, 1995	March, 2000	Study is being revised with a view to have broad based coverage.
2.	"Comparative Transportation Profile of Mega Cities in India"	1994	March 2000	Report is being finalised incorporating the views of the concerned agencies.
3.	Status Report on Coastal Zone Management Plans in India.	Oct., 1999	Dec., 2000	Draft Report under preparation.

Comments/Scrutiny Of Technical Reports and Preparation of Technical Notes and Papers: 1999-2000

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

1. Comments offered on "An objective review of implementation of master plans in selected class-I cities-A search for effective developmental process" submitted by STEM, Bangalore.
2. "Integrated assessment, development and management of Land and mineral resources for sustainable economic development"-a background note was prepared for the second session of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Development under the aegis of ESCAR
3. Comments offered on the reports, (a) Urban Sector Reforms in India-Issues and Strategies, (b) Agenda for Municipal reforms in the context of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, (c) Training Agenda for strengthening Municipal Bodies.
4. Technical comments on the report on "Flood Control Works" (Action Plan) for Tripura state were prepared and sent to the Ministry.
5. Examined the Recommendations of the Buch Committee on LBZ area and views offered.
6. Examined the physical and financial progress of Hyderabad Mega City sent by Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation and comments sent.
7. Prepared a background note on some historical monuments of Delhi.
8. Comments and observations made on a Technical paper titled "Alternative to Flyovers" prepared by Development Alternative, New Delhi.
9. Comments on base paper on "Highway Capacity around the World" prepared and sent to RSTTEC of IRC.
10. Comments on "Need for Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Planning Study for Delhi" prepared and sent to RSTTEC of IRC.
11. Comments offered on transport issue for the Second Session of Committee on transport, Tourism and Infrastructure Development held in November, 1999 at Bangkok.
12. Prepared Notes on status of coastal zone management plans in India covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Goa.
13. Comments offered on projects reports on "Integrated Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Development of Bellary, Hubli-Dharwar and Gulbarga" prepared by the Karnataka Government.
14. Prepared Material and Slides for making presentation on Urban Scenario in India, IDSMT Scheme, Mega City Scheme; Urban Mapping Scheme and Organisational Structure of TCPO.
15. Various legislation received from the state governments through the Ministry of Home Affairs such as The New Capital (Periphery) Control (Haryana Amendment) Bill, Pondicherry Prevention of Unauthorised Construction and Incidental Regularisation of Certain Unauthorised construction in Planning Area bill, 1997, The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1999, the Punjab Scheduled Road and Controlled Areas Prevention of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment and Validation Bill, 1996), the Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1999, The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1998 and The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999; were examined and comments on the same sent to the Ministry.
16. Comments on National Environmental Action Plan were prepared and sent to the Ministry,

Government of India Stationery Office & Department of Publication.

(1) Govt. of India Stationery Office.

The Department is responsible for the procurement and supply of paper and paper-made article and other stationery items as required for day-to-day functioning of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India including Indian Missions/Posts abroad, Union Territories and some quasi-Government organizations.

Organisational Structure

The Department with its headquarter at Calcutta is a subordinate office headed by the Controller of Stationery. There are three Regional Stationery depots at New Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai. There is an Inspection Wing with a Laboratory in Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta and Inspection Cell with skeleton staff at New Delhi and Mumbai.

It was decided in the year 1987 to wind up the Department. However, subsequently, it was revived as an interim measure in early 1991. Its present working strength is 934 (as on 31-12-1999). A study was entrusted to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and a report has been furnished by them. It has been decided to make an internal work study of this office. A decision on its future will be taken based on the study report.

Activities

Government of India Stationery office, Calcutta and its 3 Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 14,325 indentors for stationery stores, different types of papers and paper made articles, inviting open tenders. It concluded rate contracts of the value of about Rs. 2.09 crores and running contracts of about Rs. 14.01 crores during the year 1998-99. During this period, it placed 600 supply orders for stationery and paper. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was about Rs. 13.67 crores.

There is a provision of Rs. 13.5 crores for the year 1999-2000 for procurement of stationery articles. GISO has placed orders for supply of stationery stores other than paper of the value of about Rs. 4.39 crores and for paper value of about Rs. 5.05 crores upto December, 1999.

GISO, Calcutta has a vigilance Cell headed by Deputy Controller (Admn.) and complaints of various nature are handled in this Cell.

(2) Department of Publication

The Department of publication has been playing a vital role in creating awareness about various national programmes and policies by selling, displaying and distributing Government publications on various themes/subjects having relevance to national priorities including Social, Scientific, Economic, Political and Legal subjects. The Department is the publisher of saleable official publications and is responsible for stocking, distribution, advertising, cataloguing and sale of Government publications including Periodicals, Gazette of India and Delhi Gazette (all parts) of Ministries, Attached and Subordinate Offices of Central Government. The Department also handled Army publications and arranges sale/distribution as per instructions issued by the Defence Authorities. This Department also secures advertisements for insertion in Government publications.

Organisational Set up

The Department of Publication is a subordinate office functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development. The Department is headed by the Controller of Publications. The Department consists of:

- (a) Main Office of the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
- (b) Sale Depots/Units:
 - (i) Kitab Mahal, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi.
 - (ii) Government of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta.
 - (iii) Sales Counter, New C.G.O. Complex, New Marine Lines, Mumbai.

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.
- (iv) 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.

Activities:

During the period from 1.4.99 to 31.12.99, the major activities of the Department of Publications have been as follows:-

- (i) Publications of the value of Rs. 491 lakhs approximately were sold/distributed.
- (ii) The Department secured advertisements valuing Rs. 249 lakhs approximately for insertion in Government publications.

- (iii) Prompt and regular supply of newly released publications **was** made to U.S. Congress Library
- (iv) 977 titles were weeded out. With the weeding out of obsolete publications considerable space has become available for keeping new publications safe in an appropriate manner.

Government of India Stationery Office & Department of Publication.

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PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED.

1. INTRODUCTION

The 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 share capital of the Corporation is Rs.111.65 crore against the authorised capital of Rs.120 crore.

NBCC, today is about Rs.400 crore company. The Company's activities are spread all around the country and abroad. NBCC has earned a net profit of Rs.7.04 crore during the year 1998-99 and has orders in hand about Rs.600 crore as on 1.1.2000.

NBCC has also made Joint Collaboration & Technology Tie-ups with various International Companies to enhance its business prospects and to bring into the country the new Construction Technologies & Methods.

NBCC ranks at 200th position among the top 225 International Construction Companies as per the "Engineering News Record" a Journal Published by Me-Graw Hill, New York.

2. PERFORMANCE 1999-2000

a) Memorandum of Understanding

NBCC is an MOU signing company. Its performance has been rated as "EXCELLENT" by the DPE for the last four consecutive years i.e. 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99. The MOU for the year 1999-2000 envisages the following targets:

*Business Development	Rs.360.00 crore
*Turnover	Rs. 300.00 crore
*Gross Margin (Home)	Rs. 37.50 crore
*Net Profit	Rs. 12.80 crore

b) Achievement during 1999-2000 (Upto Dec.99)

PERFORMANCE UPTO DEC.99(1999-2000)

	Unit	Target	Achievements
* Business Development	Rs.Cr.	260.00	231.72
* Turnover	Rs.Cr.	198.00	199.50
* Gross Margin (Home)	Rs.Cr.	21.75	21.90
* Net Profit	Rs.Cr.	6.25	6.40

c) Forecast for January-March, 2000 (1999-2000)

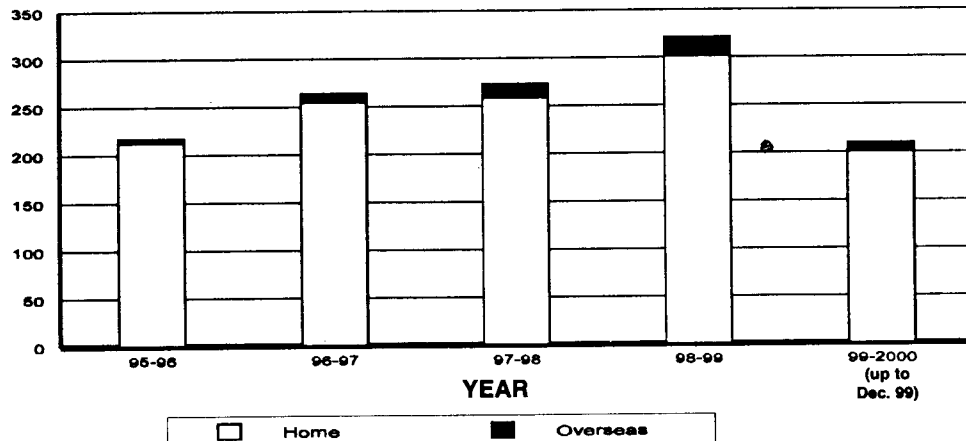
FORECAST JAN.-MARCH, 2000 (1999-2000)

	Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
* Business Development	Rs.Cr.	100.0	120.00
* Turnover	Rs.Cr.	102.00	110.00
* Gross Margin (Home)	Rs.Cr.	15.75	15.75
* Net Profit	Rs.Cr.	6.55	6.55

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

TURNOVER SINCE 1995-96

Value in Rs. Crore



3. ORDER BOOK POSITION

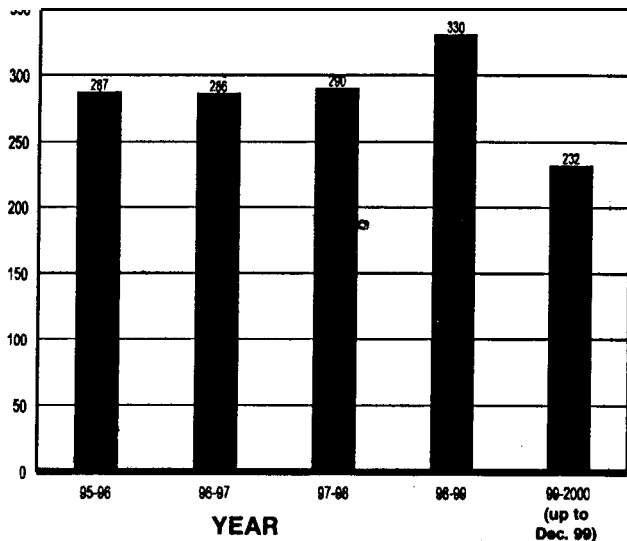
NBCC as on 31st December, 1999 has in hand work load of about Rs.600 crore, however out of which projects worth Rs.518 crore have been cleared by various clients for execution. The Order Book Position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. The major projects secured during 1999-2000 (upto Dec.99) are as under:

- Design & Construction of two Natural Draught Cooling Towers at Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant for NTPC, valuing Rs.79.14 crore.
- Campus Development & Infrastructural Works of Marine Engineering & Research Institute(MERI) Taratala, Calcutta for MERI, valuing Rs.11.33 crore.
- Construction of MRTS Railway Station at Gautampur, Shahdara, Delhi for DMRC, valuing Rs. 13.46 crore.
- Construction of Pradier Canal in Mauritius for Central Water Authority Mauritius, valuing Rs.12.35 crore.
- Construction of Permanent Centre for National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) at Bangalore valuing Rs.9.52 crore.
- Construction of 19.5 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Lalpani near Baragaon Distt. Shimla (HP) for I & PH Deptt.(HP), valuing Rs.9.74 crore.

The Business Development trend since 1995-96 is given as under:

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1995-96

Value in Rs. Crore



4. REAL ESTATE

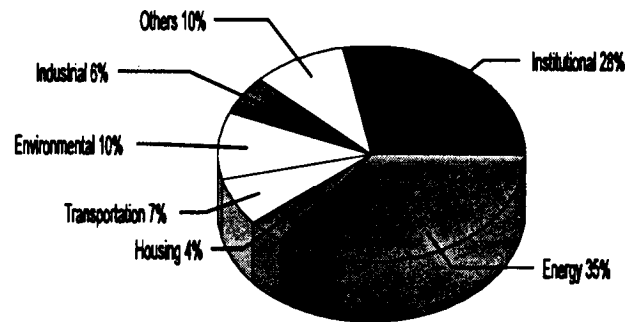
The Real Estate sector was adversely hit due to slump in the real estate prices. In the hope that market will improve in future, the Corporation is planning to undertake development of Commercial Complexes at Calcutta and Vadodara.

5. DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

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, Project Management etc.

NBCC has also made a break through in laying of underground utility services with 'No-Dig' method i.e. Trenchless Construction Technology in India. A large number of projects are under execution for MTNL, DBV, DDA, NDMC etc. using this technology.

DIVERSITY OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DURING 1999-2000 (up to DEC. 1999)



6. SOME OF THE MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS

- BRIDGE OVER KRISHNAPUR CANAL AND APPROACH ROADS TO NEW RAJARHAT TOWNSHIP:

The work for construction of Bridge over Krishnapur Canal & Approach Roads has been awarded to the Corporation by the Govt. of West Bengal for connecting the new township at Rajarhat. The project comprises of construction of 4 lane Bridge and Approach roads on both the sides of the Bridge. The Bridge is of "S" curved shape having 17 spans of 19.2 M each except the central span. The central



Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture at Phoenix, Mauritius



View of New Terminal of Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar (Orissa)



Construction of Sirsi Circle Flyover under Mega City Scheme

span is 45 m long. Both the carriage ways are 10 m wide separated by central verge of 1.2 m & footpath on either side. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs.10 crore. The project is about 80% completed.

- **MALOUT INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MIMIT) AT MALOUT, PUNJAB**

The construction of MIMIT at Malout, Distt Muktsar (Punjab) was awarded to the Corporation by Punjab Urban Development Authority at a cost of Rs.8.67 crore on item rate basis. The project comprises of construction of Boys Hostel, Girls Hostel, Academic Block, Recreation Centre etc. alongwith the external development works including internal roads etc. The project is about 60% complete.

- **STATE INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, MOHALI**

The world bank aided project has been awarded to the Corporation by the Director, Health Services (Punjab). The institute is aimed to provide expert training to the Govt. Doctors and other para-medical personnels of the Punjab Govt. The project comprises of construction of Administrative Block, Hostel Block, Auditorium, 'Staff Quarters alongwith external development works and UG Water tank. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.5 crore. The project is about 93% complete.

- **275 M HIGH MULTIFLUE RCC CHIMNEY AT SIMHADRI THERMAL POWER PROJECT:**

The work of construction of 275 m high multiflue RCC chimney for Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant, Vishakhapatnam was awarded to the Corporation at a cost of Rs.11.58 crore. The chimney involves about 17000 cum. of excavation, 8250 cum. of raft concreting, 14500 cum. of shell concreting, 2300 MT of reinforcement & 1700 MT of structural steel works. The project is about 32% complete and is progressing satisfactorily.

- **TWO NATURAL DRAUGHT COOLING TOWERS AT SIMHADRI TPP:**

The work for design and construction of two Natural Draught Cooling Towers for Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant (2x500 mw units) was awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs.79.14 crore. The height of the towers is 164.50 m with bottom dia of 109.64 and top dia of 72.30 m. The work involves about 52000 cum. of

concrete and 7400 MT of reinforcement. The each cooling towers is designed for a cooling capacity of 60000 cum. of water per hour. The project is about 11% complete and is progressing satisfactorily

7. SOME OF THE COMPLETED PROJECTS:

- **BHATINDA CHIMNEY**

The work of construction of 220 m high twin flue RCC chimney at Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant stage II, Bhatinda for Punjab State Electricity Board has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs.10.25 crore. The chimney shell comprised of bottom dia 20.5 m and top dia. 13.72 m with a minimum thickness of shell 250 mm at the top.

- **AIR INDIA, NERUL**

The work comprises of housing complex involving construction of 508 residential flats and non residential buildings such a school, shopping complex, community centre etc. over a plot area of about one lakh sqm (approx) has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs.34 crore.

- **BHUBANESHWAR AIRPORT**

The work comprised of construction of New Air Terminal building complex, staff quarters, fire station, sub-station building, including equipments, interior decoration, horticulture work etc. has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs.17 crores (approx). The Airport is fully in operation and in use by Airports Authority of India.'

- **BENGAL CHEMICALS WORKS, WORLI, MUMBAI**

The project comprised of construction of Industrial Estate for M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. at Worli has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs.6.60 crore. The project comprised of Ground +6 storeyed (with basement) RCC building spread over an area of 4600 sqm land.

8. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

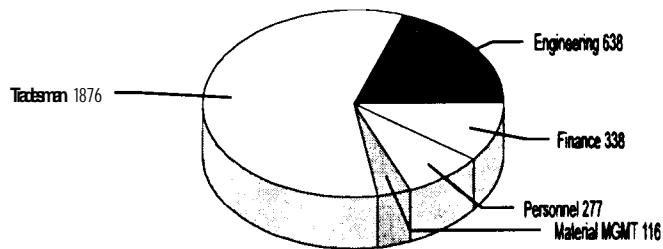
NBCC has successfully adopted new technologies viz. Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket System (UASB) for execution of Sewage Treatment Plants, No-Dig Technology for laying of underground utility services and Slip Form/Jump. Form technology for construction of Cooling Towers/Chimneys. The Corporation is also trying to make use of Rapid Innovative Technology on construction of "Low Cost Mass-Housing" projects.

9. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Corporation is creating a learning environment where ideas are generated to lead the organisation on a path of sustained growth. The Management Development Centre (MDC) established in the Corporate Office regularly holds brain-storming sessions, organises seminars/workshops with in-house talents and experts from outside for catering to the training needs of officers.

The Corporation has also established an Employees Development Centre (EDC) for providing skill upgradation and multi-skill training facilities. The EDC imparts training to the workers in the technical trades such as Masonry, Bar-Bending, Carpentry, Plumbing etc. The EDC enjoys the status of a National Open Institute as granted by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC). The training programmes are carried out as a social measure, on no profit no loss.

