

## INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has two distinct sets of responsibilities. One pertains to the broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of housing, urban development, urban poverty alleviation, urban water supply and sanitation. These are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a coordinating 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 coordination in Urban Transport matters in the country.

2. The other set of responsibilities pertain 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 Communications. This Ministry 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 the Land and Development Office located in Delhi. This Ministry is also responsible for meeting the Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments and' stocking and selling of Government publications.

3. Under its Administrative control, the Ministry has four Attached and four Subordinate Offices, three Public Sector Undertakings and eight Statutory/Autonomous Bodies (Appendix I I I),

4. 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 1999-2000. 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. After its restructuring in 1992, the National Buildings

Organisation takes up mainly the socio-economic management information system and creation of data bank functions.

5. In addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi, the Land and Development Office administers nazul/ rehabilitation leases in Delhi. The Town & Country Planning Organisation is the technical arm of the Ministry 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.

6. 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 National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. is a civil construction agency which has major clients both in India and abroad. It has a number of turn- key projects to its credit including bridges, flyovers, industrial structures, water treatment plants, hostels, TV Towers, hospitals, railway buildings etc. The Hindustan Prefab Ltd. is engaged mainly in the manufacture of prestressed cement concrete poles, railway sleepers, wooden joinery items, pre-cast concrete components, water storage tanks, vayutan (light weight autoclaved cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions etc.

7. The Delhi Development Authority has statutory jurisdiction over all development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has statutory mandate to preserve and develop the 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 be achieved 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 a manageable Delhi by 2001 A.D. The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) was set up in 1978 as an autonomous organisation 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 the Rajghat, the **Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi**. **Buiing 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 Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)** of India set up in 1989, is a national level organisation spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in India and is supported by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment as a part of the Government's encouragement of cooperative housing. Its aims are to coordinate the **Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies** and to promote and develop cooperative housing societies in the country. **Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO)** has been set up as a Society under the aegis of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment for providing housing to Central Government employees.

8. A new **Housing and Habitat Policy 1998** has been formulated and laid before parliament on 29.7.98. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of 2 million additional dwelling units each year in pursuance of **National Agenda for Governance**. It also seeks to ensure that housing along with 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.

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 need 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—ABUSEF?** 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 to 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 **Swarna 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 the **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.

12. This 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 **IDSMT** scheme and the decentralisation reforms

**as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act) 1992. The Planning commission has constituted 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**

**13. To improve the economic and physical infrastructure, 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 continuing 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.**

**14. Mega Cities are the generators of national wealth and they contribute substantially to the national exchequer. The Mega City Scheme launched in 1998-94 provides funds to state governments for infrastructural 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.**

**15. Since the approval of Delhi MRTPS Project by the Union Government., 1996, there has been satisfactory progress towards its implementation. Loan Agreement with OECF (Japan) for Loan Assistance has become effective, GOI and GNCTD have released funds towards equity of the DMRC Ltd. Notification under clause 6 of the Land Acquisition Act has already been issued for most of the private**

## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya continued as Minister for Urban Affairs and Employment and Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment respectively.

2. Consequent on her transfer as Secretary, Deptt. of Women and Child Development, Smt. Kiran Aggarwal, IAS (HY: 84) relinquished the charge of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment w.e.f. 1.12.98 (FN). Shri Ashok Pahwa, IAS (HY:65) assumed charge as Secretary, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment w.e.f. 1.12.98 (FN). Shri Sujit Sankar Chattopadhyay, IAS (WB: 88) continued as Special Secretary in the Ministry.

3. This Ministry has two posts of Additional Secretary (including the post of Joint Secretary temporarily upgraded to the level of Additional Secretary as personal to the Officer concerned) and three posts of Joint Secretary.

4. The distribution of work among the Special Secretary, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries under this Ministry is indicated in the Organisational chart at Appendix 1. The subject

allocated to this Ministry are indited in Appendix I.

5. The Ministry has under its administrative control four Attached and four Subordinate Offices, three **Public Sector Undertakings and eight Statutory/Autonomous bodies (Appendix III).**

8. Excluding the work charged staff, the Ministry and its attached and subordinate Offices have as on 31.12.98 a strength 33,033 employees of whom 1430 are in Group A, 3002 in Group 'B' (Gezatted); 530 in Group B (Non Gezatted); 19932 in Group C and 8139 in Group D. The strength of the work charged staff is 30948. The detailed staff strength is mentioned in Appendix IV.

### II. BUDGET

**Budget Section is responsible for the Budget Work i.e. preparation of Demands for Grants and Performance Budget, their printing and laying before the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends to work relating to PAC and Audit paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the overall control of Financial Adviser and Additional Secretary.**

2. Demand No. 83-Urban Development, Demand No. 84-Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Demand No. 85-Public Works and Demand No. 88-Stationary and Printing pertain to this Ministry.

3. The Demand-wise **Revised Estimates 1998-99** and **Budget Estimates 1999-2000** provisions separately for Plan and Non-plan are as under:-

#### REVISED ESTIMATES 1998-99

	Demand No. 83			Demand No 84			Demand No. 85			Demand No. 88		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue	175.74	288.75	444.49	177.00	4.22	181.22	7.00	578.00	585.00	—	173.14	173.14
Capital	391.97	74.40	466.37	110.00	5.00	115.00	89.74	119.45	209.19	—	5.00	5.00
Total	567.71	363.15	930.86	287.00	9.22	296.22	96.74	697.45	794.19	—	178.14	178.14

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES 1999-2000

	Demand No. 83			Demand No 84			Demand No. 85			Demand No. 88		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue	227.49	278.22	505.71	195.00	9.32	204.32	9.00	554.45	563.45	—	159.91	159.91
Capital	437.14	99.80	536.94	150.00	10.00	160.00	100.48	147.00	247.48	0.25	4.00	4.25
Total	664.63	378.02	1042.65	345.00	19.32	364.32	109.48	701.45	810.93	0.25	163.91	164.18

4. The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) formulates the estimates of receipts.

5. CCA also looks after the accounting and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its Attached and Subordinate Offices. He is assisted by a team of Controller of Accounts, Deputy Controllers of Accounts, Pay and Accounts officers and other supporting staff.

### III. 'HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The scheme of House Building Advance to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing assistance to the Government employees to construct/acquire houses/flats of their own. The scheme was introduced in 1956 as a welfare measure. Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment 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 amount of House Building Advance admissible has been revised to 50 months pay of the employee concerned or Rs. 7.5 lakhs or the cost of construction/ acquisition of house/flat or repaying capacity whii 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. 18.00 lakhs from the earlier Rs. 3.0 lakhs and Rs. 8.0 lakhs respectively.

4. The rate of interest on House Building Advance continues to be between 7.5% and 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 IWSU of the Ministry performs all O&M functions of the Secretariat of the Ministry and undertakes studies in respect the Secretariate and its Attached/subordinate offices on varlous aspects viz. staff

strength, working procedures etc. During the year 1998-99, the work measurement study of the Department of Publiiion, including its sale counters at Delhi was completed and its reports finefirred and issued for implementation.

2. During the year 1998-99, Special drive on Record Management was conducted in the Ministry and its Attached Offices in the month of August, 1998. During the year, 859 files were recorded and 859 files were reviewed, out of which 850 files were weeded out in the Ministry. The Induction Material in respect of the Ministry has been revised and issued.

### V. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, in the **category of large Ministries**, has been awarded **1st Prize of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasa Field Scheme** for 1997-98 for achievement of targets **prescribed in** the Annual Programme on use of Hindi. The 3rd **Sub-Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language** visited the Ministry on 9.11.98 and held discussion with Secretary **and** other Senior Officers regarding the measures taken for **increasing the use of Hindi** in the Ministry as a whole **and expressed its satisfaction** over the initiatives taken and progress made by the Ministry in implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Govt. In response to the suggestions made by the Committee for further increasing the use of Hindi in noting and drafting in the Ministry, 300 staff members (out of 378) now use Hindi in various percentages in their official work.

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

Targets achieved %	Offices
(i) 80% and above	Hindustan Prefab Ltd., N.B.O.
(ii) 70 to 80%	HUDCO, TCPO & DUAC
(iii) 80 to 70%	DDA, Deptt. of Publication, <b>NBCC, Me.</b> of Estates, L&D.O. & N.C.R. Planning Board.
(iv) 50 to 60%	Me. of Printing and DG(W)
(v) 40 to 50%	N.C.H.F.
(vi) 40% and below	BMTPC, NIUA, Stationery Office and C.G.E.W.H.O.

All the Heads of offices have been regularly reviewing the progress of use of Hindi in their **spective offices**

and have chalked out a phased programme for bringing about further improvement.

### 3. Hindi-Training

Two officials of this Ministry have been nominated for Hindi Prabodh/Praveen/Pragya classes and 5 LDCs and 3 Stenos have been nominated for training in Hindi typing and shorthand respectively during the year. In NBCC more than 96% 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 17,12 and 11 employees in Hindi Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya respectively. 16 clerks have been trained in Hindi typing. Other organisations under the Ministry have also availed of the training facilities provided by HUDCO.

### 4. Hindi Workshops

During the year, 19 officials of the Ministry have been trained in two workshops. Hindi Workshops have also been organised by all major organisations under the Ministry. CPWD had organised workshops in its office at Ghaziabad, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Nagpur & Siliguri the behest of the Ministry, the following activities were organised by various bodies:

- (i) L & DO organised two Hindi workshops,
- (ii) TCPO organised a special Hindi workshop of 11 days in Sept., 1998 in which the senior officers delivered lectures.
- (iii) HUDCO organised a two days Hindi workshop for their nodal officers in December, 1998 at Kanyakumari under the guidance and supervision of Diior (OL) of the Ministry in which noted Hindi scholars of three southern States participated.

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

During the year, 166 unit offices of the Ministry (149 of CPWD, 7 of HUDCO & NBCC) under 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 46 Sections of the Secretariat of the Ministry stand specified for doing certain number of items of work in Hindi.

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

- (i) The Cash Award Scheme has been made attractive by doubling the amount under various prizes and now a large number of employees are participating in the competition.
- (ii) Both Urban Affairs & Employment Minister and Minister of State have **been taking keen interest in promoting the use of Official language. The Honourable Minister distributed the prizes to the winners of various Hindi events of 1997-98. He also issued an Appeal to all officers of the Ministry for doing maximum work in Hi. Various competitive events on Hindi Day, 1998 were organised which created a conducive atmosphere for further use of Hindi. 144 employees participated in these events and '67 were given cash prizes amounting to about Rs. 30,000/- by the Honourable Minister of State in December, 1998. Taking keen interest in Official Language Implementation the Secretary of the Ministry has advised all the Officers of the Ministry to make greater use of Hindi in their official work. As a result all offii have started doing more and more work in Hindi and have chalked out a phased programme in this regard.**
- (iii) 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 systems.**
- (iv) The National Institute of Urban Affaii (NIUA) has introduced a new quarterly magazine titled 'SHAHRI GARIBI' which has nation wide circulation. The other organisations, including some circle offii of CPWD and Govt. of India presses, have also started bringing out Hindi magazines. The BMPTC has been bringing out publicity material bilingually and /or in Hindi only. AU offices have been advised to bring out special issues titled "RAJBHASHA SWARAN JAYANTI VISHESHANK" to commemorate **the 50th year of Hindi having been adopted as the Official Language of the country.**

शहरी कार्य और राजगार मंत्रालय  
राजभाषा पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह



- (v) All 92 Codes/Manuals&ems of Procedural literature have been translated and printed in Hindi also.
- (vi) The Ministry inspected Head Quarters of 13 organisations located in Delhi & 18 unit offices of CPWD, HUDCO & NBCC at Bangalore, Mysore, Mumbai & Hyderabad. The Parliamentary Official language Committee, besides inspecting the Ministry on 9.11.98, had inspected unit offices of CPWD and HUDCO at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai & Maduari and expressed their satisfaction over the pace of progress in these offices.
- (vii) 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, 18 posts of AD (OL) have recently been created by the Ministry for CPWD in Region 'A'.
- (viii) Adequate number of bilingual/Hindi typewriters are available in all the offices.
- (ix) The TCPO has continuously been using Hindi in drafting its various survey reports on Urban/Tourism Development Projects located in Hindi speaking areas
- (x) The detailed guidelines on the following subjects of the Ministry were prepared and issued both in Hindi & English to all national and international organisations/agencies:
- National Housing & Habitat policy, 1998.
  - Clean City Campaign, 1998.
  - Urban Land Management.
  - Space standards for Barrier — Free buiki environment for dii & elderly persons- 1998

## 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 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 1998-99, this Ministry's team, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/ Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments in Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Bridge, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Power-lifting organised by the CCSCSB. A largenu mber of sports persons representing this Ministry won medals in the individual events of Bridge, Power-lifting and Swimming.

A number of sports persons from this Ministry have also been selected to represent the Central Secretariat to play in the All India Civil services Tournaments. A few outstanding sports perspsns of this Ministry even don the colour of Delhi State in Shooting, Hockey, Bridge and Football.

3. The Departmental Canteen Of the Ministry continued to function efficiently catering to the requirement of the officers and staff.

## VII. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Minishy of Urban Affairs & Employment During 1998 this Ministry answered 594 (47 Starred and 547 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Local Bodii, Housing, Central Publii Works Department, Water Supply, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes etc. While answering these 594 Questions, Assurances were given in respect of 42 Parliament Questions. 'During 1998, various Divisions in the Ministry implemented 106 Parliamentary Assurances given to both the Houses of Parliament (this includes Assurances given to Parliament in the years prior to 1998 also). As on 31-12-98, 96 Assurances were pendiig in thii Ministry.

2. During 199-99 four meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Affairs



and Employment were held wherein the following important issues, in addition to general discussion on various matters relating to this Ministry were specifically discussed:-

- (i) National Housing and Habit Policy, 1998.
- (ii) Maintenance of Govt. Bungalows and Flats allotted to Members of Parliament by CPWD.
- (iii) Private Sector participation in housing.

3. Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during 1998:-

- i. National Building Construction Corporation. (1998-97 & 1997-98).
- ii. NCR Planning Board (1996-97).
- iii. Hindustan Pre-Fab Limited (1998-97 & 1997-98).
- IV. Delhi Development Authority. (1998-97 & 1997-98).
- v Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) (1996-97&1997-98).
- VI. National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF) (1998-97 & 1997-98).
- VII. National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) (1996-97 & 1997-98).
- VIII. Delhi Urban Arts Commission (1996-97 & 1997-98).
- IX. Rajghat Samadhi Committee (1995-98 & 1996-97).
- X. Building Material Technology Promotion Council (1996-97 & 1997-98).
- XI. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (1995-96&1998-97).
- XII. Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) (1996-97 & 1997-98).

## VIII. VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry functions under the charge of Joint Secretary (DD) 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, one

Under Secretary, two Assistant Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Officers of the Attached Subordinate officers of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings and the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all the matter pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment including its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/Societies/Other Local Authorities.

2. Vigilance work consist of preventive vigilance, 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 surveillance areas under the 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 the punitive action, penalties prescribed under the rules are imposed on those who are found guilty.

3. Generally, the charges related to execution of substandard work in the 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 complaints and investigation, the Ministry also receives reports from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the misconduct of officers either with a view to taking departmental action or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

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

8. During the period from April, 1998 to December, 1998, 124 surprise & regular inspections were carried out, 178 officers, were chargesheeted, 299 officers were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 17 officers and minor penalties upon 144 officers.

## IX. 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 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.

## X. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A special Cell in the Ministry watches the implementation of Government orders regard reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the 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 offices of the Ministry. The statistics regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry and its other offices are contained in Appendix VI-IX.

## XI. PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CELL

The Public Grievance Cell in the Ministry ensures redressal of the grievances of public under the overall supervision of Joint Secretary (Admn.) who acts as the Director of Grievances. Grievances are also received through the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare, Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, registered associations and members of public. The grievances received in the Ministry are duly acknowledged and referred to the concerned offices under this Ministry for redressal. As per the instructions received from the Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet

Secretariat & Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the grievances are continuously monitored and the over all position reviewed periodically. A watch is also kept on the grievances appearing in the newspaper columns. The cell has contributed to the speedy disposal of genuine complaints and representations during the year.

## XII. COMPUTERIZATION IN THE MINISTRY

### 1. Main Ministry

(1) The Cases Monitoring System (CMS) has been developed for the Delhi division for monitoring the status of disposal of various cases referred to the division by concerned offices, departments etc. This is in regular operation. Five computer terminals have been installed with necessary printers. The terminals are used for running CMS besides document preparation and E-mail.

(2) Parliament Question Information System (PARLIS) is under regular operation in the Parliament Section. An independent computer system with four terminals and necessary printers have been provided to the section which are being extensively used for running PARLIS, document preparation and E-mail.

(3) Computerization of the two million housing programme has been taken up. Discussions have been held and monitoring proforma is under finalization.

(4) Development of a Computerized Monitoring System for the Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana for Urban poverty Alleviation Division has been taken up. Discussions are being held and monitoring Proforma has been prepared.

(5) Five Year Information Technology Plan has been prepared for the Ministry. In the plan, a brief description of the hardware and software provided by NIC and various application areas computerized have been given. A detailed account of new technologies relevant to the Ministry, new application areas to be computerized, procedural changes to be affected and hardware and software to be procured is also given.

(6) Local Area Network : In order to provide E-mail, Internet and file sharing services, existing computers (79 nos.) in the Ministry have been connected over a Local Area Network (LAN) which is connected to Internet through RF Tower erected in Nirman Bhawan. The LAN also connects the user's computers in all the other Ministries / Departments in Nirman Bhawan.

(7) **Regular Maintenance and Development work** is being carried out on the following operational Office Automation applications.

- (a) VIP References Monitoring System for the Secretary's office.
- (b) Payroll Computation System
- (c) Annual Maintenance Contract System
- (d) CGHS cards Information System
- (e) Telephone Bills Accounting System
- (f) Pubic Grievances Monitoring System
- (g) Diary Monitoring system for the offices of Cabinet and State Ministers

(8) **Website of the Ministry:** The website of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has been launched on 16-2-1999. The Website can be accessed through the address [www.urbanindia.nic.in](http://www.urbanindia.nic.in).

## 2. Directorate of Printing

(1) **Feasibility Report for connection of Printing Presses of the Directorate of Printing:** A feasibility report has been prepared which outlines the hardware and software to be procured and procedural steps to be taken for connectivii and timely compilation of the priority jobs referred to the presses by various important Government offices.

(2) **Dissemination of new Govt. Publications over NICNET:** Monthly lists of new Government Publications are being transmitted to all the State and Distriit Head Quarters over NICNET.

(3) **Machine Utilizatbn Monitoring System** is in regular operation.

## 3. Directorate of Estate

(1) **Connectivity:-** In all, 38 terminals have been connected to various important sections in the Directorate.

(2) **Housing Information System (H/S):-** Maintenance and development work have been carried out on the HIS during the year. In view of changed strategy, the Housing Information System is being redesigned for the allotment year 1999.

(3) **Dissemination of Regular and change Waiting fists over Internet:-** Query Modules for registration numberwise, namewise, typewise and joining datewise retrieval have been developed and the data has been loaded in the Pentium Server installed at **NIC HQ, alongwith query modules. The data is being updated periodically. For the past over one year, the system is under regular operation.**

(4) **Eviction Cases Monitoring System** has been developed.

(5) **Software for on-line waiting list updation** has been developed and implemented.

(6) **Licence Fees Accounting System:** The software for opening the Licence fees card and making the **first licence fee bill** have been developed and **implemented**. This is under regular operation.

Further software modules **will be developed** alongwith the revised Housing Information System.

## XIII. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

**Department-wise details of outstanding Inspection Reports / Audit Objections** as on **September 1997** in respect of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its Attached / Subordinate offices are given in Appendix-X.

## HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

### 1. National Housing & Habitat Policy

A new Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 has been formulated and laid before Parliament on 29.7.98. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of 2 million additional dwelling units each year in pursuance of National Agenda for Governance. It also seeks to ensure that housing along with supporting services is treated as priority sector at par with infrastructure. The Central theme of the policy is strong public private partnerships for tackling housing and infrastructure problems. The Government would provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment.

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

### 2. National Agenda for Governance

The National Agenda for Governance has identified Housing for All as a priority area, with particular emphasis on the needs of the vulnerable groups. As per this programme, it is proposed to facilitate construction of 20 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 recognised 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. As on 31.12.98, HUDCO has sanctioned schemes for construction of over one lakh houses under the 2 million housing programme.

### 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 31.12.98, 560 centres have been sanctioned out of which 324 centres have become functional. These centres have received Government of India grant of Rs. 9.57 crore and have imparted training to over 1 lakh construction workers. A thorough review of the programme is being undertaken to identify problem areas and to take steps for more effective implementation.

### 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.

As on 31.12.98, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 1217 lakh and Government subsidy amounting to Rs. 1241 lakh for a total of 60 schemes to provide 18470 beds, 6814 pay and use toilet seats, 584 baths and 597 urinals. 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.

### 5. International Cooperation

United Nations 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 one lakh 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 1998-99, the World Habitat Day celebrations were held on 5-6th Oct. '98, On this occasion a two day National Seminar on Safer Cities was held. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Ram Jethmalani Hon'ble Minister for Urban Affairs & Employment.

The principal outcome of the Seminar has been as follows:-

- Identification of major issues in evolution of Safer Cities
- \* Urban Safety & Vulnerable Groups.
- Making cities safer for women and children.
- \* Barrier free access to built environment for disabled and elderly persons.
- Hazards affecting human settlement.

## 6. International 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. 52.35 crore under this credit line.

### 6.2 IBRD Technical Assistance (Grant)

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

### 6.3 Infrastructure Financing Project

ADB has committed loan of US\$ 100 million to HUDCO, out of which it has already disbursed US\$ 20 million.

## 7. NRI Investment and FDI in housing

The housing sector suffers from paucity of funds in the back drop 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.

## 8. Fiscal incentives for the Housing Sector

This Ministry has been pursuing with the Ministry of Finance the matter of 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 1998-99.

- \* Urban vacant land held as stock in trade has been exempted from Wealth Tax for a period of 7 years.
- \* Rental properties have been exempted from Wealth Tax provided the houses had been rented out for at least 300 days.
- \* 25% of rental income to be deducted for repairs and collection charges (under Section 24 of Income Tax Act).
- \* Deductions for interest on borrowed capital in case of self occupied properties increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 39,000.
- \* Carry forward of losses from "House Property" against future income under the same head to be allowed for 8 years.
- \* Reintroduction of Section 80GG in respect of deduction for rents paid.
- \* Tax holiday for approved housing projects: 100% deduction from profits for first 5 years and 30% deduction for subsequent 5 years.

- Infrastructure status to housing industry subject to certain conditions.

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 low cost building materials and components based on utilisation of industrial wastes and other cost effective technology.

## 9. Housing Ministers' Conference '98

This Ministry organised the Housing Ministers' Conference in June '98 to consider the action plan "Shelter for All" for construction of 2 million houses, the draft National Housing & Habitat Policy '98 and other important issues related to urban housing. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Ram Jethmalani Hon'ble Minister for Urban Affairs and Employment. The Conference deliberated upon important issues relating to Urban Housing and gave many recommendations/ suggestions for giving a fillip to house construction activity in the country. These include legal reforms, augmentation of housing finance, technological support etc.

## 10. Seminar on Housing—Challenges & Solution

The National Housing & Habitat Policy '98 envisages strong public private partnership in housing related infrastructure. With a view to assess the likelihood of public sector participation in Housing, a Seminar on Housing—Challenges & Solution was held from 28th to 30th Nov. '98 at New Delhi. The Seminar was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and was jointly organised by this Ministry, HUDCO and Federation of Builders & Promoters of Maharashtra. The Seminar offered a number of valuable suggestions on the increased role of private sector in housing, provided some fiscal concessions are granted and impediments to Housing are removed. This included repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 which has since been repealed through an

## URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME

Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana:

In a decision of far reaching consequences, the Union Cabinet on 5th August, 1997 approved the Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY). The SJSRY has been launched as a replacement for Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), and Prime Ministers integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) on 1.12.97. The SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures and provision of wage employment.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana will be funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the states.

The Scheme consists of two special schemes, namely-

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

**Salient Features:**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NGs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) be set up in the target areas based on the UBSP pattern. The CDSs shall be 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 will also identify viable projects suitable for the particular area.

The CDSs, being a federation of different community based organisations, shall be the nodal agency 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 departments within their jurisdiction.

**(A) 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 selfemployment 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 will be applicable to all urban towns in India;
- (ii) The programme will be implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urbanpoordusters.

**Target Groups**

- (i) The programme shall target the urban poor, defined as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time;
- (ii) Special attention will be given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population. A provision of 3% shall be reserved for the disabled under this programme.
- (iii) There will be no minimum education qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, this scheme shall not apply to beneficiaries educated beyond the IX Standard.

- (iv) A house-to-house survey for identification of **genuine beneficiaries will be done**. Noneconomic parameters will also 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 shall 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. 75000/-
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 ventures, 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 Department of UEPA and the recognised national institution in this regard.

##### **(B) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**

This programme shall seek 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 shall apply 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 shall 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) shall 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 shall prioritise the above services into two lists "A" and "B". This prioritisation shall 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 alongwith the remarks of the CDS with respect to where such services should be located etc. shall 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 Sahari 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 was the opening balance for incurring expenditure under the new scheme. In addition, Central funds of Rs. 98.63 Crores had been released for 1997-98 (i.e. 1.1.2.97 to 31.3.98) and allocation of Rs. 183.20 Crores has been made for 1998-99 out of which till 31.12.98 a sum of Rs. 68.33 Crores has been released to the States/UTs. The Component-wise release of funds during 98-99 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

- |  |   |             |
|--|---|-------------|
| (i) USEPIDWCUA<br>(including Training, Infrastructure & Credit & Thrift Society) | = | Rs. 3472.97 |
| (ii) UWEP  | = | Rs. 2324.05 |
| (iii) Community Structure  | = | Rs. 1035.65 |

## PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF SJSRY

### Urban Self-employment Programme (USEP)

*Financial Achievements (till 31.12.98)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

- |  |   |        |
|--|---|--------|
| (i) Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to beneficiaries for setting up micro enterprises under USEP. | = | 471.76 |
|--|---|--------|

(ii) Amount of subsidy sanctioned to DWCUA groups for setting up joint self employment units.	=	5.63
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(iii) Amount of assistance given to Thrift & Credit Societies as revolving Fund.	=	3.24
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(iv) Amount spent on training & infrastructure.	=	158.55
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*Physical Achievements (till 31.12.98)*

(i) No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro enterprises.	=	17831
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(ii) No. of DWCUA groups formed.	=	1974
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(iii) No. of women beneficiaries assisted (under DWCUA Groups) to set up joint self employment ventures under DWCUA.	=	105
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(iv) No. of persons trained/undergoing training for skill upgradation.	=	17589
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(v) No. of Thrift & Credit Societies formed.	=	3426
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## Community Structure and IEC components

### Achievement

132.70 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the community structure component till 31st December, 1998 and 19101 persons have been trained under the Programme as on 31.12.1998.

### Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

#### Physical Progress:

12.26 Lakh mandays were generated by various States/UTs till Sept., 1998

## 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 Affairs & Employment 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 1998-99 are as under:-

### Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers

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 liberation of scavengers is done on whole town basis. Financial & physical progress of the scheme as on 1.1.1999 is shown at Annexure-1. 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.

### 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. During the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 68.624 crores was released by the Ministry as Central share to various State Governments for implementation of 227 schemes with a total estimated cost of Rs. 218.50 crores approved during the said period. During the year 1997-98, detailed project reports for 35 schemes in 35 towns at a cost of Rs. 37.64 crores were approved by the Ministry and an amount of Rs. 27.95 crores was released to various State Governments. During the year 1998-99, detailed project reports for 47 schemes at a cost of Rs. 52.38 crores have been approved by the Ministry and an amount of Rs. 21.83 crores has been released to various **State** Governments [ (till 1.1.1999) (Annexure-II) ]

### Solid Waste Management

The Urban Local Bodies and Municipalities are primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes for management of municipal solid waste. The Ministry's role is to act as a facilitator, wherever possible. The problem of waste **management, around the** vicinity of IAF airfields has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite sometime. Open dumping of waste and carcass disposal attract birds, which have caused a number of air accidents. **An** Inter-Ministerial Joint Sub-Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence **had**, therefore, recommended that proper sanitation facilities, including solid waste management should be provided at the following 10 airfields to overcome the bird menace: (i) Gwalior (M.P.) (ii) Ambala (Haryana) (iii) Hindon (UP) (iv) Jodhpur (Rajasthan) (v) Tezpur (Assam) (vi) Dindigul (Andhra Pradesh) (vii) Sisa (Haryana) (viii) Adampur (Punjab) (ix) Pune (Maharashtra) (x) Bareilly (UP) It was decided that 100% Central assistance may be provided through this Ministry for improvement of solid waste

management and drainage in these towns. Improvement of slaughter houses and carcass disposal would be assisted through the Ministry of Agriculture. Feasibility reports for 10 towns have since been got prepared and forwarded to the concerned Urban Local Bodies/Air Force stations for their views/comments. The concerned State Governments were also requested to convey their commitment for implementation of the scheme. Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee was circulated to the concerned Ministries and based on their comments, revised memorandum has been prepared. The matter will be taken up with the EFC after adequate allocation of funds and appraisal of projects by the Planning Commission.

A public interest litigation was filed in the Supreme Court (No. 666 of 1996) against the Union of India, all State Governments and some of the major Municipal Corporations regarding the deteriorating state of solid waste management in the country vis-à-vis remedial measures needed to tackle the situation. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 16.1.98, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Calcutta Municipal Corporation to look into various aspects connected with urban solid waste management in Class-I cities (having population over one lakh). The Committee submitted its Interim Report on 30.6.98 to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In order to obtain feedback on the recommendations contained in the report, with the approval of the Supreme Court the Committee conducted 4 Regional Workshops at Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai and New Delhi on 24.10.98, 21.11.98, 27.11.98 and 15.12.98 respectively. Representatives of the Central Ministries/ Organisations, State Govts., Urban Local Bodies, NGOs and experts in the field were invited to these workshops. The Committee is in the process of finalising its report.

The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur 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 finalisation 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 it needs to be redrafted by a group of experts. Accordingly, an Expert Committee comprising of 16

Members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE) for revision of the Manual. The Committee has held several meetings and is in the process of finalising the various chapters of the Manual.

### Technical Clearance of Water Supply & Sanitations Schemes

The CPHEEO has approved 18 schemes from 1.4.1998 to 31.12.1998 for implementation by different State Governments with loan assistance from LIC. A list of schemes approved and their estimated cost is at Annexure-III.

### Seminars/Workshops

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organised a Subregional Workshop on "Private Sector Involvement in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector" in collaboration with this Ministry from 28th to 30th April, 1998 at Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi. The Workshop was attended by senior level officials and sector professionals from the neighbouring countries, international organisations, State Governments/UTs and Central Ministries.

A National Conference of Chief Public Health Engineers and Heads of Implementing Agencies in charge of urban water supply and sanitation sector was organised by the Ministry /CPHEEO in collaboration with the Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Haryana at Chandigarh from 16-18 November, 1998 to discuss the important issues and programmes concerning the sector.

### External Assistance

Considerable efforts have to be put in by the implementing agencies, viz. the State and Central Government 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 Annexures-IV & V.

### Management Information System

The Ministry has since developed computer based Management Information System (MIS) softwares on urban water supply and sanitation. These softwares 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 of information and for decision making.



*Regional Workshop on Solid Waste Management organised by Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment at Vigyan Bhavan on 15.12.98.*



*45 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant using Un Aerobic Sludge Blanket Technology under Yamuna Action Plan, provided for Haryana PWD.*

## **PHE Training**

Development of trained manpower is one of the thrust areas of the Ministry. The CPHEEO organises various training courses for the inservice Engineers working in the State Public Health ~~Engineering~~ departments/ Water Supply & Sanitation Boards through academic institutes and field departments. Grants are provided to the recognised Engineering Colleges and Training Institutes for conducting Post-Graduate, Short Term and Refresher Courses. During the year 1998-99 up to December, 1998, 885 inservice engineers and technical staff are expected to have been benefited from the programmes as detailed below:-

Post Graduate Course	Engineers	1	5
Short Term Courses	Engineers	1	5
Refresher Courses	800	Engineers	& technical Staff

During January to March, 1999 more than 400 engineers and -technical staff are expected to be trained. The Ministry had deputed more than 20 officials from the State Governments etc. for attending advanced training programmes abroad.

## **Research & Development Programme**

During the year 1998-99, the R&D project entitled Hospital Waste Management sponsored by the Ministry has been completed by the All India Institute of Local Self Govt., Mumbai. Copy of the final report is being forwarded to concerned departments for perusal and possible implementation of the research findings. A research study to determine the status of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management in urban areas has been entrusted to the National Institute of Urban Affairs.

**LOW COST SANITATION****(A) Financial Progress of Scheme:-**

Total No. of schemes sanctioned	811
No. of towns covered	1167
Project cost of sanctioned schemes	<b>Rs. 1173.92 crores</b>
subsidy sanctioned	<b>Rs. 410.93 crores</b>
Loan sanctioned	<b>Rs. 522.27 crores</b>
subsidy released	<b>Rs. 175.05 crores</b>
Loan released	<b>Rs. 173.11 crores</b>

**(B) Physical Progress of Schemes:-**

1.No.of units sanctioned for <b>conversion</b>	1849319
2.No. of units sanctioned for co <b>nstruction</b>	<b>1592429</b>
3. No. of Community latrines sanctioned	<b>3463</b>
4. No. of scavengers to be liberated	121591
5.Total conversions/constructions completed (cumulative)	773095
6. Total conversions/constructions <b>during</b> 1998-99	38875
7.Total conversions/constructions in progress	238393

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP)  
FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Annexure-II  
Status: 31.12.98

Sl.	state	Annual Allocation 1998-99 (Rs. lakhs)	DPR's Approved Estimated Cost					Range of per Capita cost (in Rs.) Census	Func. Released (Central Share) (Rs. Lakhs)				state Share released (Rs lakhs)	Expdr. Reported		
			1998-99		Total				During VIII Plan	During 1997-98	During 1998-99	T O				
			Nos	Estt. Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Nos.	Estt. Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Population (1991)									
			1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9			10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	125.35														
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.20			2467.00	34306	5987-8372	83.29	21.16			104.45	MR	MR		
3	Assam	199.55			867.35	70800	687-2397	194.11	140.00	8.19		342.30	26.06	62.00		
4	Bihar	192.75			315.92	41099	560-1246	94.50	0.00	63.41		157.91	45.00	22.00		
5	GO3	23.72			51.13	19254	202-306	25.58	0.00			25.58	25.85	51.41		
6	Gujarat	205.92			508.09	115415	109-912	255.62	0.00	0.00		255.62	508.02	277.46		
7	Haryana	80.19	3	310.17	940.42	121193	473-1579	226.10	97.05	80.19		395.32	253.20	484.95		
8	Himachal Pradesh	30.12	1	117.90	444.00	14710	1035-4345	118.10	44.95	30.12		193.17	236.38	380.54		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	18.44	-	-	467.61	22411	1603-2406	83.97	41.61	20.75		126.33	73.26	122.97		
10	Karnataka	248.08	-	-	1213.25	180600	194-577	237.85	179.96	4.43		422.24	531.37	584.37		
11	Kerala	88.84	-	-	712.82	47668	1167-2060	133.83	64.39	67.69		270.91	115.00	165.64		
12	Madhya Pradesh	576.72	2	114.56	4001.85	643938	171-1526	1034.94	417.56	370.08		1979.00	1294.40	2458.32		
13	Maharashtra	243.94	3	975.42	2346.52	198298	132-2703	396.91	271.30	135.81		794.52	320.00	1052.87		
14	Manipur	63.16	2	276.89	745.25	71939	280-1676	143.19	99.99	83.16		297.34	118.15	271.93		
15	Meghalaya	11.90	-	-	195.63	11983	1633	58.90	38.92	-		97.82	84.01	151.00		
16	Mizoran	32.95	1	153.94	304.77	17304	839	23.24	51.88	32.95		107.87	55.00	136.76		
17	Nagaland	15.56	-	-	219.70	8432	2605	52.33	34.36	17.51		104.20	50.00	111.50		
18	Orissa	153.96	1	162.70	1321.32	104035	368-1846	239.73	156.62	153.6		600.31	564.17	847.95		
19	Punjab	84.33	2	113.40	476.61	77071	495-878	184.13	0.00	-		184.13				
20	Rajasthan	238.41	5	720.53	2513.17	347108	81-1255	803.69	171.52	180.13		1155.34	1142.30	1970.11		
21	Sikkim	4.58	-	-												
22	Tamil Nadu	234.91	-	-	313.65	173071	73-603	195.95	205.48			401.41	195.95	585.16		
23	Tripura	42.11	-	-				5.16	0.00			5.16	-	-		
24	Uttar Pradesh	932.83	26	2204.21	8982.74	1172542	232-5367	2031.34	776.57	932.83		3740.74	2502.91	3905.50		
25	West Bengal	123.47	1	87.40	413.28	43371	198-957	162.94	0.00	21.75		184.69	162.94	328.00		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6238.12</b>	<b>30328.29</b>	<b>3521670</b>		<b>6062.40</b>	<b>2795.00</b>	<b>2182.96</b>	<b>11840.36</b>	<b>8304.27</b>	<b>139E9.82</b>			

## URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

**List of Schemes Approved from 01.04.98 to 31.12.98 Under State Plan/LIC**

### Loan Assistance

Sl. No. of State	Name	Subject	Approved Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Maharashtra			
	1.	<b>Water Supply Scheme for Improvement to Distribution System for Chandrapur City, Distt. Chandrapur.</b>	Rs.3845.70
	2.	<b>Augmentation to Georai Water Supply Sscheme Stage-II, Tq. Georai, Distt. Beed.</b>	Rs. 1883.97
	3.	<b>Augmentation to Jintoor Water Supply Scheme, Tq. Jintoor, Distt. Parbhani.</b>	Rs. 1435.65
	4.	<b>Augmentation to Parli Water Supply Scheme, Distt. Beed.</b>	Rs.2563.20
	5.	<b>Augmentation to Water Supply Schema to Aurangabad.</b>	Rs. 6503.70
	6.	<b>Augmentation to Jaina Water supply Scheme Stage-II, Jalna Distt.</b>	Rs.5241.88
	7.	<b>Augmentation to Warud Water Supply Scheme, Distt. Amravati.</b>	Rs. 1561.16
	8.	<b>Augmentation to Omerga Water supply Scheme, Tq. Omerga, Distt. Osmanabad.</b>	Rs. 2258.81
	9.	<b>Augmentation to Nanded Distribution System &amp; 6 Villages around Nanded Town, Tal. Nanded, Distt. Nanded;</b>	Rs. 3056.50
	10.	<b>Augmentation to Majalgaon Pheripher Villages Water Supply Scheme, Tal, Majalgaon.</b>	Rs. 1629.87
	11.	<b>Augmentation to Ambajogai Water Supply Scheme, Majra Dam.</b>	Rs.5468.60
	12.	<b>Augmentation to Sailu Water Suppiy Scheme in Parbhani Distt.</b>	Rs. 1416.20
	13.	<b>Waghaia Water Supply Scheme in Nanded District.</b>	Rs.
	14.	<b>Augmentation to Beed Water Supply Scheme in Beed Distt.</b>	Rs. 8939.65
	15.	<b>Modified Augmentation to Sillod Water Supply Scheme, Aurangahad Distt.</b>	Rs. 112969
2. Madhya Pradesh			
	16.	<b>Augmentation of Bilaspur Water Supply Scheme.</b>	Rs. 1012.20
	17.	<b>Sewerage &amp; Sewage Disposal Project for Indore Town</b>	Rs. 11848.00
3. Delhi			
	18.	<b>Construction of 140 MGD Capacity Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar, Delhi.</b>	Rs. 41405.00



**WORLD BANK/OECF, JAPAN AIDED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	cost (Rs. Crores)	Loan assistance (US\$/ Yen (Y) million)	Date of Project commencement	Project area	Components	Cumulative expenditure incurred (Rs, crores)	Expected date of completion
1.	Hyderabad ws & S	350.26	\$95.33	1.10.90	Hyderabad and Secunderabad	Manjira IV Scheme of Providing 135 mld of additional water to the twin cities; strengthening and rehabilitation of the existing water supply & sewerage systems; low cost sanitation; resettlement & rehabilitation plan; technical assistance & training.	277.0	31.03.1998
2.	II Chennai ws & S	421.40	\$86.5	20.11.95	Chennai	Improvement of city water distribution; completion of unfinished works of first project; water conservation and technical assistance.	70.09	31.12.2001
3.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal	1131.20	\$192.0	322.3.96	Mumbai	Safe disposal of sewage into the sea through a tunnel (marine outfalls); strengthening of the existing sewerage system and improving the treatment facilities; improvement of sanitation in slums; coastal water quality surveillance	338.50	31.12.2002
4.	Functional Improvements to Chennai WS&S systems	572.09	Y17,098	28.2.95	Chennai	Improve water supply and sewage transmission systems; Re-use of treated sewage for industrial use to conserve fresh water for domestic use.	7.45	30.6.2000
5.	Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage	1072.00	Y28,452	25.1.96	Bangalore	Augmentation of water supply by additional 270 million litres per day (mld) to Bangalore City; Strengthening of the water distribution and sewerage systems; provide adequate sewage treatment facilities.	11.40	31. 12. 2001
6.	Kerala Water Supply	1787.45	Y11,997	25.2.97	Thiruvananthapuram, Kozikode, Pattuvam, Meenad, Cherthala & adjoining villages	Improve water supply facilities in five towns and adjoining villages	20.492	31 .12.2003

**LIST OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR WORLD BANK  
AND OECF ASSISTANCE**

Sl.	Projects	Cost (Rs. Croies)	Recommended to DEA on	Posed to	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	II Hyderabad Water Supply and	921.70	31.12.1996	World Bank 08.01.1997	
2	III Madras Water Supply & Environmental	1878.00	09.09.1996	World Bank	
3	II Rajasthan Water Supply & Sewerage (Jaipur)	442.00	04.08.1992	World Bank 06.08.1992	Subsequently recommended for OECF assis- tance on 15.7.97
4	Water Supply and Sewerage for 5 major towns of Rajasthan	2022.17	23.12.1994	World Bank 17.01.1995	Subsequently recommended to DEA on 22.08.96
5	II Maharashtra Water Supply and	891.00	29.1.1996	World Bank 14.01.1997	
6	Bombay IV Middle Vaitarna Water	570.00	29.11.96	World Bank 13.10.1997	
7	Project preperation facility for carrying-out detailed study i.r.o Water Supply & Sewerage project in Delhi	2.5 m US \$	22.10.98	World Bank	
8	Cnicutta Water Supply and Sewerage//Drainage project Proposed study for World Bank assistance.	2.5 in US	27.08.98	World Bank	

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment 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.