HUMAN RESOURCES (As on 31 st Dec. 1999)



TOTAL MANPOWER : 3245 Nos.

10. ISO CERTIFICATION

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.

11. CORPORATE MANUALS

i) *Accounts and Works Manuals*

Accounts and works Manuals which contains 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) *Personnel Manual*

Personnel Manual which comprises all rules and regulation is nearing completion and would be put into use in the year 2000-01.

The system of personnel audit has been introduced to audit the implementation of personnel, industrial relation policies and administrative instructions issued from time to time.

iii) *Safety Manual*

The safety manual incorporating the various instruction as per ISS/BSS safety codes for civil engineering projects is also nearing completion and would be put into use in the year 2000-2001.

iv) *Corporate Plan 1998-2003*

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. is followed in planning/implementation process.

12. NBCC HOSTS ITS WEBSITE 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. All informations pertaining to working of NBCC, indicating its achievements, acquisition of new construction technologies, administrative set up, tenders information, financial results, addresses of the various zonal offices etc. have been included in the Website.

AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

1. Delhi Development Authority

ENGINEERING WING

Main activities of the Engineering Wing are development of acquired land, development of infrastructure like road, drains, water supply, sewerage and other facilities, development/construction of commercial centres and construction of dwelling units. The developed land is utilised for providing plots and also for construction of houses of various categories. The land is also allotted to

Physical Achievement

	SFS	MIG	LIG	JANTA	TOTAL
1. Houses completed Upto 31-3-99	49253	60424	74838	77753	262268
2. Houses in progress As on 1-4-99	4236	2642	774	10716	18368
3. Houses targeted to be taken up during Dec'99	8832	1946	2014	5634	18426
4. New houses taken up/Started upto Dec'99	622	184	608	5852	7266
5. New houses to be taken up during Jan. to March, 2000	8210	1762	1406	Nil	11378
6. Houses targeted to be Completed during 98-99	592	1006	552	3824	5974
7. Houses completed Upto Dec'99.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
a. Houses likely to be Completed between Jan. to March, 2000	592	1006	552	3824	5974

(B) Development of Commercial Centres

To meet with the ever increasing demand for shopping facilities and commercial space, for the residents of various residential/industrial complexes developed and disposed off by the DDA, a large number of commercial

Cooperative Societies. The houses constructed by the DDA are allotted to the various registrants, who are then expected to look after the maintenance of houses themselves. Services like roads, storm water drainage, sewerage, water supply etc, forming internal/peripheral services are handed over to the Municipal Corporation for further maintenance, common passage and utilities within the built up areas are the responsibilities of the respective welfare societies of housing/commercial pockets.

(A) Construction of Residential Building:

Essentially, the DDA constructs houses of various categories viz. SFS/MIG/LIG/Janta/EWS etc. for a large number of registrants. The brief details of houses in progress as on 1.4.99 and new houses started and completed by DDA during the year 1999-2000 are given as under:-

centres of various sizes have been planned and constructed by DDA.

The position of various shopping/commercial complexes, in progress as on 1.4.99 new complexes started and completed during the year 1999-2000 is given as under:

Physical Achievements;

	DC.	C.C.	L.S.C.	C.S.C.	TOTAL
1. Commercial Complexes completed upto 31-3-99	6	24	116	420	566
2. Commercial Complexes in progress as on 1-4-99	1	3	a	7+6JM	19+6JM
3. New Complexes targeted to be taken up during 1999-2000	NIL	9	15	11+6JM	35+6JM
4. Commercial schemes taken up upto Dec'99	NIL	2	1	1+2JM	4+2JM
5. Commercial schemes likely to be taken up during Jan. to March, 2000	NIL	7	14	10+4JM	31+4JM
6. Commercial schemes targeted to be completed during 1999-2000.	1	3	a	7+6JM	19+6JM
7. Commercial schemes completed upto Dec'99	NIL	1		2+4JM	14+4JM
8. Commercial schemes likely to be completed during Jan. to March, 2000	1	2	7	5+2JM	

(C) **Major Development of Land Scheme**

DDA is relentlessly continuing its development activities, expanding the city limits to the far corners of Union Territory, by developing new sub-cities and creating the infrastructure such as roads, sewerage, water supply etc. for such urban extensions.

The present position of provision of various services like roads, sewer, water supply, drainage, electricity in different sectors/pockets of this scheme, where development works are in progress, is given in the Annexure-A

(D) **Special Projects including sports complexes**

DDA has been taking up a number of special projects as part of development and providing facilities at city level. During the year 1999-2000, DDA completed/started following special/major projects to provide better facilities for residents of Delhi.

SPECIAL MAJOR PROJECTS:

SPECIAL MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED (UPTO TO DEC'99)

- i) Sur Bathing Ghat along river Yamuna (except the land bearing khasra no. 98 which is under stay)
- ii) D/O Bhaleswa Lake Complex.

SPECIAL MAJOR PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:

- i) District park between Sector-9 & 11, Rohini, (90%)
- ii) PVC market at Tikri Kalan. (96%)
- iii) Yamuna Sports Complex-Phase-I completed and Phase-II is in progress.
- iv) D/O Millennium Park along Ring Road.
- v) Vijayee Veer Avas Yojana (Kargil Houses).

PROJECTS INVARIOUS SPORTS COMPLEX

- a) Completed during the year 1999-2000. (Utp Dec'99)

1 . Sports Complex, Vasant Kunj

- a) *Behind Pkt. 2, Sec. D, Vasant Kunj*
 - i) Boundary Wall
 - ii) Cricket Pitch
 - iii) Tube Well

- b) *Between Pkt. 2&3, Sec. D, Vasant Kunj*

- i) Tube Well
- ii) Lawn Tennis Courts (2 nos.)
- iii) Badminton Court

2. Siri Fort Sports Complex

- i) Synthetic Tennis Courts (2 nos.)
- ii) Pitch & Putt Course

3. Hari Nagar Sports Complex

- i) Extension of Jogging Track
- ii) Tube Well

4. Paschim Vihar Sports Complex

- i) Skating Rink
- ii) Tube Well

5. Rohini Sports Complex

- i) Wooden Flooring of Badminton Court
- ii) Tube Well

6. Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex

- i) Multi Purpose Hall (Aerobic/Yoga)

7. Yamuna Sports Complex

- i) Artificial Mountaineering Wall
- ii) Athletic Track & Cricket Pitch
- iii) Facility Building Phase-I
- iv) DG Set installed
- v) Two Squash Courts
- vi) Swimming Pool

8. Qutab Golf Course

- i) D/O Greens, tee-offs & fairways (9 hole)
- ii) Sprinkler System
- iii) Under Ground Tank
- iv) Sub-Station
- v) Parking
- vi) Temporary Structures
- vii) Fencing around driving range (Partly)

9. Saket Sports Complex

- i) DG Set installed

10. Rashtriya Swabhimani Khel Parisar

- i) Multi-gym
- ii) Lawn Tennis Courts (CC & Clay)
- iii) Facility Block
- vi) Chain link Fencing

- v) Basket Ball Courts
- vi) Sinking Deep Tube Well
- vii) C/O Planters
- viii) Electric Sub-Station
- ix) Jogging Track
- xi) Soft Parkings
- xi) Atheletic rack
- xii) P/L unfiltered w/s lines
- xiii) Administrative Block
- xiv) Badminton Court
- xv) Volleyball Court
- xvi) Skating Rink

11 Sports Complex, Chilla

- i) Badminton Court (2 nos.)
- ii) Volleyball Court
- iii) Basket Ball Court
- iv) Sign Boards & Reception Building
- v) Clay Courts (4 nos.)
- vi) Cricket, Hockey & Football Field

12 Sports Complex,, Sector-I 1, Dwarka

- i) Lawn Tennis Courts
- ii) Volley Ball Court
- iii) Basket Ball Court
- iv) Badminton Court
- v) Boundary Wall
- vi) Skating Rink
- vii) Cricket Pitch
- viii) P/F Demarcation Boards

13 Sports Complex, Jasola

- i) Boundary wall & approach road
- ii) Earth Work
- ii) Boring of tube wells

14 Multi-Gym at Harsh Vihar.

15 Cricket Field at Ashok Vihar Sports Complex

- b) *Sports Activities in progress and likely to be completed by March, 2000.*

1 Sports Complex, Vasant Kunj

Between Pkt. 2 & 3, Sec. D, Vasant Kunj

- i) Administration Block

2 Sirf Fort Sports Complex

- i) Clay Tennis Courts (2 nos.)
- ii) Indoor Badminton Court
- iii) Tube Well
- iv) DG Set Installation

3 Saket Sports Complex

- i) Toddlers Pool
- ii) Synthetic Tennis Courts (3 nos.)
- iii) Two additional Squash Courts
- iv) Tube Well

4 Hari Nagar Sports Complex

- i) Multi-gym
- ii) Covered Badminton Court
- iii) DG Set insallation

5 Paschim Vihar Sports Complex

- i) Multi-Gym
- ii) DG Set installation

6 Rohibi Sports Complex

- i) Synthetic-SurfaceTennis Courts
- ii) Multi-gym
- iii) DG Set installation

7 Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex

- i) Relaying of Squash Courts flooring
- ii) Tube Well
- iii) DG Set installation

8 Poorvi Delhi Khel Parisar

- i) Multi-gym
- ii) Indoor Badminton Hall
- iii) Two Synthetic Surface Tennis Courts
- iv) DG Set Installation

9 Yamuna Sports Complex

- i) Facility Building Phase-II

10 Qutab Golf Course

- i) Balance fencing work of driving range

11 Rashtriya Swabhimana Khel Parisar

- i) Squash Courts
- ii) C/O Cricket Pitch & Practice Pitch

12 Sports Complex, Chilla

- i) Clay Courts (2 nos.)
- ii) Facility Block with Planner

13 Sports Complex, Sector-I 1, Dwarka

- i) Football & Hockey Field
- ii) Administration Block
- iii) Squash Courts
- iv) Facility Block

v) Parking & Roads

vi) Restaurant

15 Multi-Gym near Faiz Road

16 Multi-Gym at Kalyan Vihar

14 Sports Complex, Jasola

- i) Filtered Water Supply lines
- ii) Parking
- iii) Facility Block
- iv) Cricket Field
- v) Volley Ball Court
- vi) Basket Ball Court
- vii) Badminton Court
- viii) Lawn Tennis Courts
- ix) Squash Courts
- x) Administration Block
- xi) Skating Rink
- xii) Multi-gym

(E) DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE OF HORTI-CULTURE WORKS:

DDA's emphasis has been to develop green areas which are the lungs of the city. DDA can proudly claim to have built up the best network of green area in any city in the country. DDA has developed approximately 16000 acres of green which include city forests/woodland, green belts, district parks, zonal parks, neighbourhood parks and totlots in the residential colonies.

Year	Tree plantation (In Lacs)		D/O New Lawns (In Acres)		D/O Children Parks/ Children Corners (In Nos.)	
	Target	(upto 12/99) Achieved	Target	(upto 12/99) Achieved	Target	(upto 12/99) Achieved
1999-2000	4.00	3.56	125.00	137.40	20	7

(F) FINANCIAL REPORT OF ENGINEERING WING:

Name of the Zone	Revised Budget Estimates 1999-2000/Achievement (In Lacs)				
	Nazul A/C-I (Maintenance) Tgt./Ach.	Nazul A/C-II (Development) Tgt./Ach.	BGDA (Housing & Commercial) Tgt./Ach.	Others (Fly- Overs) Tgt./Ach.	Total Tgt./Ach.
1 East Zone	<u>365.50</u>	<u>5265.60</u>	<u>2991.85</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>8622.95</u>
	170.79	2429.57	1024.10	Nil	3624.46
2 North Zone	<u>559.00</u>	<u>7314.30</u>	<u>3981.05</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>11854.35</u>
	276.23	2485.30	1322.78	Nil	4084.31
3 South West Zone	<u>522.00</u>	<u>4154.50</u>	<u>7278.40</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>11954.90</u>
	204.40	1481.01	2685.84	Nil	4371.25
4 South East Zone	<u>15.00</u>	<u>5515.00</u>	<u>6953.65</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>12483.65</u>
	2.32	1883.55	2466.51	Nil	4352.38
5 Rohini Zone	<u>Nil</u>	<u>5602.50</u>	<u>7415.15</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>13017.65</u>
	Nil	3244.76	1816.69	Nil	5061.45
6 Dwarka Zone	<u>Nil</u>	<u>7361.00</u>	<u>5511.25</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>12872.25</u>
	Nil	3214.50	2081.91	Nil	5296.41
7 Fly-Over Gr-I	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>3100.00</u>	<u>3100.00</u>
	Nil	Nil	Nil	533.30	533.30
8 Fly-Over Gr-II	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>5090.00</u>	<u>5090.00</u>
	Nil	Nil	Nil	1580.94	1580.94
Total	<u>1461.50</u> 653.74	<u>35212.90</u> 14738.69	<u>34131.35</u> 11397.83	<u>8190.00</u> 2114.24	<u>78995.75</u> 28904.50

(G) SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS/DRIVES

a) HANDING OVER OF SERVICES TO MCD:

The services of 382 developed colonies are to be handed over to MCD in a phased manner. Out of these colonies, services of, 229 colonies have already been handed over to MCD upto December'99. The services of another 81 colonies are at the final stages and are likely to be handed over by Jan. 2000. The efforts are being made to ensure the handing over of rest of the 382 colonies by March, 2000.

b) ESTIMATES APPROVED FOR NEWSCHEMES:

To take up new construction and development activities in **DDA**, the estimates have been approved by the competent authority during the current financial year is as under:

1999-2000	Rs. 17737 lacs
(upto Dec'99)	}

(H) NEWTHRUST AREAS.

1) FLYOVERS:

With the increase in population, (Local as well floating) and self sufficiency achievement made by Auto Industries the traffic on the roads has increased. The traffic congestions at crossing on busy roads like inner Ring Road cause great inconvenience to the users. Besides, it raises pollution level and wasteful fuel consumption. Hon'ble L.G. Delhi has desired DDA to take up the construction of Flyovers to mitigate traffii problems. The following flyovers have been allocated to DDA.

- i) Wazirabdd Road-Road No. 66
- ii) Vikas Marg-Road No. 57.
- iii) NH-24-NOIDA crossing.
- iv) Jail Road/Mayapuri Road Crossing.
- v) Ring Road-Road No. 41.
- vi) Nelson Mandela Marg-Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road.
- vii) NH-2-Road No. 13-A.

The work for the above 7 flyovers have been awarded and is in progress.

2) VIJAYEE VEER AVAS YOJNA (KARGIL HOUSES):

As a gratitude to the martyrs and disabled soldiers at Kargil, it has been decided to construct flats in South Delhi area. After due discussion and deliberation

involving renowned private architect like M/S Kanvinde Rai and Town Planner Sh. RR. Mehta and also having interaction with the army officials, a layout plan was finalised in Sector-18A, Dwarka, befitting the needs of these army personnels. 102-three bed room flats and 312- two bed room flats having an area of 135 Sqm and 90 Sqm respectively have been planned.

The special features of the project are:

- i) Ramps have been provided to have easy accessibility to the flats.
- ii) The flats are inter connected.
- iii) Area for individual parking has been provided.
- iv) All blocks have been provided with individual green areas emerging into central green area.
- v) A facility block is also proposed to be constructed which will consist of a community hall, canteen, library etc.

The project has been started on 25.12.99 and likely to be completed within a years time.

3) RELOCATION OF JHUGGI DWELLERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF HOLDING ZONES:

Jhuggie clusters are existing at different sites having very big Commercial potentials. Under the management of DDA, it has been decided to shift these jhuggies by providing them some alternative shelters either within the areas or elsewhere. Hon'ble L.G. approved the construction of 10000 one room tenements to be undertaken in phase-I and completed by March, 2001. Partially Prefab Technology is considered to be introduced to speed up the construction, and to improve the quality. In addition holding zones sites are being planned/developed for shifting ineligibile jhuggi dwellers.

4) MULTY-STOREYED CAR PARKING:

In order to solve parking prolems in the overcrowded areas, it has been decided to undertake Pilot project of Multi-storeyed parking system in the Nehru Place area, BHAIS and near ISKON Temple. After observing its performance, such parking lots could be taken up at other important locations.

5) JANTA MARKET:

Hawkers play an important role to satisfy the day to day demand of the lower and middle class localities. For their operations, they occupy part of the road berms or foot path etc., thereby, creating in the traffic and pedestrians movement. Being an essential part of the

Society, it was decided that suitable spaces may be developed in every colony. For such an activity all the hawkers may be removed from the road sides and relocated in these areas for specified period of working. All such reserved spaces are earmarked as Janta Markets. On experimental basis, initially 30 sites have been earmarked. One at Pitampura has already been constructed and put to operations. This has proved to be very successful. Four more Janta Markets were completed and Four Janta Markets are in progress.

6) AMUSEMENT PARKS:

In order to give an impetus to the Dwarka Sub-City being developed by the DDA in the South-West Part of Delhi, it was decided to develop an Amusement Park so as to become a focal point in the development of the Sub-City. A detailed presentation was made and the Authority Members have also gone round to various Cities and have seen themselves. Further action towards the development of such Amusement Centres shall be initiated as soon as their views are received in the matter,

7) PRE-FABTECHNOLOGIES:

Hollow block Technology has been used world over particularly for residential complexes with great success. This kind of construction offers many advantage in terms of quality, variety, stability and speed. In area like Delhi, wherein quality of the bricks is not satisfactory, DDA as an agency involved with massive housing construction progammes, is seriously considering to utilise this technology more often.

In addition to the usual construction, this type of technology facilitates easy laying conduits for pipelines telephones as well as electric connections. Also they serve as heat barriers and whenever we think reinforcement is required, some zones like corners can easily have tor steel bars and in case of severe loading, one can also have the flexibility of filling with sand, cement mortar or even concrete. Hence, repairs and modifications become easy. DDA has put up sample flats by using hollow block technology at Vasant Kuhj which has been highly appreciated by the Research Institutions and the public at large.