### I. Policy and Legal Initiatives

#### *National Urban Policy*

The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment 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 will 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 has 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.

The Technical Group on Urban Planning System under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arcot Ramachandran has submitted its final report. The draft final reports of the Group on Urban Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Shri Vaghul, the then Chairman of ICICI and the technical Group on Urban Perspective and Policy under the Chairmanship of Prof.Y.K. Aiyah (the then Vice-Chancellor of JNU and former Minister of Power) have been received. The Groups have been requested to furnish their final reports. After the final reports of the two Technical Groups are received, the report of the Task Force will be finalised. The recommendations of the Task Force will be an input for the National Urbanisation Policy.

#### *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.

#### *Model Legislations*

A Model Rent Control Legislation has been formulated and tabled in the Parliament on 14.7.92. This has been circulated among the State Govt/UTs Administrations 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 respective Acts. Punjab has already passed a Rent Bill and is awaiting President's assent.

2. The Model Apartment Ownership Bill 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 to the State Governments.

3. A Model Apartment and Property Regulations Bill has also been drafted for circulation and guidance for the State Governments. Under the New Housing and Habitat Policy 1998, the role of the Government has become more as a facilitator rather than a builder. As such, housing activity would be increasingly undertaken by private build. 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. Model Apartment and Property Regulations Bill is under circulation.

#### *Delhi Apartment Ownership Act 1986*

This was found to be defective and suggestions for major amendments and revisions came from various quarters. The provisions regarding competent authorities and the penal provisions were being criticized. After taking into account various factors, it was decided to introduce a fresh bill in Parliament 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 bring up 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 in this regard is under formulation.

#### *Delhi Rent Act 1995*

Delhi Rent Bill, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 26th August, 1994 had been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President on 23.8.95. However, the Act did not come into force as it was proposed to introduce some amendments. An Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and it was referred to the Standing committee.

#### *Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976*

The enactment of ULCR Act was made with the objective of preventing concentration of urban land in a few hands and facilitate equitable distribution of urban land to sub-serve the common good. The Act failed to achieve the objective on account of hurdles in implementation due to inherent defects in the Act and numerous litigations against the land acquired under the Act. A Bill to repeal the Act was introduced in Parliament last year and Speaker, Lok Sabha referred the Bill to the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Affairs for examination. The Committee recommended repeal of the Act immediately and suggested some modifications in the Bill. An ordinance was issued on 11.1.99 to repeal the ULCR Act, 1976 With modified provisions suggested by the committee. The ordinance will be replaced by a repeal Bill during the current Budget Session.

## II. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT):

The total population of the country has increased from 381 million in 1951 to 844 million by 1991, whereas, urban population increased from 82 million to 217 million, while in the same period, the number of urban agglomerations has increased to 3788 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 town, 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 also to provide essential facilities and services and also to slow down the growth of large cities by developing small and medium towns through increased investments in these towns, the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80 and is continuing 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.

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 along with a list of priority towns and submit the project 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 1998-99, central assistance of Rs. 35.00 crores (RE), has been earmarked under IDSMT Scheme. Central assistance of Rs. 9.71 crore has been released to 51 ongoing towns. Also Rs. 0.88 crore 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 Administrations.

During the year 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 28.02 crore (includes grant-in-aid released under CUISS) has been released to 18 new towns and 141 on-going towns covered during 7th Plan, two annual plans and 8th Plan. The overall achievement vis-a-vis target of this Ministry in the financial year 1997-98 was 104% in terms of coverage of new towns as per revised guidelines and in terms of release of central assistance. The tentative allocation of towns during the year 1997-98 was 51 whereas 18 towns have been covered besides evaluation of the ongoing towns.

## III. Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities

Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) and in response to persistent demands made by 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 enable the mega cities to build a Revolving Fund by the end of the Ninth Plan for sustained investment in urban infrastructure through adoption of direct and indirect cost recovery measures.

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

- (a) The Scheme is applicable to Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- (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 at 25% : 25%; 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 (i) remunerative (ii) user charge-based and (iii) 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.

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 in such a way 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.

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)

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 Affairs and Employment.

6. The Planning Commission notionally indicated an outlay of Rs. 700 crores for 8th Plan Period for Mega City Scheme (Mumbai Rs. 200 crores, Calcutta-Rs. 200 crores, Chennai Rs. 100 crores, Hyderabad - Rs. 100 crores and Bangalore-Rs. 100 crores). Against this an amount of Rs. 290.50 crores was provided under Mega City Scheme in the 8th Five

Year Plan period (Rs. 70.50 crores-1993-94; Rs. 75.00 crores --1994-95; Rs. 84.00 crores-1995 96 and Rs. 61.00 crores-1996-97). During 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 69.00 crores was allocated for the scheme, During 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 86.50 crores was originally allocated for the scheme which has been reduced to Rs. 75.00 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 43.00 crores has already been released to the State Level Nodal Agencies. The details of funds released to the five mega cities as central share upto 30.9.98 are given at Annexure-I.

7. The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee in all the Mega Cities have so far approved 238 projects amounting to Rs. 2339.89 crores for implementation. Upto September, 1998 an amount of Rs. 681.69 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. 530.64 crores has so far been mobilised from HUDCO/other sources. The details of financial and physical progress under the Mega City Scheme are at Annexure II.

#### IV. Urban Mapping Scheme

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 Governments. 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.

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 tire techniques of remote sensing for urban planning and development,

# CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES RELEASE OF CENTRAL SHARE

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Mega City	1993-94'	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	Total
Mumbai	20.10	16.10	18.08	13.08	17.73	0.35	95.44
Calcutta	20.10	16.10	18.08	13.58	14.89	09.53	92.28
Chennai	15.10	11.10	17.08	11.98	12.81	06.32	74.39
Hyderabad	15.10	11.10	15.58	11.71	12.22	07.72	73.43
Bangalore	00.10	20.10	15.08	10.55	11.25	09.08	66.16
<b>Total</b>	70.50	74.50	83.90	60.90	68.90	43.00	401.70

'During 1993-94, Planning Commission released Rs. 70.00 crores to the cities of Calcutta, Chennai Mumbai and Hyderabad as special central assistance, treated as Central Share for the Mega City Scheme.

*Annexure-II*

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

*Financial and Physical Progress as on 31.12.98*

(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	Finance Released	Expendr. Incurred
Mumbai	34	391.82	14	06	14	95.44	84.00	118.36'	118.36	213.26
Calcutta	72	598.45	39	27	06	92.28	174.67	189.61@	189.618	226.92
Chennai	89	481.19	29	15	46	74.39	110.00	242.18#	80.52 +	167.81
Hyderabad	25	359.82	12	01	12	73.43	70.08	104.78!	20.90 ^	90.62
^	29	638.79	11	.	18	66.16	66.06	330.12	70.00 ^	124.22
<b>Total</b>	249	2470.07	105	49	96	401.70	504.81	985.05	479.39	822.72

• HUDCO - Rs. 73.0 crore and MMRDA Rs. 45.28 crore

@ HUDCO - Rs. 11.6 crore and BIDFC - Rs. 33.50 crore, SLR Bonds Rs. 144.50 crore (Total Rs. 189.61 crore)

# HUDCO - Rs. 143.00 crore and TUFIDCO Rs. 39.45 crore and TNUFISL Rs. 59.09 crore

+ HUDCO Rs. 62.86 crore TUFIDCO Rs. 12.17 crore and TNUFISL Rs. 5.50 crore

! HUDCO Rs. 74.78 crore and Indian Overseas Bank-Rs.30 crore

^ -leased by HUDCO

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 original estimates were to the tune of Rs. 19.72 crore for preparing large scale base maps for about 150 towns with the help of aerial photography. 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 alongwith line maps after rectification, ground control etc.

4. An amount of Rs. 5.50 crore was allocated in the 8th Five Year Plan for the Urban Mapping Scheme and Research & Training in Urban & Regional Planning. A sum of Rs. 8.08 crores has been released to TCPO under Urban Mapping Scheme upto 1997-98 (Rs. 1.12 crores-1992-93; Rs. 2.81 crores-1993-94; Rs. 2.15 crores -1994-95, Rs. 1 .00 crore 1996-97 and Rs. 1.00 crore-1997-98) out of which an expenditure of Rs. 6.51 crores has been incurred so far, towards payment to NRSA for the work of aerial photography and base Mapping and for upgrading hardware/software facilities and training of personnel.

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.

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 rest of towns, State Governments have submitted/are in the process of submitting the technical specifications for taking up aerial survey work.

7. An amount of Rs. 2.80 crores was originally allocated for the year 1998-99 for the Research and Training in Urban & Regional Planning and Urban Mapping out of which a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was earmarked for release to TCPO for the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme. However, at Revised Estimate stage the allocation for Research & Training in Urban & Regional Planning and Urban Mapping has been reduced to Rs. 1.40 crore and consequently a sum of Rs. 0.60 crore has finally been earmarked for Urban Mapping Scheme.

#### V. Promotion of Non-Handicapping Environment for the Disabled and Elderly Persons

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment 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. The New Delhi Pilot Project for promotion of Non-Handicapping Built Environment for the Disabled and Elderly Persons was launched in 1996 with the support of ESCAP

2. One sq. km. area was selected in Indraprastha Estate Complex jointly by ESCAP and the Working Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (DD) for implementation of the project. A number of buildings located in this area which are frequently being visited by the disabled persons were taken up for implementation of the project. Besides, Nirman Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan housing the Ministries of Urban Affairs & Employment 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. A Working Committee .was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of JS (DD) to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

3. The Ministry of Urban Affairs Employment 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 have been addressed 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 and Department of Education have also been addressed in this regard,

5. A committee set up under the Chairmanship of Director General (Works) has prepared Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for the disabled. These guidelines have been circulated to State Governments for guidance and adoption.

#### VI. 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 will be 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 have been finally accepted by the Prime Minister. It is expected that the prizes would be distributed shortly.

## VII Externally Aided Urban Development Projects

### A. WORLD BANK PROJECTS

#### I. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

The World Bank assisted TNUDP with a project outlay of Rs. 988.5 crore was completed on 30.9.97. One of the components of the project was Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF). This was set up to provide debt finance to city Governments on a pilot basis.

#### 2. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF)

The successful track record of MUDF encouraged Govt. of Tamil Nadu to broaden the scope of the Fund with a view to attract private capital into urban infrastructure and facilitate better performing Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to access capital market. In 1996, Govt. of Tamil Nadu with the assistance of World Bank established the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund.

TNUDF is a Trust Fund managed by an Asset Management Company holding shares by Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financing Services Ltd. (TNUIFSL), ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS in the ratio of 49%, 21%, 15% and 15% respectively.

#### 3. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-II (TNUDP-II)

World Bank is considering financing a second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project.

#### II. Bombay Urban Infrastructure Development Project

Based on the concept of Financial Intermediaries for financing urban infrastructure projects, the Govt. of Maharashtra proposed setting up of an Intermediary for financing Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project. The project proposal was recommended to the World Bank through Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs). The Bank has advised to hold off the project preparation work until agreements on institutional arrangements are finalised.

### III. West Bengal Municipal Development Project

Two separate agreements have been signed with the World Bank on 266.98 for grants amounting US \$ 468,750 and US \$ 927,050 respectively. The objectives of the project are to assist selected Municipality in developing strategy and comprehensive plans for environmental, economic and social management and to strengthen the capacity of municipali to deliver the objectives.

### M. Karnataka Municipal Development and Urban infrastructure Project

The Govt. of Karnataka had forwarded a proposal for development of urban infrastructure in the cities and towns of the State. The estimated cost of the project is US \$ 150 million. The project proposal was recommended to World Bank through Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs). The Bank had held discussions with the State Govt. in September, 1998 on the proposal.

### v. Preparation of Country infrastructure Framework Report

The World Bank Group in its paper on "An Action Programme for Facilitating Private Involvement in Urban Infrastructure" had suggested to conduct studies to review/examine (i) existing initiatives for private sector involvement in India (ii) new initiatives required (iii) preparation of Country Assistance Strategy and (iv) preparation of status report on current trend in implementation of private sector infrastructure projects. Based on these suggestions, the Ministry prepared a Concept Paper for the Bank's intervention in urban sector. The paper is expected to be discussed by DEA with World Bank and a Project Concept Document prepared thereafter. This would be discussed with selected State Govts. to help them to prepare project for funding by the Bank.

### B. WHO PROJECT

#### Healthy City Programme

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment 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. The objectives of the programmes are (i) Capacity building for integrating environmental health programme into all major urban policies and programmes including Mega City Scheme and (ii) taking up pilot projects to demonstrate the

applii of Healthy Cities Programme in the five mega cities. The estimated cost of the project is US \$125,000. The agencies involved in implementing the programmes are : HSML, New Delhi; All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai; All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies, Hyderabad; Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; National Environmental Engineering institute, Nagpur; Municipal corporations of Greater Mumbai, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai and also Municipality of Kottayam. Proposals were received from all the agencies except Chennai and Hyderabad. These proposals have been forwarded to WHO for funding.

### C. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) PROJECTS

#### Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project

The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project costing US\$132 million (ADB loan US \$ 85 million) is under implementation. The main focus of the project is to promote decentralisation of economic growth from the rapidly expanding Bangalore city to four selected towns namely Mysore, Tumkur, Channapatnamand Ramanagram to be promoted as counter magnets. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation is the implementing agency of the project. As on 31.8.98, an expenditure of Rs. 37.34 crore has been incurred on the project.

#### Rajasthan Urban infrastructure Development project

On the basis of study conducted under the ADB assisted Technical Assistance for development of six towns in Rajasthan, the Bank has agreed to provide funding for an Urban Development Project namely the Rajasthan Urban infrastructure Developm&,Project. Loan negotiations were held in Manila in October, 1998 for a loan of US \$250 million. The objective of the project is for development of six cities in the state namely Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaiiur.

### D. ADB, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### Karnataka Coastal Environmental Management and Urban Development

The ADB has approved Technical Assistance for assessing needs and prioritii for policy intervention

as well as investment in environmental management and urban infrastructure and services in three coastal districts of Karnataka viz. South Canara, Udipi and North Canara at a total cost of US \$8 lakh. The draft final report of the TA has already been submitted and final report is expected to be **submitted Shortly**.

Based on the study under the TA the Bank is expected to approve the Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal environmental Management Project which would focus on improving the living conditions in urban centres located along the West Coast of Karnataka through the provision of essential urban infrastructure and municipal services to meet basic human needs and support sustainable development of the region. The estimated cost of the project is US \$ 251.4 million of which the Bank is expected to finance through a loan amounting to US \$175 million and the balance is to be funded by the State Government and Local Governments.

### **Projects Preparatory Technical Assistance for Calcutta Municipal Environmental Improvement Programme**

A proposal for undertaking **Technical Assistance study** by ADB for undertaking a **technically and financially** viable programme for improvement of drainage, waste water management and solid waste management as well as other investments necessary for improving environmental quality over the next 20 years within the Calcutta Municipal Corporation is being considered by ADB. The estimated cost of the TA is US \$ 1,310,000. The TA is included in the Bank's **Country Assistance Programme 1998 and subsequent** loan amount estimated at US \$200 million is tentatively scheduled for processing in 1999 and approval in 2000.

### **TA for Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund**

ADB in association with Govt. of India has undertaken a Technical Assistance (TA) Project for the design of an Urban and Environmental Infrastructure Fund (UEIF). The Fund is expected to support the development of Urban and Environmental Infrastructure. The objective of the TA is to assist the Government in developing means to mobilise resources to meet the rapidly growing needs of urban development and environmental improvement through (i) the establishment of an Urban and Environmental Development Fund to leverage private sector and external resources for **urban development and**

environmental improvement and (ii) the preparation of suitable projects involving public-private investment for financing under the Fund. Presently the Consultants are involved in the studies and the reports are expected shortly.

### **VIII. 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 ongoing plan schemes in the Urban Development and Housing sector, Urban Management, Upgradation of the Financial and Administrative Capabilities 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 are also released for conducting seminars and conferences which covers the above mentioned subjects. During the year 1998-99 Rs. 28,47,206/- have been released under the Research & Training Head upto 31.12.98.

Some of the important research/training projects undertaken and seminars conducted during 1998-99 upto 31.12.98 are as follows:-

- (1) Evaluatory Study of UPA Programmes.
- (2) Preparation of Sectoral Housing Action Plan of Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) Research study on Impact Evaluation of IDSMT projects in M.P., Meghalaya & Sikkim.
- (4) Preparation of Sectoral Housing Action Plan of Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) Grant-in-aid provided to Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Mumbai, Hyderabad and National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for holding Regional Seminar on Devolution of Functional & Financial Powers to Urban Local Bodies.
- (6) Grant-in-aid for organising the 47th National Town & Country Planners Congress.

## 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 results 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 of 26% of total population is very important as they 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 Affairs & Employment has been made 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 TSM plans feasibility studies and DPR for Mass Urban Transportation Projects. Uptill now feasibility studies for Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, NOIDA, Jammu and Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Simla have already been completed during the VIIIth Plan period.

9. Feasibility studies for the cities of Lucknow, Kanpur & Lucknow-Kanpur Corridor, integrated transportation plan for Calcutta etc. are nearing completion. A similar study has been taken up for Howrah Municipal Area during 1997-98.

10. In addition, proposals for feasibility studies for MRTS in Kochi. Traffic and Transportation studies for Bhopal, Indore & Gwalior and studies for integrated mass public transport system for Thane. Nagpur and Pune are under consideration.

## Project under Implementation

### Delhi MRTs Project

The proposal for Delhi MRTS Project was approved "in principle" by Union Government in 1994. However, the investment proposals 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 commenced in October, 1998. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) - a Govt. company with Govt. of India & GNCTD 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. 122.9 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 a 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 utilised for construction of the metro corridor, General Consultancy services, interest during construction & 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" against which provision is being made in the Budget of Ministry of UA & E

4. The total cost of Rs. 404 crore for land acquisition was also to be 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. 115 crore have been released by GOI during 1997-98 & 1998-99.

5. Out of the total requirement of about 172.35 ha. of private land required for the Project, notifications under the Land Acquisition Act have already been issued for about 200.19 ha. of land. None of the cases have, however, so far come to the award stage. A total of 146.87 ha. of Government land would also be required to be transferred to the Project. Appropriate action is being taken by DMRC Ltd. in this regard also. 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 a MRTS Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment to monitor the progress of the project and to take appropriate action wherever necessary.

### New Initiatives

#### Bangalore LRTS Project

7. In respect of ELRTS Bangalore, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) & Financial Analysis for the project are in progress and are likely to be completed by March, 1999. 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 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 ILFS. 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.

## 20-POINT PROGRAMME & SLUM DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is a nodal Ministry to fix physical targets in respect of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 of the 20-Point Programme and monitor the progress made under these points. These relate to Housing for EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) and LIG (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 by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment 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 of Urban Affairs & Employment monitors these items of 20-Point Programmes through collection of data/information 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 low budget provision, land acquisition problems, difficulty in providing services, institutional capability, lack of access to institutional finance, shortage of materials and rising costs of construction. These deficiencies have been pointed out to the State Governments for taking appropriate corrective action.

### Point No. 14(d)-EWS Housing

Direct public investment is made for providing housing to the Economically Weaker Sections in the urban areas. This is supplemented by loans from the 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. For the schemes financed by HUDCO, income limit is upto Rs. 2100 per month and loan ceiling is Rs. 25000/- for construction of EWS houses in urban areas and Rs. 12500/- for addition and repairs.

During the year 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998) about 59 thousand dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 1.18 lakh dwelling units. The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to take remedial steps to achieve the target.

### Point No. 14(e)-LIG Housing

This is primarily a loan 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 limit for HUDCO schemes is over Rs. 2100 and upto Rs. 4500 per month and loan component for this category of houses is Rs. 70,000/- for construction of house and Rs. 35,000/- for repairs and additions.

During the year 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998) 32,961 dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 57828 dwelling units. The State Governments/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 latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways and street lighting and other community facilities to slum dwellers. The scheme was introduced during the 8th 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 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998) 7.43 lakh slum dwellers have been covered under this scheme against the annual target of 43.39 lakh slum dwellers.

Bar charts indicating the performance of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 during 1997-98 and 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998) are at Annexure I to III. The State-wise targets and achievements during the year 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998) are indited at Annexure IV to VI.

## **EXTERNALLY AIDED SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

### **Slum Improvement Project Funded by DFID-UK (formerly ODA-UK)**

The Department for Inter- Development (DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom is supporting Slum Improvement Projects in seven Indian cities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, 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). In addition to these, two projects have been started in Cuttack (Orissa) and Cochin (Kerala). An ambitious project proposal from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, covering 32 Class-I towns of the State, has been forwarded to DFID-UK. They have agreed to fund this project.

The DFID-UK assisted projects entail development of physical infrastructure provision of civic amenities, community development and provision of social economic and educational inputs which assist in raising the standard of living of 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.

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

### **Slum Improvement Project with Dutch Assistance**

Apart from the slum improvement projects assisted by DFID-UK the Government of Netherlands has extended its support to a Pilot Project at Bangalore (Karnataka) viz. Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. The Pilot **Phase** of the project which was started during November, 1993, and was scheduled for completion by Sept., 98, has been extended upto 28th Feb., 1999. The project is being executed under the responsibility of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, HUDCO, and the Govt. of Karnataka.

### **Slum Improvement Project with German Assistance**

Germany has also shown interest in supporting Poverty Alleviation Project and has given its clearance to support 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 thii project lasting from January, 1997 to 31 th December, 98. The two year Technical Cooperation phase has been extended for six months i.e. upto 39th June, 99.

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

**After considering** a note submitted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1978, Cabinet approved the proposal to fund Infrastructural Development of Displaced Person (East Bengal Refugees) Colonies in West Bengal. The third phase of the scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 10.1.1995. The various components of development in the refugees' colonies include provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items. 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 Rs. 2.33 crores to the State Govt. for the expenditure incurred earlier.

During 1998-99, a budget provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made under this scheme. Out of which Rs. **3.77** crores has been released upto December, 1998 on the basis of recommendations of the Project implementation Committee.

### **National Slum Development Programme**

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched in August, 1998 to provide an additionally

to the normal central assistance to the States/UTs for slum development.

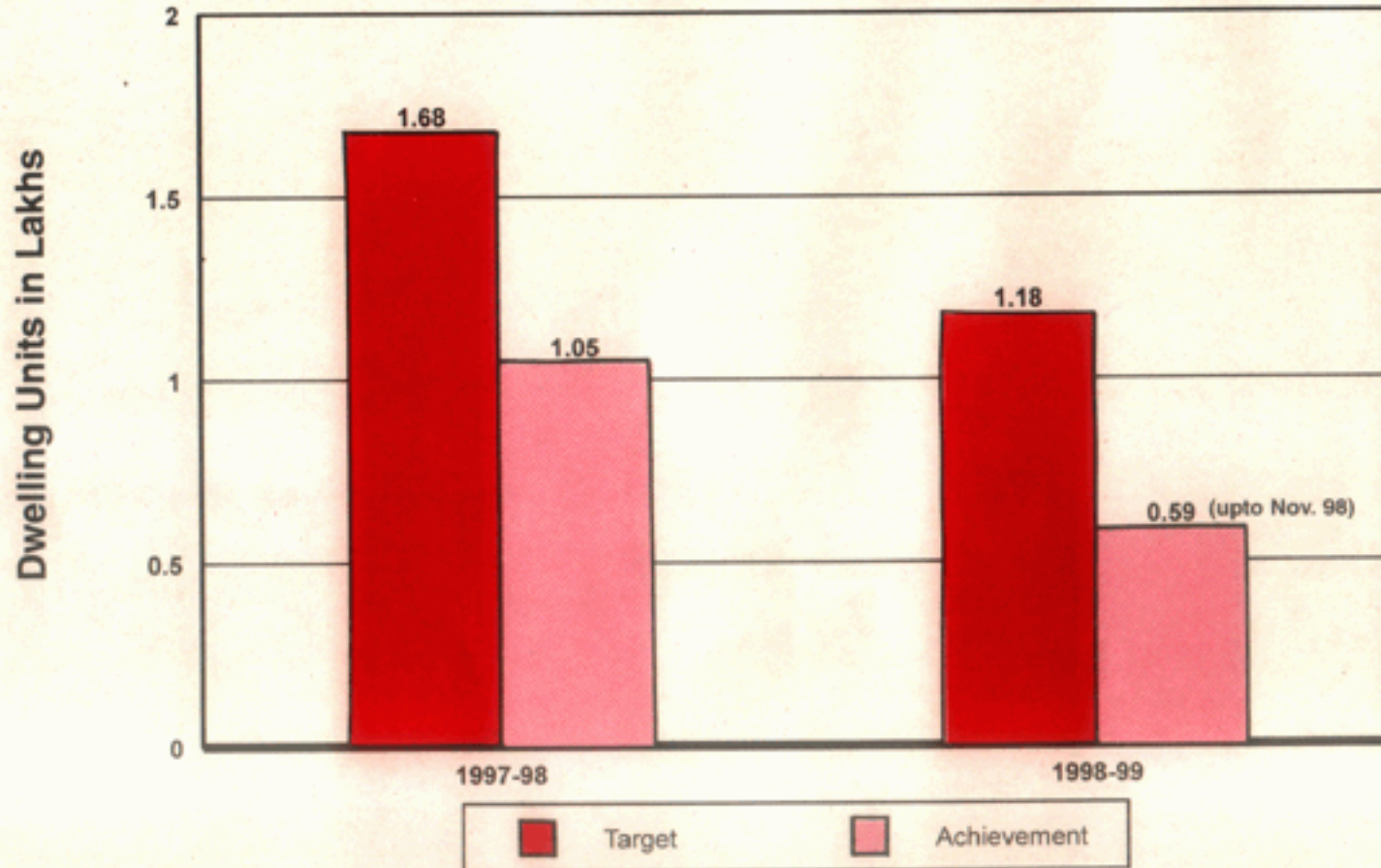
The objective of- this programme is to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, preprimary, adult literacy and non-formal educational facilities, etc. The other objectives of the scheme are provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus is on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill upgradation and

advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies. The scheme is applicable to all the State and Union Territories having urban population.

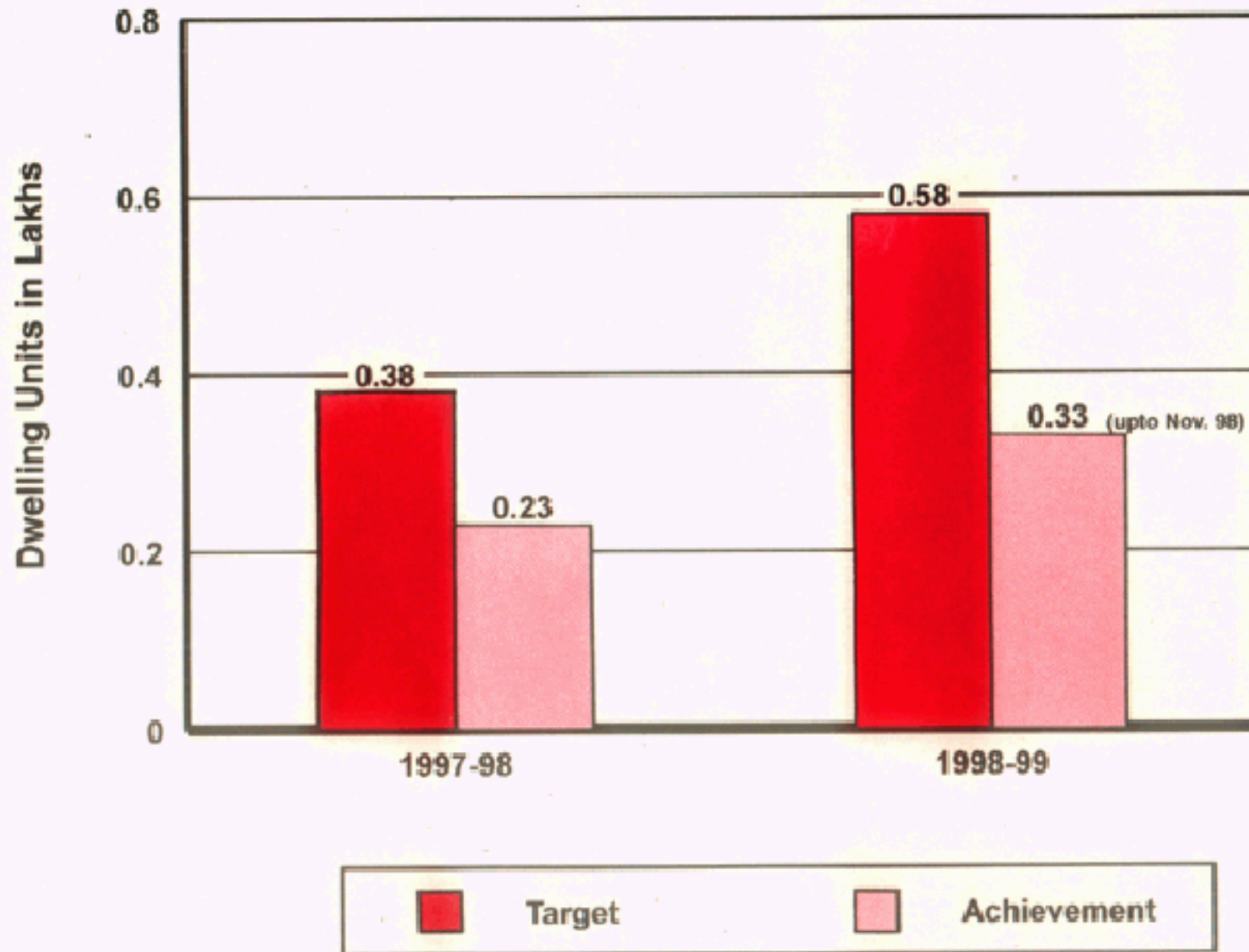
At the national level, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is the nodal Ministry to monitor this programme. The Planning Commission in the beginning of each financial year allocates funds under this scheme and Department of Expenditure releases Additional Central Assistance to States/ UTs. During the year 1998-99, Rs. 350 crores has been allocated to States/UTs under this scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 241.13 crores has been released by the Deptt. Of Expenditure upto 31.12.1998.



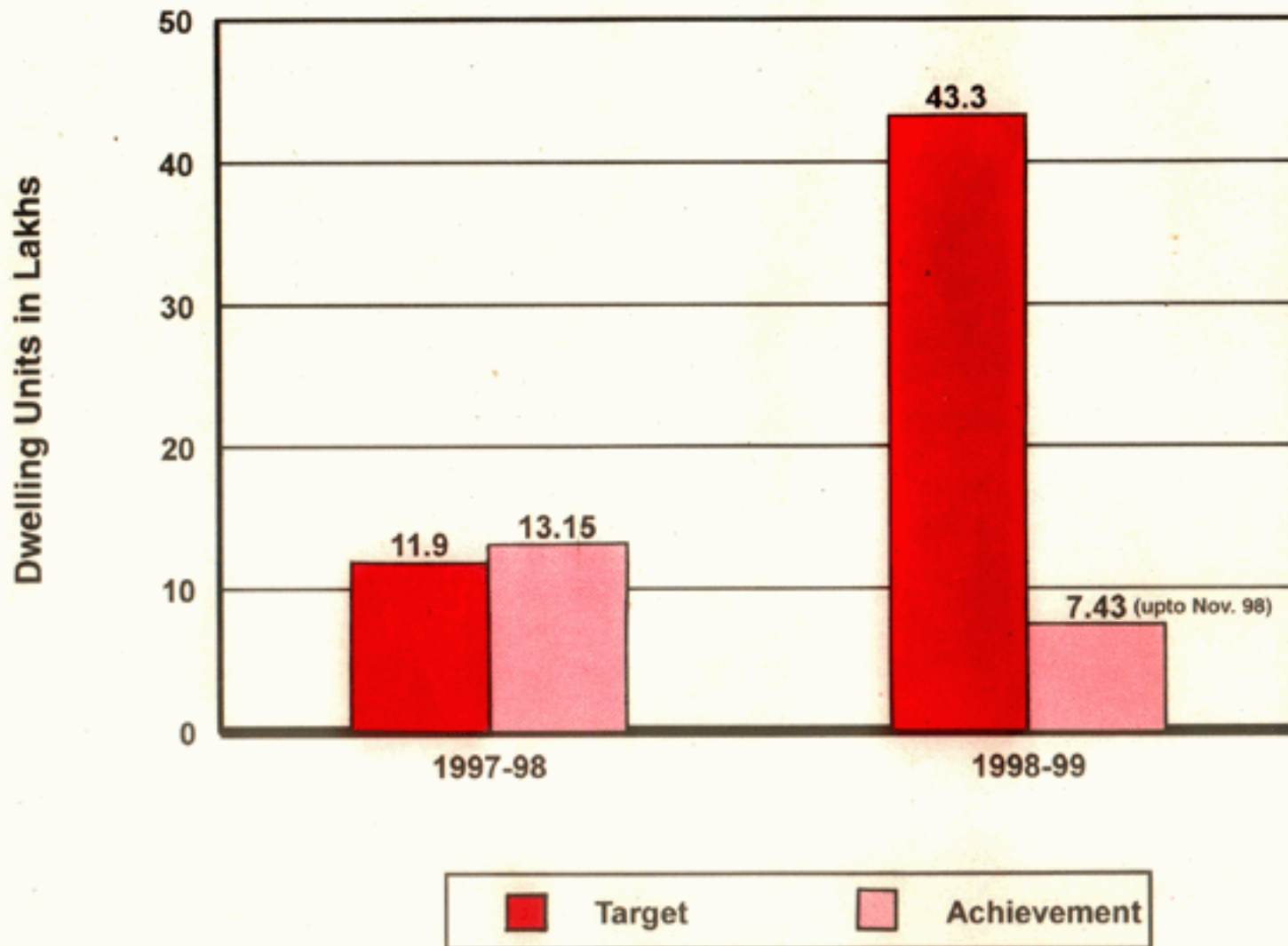
## Point No. 14(D) — Houses for Economically Weaker Sections



## Point No. 14(E) — Houses for Low Income Group



## Point No. 15 — Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums



**20 POINT PROGRAMME****Point No. 14(d)-EWS Houses**

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Targets 1998-99	Achievements upto Nov., 98	Percentage of Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67500	28133	42%
2.	Assam	940	0	0%
3.	Bihar	4200	268	7%
4.	Delhi	0	0	0%
5.	Goa	200	0	0%
6.	Gujarat	4000	1335	34%
7.	Haryana	0	0	0%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30	15	50%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	750	50	7%
10.	Katnataka	5000	4922	98%
11.	Kerala	1600	21632	1352%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	3 8 1	10%
13.	Maharashtra	540	20	4%
14.	Manipur	750	0	0%
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0%
16.	Mizoram	200	0	0%
17.	Orissa	2400	53	2%
18.	Punjab	1000	0	0%
19.	Rajasthan	2000	596	30%
20.	Sikkim	150	65	43%
21.	Tamil Nadu	3686	480	40%
22.	Tripura	150	0	0%
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14000	0	0%
24.	West Bengal	4000	0	0%
25.	A & N Islands	0	0	0%
26.	Daman & Diu	3	0	0%
27.	Pondichery	1057	0	0%
Total		118156	58990	50%

**20 POINT PROGRAMME**  
**Point No. 14(e)-LIG Houses**

Units: Nos.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Targets 1998-99	Achievements upto Nov., 98	Percentage of Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32600	26789	82%
2.	Assam	12	0	0%
3.	Bihar	2100	0	0%
4.	Delhi	0	0	0%
5.	Goa	150	0	0%
6.	Gujarat	1300	0	0%
7.	Haryana	1000	0	0%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	262	78	30%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0%
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0%
11.	Kerala	2429	962	40%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2500	<b>503</b>	20%
13.	Maharashtra	4424	13	0%
14.	Manipur	<b>500</b>	0	0%
15.	Meghalaya	<b>0</b>	0	0%
16.	Mizoram	<b>220</b>	0	0%
17.	Orissa	<b>256</b>	25	10%
18.	Punjab	<b>500</b>	0	0%
10.	Rajasthan	<b>1000</b>	172	17%
20.	Sikkim	<b>0</b>	0	0%
21.	Tamil Nadu	<b>6521</b>	4419	68%
22.	Tripura	<b>100</b>	0	0%
23.	Uttar Pradesh	<b>1500</b>	0	0%
24.	West Bengal	<b>250</b>	0	0%
25.	A&N Islands	<b>50</b>	0	0%
26.	Daman & Diu	<b>4</b>	0	0%
27.	Pondichery	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>57828</b>	<b>32961</b>	<b>57%</b>

**20-Point Programme**  
**Point No. 15-SLUM IMPROVEMENT**

Sl. NO.	States/UTs.	Number of Beneficiaries								
		Targets 1998-99		Achievement upto Nov., 98		Percentage of Achievement				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	7	5	0	81764	<b>359%</b>		
2.	Assam						7000	0 %		
3.	Bihar						16000	1440	9 %	
4.	Delhi						108750	22325	21%	
5.	Goa						150	0	0%	
6.	Gujarat						75000	148737	198%	
7.	Haryana						108750	46103	42%	
8.	Himachal Pradesh						37500	18832	50%	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir						1200	<b>4000</b>	<b>333%</b>	
10.	Karnataka						<b>7000</b>	<b>25558</b>	37%	
11.	Kerala						15000	1310	9%	
12.	Madhya Pradesh						116232	141384	122%	
13.	Maharashtra						372200	173668	47%	
14.	Manipur						6250	0	0%	
15.	Meghalaya						3750	0	0%	
16.	Mizoram						1250	0	0%	
17.	Orissa						12500	0	0%	
18.	Punjab						3125	0	0%	
19.	Rajasthan						<b>40000</b>	21286	53%	
20.	Sikkim						1500	<b>650</b>	43%	
21.	Tamil Nadu						13500	<b>8049</b>	60%	
22.	Tripura						20000	9735	49%	
23.	Uttar Pradesh						3236000	0	0%	
24.	West Bengal						35000	32581	93%	
25.	A & N Islands						400	100	25%	
26.	Daman & DIU						0	0	0%	
27.	Pondicherry						6500	5200	80%	
<b>Total</b>								<b>4330307</b>	<b>742742</b>	<b>17%</b>

## STATEMENT INDICATING THE PROJECTS ASSISTED BY DFID-UK

Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	Total approved cos of the project (Rs. in crore)
<b>01. Visakhapatnam SIP</b>	<b>1988-89 to 31.3.95</b>	28.59
2. <b>*Chinagadili HIP, PHASE I &amp; II</b>	<b>1993-94 to 31.7.98</b>	6.59
3. <b>Vijayawada SIP</b> ,	1990-91 <b>to 31.12.98</b>	49.15
4. <b>Indore HIP</b>	1990-91 to 30.6.98	60.50
5. <b>Calcutta SIP Phase Ia, Ib &amp; Ic</b>	1990-91 to 2000-2001	**46.30
6. <b>Cuttack UPRP Ph.-II</b>	1997.98 <b>to 30.3.2002</b>	67.91
7. <b>Cochin UPRP Ph.-II</b>	1997-98 <b>to 30.9.2001</b>	60.48

\* This is being done as an extension of Visakhapatnam SIP and a resettlement Project. .  
 For Phasdah#boniy.