8) USE OF TREATED EFFLUENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILLENNIUM PARK:

There is a proposal to develop a Millennium Park between railway line to Mathura and Ring Road starting from ISBT Sarai Kale Khan to Bhairon Road. The total area of the Park is around 60 acres. The' development work

has already been started at site, which shall be completed in a time bound manner. For greening of the entire park, there is a proposal to use treated effluent from sen Nursing Home Nallah (STP). Proposal to bring the treated effluent to the site is already under way.

9) READY MIX CONCRETE PLANT:

As a part of upgradation of Technolgy, DDA proposed to set up a ready mix concrete plant. The RMC plant's proposal has already been approved by Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi. It is proposed to setup a RMC plant on 1.9 Hact land in Sec. 20 and was approved by Technical Committee.

With the introduction of this technolgy, DDA will be able to provide quality concrete ready to use for our works as well as the ready mix concrete will be sold in the market to private/individual builders. With the use of ready mix concrete there will be less inflow of the unskilled labour to the city as it can be laid in position with the help of a few skilled workers only. This will help in reduction of pollution on account of building materials stacked on road by private/individual builders.

10) GOLDEN JUBILEE PARK:

The landscape plan for development of 100 Hact Green area in the City Centre, Sector-9 & 11 was approved by the DDA. The development of the park envisages a number of recreational facilities including lakes, formal gardens having series of fountains, children park, exhibition ground, restaurant, Picnic Huts, Japanese garden with lakes, Boat club etc. In addition, this park is surrounded with peripheral drainage system and proposal is being worked out to harvest rain water into these lakes so that sufficient water remains throughout the year. The following development works have since been completed.

- a) Formal Garden
- b) Fountain
- c) Hanging Bridge
- d) Restaurants-2 nos.
- e) Natural Lake
- f) Boating Club
- g) Children Park
- h) Exhibition Ground
- i) Car Parking
- j) Internal Garden etc.,

Except Picnic Hut which is likely to be completed by 31 .1.2000 The Amusement Park is yet to be taken up.



District Centre, Radhu Place, Delhi.



District Park, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.

11) NEW P.V.C. MARKET, TIKRI KALAN:

After the incidence of devastating fire of June, 1995 in the Jwalapuri PVC Market, New PVC Market at Tikri Kalan near Rohtak Road was started for development in the year 1996 for rehabilitation of the fire affected shopkeepers of Jwalapuri PVC Market. The total area of the scheme is 101 .00 Hac and brief details of the scheme is given as under:

Land Use	Area in Hat.
Area under plots	31 .00
Area under facilities	15.00
Area under green	12.50
Area under parking	14.50
Area under roads	28.00

There are 2638 nos. of plots size varying from 25 Sqm to 500 Sqm out of which about 400 plots have so far been allotted. There is also provision for fire station (1 no.) police station (1 no.) health centre (1 no.), shopping centres, 66 KV grid sub-station, 44 nos. of ESS, night shelters, green areas and other public conveniences.

Various services like water supply lines, one UGR, seven tubewells, ten static tanks for fire fighting, sewerage, SW drains, roads, paths (Phase-I) and idle parkings have already been completed till Dec'99 except outfall SW drain connection for which the land is yet to be acquired by DDA which is expected to be acquired by Mar., 2000.

The SPS is under construction and likely to be completed by Sept.' 2000. In addition, two shopping centres consisting of 14 shops each, one Administrative Building has also been constructed for facilitating the management of the entire complex.

15) CIRCULATION SYSTEM AROUNDVIKAS SADAN:

Since DDA is the Pioneer Development Agency in Delhi so to give a face lift to all the approach roads leading to its principal office i.e., Vikas Saindan, it has been decided to upgrade all the approach roads. The work on improvement of these roads, after taking over the same from MCD has already been started. The work is most likely to be completed in Six month's time.

(I) LAND MANAGEMENT

During this period land measuring 39.84 acres was handed over by the Land Acquisition Collector to DDA under the policy of large scale acquisition development and disposal of land in Delhi.

DDA carried out 263 demolition operations and demolished 1412 unauthorised structures, in this process 142.596 acres of land was made free from encroachment.

144 Nos. built-up units including shops, office, stalls disposed of through auction/tender and 75 Nos. of lease deed/conveyance deeds executed. In this process an amount of Fis. 20.94 crores have been recovered on account of premium.

A. Total length of the service to be laid in the schemes.
B. Services laid upto 31.12.99.

Name of Schemes	Area of the scheme in Hac.	PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE					
			Roads In KMs	Sewerage In KMs	Water Supply In KMs	Storm Water Drain In KMs	Electricity
1. Dwarka (a) Phase-I	1862	A	80.74	59.3	57.56	188.45	DVB work in progress
		B	80.74	59.0	57.56	149.28	
(b) Phase-II (Land available)	2098/ 1014	A	42	19	8	25	DVB work in progress
		B	31.5	11.75	2	16.9	
2. Narela	7282/ 750	A	33	33	33	79	DVB work in progress
		B	33.6	32	28	60	
3. Dhirpur	194.5	A	5.6	6	6	10	
		B	2.8				
4. Rohini (a) Phase-I & II	2400/ 1756	A	300	105	148	67	Completed
		B	300	105	148	67	
(b) Phase-III	1000/ 700	A	168	26.6	55	83	DVB work in progress
		B	165.5	26.6	55	83	
5. Vasant Kunj, Phase-II	315/ 92	A	3.9	3.8	4.3	-	Services plans submitted to MCD. The dev. Works in 92 hect. Land will be taken up in 1999-2000
		B	3.2	-	-	-	
			7 KM Portion is encroached.				
6. Jasola	163.87	A	17.25	14.5	19.4	15	
		B	11.15	10	15.25	11	

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 1.1.1999 to 31.3.1999 the Commission received 107 proposals for consideration. During the period 1.4.1999 to 31.12.1999, 380 proposals were referred to the Commission. 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:-

1. Public area improvement of Nehru Place District Centre.
2. Improvement plan in the Hauz Quazi area where the Supreme Court has ordered shifting a number of chemical units located in the area with a view to utilisation of vacated spaces available for community facilities/open spaces.
3. Public area improvement of Barakhamba Road area.

1999-2000 being Silver Jubilee Year of the Commission, a Seminar was organised on May 8, 1999 on the topic "Delhi's Urban Environment in The New Millennium". The Seminar was organised in the context of formulation of the new Master Plan of Delhi 2021 which is on the anvil.

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL RESION PLANNING BOARD

1. Background:

The phenomenal growth of population of Delhi during the last decades was a great concern. It was felt that there was the need for containing the growth of Delhi and the remedial measures were to be taken at the regional level particularly outside Delhi rather than within it. In fact, the draft master Plan for Delhi prepared in 1959 and the final Plan approved by the Government of India in 1962 had recommended setting up of a statutory NCR Planning Board. Taking cognisance of this recommendation, the Government of India had set up a High Power Board in 1961 as an advisory body with the Union Minister of Home Affairs as its Chairman to coordinate planning and development of the Fiegion. This Board was subsequently reconstituted in 1973 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Works and Housing with Chief Ministers of Haryana, fiazasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Lt. Governor of Delhi and other senior officials as members. However, it was felt that there was need for the constitution of statutory body and subsequently in 1985 National Capital Region Planning Board was formed through an Act of Parliament.

2. Constituents of National Capital Region:

The National Capital Region (NCR) extends over an area of 30.242 sq. km. as follows:

			(Sq. Kms.)
Sub-region	Existing Area	Proposed Additional Area	Proposed Total Area
NCT-Delhi	1,483	—	1,483
Haryana Sub-region	13,413	12,312	25,725
Rajasthan Sub-region	4,493	15,007	19,500
Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region	10,853	11,082	21,935
NCR	30,242	38,431	68,643

The 24th Board meeting held on 23.3.1999 considered and after detailed deliberations accepted in Principle the proposal to include additional areas. Accordingly, participating State Govts. have submitted proposals for inclusion of an additional area covering 38401 Sq. Kms.

3. National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:

The NCRPB Act 1985 after approval of the Parliament, was notified on 11 th February, 1985. The Act spelt the need:

- (i) to regulate the growth of NCT-Delhi so as to keep its size manageable;
- (ii) to prepare Plan and evolve policies for balanced and harmonised development to National Capital Region.

To achieve these objectives, Regional Plan-2001, National Capital Region was prepared. The same was approved and notified for implementation by NCR Planning Board in January, 1989.

4. Goals, Objectives and Strategies of Regional Plan-2001:

The goals and objectives of Regional Plan-2001 are sought to be achieved through a package of inter-related policy measures relating to various sectors of development and adopting strategies of selective decentralisation aiming at:

- (i) to decelerate the growth of NCT-Delhi and achieve size of 112 lakh by 2001, AD;
- (ii) to achieve moderate growth of Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) excluding NCT Delhi so that the volume and directions of growth are well Co-ordinated; and
- (iii) to induce the growth of rest of the region and giving impetus to eight identified priority towns/complexes and two DMA towns through provision of adequate

infrastructure and services so that they are able not only to arrest the potential outmigration but also to deflect and absorb the Delhi bound potential 20 lakh migrants.

5. Implementation of Plan Policies:

To give a practical shape to the policy decisions, the Regional Plan envisages integrated development of self contained Priority and select DMA towns within NCR and Counter Magnet Areas outside the NCR as interceptors of potential migrants to Delhi. The general strategies for implementation of the policy measures as envisaged in the Regional Plan-2001 are as under:

- i) Promotion and development of eight priority towns and complexes as self contained towns through a package of incentives and concessions designed to attract a minimum level of core economic activity and achieve the targetted population.
- (ii) Development of economic and employment generating activities in the sphere of administrations, trade and commerce, etc. by decentralisation and dispersal from Delhi and by promotion of new industrial, commercial and public sector projects in Regional Centres, selected DMA towns, and Sub-regional centres.
- (iii) Provision and upgradation of physical and social infrastructure consisting of rail and road transport, network, telecommunications and power at regional level as well as facilities for water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, education, health and recreation, comparable to that of Delhi at the local level.

II. Development Programme in NCR during Ninth Five Year Plan:

A Sub-group on NCR under the working Group on Urban Development constituted by the Planning Commission has made detailed estimates of investment needed for NCR development programmes in the Ninth Plan period.

The overall development programmes estimated to cost about Rs. 58,000/- crores, are required to be implemented in two phases during the 9th and 10th Plan. The basic projects which are essentially required to trigger off further development such as core infrastructure components like acquisition and development of land for new township are, by and large, envisaged to be taken up during the Ninth Plan itself; whereas related projects which need to come up later have been placed in the Tenth Plan period. In the Ninth Plan, emphasis is on the development of core

infrastructure to a substantial degree so that these could attract investments from the private sector. The NCR Planning Board has approved an Ninth Five Year Investment Plan of Rs. 28426 crores consisting of Rs. 16,500 crores in the Private Sector and Rs. 11,926 crores in the public sector.

2. Resource Mobilisation: 1999-2000

Against a demand of Rs. 160 crores an amount of Rs. 45 crores has been allocated by the Ministry of UD as annual grant from their Plan funds for:-

- (a) Providing Financial assistance to the participating States/Development Authorities for the implementation of both on-going and new NCR Plan projects, and
- (b) Conducting surveys, studies and drawing up plans for the implementation of NCR Plan.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 30 crores has been allocated by the Govt of NCT Delhi into the funds of the Board. Also unspent balance of the previous year amounting to Rs. 176 crores and fresh receipts of Rs. 78 crores (upto December 1999) by way of debt services payment, interest on Bank deposits etc. were at the disposal of the Board. The NCR Planning Board entered into capital Market and raised Rs. 285 crores through issue of Taxable and Taxfree Bonds of which Rs. 102 crores were raised during 1998-99 and remaining Rs. 183 crores by April 1999.

NCR Planning Board has received approval for issue of bonds of the order of Rs. 284 crores from the Capital Market during 1999-2000.

3. Resource Utilisation: 1999-2000

- (a) The Board released interest bearing loans to the participating States/their implementing agencies during 1999-2000 (4/99 to 12/99) with the following break-up:-

(Rs. in crore)

HUDA, Panchkula	94.30 crore
HSIDC, Chandigarh	15.00 crore
U.P. Govt. Lucknow	53.41 crore
Total	162.71 crore

- (b) The amount which is to be released on likely demand during the remaining period of financial year 1999- 2000 (January-March 2000) for funding

ongoing projects, projects approved by the PSMG-I, projects in pipeline, and new projects likely to be submitted, is as under:

	Rs. in crores
1. Ongoing Project of UP Housing Project	12.00
2. Projects sanctioned in PSMG meeting held on 2.7.99, funds yet to be drawn : (a) Bawal (HSIDC) (b) Manesar (HSIDC) (c) UIT (Alwar)	22.00 15.00 3.73
3. Projects in pipeline : (a) Expressway (Noida) (b) Udyog Vihar and Toy City (Noida) (c) Counter Magnet Gwalior (M.P.)	32.00 20.00 30.00
4. New Projects yet to be submitted	—
Total	134.74

III. Sub-Regional Plans

The Sub-Regional Plan of U.P. and Rajasthan Sub-Region had already been made by the NCR Planning Board in the previous years. In the 44th Planning Committee meeting held on 14.1.2000 the participating State Govts. of Haryana, and Delhi were reminded to expedite and submit the Draft Sub-Regional Plans at the earliest.

IV. Review of Regional Plan-2001

The NCRPB Act 1985 stipulates that the Regional Plan shall be reviewed periodically and in compliance of this legal mandate, the NCRPB had constituted a Steering Committee which further constituted 7 expert Sub-groups to review different components of Regional Plan-2001

Some of the important findings and recommendations of the Review Steering Committee were as under:

1. The Regional Plan-2001 has not taken off because of non-fixation of priorities and time bound programmes and recommended modifications in the Plan-enabling legislation to mandate systematic programming and fixation of priorities.

2. Offices and institutes, which have already been indentified, should be shifted out of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to the DMA, preferably to rest of the Region.

3. No massive investment, especially in the short run, should be made in Delhi which is bound to further enhance its magnetism.

4. Operationalization and implementation of the principle of Common Economic Zone.

5. Amendments and modifications required to be made in DDA Act 1957 and NCRPB Act 1985.

The Review Report of the Steering Committee was approved in the 24th Board meetings held on 23.3.1999.

V. Development of In-House GIS Capabilities:

NCR Planning Board has developed In-House Geographic Information System (GIS) and have developed database using IRS-IB data for the entire NCR pertaining to 1993. The database was used for review of Regional Plan-2001 for NCR and preparation of functional plans. The NCRPB is updating database using IRS- IC date of March 1999 and the base map will be useful for preparation of Regional Plan-2021.

VI. Meeting of the NCR Planning Committee:

The 44th meeting of the Planning Committee was held on 14.1.2000 and the following important decisions were taken:

- (i) It was reiterated that the preparation of Sub-Regional Plans for Delhi and Haryana should be expedited and submitted to the Board.
- (ii) It has been decided that the Regional Plan-2021 will be done in House. Further detailed deliberations on the preparation of Plan, concept, contents, strategy etc. will emerge from workshop, seminar, etc. which are to be organized.
- (iii) Observations/comments of the participating States on development of Integrated Regional Rapid Transport in NCR, are to be submitted for consideration of Ministry of Railways.
- (iv) Five Landuse change proposals were deliberated.
- (v) The proposals for inclusion of additional areas to the tune of 38,401 Sq. Kms. submitted by the participating State Govts., were deliberated in the 44th Planning Committee meeting held on 14.1.2000, and were accepted. In addition, the Planning Committee after deliberations suggested the inclusion of Agra District of Uttar Pradesh in order to maintain the contiguity with the administrative boundaries of Dholpur District of Rajasthan, in case, such a proposal is received from the concerned State Govt.

VII. Financial Progress of the Ongoing Schemes:

To achieve the objectives of NCR Plan 2001, the Board is providing financial assistance to the participating State Govts/their implementing agencies for execution of development projects through the funds mobilised from the budgetary as well as extra budgetary sources. These projects envisage the development of economic activities and upgradation of infrastructure in the priority towns and Counter Magnet towns as identified in the Regional Plan. Till March, 1999 the Board has sanctioned 123 projects with total estimated cost of Rs. 2279.96 crores and sanctioned loan to the tune of Rs. 1210.27 crores. However, only Rs. 665.76 crores had been released on demand from the participating State Govts/their implementing agencies. The NCR Planning Board has received approval for issue of Bonds of the order of Rs. 284.00 crores from the capital market during 1999- 2000.

During the period from 4/99 to 12/99, an amount of Rs. 162.71 crores was released to the State Govts. for 14 schemes as per details given in Appendix-VI. In addition, Rs. 120.00 crores have been invested on creation of Bonds Redemption Reserve, Rs. 18.98 crores on payment of interest on bonds & other debt services for the bonds, Rs. 5.11 crores on payment of Stamp duty for Bonds raised during 1997-98 & 1998-99, Rs. 0.96 crores on studies and surveys and Rs. 0.80 crores on market borrowings.

VIII. LATEST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

(i) Delhi 1999: A FACT SHEET

The National Capital Region Planning Board has published a book entitled "DELHI 1999: A Fact Sheet" which focusses on our Capital City's rapid growth of population & economic activities and their consequent implications on the emerging gap of social and physical infrastructure.

The Fact Sheet contains exhaustive information and statistical data along with maps & diagrams using the satellite imageries obtained from the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and the Geographical Information System developed by the NCR Planning Board. It also contains in-depth analysis of critical issues by bringing into focus the various segments which need immediate policy interventions in order to correct the lopsided development.

(ii) NCR Directory

The Board has undertaken projects for compiling an NCR Directory, which would be a comprehensive reference

document detailing out the basic statistics for the Region relating to the population, geography, resources, physical infrastructure network, economic activities, transport and communication, social infrastructure network related to education, health, recreation, tourism, housing, etc. The document will present profile of the selected NCR Towns indicating their roles required to be played in the development of the Region as envisaged in the Regional Plan for NCR. Information on various incentives and concessions available to entrepreneurs in all the sub-regions will also be compiled in order to assist them to plan the shifting/relocation of various economic activities like of industries, wholesale trade etc.

(iii) Preparation of Regional Plan-2021

The Regional Plan 2001 notified in 1989 will come to an end in another two years time. Accordingly, the Board has initiated the process of preparation of Regional Plan 2021. As a first step, the land use data are being updated. Initially, when the RP-2001 was being formulated, the land use data for 1986 had been collected and the land use plan 1986 prepared manually through visual interpretation of satellite data published as a part of RP 2001. Subsequently, when the review exercise for RP-2001 was initiated, the land use data for 1993 for the NCR was also used. Simultaneously, the Board established a geographic information system (GIS) with the help of ISRO and the entire land use information for NCR consisting of 11 layers and forty derivative layers of thematic data in respect of 67 topo sheets was digitised, and fed into NCRPB Computers. This information/data will be utilised to give the land use change between 1986 & 1993 and help in undertaking the review exercise. Now in order to collect the latest land use information, the NCRPB has commissioned the services of the NRSA/ISRO to collect and analyse the latest data from satellite imageries to a scale of 1: 50,000 at a cost of appx. Rs. 52.00 lacs. Already NRSA has collected the satellite information for the NCR as on 20th and 25th of March 99. The data so collected are being processed at NRSA, Hyderabad and the upto date land use information for NCR-1 999, will form the basis for Plan 2021 and for giving direction to the future growth of NCR during the next two decades. Out of the 68 Survey of India topo sheets to a scale of 1:50,000, the processing of 35 sheets has already been completed and 10 Atlases consisting of 172 images on 1:25,000 scale have been delivered.

The NCRPB has also obtained the demographic projections for the Region for the perspective year 2021 A.D. which will be utilised for the formulation of the Regional Plan and its Programmes.

(iv) Awareness Creation

NCR Planning Board is disseminating information to various concerned authorities by making presentations. The objective of these presentation is to focus the problem being faced by NCT-Delhi at present, their future projections and possible solutions for the balanced development of the region with the help of implementation of the **Regional Plan-2001**.

In this regard presentations were made to Hon'ble Chief Minister, NCT-Delhi on 5.2.99; at a meeting organised by Delhi Urban Arts Commission at Gulmohar Hall, India Habitat Centre on 8.5.99; and in the office of the Commissioner of Police, NCT-Delhi on 21.5.99 for better appreciation of the efforts of NCRPB in planned development of the region.

IX. Strengthening of Secretariate of NCRPB:

The functioning of the NCRPB has undergone a considerable change. The Planning Board, from being merely a Planning Body, has assumed the additional function of a fullfledged techno-financing-cum-implementing agency and thus the work load in the Board has multiplied by many folds. To meet this challenging job, NCRPB had submitted a detailed proposal for strengthening of its Secretariate. However, creation of only seven of the following post have been approved:

Post	No.
Director	1
Jt. Director (Technical)	1
Jt. Director (Finance)	1
Stenographer Grade 'C'	3
Driver	1

The Post of Jt. Director (Tech.) three posts of Stenographer Gr. "C" and one post of driver have already been filled up and action has already been initiated to fill up the remaining two posts.

(4) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

The NIUA was set up in 1976, as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for carrying out research in urban development and administration and for collecting, processing, storing and disseminating information regarding urban local bodies with regard to their functioning, management, finance, development programmes and personnel training. The Ministry assists the Institute by providing annual grants. The Institute regularly interacts with national and international agencies.

The Institute completed the Research Studies/ Projects/Papers/notes on the following topics during 1999-2000 (up to December 1999):

- a. Impact of Air Pollution on Agriculture in the Urban and Peri-Urban Areas
- b. Best Practices in Solid Waste Management
- c. Eleventh Central Finance Commission-A Study on Estimating the Financial Requirements for the Municipalities
- d. The Role of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Metropolitan City Management in the Developing Countries
- e. Finances of Municipalities in Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka-II Phase
- f. Draft National Urban Policy
- g. Local Initiatives in Solid Waste Management
- h. A Note on Brief and Resolutions for the 101 st Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Brussels on Metropolitan Cities
- i. A paper on Estimates of Financial Needs of Urban Local Bodies in India from 2000-2005.
- j. A paper on the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1972 and the Role of Public Representatives
- k. A paper on Octroi: Issues and Alternatives
- l. Design and Implementation Plan and Business Plan for Clearing House of Urban Information-FIRE (D-II)
- m. Inception cum Progress Report for the Study on Impact of Mega City Scheme".
- n. Note on the "Status of the Constitutional Amendment Act for the proposed Regional Meet on Devolution of Functional and Financial Powers to Urban Local Bodies".
- o. Preparation of PLA Resource Book.
- p. Preparation of a Diary for Field Facilitators
PEEP Programme Documentation

The Following are the on-going Research Studies/ Project:

- a. GIS for Primary Education Enhancement Project
- b. Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas

- c. Impact Assessment of Mega Cities Scheme
- d. Access of Environment Infrastructure Services to Urban Poor
- e. Financing Urban Infrastructure: A Case Study of Tiruppur
- f. Municipal Personnel System
- g. Best Practices in Municipal Management
- h. Municipal Resource Mobilisation Practices in Selected States
- i. Guidelines for the second State finance Commissions
- j. Impact Analysis of Projects being developed in Tiruppur- FIRE (D-II)
- k. Baselines Studies in Surat and Nagpur for Evaluating the Impact of the Projects-FIRE (D-II)

Besides Research Projects/Studies, NIUA also conducted the following Training Programmes during 1999-2000 (Up to December 1999):

- a. Municipal Finance and Accounting (2 workshops)
- b. South-Asia Urban and City Management Course
- c. Infrastructure Financing Options-Mechanism and Issue
- d. Solid Waste Management (2 workshops)
- e. Workshop for New Volunteers on Use of PLA Tools
- f. Workshops on City planning for Education
- g. Workshop for Second Generation Facilitators on Communication
- h. Workshop for NGO Master Trainers
- i. Training of First Generation and Selected Second Generation Facilitators for Self Help Group Formation
- j. Workshop with PEEP Volunteers on Self Help Group Formation
- k. Programme for PEEP Volunteers on Community Module
- l. Programme for PEEP Volunteers for Feedback and Action Planning
- m. Workshop for new PEEP Volunteers on PLA Tools
- n. Workshop for Development of Communication Skills
- o. Workshop for Third Generation Volunteers on Communications Skills

- p. Workshop for Field Facilitators under PEEP for Community Organisation
- q. Public Private Partnerships in Urban Infrastructure
- r. Private Sector Participation in Urban Infrastructure: The Road Map
- s. Workshop for Field Facilitators under PEEP for Community Organisation

The following are the Seminars/Meeting conducted by the NIUA during 1999-2000 (up to December 1999):

- a. Seminars (Road Shows) on Solid Waste Management: Chennai, Bangalore and Ahmedabad
- b. NGO Networking for PEEP (6 meetings)
- c. Moving People of Delhi: Public Transport Now and in Future
- d. International Seminar on Gender Assessment Training
- e. National Seminar on City Planning for urban Education
- f. Seminar on Solid Waste Management in Bhopal City

NIUA also published the following Journal/ Newsletters/Research Studies during 1999-2000 (up to December 1999):

- a. Urban India-Bi-annual journal
- b. Urban File-Bi-annual Bibliography on urban affairs
- c. Urban News-Monthly compilation of newspaper clippings
- d. Urban Poverty-Quarterly newsletter in English and Hindi
- e. Urban Finance-Newsletter (FIRE D-II)
- f. Central Finance Commission: Financing of Municipalities - A State Report of Assam
- g. Central Finance Commission: Financing of Municipalities - A State Report of Karnataka
- h. Central Finance Commission: Financing of Municipalities- A State Report of Kerala
- i. Central Finance Commission: Financing of Municipalities - A State Report of Rajasthan
- j. Central Finance Commission: Financing of Municipalities A State Report of Tamil Nadu.

The forecast Research, Training and other activities for the period from January 2000 to March 2000 are as under:

A. RESEARCH STUDIES/PROJECTS/PAPERS

Besides completing/continuing work on the ongoing research projects, the following will be brought out:

1. Design and implementation of a Clearing House of urban information
2. Working paper on EIA for urban Environmental Infrastructure project and Added Advantage
3. A Note on Status of Devolution of Functional and Financial Powers to Urban Local Bodies

TRAINING WORKSHOPSTO BE CONDUCTED

1. Training of Field Facilitators under PEEP for Community Organisation
2. Training Network: FIRE (D-II)
3. Municipal Finance and Accounting, Bhopal

4. Municipal Finance in Management, Jaipur
5. GIS in Urban Planning and Development, Jaipur
6. Privatisation of Urban Services, Jaipur

C. SEMINARSTO BE ORGANISED

1. Transformation of Government Built Dwellings as Housing Supply
2. From Illegal People to Illegal Settlements: Transforming Existence to a Right to Live

D. PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTATION

1. Urban India - Bi-annual journal
2. Urban file - Bi-annual bibliography on urban affairs
3. Urban News-Monthly compilation of newspaper clippings
4. Urban Poverty-quarterly newsletter in English and Hindi
5. Urban Finance - Newsletter (FIRE D-II)
6. Urban Statistics Handbook, 2000

HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. National Housing & Habitat Policy

National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 was formulated to address the issues of sustainable development, infrastructure and for strong public private partnership. The objective 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 alongwith-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 lakh additional units every year, with emphasis on EWS & LIG sections of the population as also the needs of SC/ST and other vulnerable groups. Out of 20 lakh additional houses, 7 lakh houses will be constructed in urban areas and remaining 13 lakh 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 was the achievement for the year 1998-99:

Agency	No. of Units
HUDCO	4.30 lakh
NHB Controlled HFIs	1.36 lakh
NCHF	1.75 lakh
Others	0.17 lakh

Total: 7.58 lakh

The following revised targets for HUDCO, cooperative sector, National Housing Bank and others have been fixed for 1999-2000.

HUDCO	4.00 lakh
Cooperative HFIs	1.10 lakh
Others	2.00 lakh (approx.)
	0.25 lakh

As per latest reports, current year's achievements, so far, are given below:-

HUDCO (upto 29.12.99)

Total sanctioned	—	209323
Constructed	—	52826 (cumulative)
In progress	—	99038 (cumulative)

Cooperative Sector (upto Nov.99)

Constructed	—	49812
In progress	—	10000
HFIs	—	114000

3. 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 central 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 has been 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 06.1.2000, 591 centres have been sanctioned out of which 371 centres have become functional. These centres have received Government of India grant of Rs. 11.99 crore and have imparted training to over 1.40 lakh construction workers.

4. Night shelter and Sanitation facility for Urban Footpath Dwellers

This central 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 30.11.99, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 1706.58 lakh and Government subsidy amounting to Rs. 2054.75 lakh for a total number of 87 schemes to provide 18550 beds, 11820 pay and use toilet seats, 1442 baths and 1669 urinals.

5. International Cooperation

United National centre for Human settlements (UNCHS) is an inter-Governmental body established through a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly for guiding habitat activities. India is a member of the organisation since its inception. An annual contribution of 100,000 US Dollars payable in Indian currency is made by India.

This Ministry has been closely associated with the activities of the UNCHS. The world Habitat Day is celebrated each year as per themes declared by UNCHS.

During 1999-2000, the World Habitat Day celebrations were held on 4th October 1999. The theme of the day was "Cities for All". This Ministry organised painting/ elocution/slogan writing competition for school children through Bal Bhawan, an article writing competition through HSML and an Essay competition through NHB. special issues of HUDCO's journal "Shelter", "BMTPC's News letter' and NCHF's journal were brought out on the occasion.

During the year the 17th sessions of UNCHS Habitat was held in Nairobi from 5th to 14th May '99. A delegation was sent under the leadership of Sh. Ram Jethmalani, the then Minister for Urban Affairs & Employment, to present the viewpoint of Government of India on the issues of implementation of Habitat Agenda and Agenda 21 relating to Urban environment. The Indian Delegation made a very impressive presentation during the Session.

6. Internatopnal Assistance for Housing

6.1. KfW/OECF Loan assistance for Housing Projects

Government had negotiated for line of credit to HUDCO and HDFC from KfW of Germany and OECF of Japan. 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 1 million to HUDCO for the Building Centre Programme in India. Another grant of DM 10 million to HUDCO for Building centres scheme is under consideration in Ministry of Finance.

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.

A line of credit amounting to Yen 6,788 million (Rs. 168 crore approximately) from OECF Japan has been secured for city water supply projects of Sholapur and New Bombay. HUDCO has received around Rs. 104 crore through this line of credit. Sholapur Project is almost complete.

Another line of credit amounting to Yen 8,670 million has been committed by OECF to HUDCO for Infrastructure development projects in several States. This is being received by HUDCO direct from OECF through Bank of India, Tokyo. HUDCO has received Rs. Rs. 52.36 crore under this credit line.

6.2 IBFID Technical Assistance (Grant)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have extend a grant of US\$ one million to HUDCO for strengthening its infrastucture 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.

6.3 Infrastructure Financing Project

ADB has committed a loan of US\$ 100 million to HUDCO, out of which it has already disbursed US\$ 50 million. HUDCO is likely to receive balance \$ 50 million most probably by the end of the year, against the scheduled drawal date of 2002.

6.4 ADB assistance for Disaster Mitigation

A proposal seeking ADB Technical assistance for strengthening disaster mitigation and management at the State level-UP to begin with-had been posed to the Bank through Deptt. of Economic Affairs for inclusion

in the pipeline of projects for 1999. This is likely to materialise.

7 NRI Investment and FDI in housing

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/PIO/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/PIO in the following areas:-

- (i) development of serviced plots and construction of built-up residential premises;
- (ii) 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 roads and bridges;
- (v) manufacturing of building materials; and
- (vi) financing of housing development.
- (vii) permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector is under consideration of Group of Ministers.

8. Fiscal incentives for the Housing Sector

This Ministry has been pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for provision of various fiscal incentives for the Housing Sector. Many of the suggestions had been accepted and the following concessions under Income Tax and Wealth Tax have been given during the financial year 1999-2000.

- Interest on loan for self occupied property upto a ceiling of Rs. 75000/- exempted from tax (Section 241T Act)
- The benefits available under Section 43 (D) of IT

Act extended to Housing Finance Company also. Income of Housing Finance Company will be taxable on actual basis rather than on accrual basis.

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Scheduled Commercial Banks to lend upto 3% of their annual incremental deposits for housing sector as compared to the existing 1.5% and that the individual housing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh extended by them will form part of the priority sector lending as compared to the earlier limit of Rs. 5 lakh.
- The foreclosure laws in the housing sector will be suitably simplified through amendments to the National Housing Bank Act.
- The rate of depreciation on new dwelling units purchased by the corporate sector for its employees has been increased from 20% to 40%.
- NHB will start a housing scheme for small towns and it will provide for loans at reduced interest rate for small borrowers.
- Tax free municipal bonds to a limited amount will be permitted.

The Government has also been successful in obtaining various concessions under Excise Duty and Custom Duty which will go a long way in stimulating increased production of cost effective building materials and components based on utilization of agro/industrial wastes, natural wood substitutes and other cost effective technology.

9. LEGAL REFORMS AND LEGISLATIONS

For increased housing activity, constraints in land, finance, access to technology need to be removed and an enabling environment is to be created. The steps so far initiated in this regard are as follows:-

Model Legislations

A Model Rent Control Legislation has been formulated and tabled in the Parliament on 14.7.92. This had also been circulated among the State Govts./UT Adms. for amending the existing Acts or enacting new Rent Acts on the lines of the model legislation. Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu are considering amendments to their respective Acts. Punjab has already passed a Rent Bill and is waiting President's assent.

The Model Apartment Ownership Bill formulated in 1992 provides for heritable and transferable ownership rights to every apartment owner. It also provides for an association of apartment owners and effective management and maintenance of common areas and

facilities in which every apartment owner has a percentage of undivided interest. The Model Apartment Ownership legislation provides for enforcement of obligations on promoters and apartment owners. The bill is under circulation among the State Governments for adoption. Under the National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998, the role of the Government has become more of a facilitator than a builder. As such, housing activity would be increasingly undertaken by private builders. 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 and also to ensure protection of the interests of prospective buyers. Towards this purpose a **Model Apartment and Property Regulation Bill** has been drafted and circulated among the State Governments.

Delhi Apartment Ownership Act 1986

This was found to be defective as the Act lacked penal provisions and implementation of the Act suffered. Suggestion for major amendments and revisions came from various quarters. After taking into account various factors, it was decided to formulate a new legislation on the lines of the model bill. A revised Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill is under formulation.

Delhi Real Estate Developers Regulation Bill

This Ministry proposes to introduce a legislation with a view to regulate the construction and sale of apartments, development of colonies and activities of promoters, builders and estate agents in the NCT of Delhi. The Bill based on the Model Apartment & Property Regulation Bill is under formulation.

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGARYOJANA

All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana 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 on the UBSP pattern 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 Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consist 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 Nighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas based on the UBSP pattern. 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.

THE 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 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 is being done. Noneconomic parameters are to be 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 of even households where women are the sole earners is to be 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 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.

(a) THE 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.