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**SIP - slum Improvement Project UPRP-Urban Poverty Reduction Project.**

**HIP - Habitat Improvement Project.**

## CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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

1.2 The Central PWD handles a wide range of projects like Housing and Office complexes, Hospitals Workshops and Factories; Hostels and Hotels; Food Grain storage structures Roads, National Highways, Bridges and Flyovers, Airports, computer Centres, Environmental and other utility **services. It also executes Border Fencing, Flood lighting and Road projects in difficult terrain and under hostile conditions along the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border.** CPWD has its field units all over India to take up construction and maintenance works even in the remotest parts of the country. Through its country wide network of planning and construction units, it also undertakes the works of Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies as Deposit works. CPWD has also executed 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 land scaping 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, Vignana Bhawan and many Multistoreyed Structures, Stadium like J.L. Nehru Stadium, National Stadium in Delhi and beautiful landscapes and gardens. 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 of planning and design and also takes up consultancy jobs 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 100 countries outside India.

1.6 During the span of more than six decades of its existence, CPWD has developed proven competency in the fields 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, 200 Architects and 600 Horticulturists on its roll in addition to 12000 Ministerial Staff and 31000 work force. 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 Specification & 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. Director 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 CE(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 Engineers (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, Consultancy, Project and Quality Control functions.

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

ADG(NR) is responsible for the works under Northern Region. There are three CE (Civil) and one CE(E) and 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.

## ADG(WR) (Head Quarter-Bombay)

ADG(WR) is responsible for works under Western Region. Jurisdiction of the region covers states of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There are three CE(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 Pondicherry, 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. 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.

## 2.8 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 UA&E on matters of Architectural Planning within the country and Indian Embassies in other countries.

2.10 The restructuring of the Department has decentralised the working of CPWD which provides 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.

2.11 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 the Income Tax Department.

2.12 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. 2000 crores is likely to be achieved during the year 1998- 99.

##### 4.2. Construction Works

##### 4.2.1 (A) General Pool Residential Accommodation

Target for completion of 884 residential quarters was fixed for the year. The target is likely to be achieved. Detail of such quarters is given in the Annexure-I.

##### 4.2.2 (B) General Pool Office Accommodation

Against a target of 22, 694 sqm. of non residential accommodation during 1998- 99, 14717 sqm. is likely to be completed during the year 98-99 as indicated in Annexure I I.

##### 4.2.3 (C) Works Commented

34 works with estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore and above commenced during the year as per details given in Annexure II I.

##### 4.2.4 (D) Works Completed

Major works 43 nos. costing Rs. 1 crore and above have been completed during the year as per details given in Annexure IV.

##### 4.2.5 Foundation Stone Laying Ceremonies:

The foundation stone laying ceremonies of the following major works performed during 1998- 99;

- (i) Central Excise Building at Mysore. Foundation stone was laid on 11.5.98.
- (ii) Kendriya Vidyalaya at Mysore. Foundation stone was laid on 16.5.98.
- (iii) NISST Complex at Mau(Phase II). Foundation stone was laid by Shri S.S. Barnala, Hon'ble Minister for Food & Consumer Affairs on 13.6.98.

##### 4.2.6 Inaugurations

The following important buildings were inaugurated during 1998- 99

- (i) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Khandwa inaugurated by Ms. Uma Bharati, Hon'ble Minister of State, HRD, on 24.5.98.
  - (ii) Central Excise Qtrs. At Raipur inaugurated by Chief Commissioner, Central Excise in 5/98.
  - (iii) Residential Qtrs. At Khajuraho inaugurated by Ms. Uma Bharati, Hon'ble Minister of State, HRD, on 17.6.98.
  - (iv) Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chennithala (Kerala) costing Rs. 6.00 crores inaugurated formally by Shri Murali Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Minister of HRD on 27.8.98.
  - (v) 31 Nos. Officer's quarters and Community Hall for Canara Bank at Vadapalani, Chennai, inaugurated by the Chairman, Canara Bank, on 6.9.98
- Special Protection Group (SPC) Complex at Pappan Kalan, New Delhi inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee on 30.10.98.
- (vii) Office Building for DIG, CRPF and Quarter Guard building at Bangalore was inaugurated formally by DG, CRPF on 20.11.98.
  - (viii) The Hot line Training Complex costing Rs. 3.00 crores was inaugurated by the Chairman, Central Electricity Authority on 29.11.98.

##### 4.2.7 Sanction Received

Sanctions of new works received during the year 1998-99 is indicated in Annexure V.

##### 4.2.8 Parliament Library Project

The work of prestigious building to house Parliament Library costing approximately Rs. 141 Crores is going on. This library building is being designed to provide all modern facilities Micro Filming, Reprographing Services, Documentation, Computer Centre etc. and will have a stack area on about 3 million volumes. Foundation work has since been completed. The superstructure work is in progress. The entire work is scheduled to be completed by June 2000 along with the work of Interior Decoration etc.

## 42.9 Border Rods, Fencing & Flood Lighting works

### A. Indo-Pak Border

#### Fencing

Total 1425 Km. length of fencing is likely to be completed in Rajasthan & Punjab sector upto the year end. During this year along 103 km. fencing will be completed by 31.3.99.

Fencing work in 10 km. length in Gujarat Sector has been sanctioned by HLEC on 24.12.98 and this work has also been taken up.

#### Flood Lighting

Total 1483 Km. Length of flood lighting is likely to be completed in Rajasthan & Punjab sector upto the end of this year. During the year 1998-99 flood lighting in 126 Km. will be completed by 31.3.99.

The flood lighting work in 10 Km. reach in Gujarat Sector has been sanctioned by HLEC on 24.12.98 and this work will be taken up during the year.

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

CPWD has completed so far 1299 km. of road, 9993 meter of bridge and 459 km. of fencing. During this year CPWD has completed 43 km. of road. 617 mt. of bridge and 14 Km. of fencing. The work is badly hampered due to non availability of land from Govt. of West Bengal.

## 4.3 Miscellaneous Works

### Horticulture Works

The Horticulture Wing of CPWD has executed a number of important works such as laying out Budha Jayanti Park, Land Scaping around Samadhis of National Leaders, Rashtrpati Bhawan, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan in addition to Floral decoration in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. The latest techniques of multiplying plants are being used in Government Nursery, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi. Large number of trees were planted by horticulture wing of CPWD in Delhi.

### Samadhis

The Samadhis of national leaders situated in the Rajghat Samadhi area at Ring Road, New Delhi, are

maintained by the CPWD. Official functions are organised by this Ministry on the birth and death anniversaries of Pt. Jawahrlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Ch. Charan Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Functions on the birth and death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi are organised by the Samadhi Committee, which is a statutory body set up under the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 to administer Rajghat. The work of construction of Vii Bhumi, the samadhi of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is nearing completion. This has been developed under directions of Rajji Gandhi Samadhi Committee, of which Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman.

A memorial called Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivakam is also under development by CPWO under the direction of Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi Committee at the site of assasination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

## 4.4 PLANNING WORKS

### 4.4.1 Contracts, Standards, and Quality Assurance unit

The following planning works have been completed by the Dept. through CSQ Unit during 1998-99.

1. Introduction of new items in DSR 1997

(Preparation of specification (CPWD) Specification Vol. VII

- (i) Water proofing treatment
- (ii) Aluminium work for new items
- (iii) Pile work
- (iv) T.M.T. Bars

2. Issue of correction slips to specification for items which have been modified in DSR 1997 like CGI sheets.

3. Carry out review of mandatory tests included in CPWD specifications

4. Issue of corrections slips to DSR 97 & Analysis of rates 1997

5. Issue of under mentioned Cost indices

- (i) Repair & Maintenance Cost Index 1998
- (ii) Cost Index on PAR 1992 to 1998
- (iii) Cost indices for various cities

#### 4.4.2. 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, computerisation, adoption of new materials and new construction techniques, materials testing, soil investigations, repairs and rehabilitation of structure in distress. 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 Unit has been created to suggest corrective measures for the structures in distress. The Computer Centre has been entrusted with development of Software and implementation of computerisation in CPWD. In its present form, the CDO has 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 the unit during 1998-99 are given in Annexure VIII.

#### 4.5 Other Areas

##### 4.5.1 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 procedure.

The thrust of Vigilance Unit during past year had been to take old cases to their logical conclusion and this continued in 1998-99 also. Vigilance clearance certificates have been issued expeditiously with the help of the computerised system. About 100 vigilance cases are expected to be finalised during the year.

##### 4.5.2 Human Resource Development

The CPWD has a Training Institute which has been set up to act as a nucleus for professional and mana-

gerial training for public works engineers / architects and other professional The CPWD Institute is situated at Kamla Nagar, Hapur Road, G'bad U P. located about 33 kms. from Nirman Bhawan It has now its own exclusive campus spread over an area of 14 5 hectares. Training programmes for Group A and Group B officers are conducted in the main Institute

The Institute has Regional Training centres located at Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai for group B and C employees of the department. The training of workers and Group D employees is also undertaken at Regional Training Centres located in these metropolitan cities. Training programmes conducted and number of trainees trained during the year is given in the Annexure VI.

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

##### 4.5.3. Consultancy Services

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisations / autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major building 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 Projects, Hostels and Office Buildings. During the year it has completed the planning for several projects like Navodaya Vidyalayas at several places in Bihar and Gazipur drain bridge in Delhi. It has also taken up new projects like inland water transport terminal at Patna and Guwahati, interior design work for AICTE etc. in this years per Annexure VII. Important projects handled by the unit in recent past are: B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Services, Dehran, Nepal, District Court at Thimpu, Hospital buildings at Lhunsi and Tashi Yangtse Bhutan etc.

##### 4.5.4 Citizen's Charter

In pursuance of policy of Government of India in its endeavour to provide effective and responsive administration and to make the department accountable to consumers, CPWD had introduced Citizen's Charter in 1997. The Charter reflects the Commitment of the Department in the matter of constructions and main-

tenance of residential and non-residential buildings for Ministers and Departments of Central Government throughout the Country (excluding those of Defence, Railways Department of Telecommunications & Posts, All India Radio, Doordarshan and Civil Aviation). Various efforts have been made by Department to implement the Charter.

#### 4.5.5 Redesigning of Forms

In the context of having a more responsive administration and customer friendly approach, CPWD has undertaken the job of redesigning the forms in use in the department with emphasis on forms to contain the basic information for customer regarding their rights and duties in respect of the services provided by the department, for whom to approach in the event of delay, substandard service or customer harassment etc. All forms through which interaction is made

with customers have been redesigned and the same has been made operational from April 98. Work of redesigning the forms used within the department is in progress.

#### 4.5.6 Revision of Manuals

The department has undertaken the work of revising the CPWD Manual Vol. I & II. Major work on these manuals is likely to be completed during the year.

#### 4.5.7. 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. This Ministry has appointed Management Development Institute, Gurgaon as a consultant to undertake the study of CPWD. The consultant has given its report which is being examined.

Annexure 1

### GPRA Quarters likely to be Completed during 1998-99

No.	Zone.	City	Type of Quarters						Total	Already Completed upto 12/98
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
1	NZIII	Jaipur	16	30	28	10	4	-	88	88
2	sz III Bangalore	Mysore	32	40	—	16	8	-	96	6
3	wz II	Nagpur	—	120	80	—	—	—	200	56
4	NZ II	Kanpur	24	36	36	24	24	—	144	
	Dehradun	20	4	16	4	—	—	44		
	Lucknow	84	—	—	—	—	—	84		
5	NZI	Shimla	12	24	60	—	—	—	96	48
6	cz	Indore	—	—	60	—	—	—	60	
7	AZI	Madras	—	—	—	32	36	4	72	32
TOTAL			188	254	280	86	72	4864	224	



*National Gene Bank, IARI, New Delhi*



*Type V General Pool Housing, R.K. Puram, Sector X, New Delhi.*

**GPOA Works likely to be completed during 1998-99.**

(Fig. in Sq. M.)

Zone	City /Location	GPOA in progress during 98-99	Target during 98-99	Likely to be Achieved during 98-99	Remarks
NZ-II	C / O GPOA Aliganj Lucknow.	22, 694	22, 694	11,347	
	C/o GPOA at Sanjay Place Agra	6727	-	-	
NZ-I	C /o G.P.O at Longwood Shimla	4, 370	-	-	
SZ-I	C / o Addl. Office Accommodation at Nirman Bhawan Complex at Hyderabad	3, 370	-	3. 370	
	Total	37, 161	22. 694	14. 717	

Annexure III

**Works Commenced During 1998-99**

S.No.	Name of Work	Zone	Amount of Sanction (Rs. Lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	C/O GP Hostel Building at Merline Park, Calcutta (48 Two Bed Room & 48 S.B. Room)	EZ I	684.00
2.	National Institute for Highway Engineers at Noida Ghaziabad	ODZ	1006. 00
3.	Restoration of Flood damages & design of River Training works left side up stream guide bund PJ Road.	NZ I	234. 21
4.	C/O Library & Museum building for FA (SSB) at Gwaldom	NZ II	244. 90
5.	C/O Office Building for G.F.T/ at Agra	NZ II	282. 59
6.	C / O 144 men barracks with Tradesman shop & administrative Bldg. For G.C. headquarter SSB Sriganaganagar.	NZ III	241. 96
7.	C /O IIHT at Jodhpur	NZ III	439. 00
8.	C /O office Building for Central Excise & Custom Deptt. at Ahmedabad	WZ I	668.10
9.	C/OO/B and S/Q for I.T D8ptt. At Sambalpur.	Ez II	202. 00
10.	C / O Office Building for AG Audit I Ahmedabad.	WZ I	853. 63
11.	C / O Office Building & Residential Quarters for Income Tax Department AkruDi, Pune.	wz II	327. 60
12.	C/O Barracks for 120 men-3. Telegaon	wz II	189.44
13.	C/O Plant Quarantine Fumigation at Calcutta.	EZ I	414.00
14.	C / O Staff Quarters for AG Orii at Puri	Ez II	615.69
15.	C IO Office building & Resdl. Bldg. For IRMDSR Jorhat.	NEZ	203. 00

1	2	3	4
16.	C / 0 Admn. Block & 2 No. 120 men barracks i / c Kitchen / Lavatory Block TCM & N F / R for BSF, Lungiei.	NEZ	366.98
17.	Plant Quarantine Lab Meenemakkam, Chennai	SZI	486.50
18.	Pdg. Water Supply main lines in&ding Sump OHT at CRPF Campus Coimbatore.	SZI	261.98
19.	C / 0 Offiie Bldg. Cum Laboratories for all India Soil & Land use Survey at Kodihalli, Bangalore.	SZ III	350.48
20.	Residential quarters for Passport Office at Calicut.	sz III	281.67
21.	C / 0 Office Bldg. For Kerala Finance Corporation at Kaloor, Cochin.	sz III	351.49
22.	C / 0 Offiie Building for Central Excise Department at Mysore.	sz III	368.75
23.	C / 0 Staff Quarters for IT Kottayam	sz III	368.80
24.	C / 0 Office Bldg. for CAT at Kaloor, Cochin	sz II	311.47
25.	C / 0 Administrative cum Academic Block at Kanur University	szIII	312.69
26.	C / 0 46 Nos. Staff Qtrs. From C I Excise & Custom at Trichur (1/41115/III/26V/1)	szIII	271.02
27.	C / 0 A Type School Building for KV at Leh	NZI	270.49
28.	C / 0 JNV Works at Washim, Nagpur	wz II	344.17
29.	C / 0 JNV Works at Kagal Distt. Kohalpur	wz II	201.35
30.	C / 0 JNV Works at Sawant Wadi Distt. Sindhddorg, Sawantwadi	wz II	201.35
31.	C / 0 JNV at Bastar	cz	225.77
32.	C / 0 Buildings for institute of Hotel Management Gwalior	cz	497.70
33.	C / 0 A-Type School Bldg. At MC Jhoka	EZI	301.66

**Annexure-IV**

**Major Works Completed During 1998-99**

S. No.	Name of Work	Amount of sanction (In Crores)	Date of Completion
1:	C / 0 CPWD Training Institute at Ghaziabad (SH: C / O Hostel building (Balance work)	1.16	10/98
2.	C / 0 68 Nos. quarters at RRL Bhopal	1.55	4/98
3.	C / 0 Qtrs. For Centrat Excise at Raipur	3.98	4/98
4.	C / 0 Office Bldg. (ACE) for AGMP, Bhopal	1.50	5/98
5.	C / 0 Annexe Building for i. Tax at Indore	1.36	5/98
6.	C/O KV At Khandwa	2.04	5/98
7.	C / 0 JNV at Balaghat (Ph. A)	1.92	7/98
8.	C/O TTTI at Bhopal	1.48	7/98
9.	C / 0 lab. Building for ICAR at Old Goa	1.67	8/98
10.	C/O JNV at Kanad	2.95	8/98
11.	C / 0 66 Nos. residential quarters for CRPF at Neemach	1.79	8/98
12.	C / 0 Annexe Building for IT at Jabalpur,	1.33	10/98
13.	C / 0 85 nos. residential quarters for CE at Raipur.	3.98	10/98



1	2	3	4
14.	C / 0 JNV at Basdei.	1.46	10/98
15.	C / 0 3 Nos., 120 men barracks for BSF at Tekanpur.	1.68	10/98
16.	C / 0 Addl. Office building for Coir Board at Ernakulam.	1.25	6/98
17.	C / 0 building for Agriculture College at Neeleshwar.	6.20	6/98
18.	C/O Admn. Block for Regional Labour Commissioner Office at Bangalore.	1.17	8/98
19.	C/O JNV at Chennithala (School, Quarters & Dormitory)	4.12	8/98
20.	C / 0 31' Nos. Officers' flats and community Hall for Canara bank at Vadapalani, Chennai	1.70	9/98
21.	C / 0 Central Excise Division and other formations for C.E. Department at Trivandrum	4.21	10/98
22.	C/O Main Office and Quarter Guard building for GRPF at Bangalore.	1.26	10/98
23.	C / 0 Admn. Block and Workshop for RTVI at Bangalore.	3.91	10/98
24.	C / 0 Staff Qtrs. for GPA at Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur (Phase II) T-1 / 16, T II / 30, TIII / 23, T-IV / 10).	2.19	6/98
25.	C / 0 Office Bldg. For Income Tax at Sec. II, Panchkula.	2.21	6/98
26.	C / 0 1992 Qrs. for Audit Pool Ph. III at Chandigarh	9.93	6/98
27.	C / 0 Resdl. Accommodation for Forest Research Centre at Dehradun.	5.86	8/98
28.	C / 0 Central Ground Water Board Office Bldg., at Aliganj, Lucknow.	5.03	6/98
29.	C / 0 Office Bldg., for SIB at Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai,	2.55	9/98
30.	C / 0 Office Bldg., for Ag., M.P. Bhopal.	4.65	6/98
31.	C / 0 Staff Qtrs. T-1 / 90, T-II / 90 for BSF at Jalpaiguri.	2.96	6/98
32.	C / 0 Office Building for I.T. Deptt., at Bhubaneswar.	2.65	5/98
33.	C / 0 Office Building for AG at Beltola, Guwahati.	7.16	6/98
34.	C / 0 Guest House & T-IV / 1 Qtrs. for IIHT (Ph. III) Guwahati.	4.48	6/98
35.	C / 0 NIS Complex for Gymnasium, Imphal.	4.24	9/98
36.	C / 0 Casualty Block for JIMPER, Pondicherry.	6.02	9/98
37.	C / 0 Excise Division and other formation i / c I / WS & Santary Installation at Trivandrum, Kerala.	4.21	10/98
38.	C / 0 Addl. Class Room for K.V. at Pattam, Trivandrum.	1.34	11/98
39.	C / 0 Staff Quarters for CMFRI at Cochin.	2.27	11/98
40.	C / 0 108 Nos. Family Quarters for CRPF at Pallipuram..	3.10	11/98
41.	C / 0 GPRA at Anna Nagar, Chennai (Ph. III)	1.77	12/98
42.	C / 0 Resdl. Quarters & Office Bldg., for C.E. Deptt., at Tanjore.	3.02	12/98
43.	C / 0 56 Nos., Quarters at Seminary Hills, Nagpur for General Pool.	3.87	11/98