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) have to 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 & 158.47 crores had been released for 1997-98 & 1998-99 respectively and allocation of Rs. 176.35 (Ba) crores has been made for 1999-2000 out of which till 31.12.99 a sum of Rs. 40.47 crores has been released to the States / U.Ts. The Component-wise release of funds during 1999-2000 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) USEP / DWCUA (including Training, Infrastructure & Credit & Thrift Society)	—
(ii) UWEP	3558.00
(iii) Community Structure.	488.50

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF SJSRY

(A) URBAN SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-99)

Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to beneficiaries for setting up micro enterprises Under USEP	= 8024.54
(ii) Amount of subsidy sanctioned to DWCUA groups for setting up Joint self employment units	= 541.64
(iii) Amount of assistance given to Thrift & Credit Societies as Revolving Fund	= 823.64

(iv) Amount spent on Training & infrastructure	= 1719.42
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Physical Achievements (till 31-12-99)

(i) No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro enterprises	= 150530
(ii) No. of DWCUA Groups formed	= 5960
(iii) No. of women beneficiaries assisted (Under DWCUA Groups) to set up Joint self employment ventures under DWCUA	= 5037
(iv) No. of persons trained / undergoing training for skill upgradation.	= 123345
(v) No. of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	= 18520

(B) URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-99)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Expenditure reported under UWEP	= 23041.84
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Physical Achievements (till 31-12-99)

(i) No. of mandays generated from completed / ongoing work	= 143.10 lakhs
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(C) COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND IEC COMPONENTS

Financial Achievement (as on 31.12.1999)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Expenditure reported by States/ UTs under Community Structure	= 2431.94
(ii) Expenditure on IEC component	= 696.84

Physical Achievement (as on 31.12.1999)

(i) Beneficiaries covered	= 244.26 lakhs.
(ii) persons trained	= 171284

20-POINT PROGRAMME & MINISTRY

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is a nodal Ministry to fix physical target in respect of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 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; 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, 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 and 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 1998-99 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 PO-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, 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 HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.). 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 limit is upto Rs. 2500 per month and loan ceiling is Rs. 40000/- for construction of EWS houses in urban areas, Rs. 20000/- for addition and repairs and Rs. 15000/- for improvement of shelter less service under population scheme.

During the year 1999-2000 (upto Oct., 1999), about 38 thousand dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 69 thousand dwelling units. The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to take remedial steps to achieve the target.

14(e)-LIG Housing

This is primarily a long 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. 701-1500 during 7th Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs. 1251-2650 during the 8th Five Year Plan. Monthly Income limited for HUDCO schemes 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 house and Rs. 62,500/- for repairs and additions.

During the year 1999-2000 (upto Oct., 1999), 12354 dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 40153 dwelling units. The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to step up their effort to achieve the targets.

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

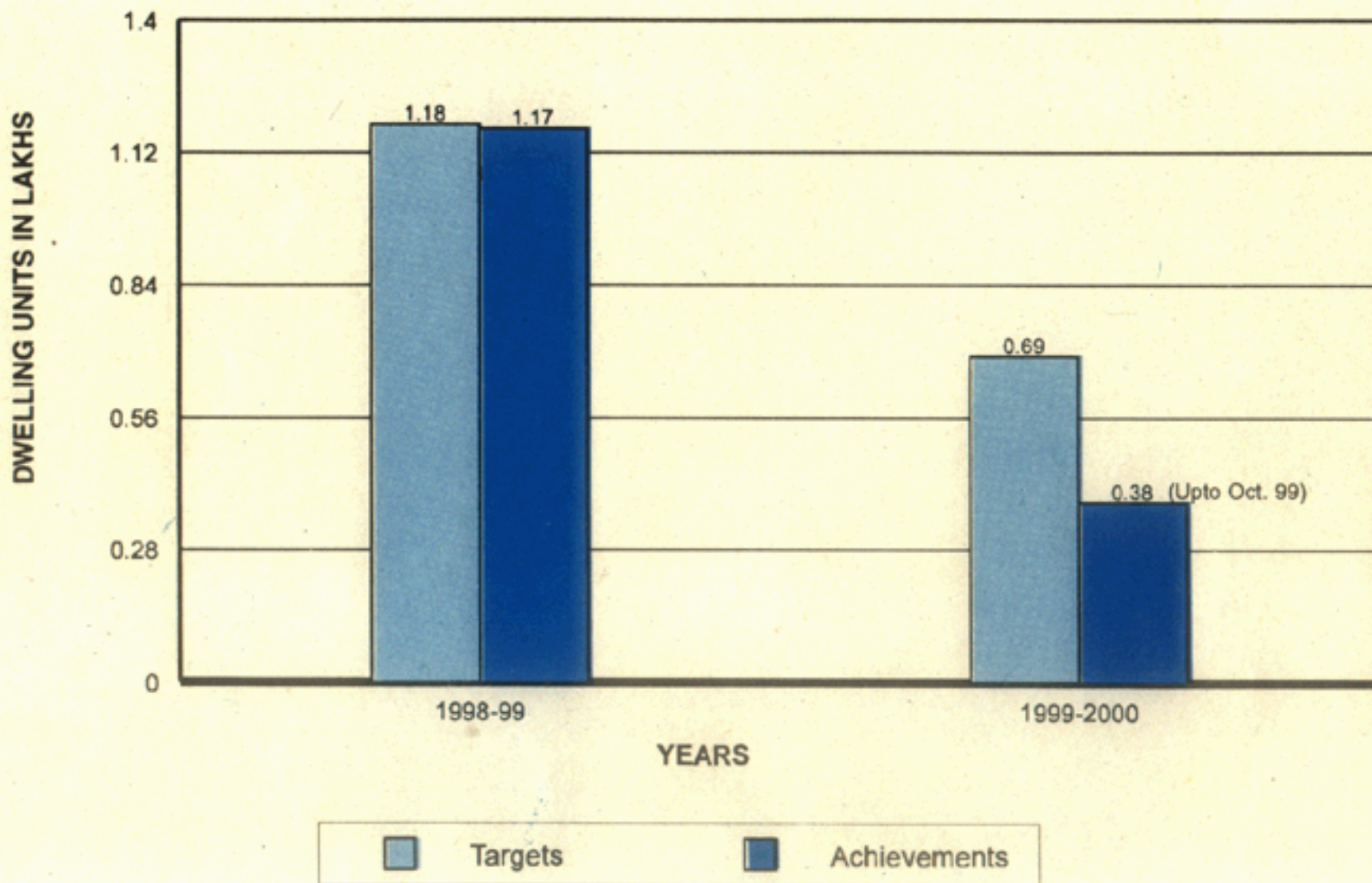
The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities-Water Supply, Sewer-open drains with normal outflow avoiding

accumulation of stagnant waste water, storm water drains, community baths and laterines, 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.

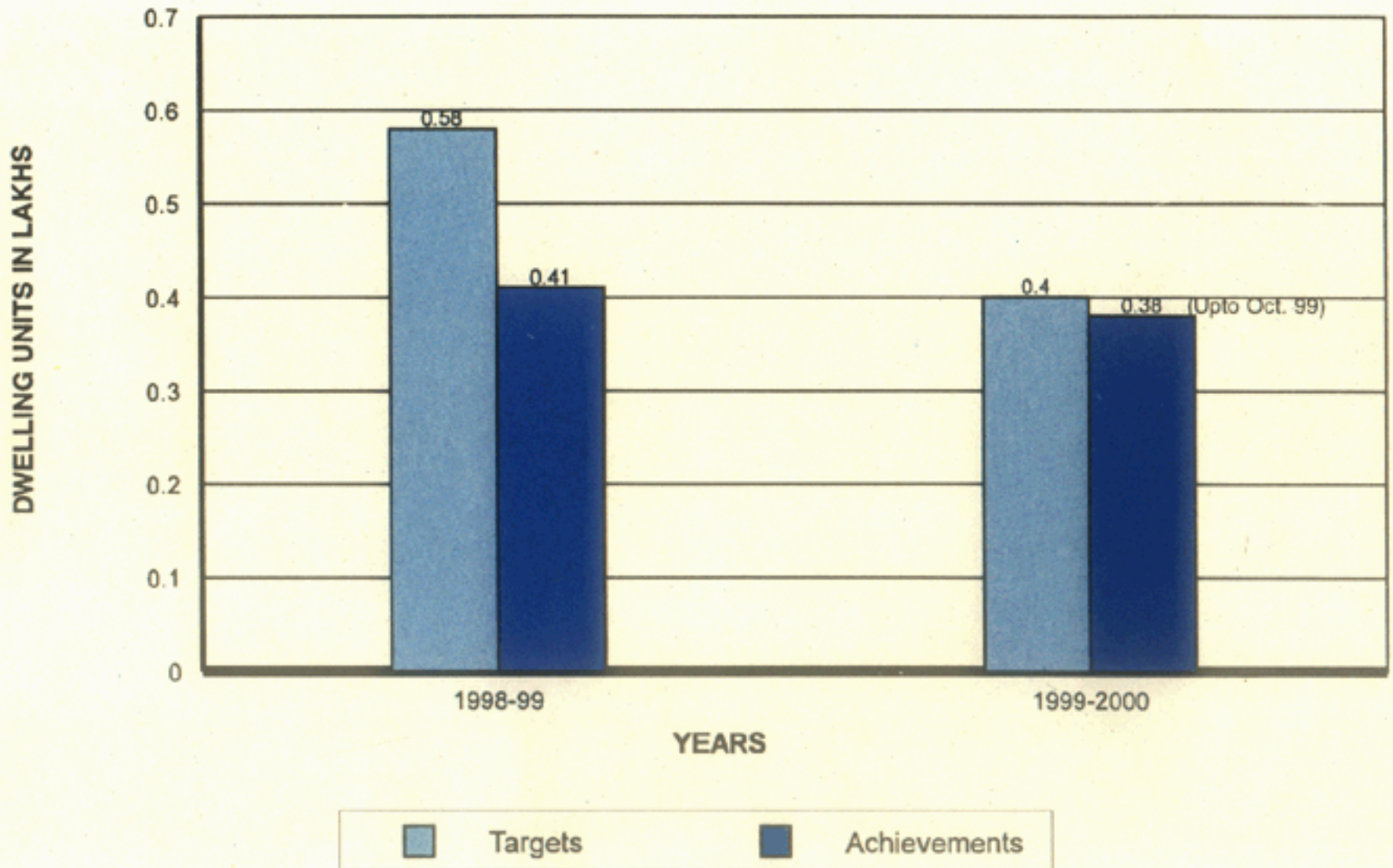
During the year 1999-2000 (upto Oct. 1999) 21.48 lakh slum dwellers have been covered under this scheme against the annual target of 47.06 lakh slum dwellers.

Bar charts indicating the performance of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (upto Oct., 1999) are at Annexure I to III. The targets and achievements (upto Oct., 1999) during the year 1999-2000 are indicated at Annexure IV to VI.

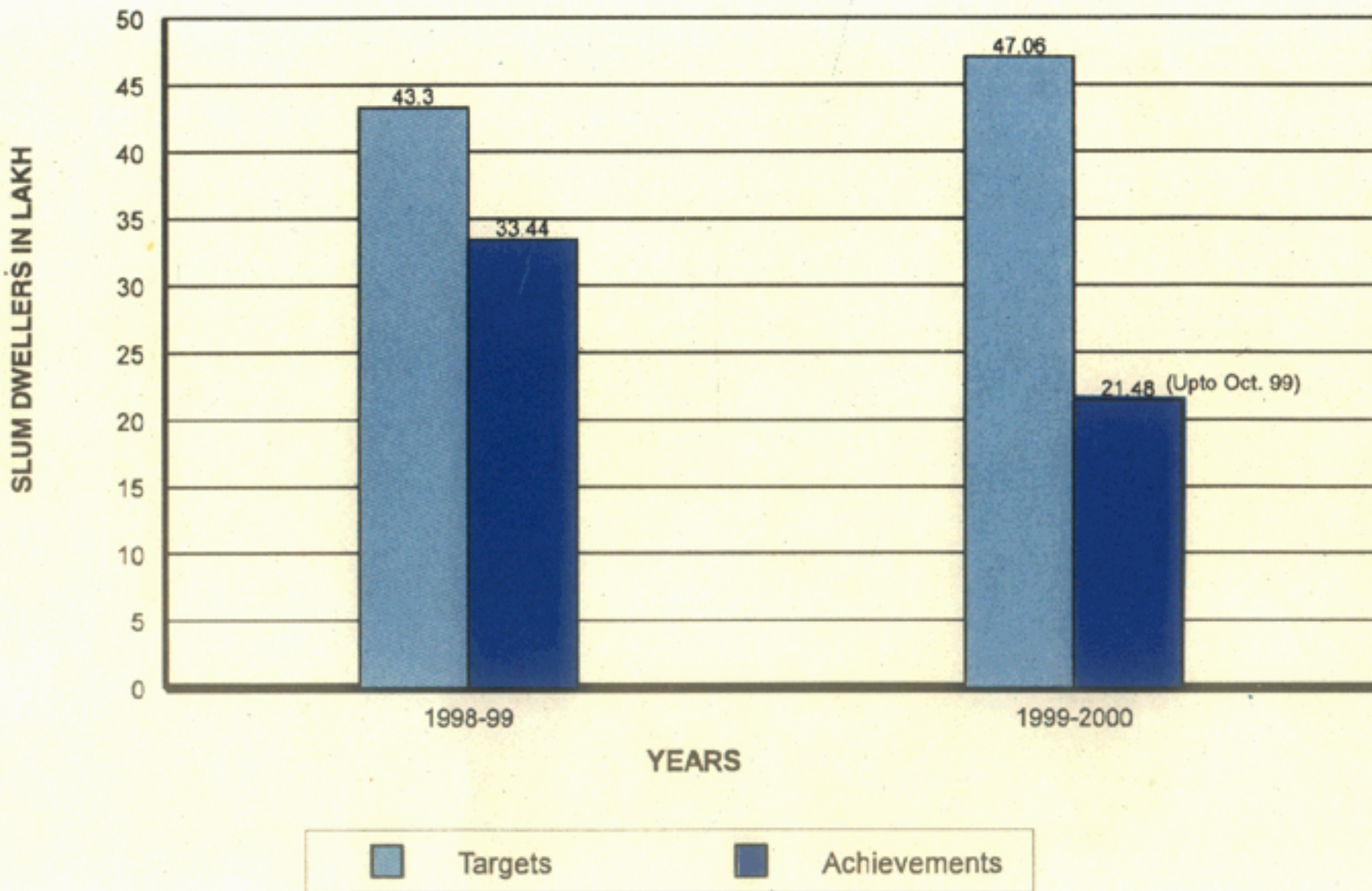
POINT NO. 14(D) - HOUSES FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS



POINT NO. 14(E) - HOUSES FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS



POINT NO. 15 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS



**20-POINT PROGRAMME
POINT NO. 14(D)-EWS HOUSES**

SL. No.	STATES/UTS	TARGETS 1999-2000	Achievement upto Oct., 99	Percentage of Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	15000	9548	64
2	Assam	1648	0	0
3	Bihar	4620	221	5
4	Goa	220	0	0
5	Gujarat	4000	58	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	30	23	77
7	Jammu & Kashmir	825	0	0
8	Kar nataka	5000	2504	50
9	Kerala	1760	13421	763
10	Madhya Pradesh	6000	1224	20
11	Maharashtra	1170	0	0
12	Manipur	800	0	0
13	Meg halaya	0	0	0
14	Mizoram	400	200	50
15	Orissa	12000	0	0
16	Punjab	1646	0	0
17	Rajasthan	1225	0	0
18	Si kkim	150	65	43
19	Tamilnadu	4055	9452	233
20	Tripura	750	0	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	5800	1223	21
22	West Bengal	1000	0	0
23	A&N Island	0	0	0
25	Daman & Diu	3	0	0
26	Delhi	0	0	0
27	Pondecherry	496	0	0
Total		68598	37939	55

**20-POINT PROGRAMME
POINT NO. 14(E)- LIG HOUSES**

SL No.	STATE/UTS	TARGETS 1999-2000	Achievement upto Oct., 99	Percentage of Achievement
1	Andhra Pradesh	15000	3364	22
2	Assam	0	0	0
3	Bihar	2310	0	0
4	Goa	165	0	0
5	Gujarat	1300	100	8
6	Haryana	1500	1056	70
7	Himachal Pradesh	105	39	37
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	0	0	0
10	Kerala	2672	1194	45
11	Madhya Pradesh	0	160	0
12	Maharashtra	4258	3022	71
13	Manipur	857	0	0
14	Meghalaya	0	0	0
15	Mizoram	324	0	0
16	Orissa	1538	422	27
17	Punjab	704	0	0
18	Rajasthan	700	0	0
19	Sikkim	0	0	0
20	Tamilnadu	7173	2494	35
21	Tripura	0	0	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	800	467	58
23	West Bengal	368	36	10
24	A&N Island	0	0	0
25	Daman & Diu	4	0	0
26	Delhi	0	0	0
27	Pondecherry	295	0	0
Total		40153	12354	31

**20-POINT PROGRAMME
POINT NO. 15)-EIUS**

Sl. No.	STATES/UTS	TARGETS 1999-2000	Achievement upto Oct., 99	Percentage of of Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25025	179821	719
2.	Assam	7700	0	0
3.	Bihar	17600	3120	18
4.	Goa	165	0	0
5.	Gujarat	82500	89348	108
6.	Haryana	75000	52109	69
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31250	14719	47
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1320	23000	1742
9.	Karnataka	20000	18739	94
10.	Kerala	16500	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	127855	63744	50
12.	Maharashtra	474453	238151	50
13.	Manipur	3750	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	3750	120	3
15.	Mizoram	3250	180	6
16.	Orissa	18600	4823	26
17.	Punjab	0	0	0
18.	Rajasthan	40000	16598	41
19.	Sikkim	1500	650	43
20.	Tamilnadu	14850	13455	91
21.	Tripura	20000	10498	52
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3559600	1325454	37
23.	West Bengal	35000	30228	86
24.	A&N Island	400	140	35
25.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	119625	59310	50
27.	Pondecherry	6500	4265	66
	Total	4706193	2148472	46

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT

DFID-UK Assisted Projects

The Department for international Development (DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom is supporting a few Slum Improvement Projects in different Indian cities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty-Alleviation, Government of India. The programme started in 1983 in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Since 1988 additional projects have been approved in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Calcutta (West Bengal), Cuttack (Orissa) and Cochin (Kerala). The projects at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Indore and Calcutta (Phase Ia&Ib) have been completed successfully. At present projects at Cuttack (Main Phase), Cochin (Main Phase) and Calcutta (Phase Ic) are going on. DFID has also given its approval to an ambitious project proposal from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, covering 32 Class-I towns of the State. The letter of exchange in respect of this project has already been signed and now the project has come into force.