**Sanctions Received During 1998-99**

Sl. No.	Name of work	Zone	Date	Amounts (lakhs)
1.	C/O New Display Hall No. 12 & 13 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	NDZ-IV	5/98	2163.71
2.	C/O Add. ICMR office Accom for ICMRS at Ansari Road, New Delhi.	-do-	6/98	129.00
3.	C/O New Admn. Block for IIFP at Kutab Institutional Area, New Delhi.	-do-	7/98	936.00
4.	C/O Staff Quarters for Meterological Deptt. at Dwarka, New Delhi. (SH.T.1/7, II/15, IV/30 & V/3 V/servant Qtrs.)	O.D.Z.	7/98	258.92
5.	C/O bldg. for Secretariat of CIB & RC in the Deptt. OF PPO & S at Faridabad.	ODZ	8/98	195.00
6.	C/O Lab cum Admn. Blocks at CIRB. Hissar(Ph. II & III).	NZI	7/98	164.90
7.	Institute Bldg. for Hotel Management Catering & Nutritional at Gurdaspur.	-do-	7/98	622.35
a.	C/O 1992 qtrs for Audit Pool at Chandigarh.	-do-	5/98	777.43
9.	C/O Viewing Galleries, Canteen, Museum & Gateway to Amritsar & Quarter Guard Block at Joint Check Post, Wagha.	-do-	7/98	138.89
10.	Dev. Of site & bulk Services Bn. Complex LIDRHAN for CRPF at Jalandhar	-do-	6/98	182.93
11.	C/O Officers Mess RTC. IV for CRPF at Hum Hama.	-do-	4/98	152.00
12.	C/O 8 nos. Semi Pmt Barracks, RTC. IV for CRPF at Hum Hama.	-do-	4/98	122.93
13.	C/O Officers Mess with suites at RTC IV, C RPF at Hum Hama	-do-	4/98	152.00
14.	C/O quarter Master Store for 2nd Bn. ITBP at Leh.	-do-	10/98	192.38
15.	C/O 128 Men Barracks 1 No. for 2nd Bn. ITBP at Leh.	-do-	10/98	260.37
16.	C/O IHM at Gurdaspur	-do-	7/98	622.35
17.	C/O National seed Tng. Centre, at Varanasi.	NZ II	9/98	1495.00
ta.	C/O RPF Bldg. For RPF at Meerut.	-do-	5/98	535.14
19.	C/O 10 Bedded Hospt. Bldg. for LBSNAA, Mussoorie.	-do-	8/98	142.72
20.	C/O 25 nos. for central Excise at Ujjain (T II/20, IV/4, V/1).	CZ	7/98	153.94
21.	C/O Office bldg. For AG I & II at Gwalior.	CZ	9/98	1103.70
22.	C/O residential & non residential buildings for census department at Panaji.	WZ II	9/98	150.00
23.	C/O office for Goa region Passport Office, Panaji.	WZ II	9/98	322.44
24.	C/O Buildings for National Centre for ultra Fast Process at Taramani Campus for University of Chennai.	SZ I	7/98	160.87
25.	C/O Office Buildings cum residential quarters (TIV/2, III/3, II/4) for Central Intelligence organisation at MVP colony at Vizag.	sz II	11/98	110.70
26.	C/O residential Qtrs., for Central Excise at Kank-anady, Mangalore.	SZ ■	4/98	319.54
27.	C/U 62 nos, Staff Quarters for CE & Customs Cochin.	SZ III	9/98	362.85
28.	C/O 40 nos. Staff qtrs. For AG office at Kallore, Ernakulam	-do-	9/98	323.39
29.	C/O Regional Centre for IGNOU at Kabor, Ernakulam	SZ III	5/98	174.00
30.	C/O IHCT at Kovalam, Trivendrum	-do-	7/98	137.60
31.	C/O Sport hostel Building & Dining Hall for S/C S/T Development Board at Trivandrum.	-do-	4/98	144.00
32.	C/O Residential Accommodation for SIB at Cochin.	SZ	5/98	169.27

### Courses Organised and Personnels Trained by Training Institute During 1998-99

S. No.	Group	Courses			Trainees
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	<b>A</b>	65	65	700	900
2.	<b>B&amp;C</b>	55	55	700	950
3.	<b>Workers</b>	45	45	450	700

### Annexure VII

#### Details of works handled by Consultancy Unit during 1998-99

No.	Name of work	Name of Client	Nature of work		cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Anticipated progress	Remarks
1.	C/o Bridge Across Ghazipur Drain in Delhi	PWD (ZII)	Complete	Planning	172	<b>100%</b>	Work completed
2.	C/o Navodaya Vidyalaya at Madhepura, Bihar	N.V.S.	Complete	Planning	500	<b>70%</b>	
3.	C/o Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Saharsh in Bihar	N.V.S	Complete	Planning	500	<b>70%</b>	
4.	C/o Jawahar Navodava Vidyalaya at Bokaro in Bihar	N.V.S.	Complete	Planning	<b>500</b>	70%	
5.	Structural examination of Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi.	I.T.D.C.	Structural	Examination		100%	Report submitted to client.
6.	C/o Institute of Applied Manpower Research at Narela, Delhi.	CE(ODZ)	Structural	Design.	<b>1570</b>	<b>50%</b>	
7.	C/o Courts-cum off ice Bldg. for principal bench of CAT at New Delhi.	CE (P&P)	Structural	Design.	<b>500</b>	<b>30%</b>	
8.	Interior design work for Technical Education, New Delhi.	AICTE	Complete	Planning	<b>100</b>	<b>30%</b>	
9.	NRCRM at Bharatpur Rajasthan.	ICAR	Complete	Planning	600	25%	
10.	C/o Inland water Transport Terminal at Gaighat, Patna	IWAI	Complete	Planning	<b>1500</b>	<b>50%</b>	
11.	C/o Inland Water Transport Terminal at Pandu, Guwahati, Assam.	IWAI	Complete	Planning	<b>1500</b>	25%	
12.	C/o Inland navigation Institute at Patna Bihar.	IWAI	Project monitoring		—	<b>20%</b>	
13.	C/o PowerTraining Institute at Tashimalakha, Bhutan.	NPTI Faridabad	Report		800	<b>100%</b>	Project report submitted

## Software developments by Computer Centre

### (i) Works completed during 98-99

- (a) Estimate NIT & Tender justification
- (b) Slab Design and Detailing
- (c) Footing Design and Detailing
- (d) Development of IADB for inclined frames.
- (e) IADB (Integrated Analysis & Design of Buildings).

### (ii) Analysis of rates completed by TAD Cell

- (a) FAL-G fly Ash sand lime bricks
- (b) Fly Ash Sand Lime (Autoclaving)
- (c) Fly Ash cement concrete hollow blocks
- (d) Fly ash Cement concrete lean mixes (1:5:10)
- (e) R.C.C. door frames
- (f) PVC door shutters
- (g) Cellular light weight concrete block
- (h) Rubber wood flush door
- (i) H.D.F. Empanelled flush door
- (j) Specifications for panelled doorshutters with core of secondary species wood.
- (k) Particle board with "C" type wood lapping
- (l) E.P.S Shutters to reduce cost by lowering specifications.
- (m) Soil investigations and testing of Materials.

### (iii) Analysis of works in progress during 98-99.

- (a) Fly ash as filling material in Road Embankments
- (b) Standardisation of doors and windows and ventilator sizes.
- (c) Energy efficient Design of building
- (d) Steel doors & shutters
- (e) Aluminium door & win&w shutters & frames
- (f) Popular wood flush door shutters
- (g) Use of plasticiser in RCC.
- (h) F.R.P Shutters to reduce cost by lowering specifications
- (i) Ready to erect structural systems
- (j) Polute door shutters
- (k) Specifications of R.M.P. shutters to reduce cost.

### (iv) Reports on Repairs and Rehabilitation finalised by RR Cell

- (a) General pool Residential accommodation at Kane Nagar, Mumbai
- (b) Lodhi Hotel at New Delhi
- (c) Water proofing of whole roof of President house/Rashtrapati Bhawan
- (d) Higher Secondary School at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (e) 195 type flats for PE in DIZ area new Delhi.
- (f) Senior secondary School Block 27, Trilokpuri New Delhi.
- (g) Repairs to distress columns, beams, slabs, and wall of qtrs in Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
- (h) 218 Type II quarters Transport Delhi under "A" Division New Delhi.
- (i) Govt. Press Mayapuri at Delhi.
- (j) 160 Type II quarters at Minto Road Complex New Delhi.
- (k) G.S.S School II at GTB Nagar Delhi.
- (l) Type B qtrs at Kalyanvas (555 Nos), New Delhi.
- (m) Strengthening of four storeyed residential flats at Fire Station, Shahadara, Delhi.

- (n) Culvert on road No. 71 in Vivek Vihar New Delhi.
- (o) Recolours/beams in NAA Complex at JNU Campus
- (p) Sarvodaya Vidyalaya at Kalayanpur Delhi.

*Project in Progress in R/R unit*

- (i) *Pragati Vihar Hostel New Delhi Block F.*
- (ii) *G.G.S.S. School at GTB Nagar Delhi*
- (iii) *GTB No. & Hospital (Project) Shahdara Delhi 95 (sh.C/o) Type A,B, C, & D qtrs.)*
- (iv) *R&D Work of evaluation of properties of **Indian available** polymers as an admixtures of cement mortar/concrete.*
- (v) *Preparation of standard Nomenclature of items and specifications for specialiced structural RCC.*

## DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing, an attached office of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, 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 requirements are also of her important functions of this Directorate. Waving professionals in the organisation, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Govts, and Central Govts., 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 Book Presses spread throughout the country, one out-side printing branch and a Forms Store at Calcutta exclusively fulfilling the 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 the heavy constraints and specific demands of Departments for printing of Publications etc, by photocomposing 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 Audit Education.
3. Report 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 papers for circulation amongst the Members of Parliament.
6. Periodicals of different Departments.
7. Import Policy.
8. Annual Reports, Performance Budgets and Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Depts, of Govt. of India.
9. Railway Budget.

In addition to 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. Publications of Income-Tax Department.
3. Publications of Registrar General of India.
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 National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and other State Govts.
7. Publications of Delhi Administration.
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.

### 2. The production rate of the Govt. of India Presses

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 1997-98	Revised 1998-99	Estimated 1999-2000
1.	No. of pages composed in A-5 size both Book work and form work	4 Lakhs	4 Lakhs	4 Lakhs
2.	No. of impressions printed both Book work and Form work	63.25 Crores	61.00 Crores	70.00 Crores
3.	Quantity of paper consumed	8,500 M Ts.	8,000 M. Ts.	10,000 Ts.

### **3. Brief Account of actual progress during the financial year 1998-99**

During the year 1st April, 1998 to 31st December, 1998, 432 Civil/Military standard and special forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 1,12,960 sheets in A-4 size, the monetary value of which comes to Rs. 12,656. Further during January, 1999 to March, 1999 about 144 Military/Civil standard and special forms are likely to be reviewed. The review may result in the saving of about 37,653 sheets in A4 size and the monetary value of which would be about Rs. 4218/-.

### **4. Productivity Linked Bonus for Govt. of India Press employees**

All Group B (non-Gazetted), C&D employees of Govt. of India Presses/Branches were paid productivity linked bonus for 12 days for the year 1997-98 without any eligibility ceiling of emoluments calculation ceiling however, remained unchanged viz. Rs. 2500/-.

### **5. Annual capacity utilisation in Govt. of India Presses**

The average percentage of capacity utilisation

achieved by the Govt. of India Presses despite constraints of staff shortage and old machinery under the administrative control of this Directorate during the year 1997-98 was 31.42%.

### **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**

The modernisation of Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi under 8th Plan is almost complete. All the machinery and equipments procured for modernisation have been installed and are in productive use.

### **8. Partial modernisation under Non-Plan Scheme**

Partial modernisation of Govt. of India Press (Letter Press Unit), Faridabad approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) is being implemented.

## DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for:

(a) Administration of Government Estates (Residential/office accommodation) at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Simla, Chandigarh, Faribabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur and Trivandrum. Besides these places, General Pool Residential Accommodation is also available at 15 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Cochin, Shillong, Indore, Agartala Allahabad, Jaipur, Rajkot 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. In addition General Pool quarters are likely to become available at Mysore and Dehradun 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 Simla, Kanyakumari Amarkantak, and Mysore and other govt. hostels.

(e) Administration of Markets in Government Colonies in Delhi.

2. The position with regard to availability of General Pool Residential accommodation for Central Govt. employees in Delhi is not encouraging with a satisfaction ratio of a little over 60% based on invitation of restricted applications. Satisfaction ratio at the main Regional Station ranges from 20 to 46%.

3. 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 demand, availability and shortage of General Pool Office accommodation'at various stations as on 31-12-98 are given at Annexure 'A'.

4. As a welfare measure, Holiday Homes are being run at Simla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore (addition). The regular Hostel accommodation for

eligible Government servants is available at Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel accommodation available in Delhi is given at Annexure 'B'.

5. There is a separate residential pool for MPs of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Details of these are at Annexure 'C'. With a view to meeting the requirement of guest accommodation, 11 suites in Vitthalbhai Patel House and 11 suites in Western Court Hostel have been kept reserved for allotment to guests of Members of the Union Council of Ministers.

6. 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.

7. During the period from 1.1.98 to 31.12.98, 213 conferences were organized by Government Organisations and 40 by Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies and Private Parties in Vigyan Bhawan and its Annex. 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 Annex. Licence fee realised for holding conferences/functions in the Vigyan Bhawan and its Annex for the period from 1.1.98 to 31.12.98 is Rs. 1,06,44,421/-.

8. During the year 1998 (1.1.98 to 31.12.98) 1549 eviction cases were filed against unauthorised occupants and 1136 cases were closed finally by way of eviction/vacation. During the period 896 houses were inspected from subletting angle, subletting suspected in 160 cases and cancellation were made in 79 cases.

9. 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 Govt. decided in 1989 to confer ownership rights to the shopkeepers in another 10 markets, on payment of a percentage of the land premium as fixed by the Govt. at the pre-determined commercial rates 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 691 cases so far. 76 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. The following important decisions have been made with regard to allotment/retention of Govt. accommodation.

(a) Government servants have **been made eligible** for retention of entitled type of **accommodation on** payment of normal licence fee **during their posting to** States in North Eastern Region, Sikkim, A&N and Lakshadweep and the **State of J&K.**

(b) **Family** of the deceased allottee have been made **eligible for** retention of Government accommodation for a period of two years on payment of normal licence fee provided the members of the family do not own a house at the place of posting. The ward/spouse have been made eligible for allotment of Govt. **accommodation on adhoc basis in cases where the eligible dependants secured employmerit** within a period of two years from the date of the death of the allottee subject to the fulfilment of other prescribed conditions including that of not being a house owner.

11. In view of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Civil Writ Petition No. 585/ 94 revised guidelines for discretionary allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation in Delhi have been framed and circulated on 17.11.1997. As per the new guidelines, 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 Government employees shall be permitted on medical, securities and functional grounds. Two Committees have been

constituted which shall consider discretionary allotments and make speaking recommendations in each case. The details of the adhoc/out of turn allotments made during 1998 are given in Annexure 'D'.

12. An Information Facilitation Centre started functioning in the Directorate of Estates w.e.f. 14.7.1997, under the overall charge of an Assistant Director of Estates with the supporting **staff. At the** Information Facilitation Centre, the **following** information is being provided at present:

(a) The **waiting** list position of the applicants who are wait listed for the **allotment** year 1.1.99 to 31.12.99 in all types.

(b) the change waiting list number that has been covered in each of the types.

(c) Licence 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.**

(8) The details of the localities/areas in which the General Pool Residential accommodation is **available** in various types.

(f) The names, room Nos., telephone no. alongwith the distribution of the work of all the Officers in the Directorate of Estates of the rank of the Asstt. Directors and above.

Daily, on an average about 200 persons visit the Information Facilitation Counter for obtaining various information. The allottees by and large are appreciating the services being provided at the

**DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT  
VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 31.12.98**

Stations	Demand (Sq. ft.)	Availability	Shortage (Sq. ft.)
Calcutta	31,92,939	17,02,144	14,90,795
Mumbai	18,04,410	9,46,322	8,58,088
Chennai	6,86,591	5,47,443	01,39,148
Shimla	3,48,402	2,78,604	60,798
Chandigarh	1,53,757	1,16,699	37,058
Nagpur	3,20,559	2,92,559	28,000
Faridabad	1,92,574	1,82,126	10,448
Ghaziabad	1,20,330	1,20,330	Nil
Bangalore	1,74,000	1,54,000	20,006
Trivendrum	79,903	60,665	19,238
Hyderabad	2,68,095	80,932	1,87,163
Delhi	99,62,000	83,53,000	16,09,000

## ANNEXURE-B

**1. Government Hostels in New Delhi**

<i>Name of the Hostels</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
1. Working Girls Hostel	137
2. Curzon Road Hostel	478
3. Minto Road Hostel (Old)	96
4. Tagore Road Hostel (Old)	96
5. Pragati Vihar Hostel	792
6. Asia House Hostel	131
7. Minto Road Hostel (New)	184

**2. Working Girls Hostel:**

As the building was declared dangerous by the CPWD, a proposal for construction of New Building for the Working Girls Hostel at the same site i.e. Curzon Road, after demolishing the old one had come under consideration and the allotment has been stopped since 31.12.1992.

**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 fees.

## ANNEXURE-C

**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 V.P. House	68(Units)

Total	791
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## ANNEXURE-D

**Total Number of out of turn allotment made during the year 1998**

Type of Accommodation	No. of quarters allotted
I	48
II	94
III	05
IV	13
IV (Spl.)	05
V	12
Spl.	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>

## NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

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

In the context of the long term policy on transfer of cost effective houses and new building material technology in an integrated manner and the increased need for Housing Statistics for formulation of Housing Policies and Programmes and study of socio-economic aspects of housing issues, 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 and all statistical agencies in order to collate, store, retrieve and disseminate information on shelter indicators and housing scheme on a continuous basis and to network with UN and other international agencies on an exchange of information relating to shelter and to function as UN Regional Centre ESCAP
- (f) Statistical and Socio-economic functions connected with housing & urban development and proper up-keep of data through computer data bank.
- (g) Editing, production, distribution of films, various presentations, exchange and supply of publications in the form of technical pamphlets relating to housing and urban development

activities and collection and documentation of technical literature etc.

The activities of restructured NBO are as follows:-

### 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 Scheme, data collection analysis and dissemination of information on housing and its related infrastructure and 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.

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

### Socio-Economic Studies of Housing Aspects

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

Two sample surveys, namely (i) Evaluation of Employment Generation in Urban Slums of Delhi and (ii) Evaluation of Housing and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Urban Poor in the Slums of Delhi were undertaken by NBO during the year. The Survey reports are expected to be released by the end of this year.

A Pilot Study of Solid Waste Management in one of the dirtiest cities is under consideration.

### HRD in Housing Statistics at State and 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 Bureaus of the respective State Governments. This is intended to streamline and strengthen the system of collection

of housing and building statistics at Micro level. Two or three training courses on an average are conducted every year. During the year, 2 training courses were organised in collaboration with the respective State Directorate of Economics and Statistics at Shimla and Lucknow. Apart from this, NBO Officers were also called upon to deliver lectures during the training courses organised by the other departments.

Besides, NBO organises conferences and meetings concerning urban housing and related activities. It also undertakes work relating to technical bodies such as Technical Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics.

### 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 by the end of this year.

### 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) Building Material Prices and Wages of Labour for quarters ending September and **December** 1994.
- (b) Housing and Building Activities in Public Sector, 1992-93.
- (c) **Industrial** Housing, 1994-95.

At present, the following publications are in progress:-

- (a) Housing Statistics at a Glance.
- (b) Report on Economic Evaluation of Social Housing Schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan.
- (c) Building Material Prices and Wages of quarters ending March, June, September and December, 1995.

## LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land and Development Office, a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is responsible for administration of about 50,500 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of this 3300 are perpetual leases of Nazul land and 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 Departments 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 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 off. The number of applications disposed off on the subjects during the period i.e. 1.4.98 to 31.12.98 is 892 as detailed below:-

Sale Permission	—	67
Substitution	—	639
Mutation	—	156
Mortgage Permission	—	29
Gift Permission	—	1
	—	<u>892</u>

It is expected that approximately 300 more cases would be disposed of during the remaining period of

the year.