The DFID-UK assisted projects entail development of physical infrastructure provision of civic amenities, community development and provision of civic amenities, community development and provision of Social, economic and educational inputs which assist in raising the standard of living on inhabitants of slum areas. Efforts are also being made to dovetail the DFID-UK assisted schemes with the schemes of the Government of India for achieving synergy and improved efficiency.

Slum Improvement Project with German Assistant

Germany has also shown interest in supporting Poverty Alleviation Projects and has given its clearance to support for a slum improvement project at Nagpur city entitled 'Nagpur Slum Improvement Project' spread over eight years. The Govt. of Germany has signed a two year Technical Cooperation Phase of this project lasting from January, 1997 to 31st December, 98. The two year Technical Cooperation phase has been extended for six months i.e. upto 30th June, 99. The four year Phase-II of the above project has come into operation from July, 1999 and would continue upto June, 2003. The Note of Exchange relating to second phase of the project has been received and the same has been sent to the Govt. of Maharashtra for its comments.

A statement giving the status of the DFID-UK assisted slum improvement projects is at Annexure-I.

Provision of Infrastructural Facilities in the Displaced Persons Colonies in West Bengal

After considering a note submitted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1976, Cabinet approved the proposal to fund infrastructural development of displaced person (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 crores. The various components of development in the refugees' colonies include provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items.

The Govt. of West Bengal reported that 59,132 plots were developed by the State Government as against the 41,825 plots approved for Phases I & II (total number of plots approved by Cabinet: Phases I, II & III-103,157). Further, the State government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12.01 crores as against the central grant of Rs. 9.68 crores released for Phases I & II.

The third phase of the scheme was approved by the Cabinet in January, 1995. The Cabinet approved the development of 44025 plots at the revised ceiling cost of Rs. 17777/-per plot requiring an amount of Rs. 78.27 crores. In addition, the Cabinet approved the reimbursement of 2.33 crores to the State Govt. for the expenditure incurred earlier. So far, under Phase-III, an amount of Rs. 59.77 crores including the Rs. 2.33 crore has been released to the government of West Bengal for the development of 32311 plots.

The Govt. of West Bengal has informed that there are 11714 plots which need not be funded now, the development cost of which amounts to Rs. 20.83 crores. The Govt. of West Bengal has requested to allow it to develop undeveloped urban colonies under the 607 group with the balance funds of Rs. 20.83 crore of Phase-III and asked for additional funds to cover remaining plots of 607 Group. There are 41637 plots in 334 urban colonies in 607 Group requiring an amount of Rs. 74.02 crore for the development.

The Ministry is considering the request of the Govt. of West Bengal and has prepared draft Note for the Cabinet. The same has been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for their comments thereupon. The Planning Commission has raised some queries in this regard. The comments received and this Ministry's remarks thereupon, the Cabinet Note will be sent to the Cabinet for approval. During the 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs. 5.00 crore (BE) and Rs. 10.00 lakh (RE) has been made.

STATEMENT INDICATED THE EXTERNALLY AIDED SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	Total approved cost of the project
DFID-UK Assisted Projects			
1.	Calcutta slum Improvement Project, Phase-Ic	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2001	12.10 crore
2.	Cuttack urban services Improvement Project, Phase-II	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2001	67.91 crore
3.	Cochin Urban Poverty Reduction Project, Phase-I	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2003	66.00 crore
4.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement project	3.6.1999 to 30.6.2006	94.40 million'
German Assisted Project			
5.	Nagpur Slum Improvement project, Phase-I	to 30.6.2003	4.5 DM

'94.4 million in cash price (77.6 million in constant price)

ATTACHED OFFICE

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:-

- (a) Study and survey of socio-economic aspects of housing.
- (b) Collection, collation, coordination and dissemination of building and housing statistics.
- (c) Organisation and setting up of a management information System to monitor implementation of National Housing Policy.
- (d) Organisation and coordination of activities relating to housing census and sample survey on housing conditions.
- (e) Maintaining linkages with Central and State agencies, financial institutions etc.
- (f) Statistical and socio-economic functions connected with housing & urban development and proper up-keep of data through computer data bank.
- (g) Exchange and supply of publications in the form of technical pamphlets relating to housing and urban development activities.

The activities of restructured NBO are as follows:-

I. Housing Statistical information System and Data Bank

NBO is the nodal agency for collection, coordination, analysis and dissemination of building and housing statistics. NBO is responsible for performing the statistical functions concerning housing and urban development activities, including establishment of 3-tier Housing

Information System, Economic evaluation of Social Housing Schemes, data collection, analysis and dissemination of information on housing and its related infrastructure, bringing out publications. Schedules prescribed for data collection under the 3-tier scheme have been revised. It also organizes 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 proposes to connect the districts to State Directorates of Economics and Statistics at State/UT level and to the National Building 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 the 3-tier system is being processed.

II. Socio-economic studies of Housing Aspects

NBO conducts studies and surveys on socio-economic aspects of housing.

Reports of the two sample surveys, namely (i) Evaluation of Employment Generation in Urban Slums of Delhi and (ii) Evaluation of Housing and Socioeconomic Conditions of the Urban Poor in the Slums of Delhi, undertaken by NBO during 1998-99 were finalised.

III. 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, a training course is scheduled to be organized in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics at Jaipur. Apart from this, NBO Officers were also called upon to deliver lectures during the training courses organized by the other departments.

IV. Monitoring of Social Housing

NBO monitors the performance of social housing schemes during the Five Year Plans since these Schemes 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. Though the schemes are being implemented by various States, Economic Evaluation becomes imperative with a view to frame new policies or to adopt mid term corrective measures to make the schemes more effective in future.

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 is likely to be released soon.

V. Publications

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

- (a) Housing Statistics-An Overview.
- (b) Building Material Prices and Wages of Labour for quarters ending March, June, September and December, 1995.

At present, the following publications are in progress:-

- (a) Compendium of Social Housing Schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan.
- (b) Handbook of Housing Statistics, Part-II

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

(i) HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (HUDCO) LIMITED

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) was set up as fully owned Government company in 1970 as an apex techno-financial Organisation with a view to provide loan and technical support to State and other eligible organizations for housing and infrastructural development projects. The present authorized share capital of HUDCO is Rs. 1250 crore, which has been subscribed upto Rs. 806 crore (till date).

HUDCO plays a major role in the Implementation of the National Housing and Habitat Policy. It has also been entrusted with the implementation of the priority programmes of the Ministry like low cost housing finance, National Network of building centres, additional Two Million Housing Programme, etc. It is operating the centrally sponsored scheme of building centres and has taken major initiatives for the upgradation of skills of artisans, small contractors and professionals. HUDCO is providing financial support to building material manufacturing units and is promoting them through technical and professional support in production of cost effective and innovative building materials, components and systems using agricultural and industrial wastes. It is a multi-dimensional and multi-functional organisation addressing almost the entire gamut of shelter issues in the country. Various measures are being taken to strengthen operations and widen its resource base.

Upto November 1999, HUDCO has sanctioned projects worth over Rs. 6089 crore with a HUDCO loan component of Rs. 3633 crore. This would help in the construction of over 2.32 lacs dwelling units in both urban and rural areas, 1.4 lacs sanitation units in addition to 49 urban infrastructure projects covering water supply, sanitation, roads bridges, solid waste management, area development and commercial and social infrastructure projects.

New initiatives in 1999-2000 include creating of Project Initialisation Fund (PIF), Securitisation Programme for Urban Infrastructure Projects, Take-out Financing for Urban Infrastructure Projects and Venture Capital Initiatives for Green Field Projects.

Cumulatively, till 30.11.99. HUDCO has sanctioned 14,578 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs. 44,290 crore with HUDCO's loan component of Rs. 26,463 crore. An amount of Rs. 16,278 crore has been released so far. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 87.52 lacs residential units, over 48.34 lacs sanitation units and in undertaking 765 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas.

REACHING THE WEAKER SECTIONS THROUGH THE TWO MILLION HOUSING PROGRAMME

As part of the National Agenda, the Government has accorded priority to "Housing for All" and proposed to take up construction of 2 million additional houses every year primarily for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups, out of which 13 lacs would be in rural areas and 7 lacs in the urban areas.

During the current financial year 1999-2000 upto 30.11.99, HUDCO has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 201.24 crore for the construction of 0.5 lacs units in urban areas and 0.29 lacs units in rural areas. During the remaining four months and upto 31.3.2000, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan assistance of Rs. 2698.76 crore under two million housing programme.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Housing

In the area of Housing, HUDCO achieved significant strides during the year 1998-99 by sanctioning 1025 schemes with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs 4016.92 crore. A total of 18.60 lacs units have been funded benefiting 13.04 lacs households in rural areas and the balance 5.56 lacs households in urban areas.

During the intervening period of the current financial year from 1.4.99 till 30.11.99, HUDCO has sanctioned 270 housing schemes with a loan assistance of Rs. 747.16 crore and has released an amount of Rs. 488 crore. During the remaining four months of the current financial year 1999-2000, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan of Rs. 1252.84 crore and to make releases of Rs.2472 crore.

Emphasis on Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups

A significant emphasis has been laid on the housing requirements of Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Groups during the year. Out of the total 18.60 lacs units sanctioned during the year 1998-99, as much as 18.25 lacs units are for the EWS LIG categories.



Construction of Primary School under Model Basti Scheme by Jalgaon Municipal Council



Construction of LIG Housing at Pimorala Jalgaon, Jalgaon Municipal Council

During the current financial year, till 30.11 .99 for EWS & LIG categories, 1.47 lacs units have been sanctioned by HUDCO with a loan amount of Rs. 499.43 crore. Further in the remaining four months, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan amount of Rs. 353.07 crore.

Disaster Relief

HUDCO continued its positive response to the people ravaged by natural disasters in the country Apart from responding spontaneously in the earthquake regions of Uttar Pradesh (Chamoli and Rudrayaprayag), for rehabilitation of the victims affected by the super cyclone in the State of Orissa, HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance aggregating to Rs. 1112.50 crore under various projects. This would help construction of about 2,75,000 houses in the flood-affected areas of Orissa State. The loan sanctions made by HUDCO included a salary linked House Building Advance Scheme for State Government employees with HUDCO support of Rs. 200 crore which would benefit 40,000 State Government employees. This was in addition to earlier sanctions under the same scheme, which provided an assistance of Rs. 300 crore for 60,000 employees, totaling to a loan assistance of Rs. 500 crore for providing HBA assistance to 1,00,000 State Government employees.

In principle approval of Rs. 800 crore line of credit was also awarded by HUDCO in favour of West Bengal Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (WBIDFC) to provide financial assistance to the victims of recent flood in the State of West Bengal.

Low Cost Sanitation Programme for Liberation of Scavengers

Upto 30.11 .99 HUDCO has sanctioned five low cost sanitation schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 35.16 crore covering 1.42 lacs units. HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned 833 such schemes for a loan amount of Rs 557 crore covering over 37 lacs sanitation units.

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% of its annual funds under its housing portfolio. During the current financial year, till 30.11 .99 HUDCO has sanctioned 17 schemes with a total loan component of Rs 131.26 core for the construction of 5428 dwelling units in the North Eastern States.

In order to extend support in the project-preparation, appraisal, implementation and its monitoring, a major diversification programme is being conceived through

more number of HUDCO offices, with the required technical, financial and legal personnel to give an impetus to HUDCO operations in the North-Eastern Region. The development activities in North-Eastern region have been further strengthened with the inauguration of Adarsh Gram (Model Village) in the village Yoruba with a grant assistance of Rs 35 lacs by HUDCO.

Urban Infrastructure

As market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO continued extending finance for a variety of projects during 1998-99. During the year (ending 31.3.99), a total of 122 urban infrastructure projects were sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs 5097.82 crore with a HUDCO loan component of Rs 2654.75 crore, as against Rs 1268 crore in 1997-98, registering a growth of over 109%. An amount of Rs 1272.89 crore was released during the year.

Upto 30.11 .99 49 urban infrastructure projects have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs 3494.26 crore with a HUDCO loan component of Rs 2779.97 crore. HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan amount of Rs 500 crore and to make release of Rs 733 crore in the remaining four months upto 31.3.2000. During the current financial year, the projects sanctioned by HUDCO include 5 water supply schemes, 7 sewerage/drainage/solid waste management schemes, 18 road transport projects, 11 social infrastructure projects, 5 area development projects and 3 other projects including commercial schemes.

Establishment of Model Village [Adarsh Gram/Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti)]

HUDCO initiated a programme for development of Model Villages (Adarsh Gram) and Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti) for providing integrated inputs of physical planning, architectural design, efficient utilisation of land and appropriate technologies ensuring user participation, use of innovative/renewable sources of energy etc.

During the current financial year, till 30.11 .99 39 Model Villages and 36 Model Bastis have been approved with grant in aid assistance of Rs. 26.54 crore.

Financial Highlights

HUDCO has continued its tradition of profit making organisation with social focus. The profit during the year 1998-99 (after prior period adjustment but before the non recognizing income of Rs 133.43 crore towards interest in respect of loans which has become NPA) is Rs 221.41 crore as against Rs 156.86 crore for the previous year (1997-98). After providing Rs 7.50 crore towards NPA

provision for principal, Rs. 20.86 crore towards provision for income tax and after adjusting Rs 10.09 crore towards excess/short provision of income tax and interest tax of earlier years, Rs 69.71 crore was available for appropriation.

As per the unaudited financial results (provisional) for the quarter ending 30.9.99, the profit of HUDCO after tax is estimated at Rs 33 crore.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

HUDCO enjoyed substantial recognition and appreciation in the domestic capital market as well as with international agencies. Substantial new initiatives in increasing market orientation of resource mobilization as against dependence on direct credit were taken by HUDCO.

During the eight months of the financial year 1999-2000, HUDCO has mobilized Rs 1390.28 crore from various sources and in the remaining four months, upto 31.3.2000, it proposes to raise Rs 3045.72 crore.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

During the current financial year 1999-2000, an amount of DM 4.26 million equivalent to Rs 10 crore has been drawn from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) for Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Rehabilitation measures for construction of houses for EWS. HUDCO has been selected as one of the financial intermediaries by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for raising the resources in the US capital market as part of the USAID FIRE Project under the US Housing Guarantee Programme. An agreement for availing US\$ 10 million under USAID FIRE Project was signed in Washington in the month of September, 1999 and the funds were drawn in the same month.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), under Urban Environmental Infrastructure Facility Project, has approved assistance of US\$ 200 million, out of which HUDCO would get US\$ 90 million. The World Bank TA Study on HUDCO's Infrastructure Operations through the International consultant has been concluded and is presently under consideration of the World Bank.

HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (HSMI)

HUDCO's operation can be summarized as one signifying "Profitability with Social Justice." HUDCO's prime concern thereby lies-in affordable housing for economically weaker sections and low income families having very low repaying capacity through efficient design support to building material industry and design

development. The Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), the Research and Training Wing of HUDCO functioning at the national level in the field of human settlement has been fulfilling some of these intrinsic requirements through research and training efforts.

BUILDING CENTRE MOVEMENT

HUDCO continued its efforts in expanding the Building Centre Movement towards promoting cost effective, durable, aesthetically pleasing building materials and technologies.

During 1999-2000, HUDCO has provided grant in aid for building centres and model villages amounting to Rs. 2.15 crore in the State of Orissa. This included Rs 75 lacs support for five special building centres for cyclone resistant housing construction and adoption of four villages under HUDCO's Adarsh Gram Scheme with grant in aid assistance of Rs 35 lacs each totaling Rs 1.40 crore.

During the year 1999-2000, till 30.11.99, HUDCO has sanctioned 16 building centres.

HUDCO BUILD-TECH

Like earlier years, HUDCO Build-Tech'99 on cost effective building materials and technologies was organized by HUDCO, as per schedule, as part of India International Trade Fair'99. HUDCO received two Gold Medals, one for the excellent display of HUDCO Pavilion and another for Auroville Building Centre Demonstration House.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE (Y2K)

Y2K compliance implies that all computer systems are verified to be capable of correctly recognizing and processing date related information beyond 31 st December 1999. HUDCO has constituted a Y2K compliance monitoring committee consisting of the senior functionaries of the Finance and the System Department to plan and coordinate the work relating to Y2K compliance of all computerized applications.

During the year 1998-99, HUDCO has incurred around Rs 42 lacs for replacement of non-Y2K compliant computers and is well equipped with trained manpower to take care of any contingencies of Y2K.

VIGILANCE

For better understanding of the need for elimination of mal-practices, HUDCO Vigilance Wing continued its endeavour to create an awareness amongst its employees and suggest Preventive Vigilance Measures. The

Vigilance Wing of HUDCO has also brought out "Guidelines for Preventive Vigilance" and also organised an awareness programme on Preventive Vigilance for HUDCO executives.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

HRD continues to be a thrust area for HUDCO. HUDCO is taking appropriate measures to gear its human resource to take-up new challenges in the changing environment. HUDCO's endeavor to utilize the potentials of people at work and develop their capabilities on sustained basis by providing better working environment for a better quality of work life continues. HUDCO

believes in developing and sustaining a climate, which nurtures performance and growth.

Till 31.3.1999, the total human resource strength of HUDCO was 994 out of which 541 are executives with multi disciplinary professional backgrounds of Architecture, Engineering, Town Planning, Community Development, Finance, Law etc.; there are 181 SC, 43 ST, 30 OBC, 40 Ex- Servicemen and 20 Handicapped employees, which is in line with the Government directions regarding reservation of posts for SC, ST, OBC and Ex-Servicemen. Whereas, of the 242 women employees, 35 belong to SC and 4 ST.

HUDCO Operations

(Fis in crore)

	During the year 1998-99		During the Year 1999-2000, upto' 30.11.99		For the remaining four months, upto 31.3.2000	
	Loan sanctions	Releases	Loan sanctions	Releases	Loan sanctions	Releases
- Housing Projects (including NRY, NS, ILCS, Land Acquisition)	4012	1928	853	488	4247	2472
- Urban Infrastructure	2655	1273	2780	317	500	733

HUDCO-ITS OPERATIONS

Sl. No.		1998-99	1999-2000 (1/4/99 to 30/11/99)	Cumulative (As on 30/11/1999)
1	No of Schemes sanctioned	1146	366	14578
2	Project cost (Rs. in Crores)	11027	6089	44290
3	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	6667	3633	26463
	- Housing (Including NRY, NS ILCS)	3955	898	15293
	- Land Acquisition	57	50	1006
	- Urban Infrastructure	2655	2685	10164
4	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)	3201	805	16278
5	Dwelling Units	1860357	232228	8752863
	- Rural	663861	153909	4975025
	- Urban	533230	75863	2975729
	Upgraded	663266	2456	902109
6	Number of plots	23669	6847	502235
7	Sanitation Units	904929	0	4834454
8	No. of Urban Infrastructure projects	122	49	761

**Rehabilitation Housing for Natural Calamities
As on 30.11.1999**

Natural Calamities	Loan (Amount (Rs. in Crores)	No. of UNITS
(A) Earthquake & Landslide	07.17	66426
(B) Cyclone	382.39	312732
(C) Flooding & Sea Erosion	1200.71	1055113
Total	1670.27	1434271

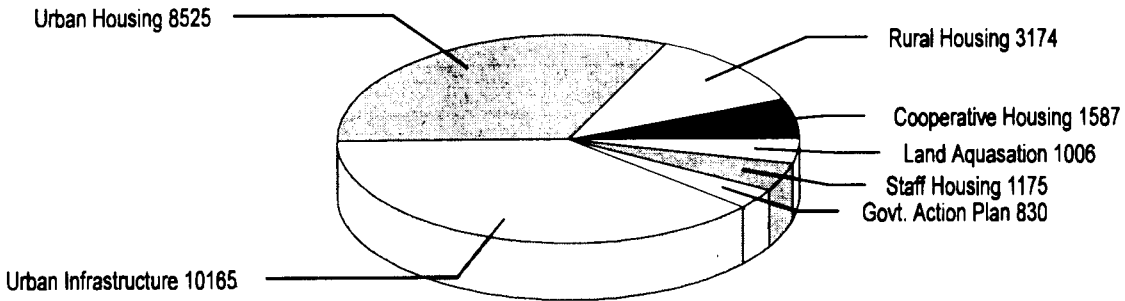
HUDCO'S ASSISTANCE TO URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Infrastructure Segments	1998-99 No. of Projects	HUDCO Assistance (Rs. in crores)	1999-2000 (1.4.99 to 30.11.99) No. of Projects	HUDCO Assistance (Rs. in crores)
Water supply	29	679.47	5	128.11
Sewerage, Drainage and solid waste Management	21	184.11	7	898.91
Transportation/Roads	22	867.86	18	1314.93
Area Development	14	281.93	5	107.15
Social infrastructure	30	331.69	11	86.19
Others including commercial	6	309.69	3	244.68
Total	122	2654.75	49	2779.97

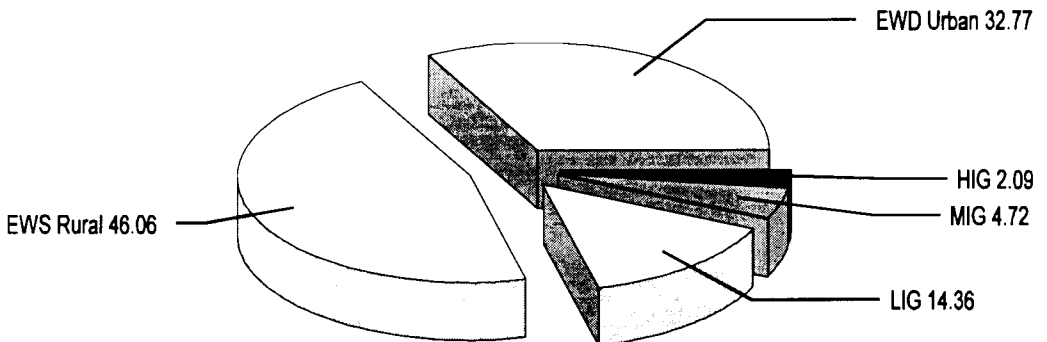
(Rs in crore)

	During the year 1998-99		During the Year 1999-2000, upto 30.11.99		For the remaining four months, upto 31.3.2000	
	Loan sanctions	Releases	Loan sanctions	Releases	Loan sanctions	Releases
- Housing Projects (including NRY, NS, ILCS, Land Acquisition)	4012	1928	853	480	4247	2472
- Urban Infrastructure	2655	1273	2780	317	500	733

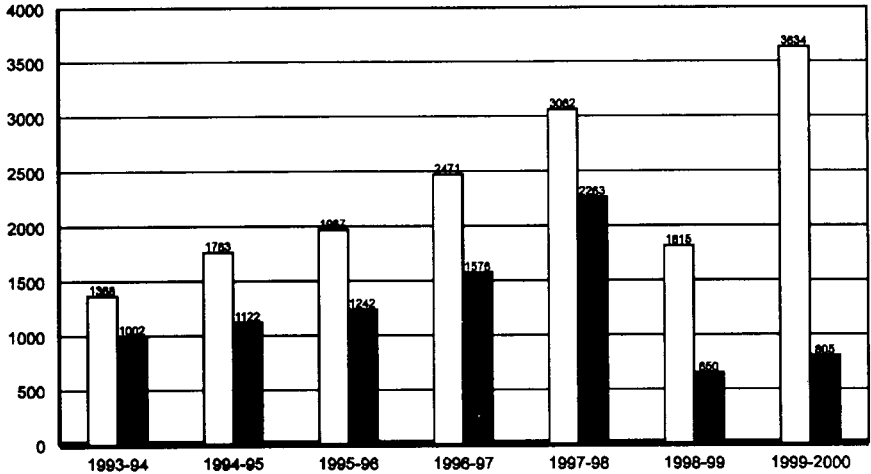
HUDCO's Products & Services Variety of Schemes As on 30.11.99 (Rs. in Crores)



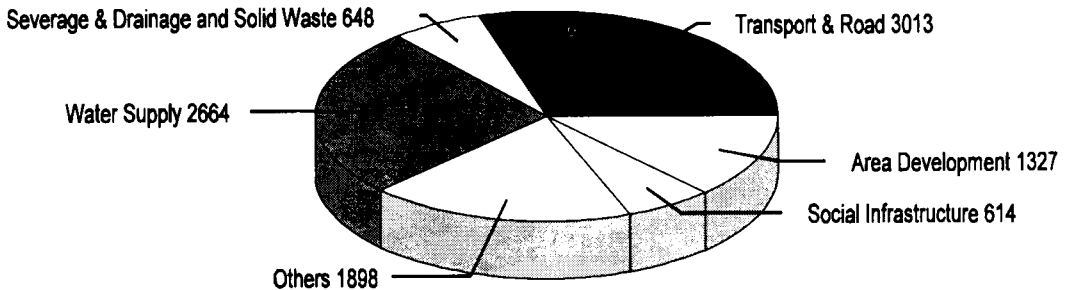
Categorywise Breakup of Residential Dwelling Units (As on 30.11.99) (Percentage)



HUDCO's Loan Sanctions/Releases During the Last Five Years



Variety of Infrastructure Schemes As on 30.11.99 (Rs. in Crores)



(ii) HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

1. Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Government of India Enterprise functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment since 1955. After creation of new Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, this PSU has come under the administrative control of this Ministry. The Company has its registered office and Factory at Jangpura, New Delhi-110014.

Management:

2. The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. There are 666 permanent employees on its rolls as on 30.11.99.

Operational Areas

- (a) Construction works at various sites all over India.
- (b) The following items are manufactured at Jangpura factory:-
- (i) Prestressed Cement concrete Rly. Sleepers.
 - (ii) Rly. Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
 - (iii) Prestressed cement concrete electric poles.
 - (iv) Wooden/wood substitute (MDF) shutters.
 - (v) Light weight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.
- (c) Land Development Works at Delhi.
- (d) Technical Consultancy:
Planning and designing of construction projects, Project Management.
- (e) Technical Services:
Testing of concrete cubes/bricks and other building materials at its modern laboratory.

Construction Works all over India

3. At present, the company is executing the following major construction works:

(Rs. in lakh)

- (i) Construction of Building for Employees Provident Fund Organisation at:
 - (a) Janakpuri, New Delhi 624.00
 - (b) Faridabad, Haryana 400.00
- (ii) Construction of staff quarters for RBI at SALBONI, Distt. Midnapore in West Bengal 2349.00

- (iii) Construction of staff quarters for SBI at Durgapur, West Bengal 641.75
- (iv) Construction of Off ice Building for GMDC at Bhuj, & Ahmedabad, Gujarat 861 .00
- (v) Prefab Bridges for Northern Rly in Delhi-Ambala Sector 348.00

Capital:

4. The Company's authorized capital is Rs. 10.00 crore and the paid up capital is Rs. 6.97 crore.

The loan liability to the Government is Rs. 11 .13 crore excluding interest of Rs. 25.99 crore thereon as on 30.11.99. Proposals for capital re-structuring are still under consideration of the Government.

Performance:

5. During the year, the company has achieved production and turnover of Rs. 9.08 crore and Rs. 11.27 crore respectively upto 30.11.99 and incurred a loss of Rs. 5.39 crore before accounting for Rs. 1.36 crore interest on Government loans.

Achievements during 1999-2000

6. Turnover

(Rs. in crore)

	Target 1999- 2000	Actual 1999-2000 (upto 30.11.99)	Percentage Achieve- ment
(a) Factory turnover	15.02	7.88	52.46
(b) Construction works	15.50	3.39	21.87
Total	30.52	11.27	36.93

Order Book Position

7. The net value of orders to be executed as on 01.12.99 is as

(Rs. in crore)

(a) Factory products	8.85
(b) Construction works	25.83
	<hr/>
	34.68

Energy Conservation

8. Energy audit and establishment of energy meters at various points in the factory has been done. This has shown significant reduction in energy bills.

Research and Development

9. HPL continued its thrust for research and development. Pavement tiles are being manufactured and supplied to clients.

10. The Disinvestment commission has recommended disinvestment of Government equity in HPL to the extent of 74% of Government share holding. The matter has since been considered in this Ministry and it has been decided to recommend the case for disinvestment to the competent authority.

AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

(i) BUILDING MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) strives to enhance technology environment in housing and construction sector through development, promotion and commercialization of cost-effective and innovative building materials and construction technologies. During the year the Council continued to provide thrust for transfer to selected technologies to help entrepreneurs in setting up production units in different regions of the country. It was possible to attract more investment for production of waste based building materials due to various fiscal incentives/concessions in Central Excise, Customs and direct tax laws accorded by the Government of India.

Some of the major activities undertaken during 1999-2000 (upto December' 99) includes the following:

1. Damage Assessment Study after Chamoli Earthquake

Rapid Damage Assessment Study was undertaken and a Technology Action Plan formulated for repair and reconstruction of housing in the Chamoli region hit by a strong earthquake that struck on March 29,1999 causing extensive damage to the houses and other buildings. The Action Plan has since been submitted to the State Government. The Council undertook field investigations to assess the nature and extent of damage to various house types. A house to house survey of more than 5000 buildings was conducted in over 100 rural settlements and urban wards of the towns of Chamoli, Gopeshwar and Rudraprayag.

Based on damage analysis, and survey, Technical Manuals were prepared and widely distributed through District Administration in the affected region. Following manuals in Hindi/English were prepared for technical staff involved in repair and reconstruction works.

Part I — Visual damage identification guide for Chamoli earthquake affected areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Part II — Repairs and Retrofitting of damaged buildings in Chamoli earthquake affected areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Part III — Reconstruction and new construction of buildings in Chamoli earthquake affected areas of Uttar Pradesh.

To improve availability of low cost building components for reconstruction of houses, the BMTPC also made available 15 machines for production of components at different Building Centres established by HUDCO in the affected region.

2. Preparation of Monographs of Building Materials and Products.

As a part of its activities for information dissemination and strengthening of database, the Council has brought out three editions of the Directory of Indian Building Materials and Products in 1994, 96 and 1998. The third edition was released by the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development on the World Habitat Day-4th October 1999.

Recognising a great demand for user-oriented formats for detailed information on individual building materials 36 Monographs have been now prepared during the year. This will facilitate easy reference and classification of companies by the products they manufacture and would be useful for construction related professional/agencies in arriving at appropriate choice for specifications. The materials and products have been classified in 36 major groups.

3. Publication of Vulnerability Atlas of India for 24 States and 7 Union Territories of India

Under the guidance of the Expert Group, the Council had earlier formulated the Vulnerability Atlas of India which was released in June 1998 during the State Housing Ministers Conference. The Atlas mapped the vulnerable areas in the country and included district-wise risk tables of existing housing types with respect to earthquakes, cyclones and floods besides providing information at the macro level for use by the authorities concerned with natural disaster mitigation, preparedness and preventive actions. Besides preparation of the Atlas, the Expert Group had also recommended technical guidelines for construction of new houses as well as for retrofitting of the existing ones in different zones.

Recognizing the usefulness of the vulnerability Atlas the State Housing Ministers Conference recommended that Atlases should be brought out separately for each State and Union Territory. Accordingly, during the period Of report, the Council prepared and published individual Vulnerability Atlases for 24 States and 7 Union Territories of India. These State-wise Vulnerability Atlases will act as a useful tool for formulating pro-active policies,



Participation by Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) in the HUDCO BUILDTECH and TECHMART at India International Trade Fair 1999



Demonstration of Flyash/Concrete bricks & blocks production machine at India International Trade Fair 1999

strategies and programmes to the planners, decision makers, professionals and householders.

4. Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme

The building sector is progressively being overwhelmed by new materials, products, components and construction systems as alternatives and/or substitutes for the traditional ones. It is becoming increasingly necessary to evaluate the performance of these new products before promoting their use in practice. Most of these new products are not covered by Indian Standards specifications and code of practice and there is a need to provide guidance to professionals and agencies about their technical suitability for adoption in construction works.

Presently there is no recognized national mechanism in the building construction sector to provide guidance for the informed choice to manufacturers and users to encourage and facilitate use of new developments, innovative building materials, construction systems, components and products etc. For long time, a need was felt to set a system to create confidence in innovations and safeguard the interest of both users and manufacturers by issuing third party certification based on systematic technical investigations, performance testing, independent appraisal, assessment and evaluation. The system already exists in many countries. The performance appraisal certification not only improves the level of application of innovative products in building and construction sector but greatly helps in promoting non-conventional building products by disseminating experience, know-how and information among various stakeholders. Besides the feedback from the field would help in formulating Indian Standards/Codes in due course.

BMTPC has now been permitted by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to operationalise a Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS). The Council will thus be authorized to issue Performance Appraisal Certificates giving independent opinion of the fitness for intended use of building materials, components, products, unit, items, clients of construction and assemblies in the building construction sector. The Scheme which will be run on voluntary basis and not as mandatory was notified by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation on the 4th December 1999 in the Gazette of India (No. 49). The scheme will allow the Council to serve the construction industry by providing its authoritative technical approvals and appraisal certificate of fitness for intended use of new building products in varying situations. The manufacturers and suppliers of building materials and

related products will have to apply to BMTPC if they desire to obtain a Performance Appraisal Certificate.

5. Development of Machines for Small-Scale Production of Building Materials and Components.

During recent years the Council has developed a number of machines for making cost-effective building materials and components, which are being utilized by a number of Building Centres and entrepreneurs for production of cost-effective components. Few additional machines which have been developed during April- December 1999 are:

- (i) Development of Bi-Directional Vibrio Press for manufacture of flyash, concrete bricks and blocks, pavement blocks:

This would be a useful machine for mass production of flyash/concrete bricks and blocks and would help entrepreneurs desirous of setting up production units at decentralized locations. The machine was successfully demonstrated at IITF, New Delhi during 14-27th November 1999 and again at Bangalore during International Entrepreneurial Meet and have generated a number of enquiries from prospective buyers both from India and African countries.

- (ii) Development of Mobile Stone Crusher:

This is a very simple machine which can crush stone, bricks hard coal etc for converting into aggregate of desired size and grade. This machine was also demonstrated during the two events mentioned above. The machine will find its application at construction sites, for rural roads and brick-kilns etc.

- (iii) Machine for making precast 'L' panel for roofing:

L-panel roofing system was originally developed by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee and gained wide popularity as an option for cost-effective roofing. In order to mechanise the production of L-panel components (which was so far manual) this new machine has been recently developed and is under trial testing.

6. Publications

As there have been number of advances and the flow of information has substantially increased, the Council has revised its various publications.

7. Rapid Damage Assessment Study of Cyclone affected areas of Orissa

The devastating super-cyclone which hit coastal areas of Orissa in the last week of October, 1999 damaged

nearly 12 lakh houses in the state requiring large scale repairs and reconstruction work in thirteen districts of the State. A Rapid Damage Assessment Study is being carried out in the most affected districts of Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Cuttack, Khurda, Puri, Bhadrak, Jaypur and Balasore to ascertain the nature and extent of damages to buildings and infrastructure and to prepare action plan for reconstruction and repair. The scope of the study also covered preparation of specifications for cyclone resistant housing for the area.