3. Revenue is earned from premium for allotment of land, on grant of sale permission, damages/ misuse charges for the breaches committed by the lessees, ground rent, revised ground rent and charges for change of use and conversion charges. The total revenue received on this account during the year i.e. from 1.4.98 to 31.12.98 is Rs. 18,66,89,130/-. It is anticipated that a further amount of Rs. 8 crores would be received during the remaining period of the financial year.

4. Fresh allotments of plots were made to 30 Institutions/Government Departments during the year.

5. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971, about 400 cases were pending before the Estate Officer as on 31.12.1998. During the year 23 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 59 cases. There are still 587 cases remaining for execution of the lease. 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 free hold of the residential plots measuring upto 500 sq. mts. and the tenements, 2,265 applications (including 708 brought forward cases) were processed during the year, out of which 1715 cases have been settled/disposed off. During the year the Government has so far received Rs. 2,17,77,093/- 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 for giving the general information about the functioning of this office. An Information Facilitation Centre (IFC) has been opened on the basement of Nirman Bhavan 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 and staff.

9. The Public Grievance cases received through the Cabinet Sectt. were given top most priority and settled in a time bound manner. Out of the 30 public grievances including the cases brought forward from the last year, 28 cases have been settled as on 31.12.1998. The Cabinet Sectt. have commended the speedy disposal of PG. cases by this office. .

10. This office has achieved a great feat in the field of implementation of Hindi in day-to-day official work. Certain items of work which could be done in Hindi, have been identified and extensive Rajbhasah Inspection of sections was carried out. Based on the

findings, 12 sections were specified under section 8(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 to do their maximum possible work in Hindi. As a result, correspondence in Hindi increased to 64%.

11. Efforts are being made to further improve the works done in Hindi. Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) has been re-constituted and it meets every quarter to discuss and monitor the progress of Hindi implementation in the official work of the organisation. Two Hindi **workshops were** organised to **provide basic knowledge of provisions of official Language Rules, Regulations and Acts** to the staff and **incentives are also provided to the staff**. On the occasion of Hindi fortnight (Hindi Pakhwada), five events such as Hindi Essay Writing, Typing, Official Language Quiz, Noting & Drafting in Hindi and Hindi work were organised. About 100 personnel **participated** in these events and won prizes.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

The Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is the apex technical advisory body on matters relating 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 Affairs and Employment for formulation of urban development and infrastructural development programmes and policies. It also provides consultancy services for various kinds of projects to Central Ministries/State Governments/Public Sector Agencies and other Organisations/Departments.

As in the previous years, during 1998-99 the TCPO continued to be involved in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of important schemes of the Government of India like the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), World Bank assisted State Urban Development Projects and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS). TCPO is also looking after the implementation of Central Sector Urban Mapping Scheme.

For the financial year 1998-99 central assistance of Rs. 55 crore has been earmarked under IDSMT scheme. Total central assistance of Rs. 9.71 crore have been released to 44 ongoing towns. A sum of Rs. 0.88 crore has also been released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme for preparation of Project reports on 38 towns. Under EIUS Scheme during the period from April, 1998 to August, 1998 about 2.05 lakh slum dwellers constituting about 18 percent of the yearly target have been covered under the Scheme. Progress for the remaining period is awaited. As part of providing assistance to the State Government for formulating urban development project for World Bank, monitoring work was undertaken in respect of Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Projects.

During the year TCPO provided technical assistance to the Working Group on Slums constituted by the Planning Commission. Chief Planner TCPO was the Member Secretary of the Working Group. Report of the Group has been submitted to the Planning

Commission. TCPO also assisted Expert Committee on CRZ notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forest. An Action Group under the Chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO prepared a report on Diploma Programme in Urban Management and submitted to the Ministry. TCPO as the coordinating agency has been monitoring the progress of implementation of New Delhi Pilot Project for promotion of Non-Handicapping Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons. The Pilot Project has been completed in terms of carrying out necessary additions and alterations in various buildings covered under the project. A Workshop was organised to deliberate on the outcome of the Pilot Project in which about 200 delegates including foreign delegates participated. Actions were taken for organising the Jury on Prime Minister's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Design-1996/97 and follow up action thereto.

Assistance and advice has been provided to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment in various cases of change of land use in the Master Plan for Delhi, matters related to Lutyens Bungalow Zone, dmft Zonal Development Plan for River Yamuna Area of Zone 'O' and Zone 'P' (part). A Committee set up by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment under the Chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO examined objections/suggestions received in response to Public Notice related to Unified Building Bye-laws and consequential changes in MPD-2001 and submitted its report to the Ministry. Assistance has also been provided in the scheme on Industrial Growth Centres, Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) and Export Processing Zone to the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Commerce by preparing appraisal of the project reports. A note on the potentiality of growth of Kalyani new town (West Bengal), which is a satellite town of Calcutta metropolis was prepared. Technical assistance and advice was provided for preparation of Regional Plan for Chandigarh, Development Plan for Dadm and Nagar Haveli. Dmft Town and Country Planning Act for Arunachal Pradesh was prepared and sent to the State Government. TCPO assisted Government of Himachal Pradesh in preparation of Plan for parking areas in Manali Town and also in initiating the process for preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Manali.

TCPO organised training programmes sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment on "Urban

Poverty Dimensions and Approaches” which was well attended by State Government officials. As part of Decentralised Training Workshops on Project Formulation, Appraisal and Implementation of IDSMT Scheme, the first Workshop was organised at Lucknow for the functionaries involved in IDSMT Scheme. Besides in-house training programmes were also organised on Word Perfect and d-base for officers and staff of the organisation. As a member of Indian delegation, Chief Planner visited Bangkok and Beijing to attend Workshop on Beijing Pilot Project for Promotion of Non-Handicapping Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons. He also presented a paper on New Delhi Pilot Project.

Assistance was provided in the National Seminar on Safer Cities organised by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Chief Planner presented a paper on Barrier Free Access for Disabled and Elderly Persons in the Seminar.

### **Forecasts of Progress for the remaining months of the Financial Year 1998-99**

During the remaining period of the financial year work

on the on-going projects **would continue and plans and studies would be completed within stipulated time.** Under IDSMT **scheme appraisal reports of about 80 new towns would be prepared after receipt of the project proposals with necessary details.** In addition 8th Plan Towns of 1993- 94 and **onwards** are also likely to be **dealt with and appraisal reports for 2nd and subsequent instalment will be prepared.** It is expected that utilisation certificates and progress report under IDSMT showing expenditure of **about Rs. 32.70 crore shall be received from 84 towns.** Under EIUS, **it is hoped that the annual target of coverage of 11.49 lakh slum dwellers would be achieved by the end of the year. Second, third and fourth programme in the series of Decentralised Training workshops on project formulation, appraisal and implementation of IDSMT Scheme would be organised at Hyderabad, Mumbai and Mysore.**

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 the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other agencies are given in Annexure I to III.**



**important Projects/Studies Completed During the Year 1998-99**

	Project/Study	Date of Com- mencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.</b>	<b>Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other Central Agencies.</b>			
1.	New Delhi Pilot Project for Promotion of Non-Handicapped Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons	December, 1996	June, 1998	Project Implemented. Workshop was organised to discuss the outcome of the Project.
2.	Working Group on Slums Constituted by the Planning Commission	July, 1997	—	Report of the Group was completed and submitted to the Planning Commission and Ministry
3.	Comparative Study of Planning Norms and Standards in Selected Metropolitan	July, 1997	December, 1998	Draft Report prepared and sent to the concerned agencies for comments
<b>B.</b>	<b>Projects for States/UTs</b>			
	Arunachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act	July, 1998	October, 1998	Draft Act prepared and sent to State Government for comments.
<b>c.</b>	<b>TCPO's Work</b>			
1.	Status Report on IDSMT 1997-98.			Report prepared and sent to MO UA & E
2.	Comparative Transportation Profile of Mega Cities in India	October, 1993	—	Draft report prepared and sent for comments of concerned agencies.
3.	Digest of Urban Research in India Vol. II	April, 1994	June, 1998	Report completed and sent for printing.
4.	Study on Integration of Environmental Impact Assessment in the Context of Development Plan-Case Study Ghaziabad.	December, 1992	June, 1998	Report Completed
5.	Study on Appraisal of Industrial Growth Centres Scheme in India.	June, 1995	December, 1998	Report of the study completed.

**Important Ongoing Projects/Studies During the Year 1998-99**

	Project/Study	Date of Com- mencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A.	<b>Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other Central Agencies</b>			
1.	Urban Mapping Project	April, 1993	March 2002	Aerial Photo and line maps for all 25 towns under Phase-i have been completed and sent to the State Governments. Work on digital format for 3 towns is completed. Under Phse-II maps showing extent of 13 towns sent to NRSA for aerial photography Pilot project on Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) and Karaikkudi (Tamil Nadu) towns for developing GIS data base initiated.
2.	Industrial Growth Centres Scheme	Continuing	—	TCPO is providing assistance to the Project Appraisal Committee.
3.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ)	Continuing	—	Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce. TCPO assist in reviewing the progress reports.
4.	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	Continuing	—	Scheme is being formulated by the Ministry of Commerce. TCPO assists in evolving guidelines for setting up of EPIP and examining the projects from urban development point of view. So far reports in respect of 22 EPIP Parks from 18 states have been examined.
5.	Assistance in Coastal Zone Management Plans	Continuing	—	TCPO assists the Task Force on Coastal Zone Management Plans for examination/evaluation of the projects.
6.	A comparative study on Planning Norms and Practices in	May, 1997	April, 1999	1 st draft report of the study submitted to Ministry of UA&E.

1.	<b>Transport Profile of Metropolitan Cities</b>	<b>October, 1993</b>	<b>April, 1999</b>	On receipt of comments from the concerned agencies draft report of the study would be finalised.
2.	<b>A Study of Residential Land! Property prices in Metropolitan Cities</b>	<b>August, 1996</b>	<b>April, 1999</b>	Report for Bangalore would be <b>completed and</b> work on <b>Hyderabad and Chennai</b> under Progress.
C.	<b>Consultancy Project as Entrusted by Department of Tourism and other Agencies</b>			
	<b>Master plan for Jammu-Perspective-2001</b>	<b>September, 1999</b>		Based on the discussions held with Jammu Development Author & Draft of the plan is being revised. Draft Zonal <b>Regulations and Development Control Rules</b> have been prepared and sent to JDA. Delay is due to non receipt of base map from Survey of <b>India.</b>

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**COMMENTS/SCRUTINY OF TECHNICAL  
REPORTS/PAPERS-1998-99**

During the year following important reports/ documents/references received from the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies were examined and comments sent-

1. Prepared a paper on "Development of Rural Area near Tiruchi on the lines of Silicon Valley" received by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment from the Ministry of Power.
2. Commented and appraised on the existing as well as the Ninth Plan Programmes for alleviation of Urban Poverty at Central, State and UT level-
- 3: Examined the "Raj Bhogi" Urban Infrastructure Project of M.P. and comments sent to the Ministry-
4. Documents on 'Driver Behaviour at Signalised intersection at onset Amber time', "Accident on Highways", "Stipulated Transportation Planning Process: The State of Art were studied -and comments sent to Indian Road Research Institute, New Delhi.
5. Notes prepared on "Action Plan' for Traffic Transportation Systems Management of ISBT-Kashmere Gate Area: Need and Scope"-
6. A document on the basis of a outcome of training programme experience entitled "Reading in Urban Transport" prepared and circulated amongst the participants-
7. Comments sent on "Development of Urban Environmental Data Base and indicators and capacity building of focal bodies\* from TERI, New Delhi-

8. Proposal on "Secondary Cities in the context of Regional Economic Development in India" from Dr. CR. Pathak, Calcutta was examined and comments Offered-

9. Comments sent on Sustainable Urban Development in Tripura and New Township Proposal near Bhopal and Indore in MP -
10. Draft Zoning regulations for Assam State were studied and comments given-
11. Representation from the farmers of U.P. being effected due to the project 'New Kanpur City' was examined and comments offered thereon-
12. Report on Environmental Improvement and Sustainable Development of the Agra-Mathura-Ferozabad Trapezium was studied and views given
13. Examined the Daman and Diu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Regulations and comments sent to the Ministry
14. Compiled Action Taken Report of the 25th Meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development-
15. Prepared a Paper on Goa Regional Plan and Revision of Town and Country Planning Legislation in Goa-
16. Examined the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Amendment Bill 1998 and comments offered-
17. Examined the Pondicherry prevention of unauthorised construction and incidental regularisation of certain unauthorised construction in Planning Bill 1997 and comments offered.

## STATIONERY & PUBLICATIONS

### I. Government of India Stationery Office

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

#### Organisational Structure

This Department with its headquarters 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 Govt. 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 948 (as on 31.12.98). A study was entrusted to the Deptt. of Administrative Reforms & 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

Govt. of India Stationery Office, Calcutta and its 3 Regional, Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 14,230 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. 132 lakhs and running contracts of about Rs. 12.52 crores during the year 1997-98. During this period it placed 504 supply orders for stationery and paper. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was about Rs. 9.71 crores.

There is a provision of Rs. 13.5 crores for the year 1998-99 for procurement of stationery articles. GISO has placed orders for supply of stationery stores other

than paper of the value of about Rs. 4.78 crores and for paper of value of about Rs. 3.86 crores upto December, 1998.

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

### II. Department of Publication

The Department of Publication has been playing a vital role in creating awareness about various national programmes and policies by selling, dig and distributing Government publications on various themes/subjects having relevance to Rational 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 handles Army publications and arranges sale/distribution as per instructions issued by the Defence Authorities. This Department also secures advertisements for insertion in Govt. publication.

#### Organisational Set up

The Deptt. of Publication is a subordinate office functioning under the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment. The Deptt. 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) Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy, Road, Calcutta.
  - (iii) Sales Counter, New C.G.O. Complex, New Marine Lines, Mumbai.
- (c) Sales Counters:
  - (i) Sales Counter Main Office, Civil Lines, Delhi- 64.
  - (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 1087 Agents.

Activities:

During the period from 1.4.98 to 31.12.98, the major activities of Deptt. of Publications have been as follows:-

(i) Publications of the value of Rs. 507 lakhs approximately were sold/distributed.

(ii) The Department secured advertisements valuing Rs. 142 lakhs approximately for insertion in Govt. publications.

(iii) The total number of periodicals handled by the Department as on 31.12.98 was 21 and the number of subscribers including those on the free distribution list were 7429 and there were 418 subscribers for Gazette of India (all parts).

(iv) Prompt and regular supply of newly released publications was made to US. Congress Library.

(v) 1091 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.

(vi) Fresh catalogue corrected upto 31.3.98 has been published.

## PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS.

### Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

The Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government company in 1970 as the apex techno-financial organisation with a view to provide loan and technical support to State and other eligible organisations for various housing activities and infrastructural development projects. The present authorised capital of HUDCO is Rs. 385 crore which has now been fully Subscribed.

HUDCO has a social mandate to assist in the shelter needs of Economically Weaker Section and Lower Income Groups of the Society. HUDCO assistance covers assistance for construction of new housing stock as well as repair, renewal and retrofitting of existing housing stock. HUDCO does this in various ways by making available funds at lower rates of interest, longer repayment period and also earmarking specific funds in each year out of the housing portfolio for covering the needs of the weaker section and low income groups.

HUDCO's initiatives, as a part of India's Golden Jubilee Celebrations, would go a long way in setting models for development of Habitat based on futuristic perceptions and also set a trend in Planning and Development of such sustainable settlements with appropriate, cost-effective, intermediate and sustainable technological options to meet the needs of emerging new millennium.

### NEW STRIDES

#### *Two Million Housing Programme*

HUDCO has been assigned a significant role in the implementation of the ambitious programme of Government to provide 20 lakh additional units every year. Of the 20 lakh additional housing units, 7 lakh are to be provided in urban areas involving a total cost of Rs 4000 crore. Of this, HUDCO would be taking up provision of 55% of the 7 lakh units in urban areas. This would be in addition to HUDCO's contribution for extending assistance to additional

units in the rural areas. HUDCO's participation in this programme would be over and above its normal operations. Total loan requirement of this programme will be disbursed according to State-wise demand. The co-operative housing sector is also contributing significantly in constructing houses for the poor.

During the current financial year, till 31.12.1998, HUDCO has already sanctioned schemes with a loan amount of Rs. 123.88 crore for construction of 14747 LIG and 135384 EWS dwelling units in various States under the programme.

During the remaining three months period of the current year 1998-99, HUDCO proposes to provide financial assistance for construction of 1.27 lakh LIG and 8 lakh EWS dwelling units.

#### *Retail Lending*

The opening of Retail Lending Window has inaugurated a new thrust on individuals and simultaneously has given a chance to HUDCO to show its all-round abilities to the public at large. Individual Home Finance Division with proper built-in flexibilities and through innovation will try to cater to the needs of all sections of the society. The average loan size would be around Rs. 2 lakh. The scheme is contemplated to be in operation by early next year. In the first instance, HUDCO is planning to open offices in the six metros and later on in other cities where HUDCO has Regional and Development Offices. The cities not covered by the HUDCO Network will be served by the division through "Outreach" programmes.

#### *HUDCO's participation in the Swaran Jayanti Programme*

In the 50th year of independence HUDCO re-dedicated itself and continued its commitment to cover the growing housing and infrastructure needs of the country. It has taken a number of initiatives during the 50th year of independence for establishment of Model Villages (Adarsh Grams) and Model Slums (Adarsh Bastii) in all States and Union Territories and establishment of state level special Building Centres as Building Technology Parks as a collaborative initiative with Central and State Governments, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and other technology transfer agencies in the States. These programmes have created considerable enthusiasm among various states.

## ***HUDCO's Performance***

During the period effective from 1.4.1998 till 31.12.1998 HUDCO has sanctioned 576 schemes worth Rs. 5080 crore out of which HUDCO's loan commitment is Rs 2820 crore.

### ***Housing Schemes***

During the current financial year of 1998-99, upto 31.12.1998, HUDCO has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs 1138 crore for 515 housing projects and has released an amount of Rs. 514 crore. During the remaining four months of the year 1998-99, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan of Rs. 400 crore and to make releases of Rs 750 crore.

### ***Rural Housing***

The Government of Himachal Pradesh launched the Gandhi Kuteer Yojna for rural housing. During the year 1998-99, till 31.12.1998, 12 Cash Loan Schemes for providing financial assistance to the homeless poor in the rural areas of various districts of Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned to HP Housing Board for a loan amount of Rs 30.53 crore under Gandhi Kuteer Yojna.

For the intervening period of current financial year, from 1.4.1998 to 31.12.1998, HUDCO has sanctioned 178 rural housing schemes with a loan commitment of Rs 429 crore for the construction of 872712 rural dwelling units.

### ***Rental Housing***

During the period commencing from 1.4.1998 till 31.12.1998, HUDCO has sanctioned 16 rental schemes for a total loan amount of Rs 62.54 crore for construction of 2867 units in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala.

### ***Role of Private Sector in Housing***

In pursuance of the new National Housing Policy's stress on public-private partnerships, HUDCO has decided to finance four housing projects in Bengal with private participation in order to construct 1,00,000 new houses. The four companies formed through State-private partnership include the Bengal Peerless Housing Development Corporation, the Bengal Shraci Housing Development Corporation, the Bengal DCL Housing Development Corporation and the Bengal IFB Housing Development Corporation.

The houses to be constructed by these institutions will cater to the housing needs of the low, middle and upper income groups. The loans for construction of houses will come from HUDCO which is likely to provide funds for almost half of the total project cost. These new projects in Bengal have been promoted by the enormous success of the Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Corporation. Similar projects with state and private partnership are also to be undertaken in Karnataka. The private sector as other partner would be encouraged to take up land assembly, housing construction and investment in infrastructure.

### ***Housing Schemes through NGOs***

During the current financial year 1998-99, for the period covering from 1.4.1998 to 31.12.1998, 9 schemes have been sanctioned to NGOs/CBOs for construction of 1086 houses with a HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 3.71 crore.

## **HUDCO's CONCERN FOR THE POOR & NEEDY**

### ***Development of North-Eastern Region***

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North-Eastern States with the sanction of the National Games Village project at Imphal, Manipur with a loan assistance of Rs. 5.59 crore for construction of 116 residential units during the current year. Similarly, in Assam, for the Staff Housing Scheme of the Numaligarh Refinery, a loan amount of Rs. 4.61 crore for construction of 181 residential units has been sanctioned.

In North-East, during the current financial year 1998-99, upto 31.12.1998, HUDCO has accorded a sanction of loan amounting to Rs. 9723 crore through 13 schemes inclusive of conventional housing schemes and urban infrastructure and release of loan amounting to Rs. 18.87 crore for different schemes besides participating in other allied building and shelter promotional activities organised in the region.