In the meantime the State Government has decided to use precast concrete blocks for walling, ferro cement channels for roofing and precast concrete door frames for reconstruction of houses. The Council is making available the required machines for strengthening production base of the Building Centres functioning in the affected districts,-with respect to three type of precast components as selected by State Government.

8. International Exhibition Build India' 99 Interantional Conference and Film Festival

BMTPC organized a set of events, an International Exhibition "Build India'99", International Conference on "Waste and Byproducts as Secondary Resources for Building Materials and a film festival during the period 13-16th April 1999. As many as 27 Indian organisations from public, private and NGO sectors and six international organisations participated in the exhibition. The exhibition and other events attracted a very good participation both from India and other countries.

Along with the above event, an International Conference on "Waste and Byproducts as Secondary Resources for Building Materials" was organised with the active support of the International Center for Science and High Technology, UNIDO Italy. The conference on account of the crucial nature of its subject and sub-themes, received overwhelming response from the participants, authors and speakers. Two films produced by BMTPC were also selected for Award presentation. There were over 150 delegates from India and abroad. These included 17 international speakers and participants coming from countries like Uganda, Australia, Italy, Tanzania, Kenya, U.S.A., New Zealand, Rwanda, Zambia, Sri Lanka and one representative of COMESA.

9. Participation in the India International Trade Fair - 1999 during November 14-27,1999 at New Delhi

As a part of its promotional efforts, the Council has been actively participating in IITF every year. This year, the Council also participated in the Pavilion put up by Ministry

of Rural Development besides in HUDCO BUILDTECH and TECHMART. The most sought after technologies of BMTPC were the technology for manufacture of flyash bricks, bamboo corrugated roofing sheets, wood substitute doors, red mud roofing sheets and building components made by using rice husk. Delegation from Sri Lanka showed their interest in CLC, rice husk utilization and other low cost technologies. It was also observed that the products - bamboo corrugated sheet, densified fibre door shutters, red mud polymer door shutters, particle board/tiles made from agricultural wastes generated lot of interest in the, visitors and manufacturers of building materials. The Council bagged First Prize for Institutional Participation in Techmart 99.

10. International Entrepreneurial Meet for Investment and Technology Promotion

The Council organised an International Entrepreneurial Meet for Investment and Technology Promotion in East African Countries jointly with International Center for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology- UNIDO at Bangalore during December 13-16, 1999. The objective of the programme was to expose to the entrepreneurs from COMESA region of Africa the cost effective building materials, technologies developed in India and to promote international and regional cooperation between India and African (COMESA) countries. The Meet has shown a great potential for sharing of our technologies, experience and expertise with housing construction sector in Africa.

The meet was attended by the delegates of eight East-African countries comprising of Government officials, representatives of chambers of commerce and industry, entrepreneurs and technology development experts. As a fall out of this meet, the ICAMT-UNIDO is now taking the initiative for establishing a permanent mechanism for continuing cooperation between Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and Member Countries of COMESA.

ii) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION

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 Non-profit-no-loss basis.

CGEWHO is governed by a Government Council which comprises of the representatives of various Ministries/ Departments.

CGEWHO has so far completed seven projects- Chennai, Nerul (Navi Mumbai), Panchkula, NOIDA (Phase- I), NOIDA (Phase-II), Calcutta and Kharghar. These schemes have provided 4012 dwelling units. Project at Gurgaon (Phase-I, 1088 units), Chandigarh (305 units), Bangalore (603 units), Hyderabad (360 units), and Kochi (52 units) are under various stages of construction.

New schemes have been announced at Ahmedabad (360 units), Gurgaon Phase II (852 units) and NOIDA Phase III (900 Units).

4 projects-Pune (364 units), Kanpur (300 units); Jaipur (180 units), Calcutta Phase II (150 units) are at planning stage. In addition, CGEWHO has acquired land at Lucknow (4.50 acres), Meerut (14 acres) Greater Noida (40 acres) Panchkula Phase II (10 acres) and Jaipur (3 acres). CGEWHO is trying to acquire land at Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Mohali and Delhi.

Government have contributed a total amount of Rs. 19.00 crore as seed capital of the Organisation essentially for land procurement. Short term loan of Rs. 16.75 crore from CGEIS funds have been provided till December 1999.

(iii) NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION (NCHF) OF INDIA

National Cooperative Housing Federation of India 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. As a part of the Government's policy to encourage cooperative housing, Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is providing financial support of NCHF. All the 25 State level Apex Cooperative Housing Federations are members of NCHF. These Apex Federations have advanced a loan of Rs. 5250.29 crore to primary cooperative Societies till 31.3.99. An equivalent amount has been contributed by the Members of the Cooperative Societies. There are 90,000 primary housing cooperatives functioning in the country with a membership of 60 lakh. So far, construction of 1581452 houses have been completed and around 440604 houses are under construction. Presently, an amount of Rs. 665.65 crore is being advanced annually through the Apex Federations. The housing cooperatives are getting finance from Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Housing Bank, HUDCO and commercial/cooperative banks.

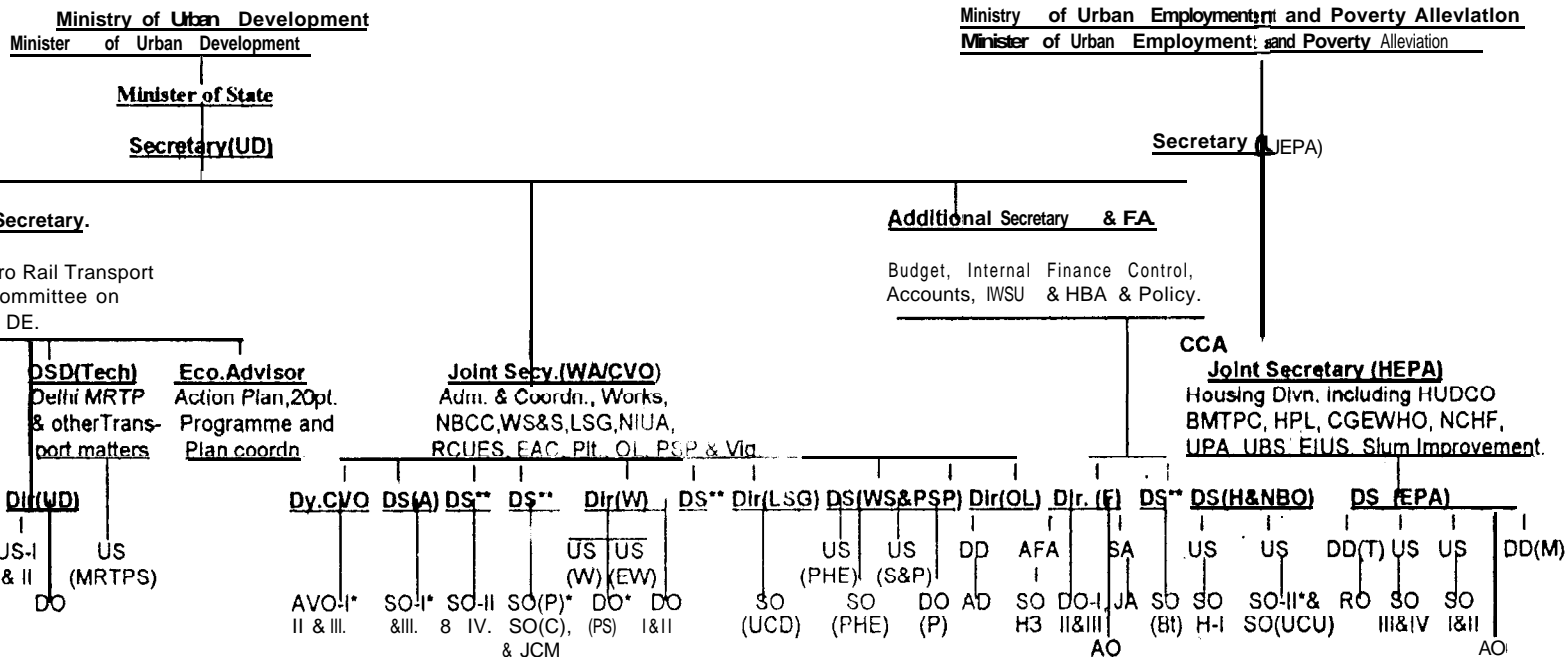
NCHF has brought out several publications for the use of the housing cooperatives as well as the general public. Besides the monthly NCHF Bulletin, NCHF has brought out the following publications:-

- (i) "Supreme Court on Housing Cooperatives"
- (ii) Handbook of Cooperative Housing Statistics.
- (iii) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission on Housing Cooperatives.

NCHF had participated in the exhibition "HUDCO BUILD TECH-99" in the IITF'99, highlighting achievements and activities of cooperative housing sector.

APPENDICES

ORGANISATION CHART AS ON 05.01.2000



(*) Manned by Under Secretary on Personal basis. (***) Manned by Dy. Secretary on personal basis. (#) Matters relating to NBO looked after by DS(H)

LEGEND:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. AVO Assistant Vigilance Officer | 16. DO Desk Officer | 33. JCM Joint Consultative Machinery | 48. P Printing |
| 2. A Administration | 17. DS Deputy Secretary | 34. L&DO Land & Development Office | 49. Ptl. Parliament |
| 3. AFA Assistant Financial Adviser | 18. Dir. Director | 35. LSG Local Self Government | 50. RCUES Regional Center for Urban Environment Studies |
| 4. A O Accounts Officer | 19. DD(M) Deputy Director (Monitoring) | 36. L Land | 51. S&P Stationery & Printing |
| 5. AD Assistant Director | 20. DD(T) Deputy Director (Transport) | 37. MRTP Mass Rapid Transport Project | 52. SA Senior Analyst |
| 6. BMTPC Building Material Technology Promotion Council | 21. EW Establishment Works | 38. NBO National Buildings Organisation | 53. s o Section Officer |
| Bt. Budget | 22. EAC External Assistance Coordination | 39. NBCC National Building Construction Corporation | 54. SJSRY Swaran jayanti Shastri Rozgar Yojana |
| CCA Chief Controller of Accounts | 23. EIUS Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum | 40. NCRPB National Capital Region Planning Board | 55. U D Urban Development |
| CGEWHO Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation | 24. EPA Employment & Poverty Alleviation | 41. NIUA National Institute of Urban Affairs | 53. UBS Urban Basic Services |
| 0. C Coordination | 25. F Finance Housing | 42. NCHF National Cooperative Federation | 57. u c u Urban Ceiling Unit |
| 1. CPWD Central Public Works Department | 26. H Housing | 43. OL Official language | 58. UCO Urban Community Development |
| 12. DE Director of Estates | 27. HEPA Housing, Employment & Poverty Alleviation | 44. OSD(Tech) Officer on Special Duty (Technical) | 59. UT Urban Transport |
| 13. Dy CVO Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer | 28. HPL Hindustan Prefab Ltd. | 45. PHE Public Health Engineering | 60. UPA Urban Poverty Alleviation |
| 14. DUAC Delhi Urban Arts Commission | 29. HUDCO Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd | 46. PS Public Sector | 61. u s Under Secretary |
| 15. DDA W h Development Authority | 30. HBA House Building Advance | 47. PSP Printing Stationery & Publication | 62. UEPA Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation |
| | 31. MSU Internal work Study Unit | | 63. Vig. Vigilance |
| | 32. JA Junior Analyst | | 64. W Works |
| | | | 65. WS a S WaterSupply & Sanitation. |

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Properties of the Union, whether lands or buildings, with the following exceptions:
 - (i) Those belonging to the Ministry of Defence (Fiaksha Mantralaya), the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya) and the Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag)
 - (ii) Building of lands, the construction or acquisition of which has been financed otherwise than from the Civil Works Budget; and
 - (iii) 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.
1. Properties of the Union, whether lands or buildings, with the following exceptions:
2. All Government Civil Works and Buildings including those of Union Territories excluding Roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Department of Posts (Dak Vibhag), Department of Telecommunications (Doorsanchar Vibhag), 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, 1971 (40 of 1971)
10. Administration of four Rehabilitation Markets viz. Sarojini Nagar Market, Shankar Market, Pleasure Garden Market 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 Pariwahan Mantralaya) and technical planning of rail based systems being subject to items 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. Schemes of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.
16. Delhi Development Authority
17. Master Plan of Delhi, Co-ordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum Clearance in the National of Delhi.

18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters
19. Administration of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957)
29. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (59 of 1958)
21. Development of Government Colonies.
22. Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations (excluding the Municipal Corporation of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Committee), other Local Self- Government Administrations excluding a 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 coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkages 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 or subordinate offices or other organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.
28. Public Sector Projects falling under the subjects included in this list, except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.
29. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (33 of 1976)
30. Delhi Urban Art Commission, the Delhi Urban Art 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 and administration of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985'(2 of 1985)
33. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)
34. Matters of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) relating to urban infrastructure.

MINISTRY 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, Poverty Alleviation and Rural Employment (Gramin Vikas, Garibi Upshaman aur Gramin Rozgar Vibhag), 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 Jhonpri 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 Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time.
6. All matters relating to the Housing and urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to Urban Infrastructure.

Attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings,
Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

Ministry of Urban Development

Attached Offices

1. Central Public Works Department
2. Directorate of Printing
3. Directorate of Estates

Subordinate Offices

1. Govt. of India Stationery Office
2. Department of Publication
3. Land and Development Office
4. Town and Country Planning Organisation

Public Sector Undertaking

1. National Buildings 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

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

Attached Office

1. National Buildings Organisation

Public Sector Undertakings

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited

Statutory Autonomous Bodies

1. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
2. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
3. National Co-operative Housing Federation of India

STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31-I 2-99

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A (Gazetted)	Group B	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 (Including M/o Urban Employment and Poverty Attention) — (Sectt.)	91	41	98	184	105		519
2.	C.P.W.D.	1291	2575	124	11214	6033	18,924	40,161
3.	Dte. of Estates	20	34	74	422	209		759
4.	Dte. of Ptg.	33	103	85	7854	1740		9815
5.	Controller of Publication	1	4		244	186		435
6.	Controller of Stationery	3	9	6	473	443		934
7.	Land and Dev. Office	7	8	1	178	60		254
8.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	39	3	40	78	50		210
9.	Pr. Accounts Office	8	82	22	540	84		736
10.	National Buildings Organisation	5	3	8	11	17		44
B. Public Sector Undertakings								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	23	19	28	402	194		666
12.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	623		377	1269	965	11	3245
13.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	498	60		325	116		999

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 1999 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	16	—	
D	3	1	
Public Sector Undertakings			
A	4	4	
B	2	2	
C	16	16	
D	17	17	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1ST JAN. 2000 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	a
1 Group A (Cl. 1)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	1596	263	16.48	64	4.01	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	67	9	13.43	—	—	
	Total :	1663	272	16.36	64	3.85	
	Temporary (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	5	3	60.00	—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	10	3	30.00	—	—	
	Total :	15	6	40.00	—	—	
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent	793	119	15.00	26	3.28	
	Temporary	49	8	16.33	4	8.16	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent	19766	3763	19.04	841	4.25	
	Temporary	598	117	19.57	33	5.52	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent	7515	1991	26.49	506	6.73	
	Temporary	152	39	25.66	5	3.29	
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent	874	814	93.14	10	1.14	
	Temporary	17	17	100.00	—	—	

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 officialing or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1ST JAN. 2000 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS (ie) NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., HOUSING AND URAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. AND HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.

Group/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total nos. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A (Cl. 1)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	829	107	12.91	11	1.33	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	334	49	14.67	11	3.29	
	Total:	1163	156	13.41	22	1.89	
	Temporary (i) Other than Low- est rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total:	—	—	—	—	—	
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent Temporary	465	100	21.51	10	2.15	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	1996	267	13.38	36	1.80	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	1254 11	327 —	26.08 —	24 —	1.91 —	
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent	21	21	100.00	—	—	

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 temporary appointment in the higher grade are shown in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade is including.

NUMBER OF RESERVED VACANCIES FILED BY MEMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1999 IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS VIZ. NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD AND HINDUSTAN PREFOB LIMITED

Class of Post	SCHEDULED CASTES								SCHEDULED TRIBES								Remarks
	Total No. of vacancies		No. of vacancies reserved		No. of SC vacancies	No. of SC vacancies	No. of ST vacancies	No. of Can- didates ap- pointed	No. of reser- vation lapses	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of ST can- didates ap- pointed	No. of ST vac- ancies carried ap- pointed	No. of s c s can- didates ap- pointed	No. of reser- vation lapses			
	Noti- fied	Fill- ed	Out of COL. 2	Out of COL. 3	ap- pointed forward	carried forward	pointed against previous year	in the 3rd year of carry forward	COL. 2	COL. 3	ap- pointed forward	from previous year	against vacan- cies re- served for STs.	in the 3rd year of carry forward			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
I. Posts filed by Direct Recruitment																	
Other than lowest rung of Class I	16	18	12	12	12	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-		
Lowest rung of Class I	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Class II	12	13	4	4	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-		
Class III																	
Class IV (excludmg Sweepers)	1	3	1														
Class IV (Sweepers)																	
II Posts filled by Promotion																	
Other than lowest rung of Class I	69	58	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lowest rung of Class I	47	40	2	2	2	-	-	-	14	14	1	-	-	-	-		
Class II	75	72	4	4	14	-	-	-	20	20	1	-	-	-	-		
Class III	92	61	10	10	18	-	1	-	12	12	1	-	-	-	-		
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)	23	19	1	1	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Class IV (Sweepers)	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/99
IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING M/O URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY
ALLEVIATION) AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

Office/Deptts.	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Objections (No.)
1. Main Ministry	15	132
2. C.P.W.D., DG(W)	8	166
3. Dte. Of Estates	-	-
4. Land & Development Office	16	147
5. Town & Country Planning Organization	8	69
6. Publication Deptt.	10	71
7. Dte. Of Printing	7	33
8. Controller of Stationary	9	30
9. National Building Organization	7	15
	80	663