During the current financial year, HUDCO has co-sponsored a seminar on the theme "Construction Technology in the Eastern States with special emphasis on Hilly Areas" organised by the Institute of Public Health Engineers (India) at Aizwal and also co-sponsored a National Conference on "Environment and Sustainable Development" organised by Department of Geography, Cotton College, Guwahati Assam.





*Innovative Housing Scheme carried out by Joint Sector Company — M/s. Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Ltd. (Calcutta)*



*Construction of Legislative Assembly at Panaji, Goa with Loan Assistance from HUDCO*

## HUDCO's Role in Urban Infrastructure Development

With rapid urbanisation, there is a considerable level of deficiency in basic infrastructure in our urban areas. As market leader in urban infrastructure financing, HUDCO financed a variety of schemes. A significant aspect of HUDCO's infrastructure finance has been its emphasis on ecologically appropriate infrastructure projects comprising projects for utilisation of liquid and solid waste, recycling of waste water, bio-gas, etc.

During the current financial year till 31st December 1998, 61 urban infrastructure projects have been sanctioned with a project cost of Rs. 2558 crore and a loan amount of Rs. 1212 crore.

During the remaining three months of current financial year 1998-99, HUDCO proposes to sanction a loan amount of Rs. 623.05 crore.

### Key Projects and Innovative Schemes

HUDCO continued its thrust in exploring and supporting innovative initiatives and mechanisms towards achieving sustainable city level services. A scheme for enhancing the water availability by ensuring adequate aquifer recharging has been sanctioned at Thiruvananthapuram. The scheme primarily envisages preserving the precious rain water during the monsoon period and using the same

during lean period. The scheme envisages collecting rain water in an existing rockypit and providing preliminary treatment before further distribution in a localised environment. This scheme would enable harvesting about a million litres of rain water every year.

Another novel scheme for construction of off ice-cum-shopping complex in the name of "Revenue Towers" in five important cities of Kerala with a view to bring the Government/Quasi Government Offices under one roof has also been sanctioned with a total loan assistance of Rs. 32.88 crore during the year 1997-98. A scheme for construction of Goa State Legislative Assembly complex on the pattern of traditional Goan architecture has also been sanctioned with a loan amount of Rs. 21 crore.

During the current financial year 1998-99, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, for the towns of Tirupati and Guntur, a full-fledged under-ground drainage system has been introduced to replace the present system of open drainage network and manual scavenging. The project for Tirupati is estimated at a cost of Rs. 37.23 crore for which a loan of Rs. 25.67 crore has been sanctioned. While the project for Guntur is estimated at a cost of Rs. 26.58 crore for which a loan of Rs. 18.60 crore has been sanctioned. Summary of HUDCO's operations is given below:-

(Rs. in Crore)

	During the year 1997-98		During the year 1998-99 upto 31.12.98		For the remaining three months upto 31.3.99	
	Loan Releases sanctions		Loan sanctions	Releases	Loan Releases sanctions	
Housing project and other (including NRY, NS, ILCS), Land Acquisition Development Scheme	1794.00	1448.54	-	■	400.00	750.00
Urban Infrastructure	1268.00	814.46	676.95	135.58	623.05	804.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>3062.00</b>	<b>2263.00</b>	<b>676.95</b>	<b>135.58</b>	<b>1023.05</b>	<b>1554.42</b>

## Financial Performance

During the year 1997-98, the profit after prior period adjustment but before non-recognising the income of Rs. 84.78 crore towards interest in respect of loans which has become NPA is Rs. 156.86 crore as against Rs. 121.03 crore for the previous year (1996-97).

## Resource Mobilisation

During the eight months of the financial year 1998-99, HUDCO has mobilised Rs. 1275 crore from various sources and in the remaining four months upto 31.3.1999 proposes to raise Rs. 875 crore.

## Human Settlement Management Institute

Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), the Research and Training wing of HUDCO at National level is playing an important role in development of technical and managerial skills of the professionals engaged in the field of Human Settlements.

### 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. The Company has its registered office and Factory at Jangpura, New Delhi-1 10 014.

#### Management:

2. The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. It had 678 permanent employees on its rolls as on 30.11.98.

#### Operational Areas

- a) Construction works at various sites all over India.
- b) Manufactures at Jangpura factory the following-
  - 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 and seasoning of raw timber.

#### Construction Works all over India

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

	(Rs. in lakh)
i) Construction of Houses for HSEB at Panipat Haryana	111.00
ii) Construction of Building for Employees Provident Fund Organisation at:	
a) Janakpuri, New Delhi	624.00
b) Nasik, Maharastra	208.00

c) Jebalpur, Madhya Pradesh	371.00
d) Faridabad Haryana	400.00
iii) Construction works for Delhi Institute of Technology at New Delhi	346.00
iv) Construction of staff quarters for RBI at SALBONI, Distt. Midnapore in West Bengal	2349.00
v) Construction of miners quarters for BCCL at Dhanbad, Bihar	527.48
vi) Constructron of staff quarters for SBI at Durgapur, West Bangal	641.75
vii) Construction of Office Building for GMDC at Bhuj, & Ahmedabad, Gujarat	861.00
viii) Prefab Bridges for Northern Rly. in Delhi-Ambala Sector	348.06
ix) Land Development Work in Delhi	78.00

#### Capital:

4. The Company's authorised and paid up capital stands at Rs. 10.00 crore and Rs. 6.97 crore respectively. The loan liability to the Government is Rs. 11.13 crore excluding interest of Rs. 23.96 crore thereon as on 30.11.98. Proposals for capital restructuring are still under consideration of the Government.

#### Performance:

5. The company has achieved production and turnover of Rs. 14.90 crore and Rs. 16.13 crore respectively upto 30.11.98 and incurred a loss of Rs. 5.38 crore before accounting for Rs. 1.36 crore interest on Government loans.

#### Achievements during 1997-98

##### 6. Turnover

(Rs. in crore)

	Target 1998-99	Actual 1998-99 upto 30.11.98	Percentage Achievement
a) Factory turnover	14.11	7.58	53.72
b) Construction works & Land Development	20.36	8.65	42.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.47</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>47.08</b>

## Order Book Position

7. The net value of orders to be executed as on 01.12.98 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

a) Factory products	5.95
b) Construction works	1 a.57
	<u>24.52</u>

## 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. A full fledged Manager (R&D) is in position in the Company to introduce new products in the Prefab field. The PRC Bridge slabs and ballast retainers developed with HPL's design and Prefab Technology and used in Railway Bridges have been appreciated by Railways.

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.

## III. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.

### 1. Introduction

The National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) was incorporated as a public sector undertaking in November, 1960. The main line of business is execution of civil engineering projects, rendering of consultancy services and development of real estate projects with major focus on home market and turnkey ventures.

The paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 19.95 crore against the authorised capital of Rs. 20 crore.

NBCC to-day is a Rs. 300 crore company with a large network of projects spread all around the country and abroad.

NBCC has established itself as a Flag Ship company in the Country for construction of High Rise Chimneys and Cooling Towers using slip form technology. NBCC

is also in the process of establishing its expertise in execution of Sewage Treatment Plants using the latest "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB) technology and secured a large number of projects in recent times in this sector, the notable amongst these are:

- i) 78 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Agra using UASB Technology.
- ii) 70 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant and Pumping Station at Ghaziabad using UASB Technology.
- iii) 68 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Gurgaon using Conventional Technology.
- iv) 45 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Faridabad using UASB Technology (completed)
- v) 30 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Sonapat using UASB Technology (completed)

The project at Sl. No. iv & v above have been completed on schedule with a very good profit margin.

### 2. Performance 1998-99

#### a) Memorandum of Understanding

NBCC is an MoU signing company. The performance of NBCC has been rated as "EXCELLENT" for the last three consecutive years i.e. 95-96, 96-97 & 97-98. The MoU for the year 1998-99 envisages the following targets:

* Business Development	Rs. 340 crore
* Turnover	Rs. 270 crore
* Gross Margin (Home)	Rs. 10.5 crore

#### b) Achievement during 1998-99

##### PERFORMANCE UPTO DEC. 98 (98-99)

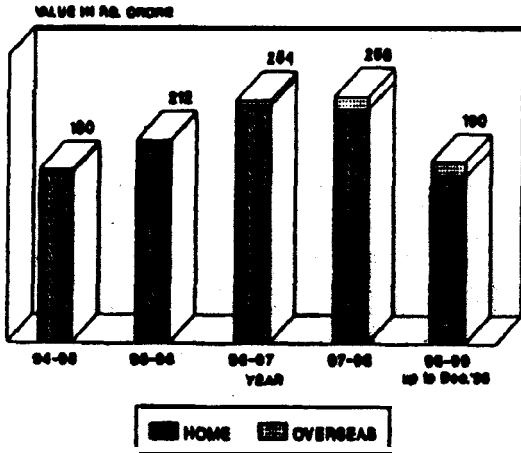
	Uhit	Target	achievements
*Business Development	Rs. Cr.	245.00	211.69
*Turnover	Rs.Cr.	177.00	190.00
*Gross Margin	Rs.Cr.	6.90	7.50

#### c) Forecast for January-March, 99 (98-99)

	Unit	Target	Likely Achievements
FORECAST JAN.-MARCH, 99 (98-99)			
*Business Development	Rs.Cr.	95.00	100.00
*Turnover	Rs.Cr.	93.00	100.00
*Gross Margin	Rs.Cr.	3.60	4.00

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

### TURNOVER SINCE 1994-95



### 3. Order book position

NBCC as on 31st Dec., 98 has in hand work load of about Rs. 650 crore, out of which projects worth Rs. 515 crore have been cleared by various clients for execution. The Order Book position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. The major projects secured during 1998-99 (upto Dec. 98) are as under:

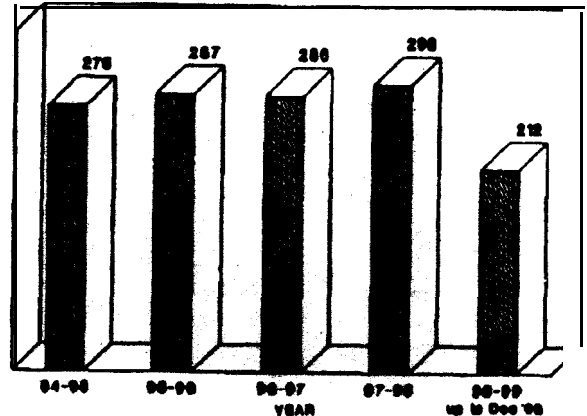
- \* General Civil Works of Suratgarh Thermal Power Project for Rajasthan State Electricity Board, valuing Rs. 10 crore.
- \* Construction of four storeyed Market Complex inside Old Jail Premises at Jail Road, Cuttack (Orissa) for Cuttack Development Authority, valuing Rs. 12 crore.
- . Construction of New Building in place of existing "H" Block in AP Secretariat at Hyderabad for Govt. of A.P. valuing Rs. 54 crore.
- \* Construction of Govt. Polytechnic at Sultanpur Lodi (Punjab) for Govt. of Punjab, valuing Rs. 10 crore.
- . Construction of 78 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Agra (UP) for U.P. Jal Nigam, valuing Rs. 14 crore.
- \* Construction of residential quarters hostel & allied works for Lal Bahadur Shastri College of Advance & Maritime studies at Mumbai for Ministry of Surface Transport, valuing Rs. 25 crore.

The business development trend since 1993-94 is

given as under:

### BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1994-95.

Value in Rs.Crore



### 4. Real Estate

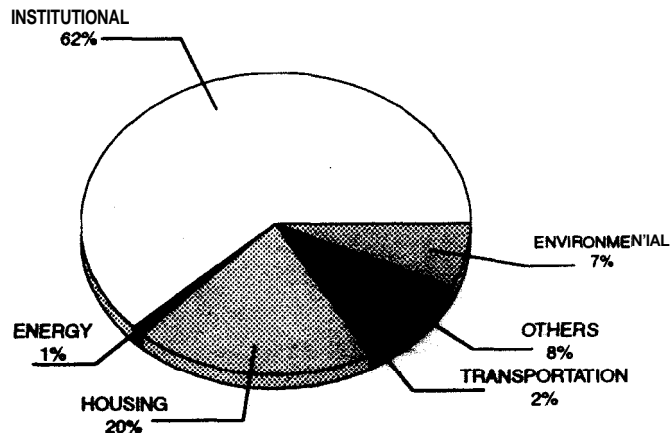
NBCC has entered into Real Estate sector for improving its liquidity. It has already completed four commercial complexes—two in New Delhi, one each at Ghaziabad and Ahmedabad. The undermentioned real estate projects are in pipe line and likely to commence in the year 1999- 2000.

- . Community Centre at Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
- \* Commercial Complex at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta (WB)
- . Standard Design Factor & at Madras (MEPZ) & Cochin (CEPZ).

### 5. Diversification Plan

In line with the changing times, NBCC has been diversifying its activities from time to time. The thrust areas identified by the Corporation are environmental engineering plants, tall stacks, real estate projects, cooling towers, project management jobs, etc. The diversity of business is given as under:

### Diversity of Business Development during 1998-99



## *6. Some of the Major Ongoing Projects*

### **70 MLD sewage treatment plant at Ghaziabad**

The above project based on Upflow Anerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) has been awarded to the Corporation by U.P. Jal Nigam at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crore. The project is spread in an area of 56 Acres and is meant to cater to the sewage disposal requirement of South East part of the Ghaziabad. The project involves construction of UASB reactor, inlet screen, grit chamber, division box, sludge drying beds, office building laboratory etc. The project is above 27% complete and is progressing as per schedule.

### **150 Bedded Civil Hospital at Amritsar**

The project comprising of 150 bedded hospital which is being constructed after dismantalling the existing over 100 year old Civil Hospital at Amritsar. The project is spread in an area of about 4 Acres. The complex is a four storeyed RCC framed structure with basement having all the modern facilities. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 8 crore. The project is about 32% complete and is progressing as per schedule.

### **Bakreshwar Chimney**

The project comprising of 220 M high multiue RCC chimney for Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant was awarded to the Corporation by BHEL at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 crore. The chimney has a diameter of 24.5 M. and is to be completed in a period of 30 months. The project is about 62% complete and is progressing as per schedule.

### **Jullandhar-Hamirpur transmission line**

The project comprising of supplying, erection, testing and commissioning of 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission tine for a length of about 121 KM having Towers of 53 M height from Jullandhar to Hamirpur was awarded to NBCC by Power Grid Corporation (I) Ltd. at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14 crore. The project is to be completed in a period of 24 months. The project has just commenced and about 8% of the work has been done and is progressing satisfactorily.

### **Silchar airport**

The model Airport at Silchar was awarded to NBCC by Airport Authority of India for modification of existing buildings and construction of new arrival building to modernise the airport for serving the whole North-

East region at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 crore. The project comprises of additional facilities for car-parking, substation, air-conditioning, public address system, landscaping and horticultural development. The arrival building is already completed and is in operationsince January, 98. The project is about 91% complete and is progressing satisfactorily.

## *7. Some of Major Projects Completed*

### **40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi**

The Water Treatment Plant to treat 40 million gallon raw water for drinking purpose spread over an area of about 35 acres has been successfully completed for Delhi Jal Board at a cost of about Rs. 15.2 crore. This plant will enable MCD to provide additional drinking water to the residents of western Delhi.

### **New parallel Taxi Tracks and Arron No. 1 at HAL airport Bangalore**

The project comprising of new 22.9 M wide taxi track of about 2.5 KM length connecting the main taxi track, strengthening of the existing track, extension of Apron No. 1 has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 13.50 core for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore. The project will be of great help to the user to accommodate the heavy traffic of international flights at this ariport of the Defence which is also being utilised for civilian purpose.

### **Office complex for Power Grid Corporation at Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi**

National Load Despatch Centre and the Corporate office for Power Grid Corporation Limited having basement and 5 floors with an area of about 4100 Sqm at Katwaria Sarai has been successfully completed at a cost of about Rs.9.6 crore. The above centre is equipped with all the modern and sophisticated devices for effective monitoring of the load distribution system.

### **Office complex for NFL at Noida**

The Corporate off ice for NFL having basement and 4 floors with an area of about 10400 Sqm at NOIDA has been successfully completed at a cost of about Rs. 11.4 crore. The complex is comprised of an area of about 20000 Sqm and will house all departments of NFL which are at present located at four locations in Delhi. The building is centrally airconditioned with provision of two elevators and 2 DG sets of 500 KV capacity.

## Patna airport

This model Airport has been constructed by NBCC in a phased manner under the modification plan of Airport Authority of India for the State Capital. The project comprising of resurfacing of runway, taxiway and extension of apron etc. to accommodate two to six aircrafts at a time including additional facilities like Central Airconditioning, Public Address System, Car parking, installation of DG sets etc. has been successfully completed at a cost of about Rs. 6.50 crore.

## Barner-Gadra Transmission line

The project comprising of erection of 132 KV Single Circuit Transmission Line for a length of about 85 KM having transmission towers of 35 meters height from Barner to Gadra for Rajasthan State Electricity Board has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 5.30 crore.

### 8 Profitability

The financial results for the year 1998-99 are not yet available, however the Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 0.84 crore during 1997-98 against a loss of Rs. 1.15 crore during 1996-97.

The loss is mainly on account of interest of Rs. 29.65 crore and an additional financial burden of Rs. 8 crore on account of revision of pay scales of the employees on CDA pattern as per the recommendation of Fifth Pay Commission.

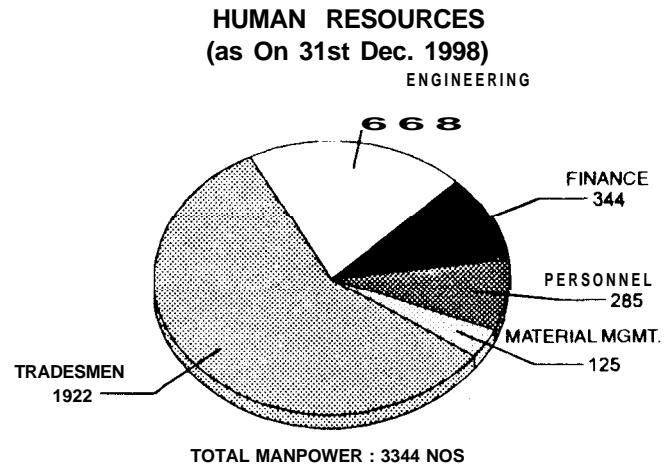
### 9. Introduction of New Technology

The Corporation has been appointed as a nodal agency for promotion of trenchless technology in India. The Corporation has acquired a Moling Equipment for carrying out jobs at road crossing without causing any disturbance in the flow of vehicular traffic on the surface. The Corporation has successfully completed seventeen such projects for clients such as DVB, MTNL, NDMC, TATA ELECTRIC, DDA etc. These jobs involved laying of HDPE pipe across busy road cross-section, laying of underground telecom cables, laying of mesh earthing under electric sub-station buildings. This technology has wide scope in the Country and the Corporation is considering procurement of the capital intensive technology/equipments with the financial assistance from different sources. The objective of the Corporation for propagating and offering a wide exposure for adoption of No-Dig Technology in the country has, by and large been achieved.

## 10. 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 requirements of officers.

The Corporation has also established an Employees Development Centre (EDC) for providing skill upgradation and multi-skilled training facilities. The EDC imparts training to the workers in the technical trades of masonry, **barbending**, 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 basis. Disciplinewise human resource of the Corporation is given as under:



## ISO CERTIFICATION

To ensure continued quality performance, the Corporation is in the process of ISO 9001 Certification in the areas of Project Management & Consultancy Services to begin with.

## 11. Corporate Manuals

### i) Account Manual

Accounts Manual which contains Accounting Policies, Procedures and various instructions issued from time to time has been prepared. This manual is of great help in smooth working of the Corporation.

## ii) **Personnel Manual**

Personnel Manual which comprises all rules and regulation has been prepared. 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) **Works Manual**

Works Manual which contains procedures and policies for execution of Projects is also under preparation.

## iv) **Corporate Plan 1998-2003**

The Corporate Plan for the period of five year i.e. 1998-2003 defining the long term and short term

goals, corporate strategies for optimum utilisation of its resources and protects with an eye for using new and advanced technologies etc. have prepared.

## ***12. Welfare of SCs & STs in Service***

A special cell to look after the welfare of SCs/STs is functioning in the Corporation under the control of Manager (P&IR). He is also the Liaison Officer of this Cell. The Corporation has nine zonal offices, all the Zonal Heads are functioning as Liaison Officers of their respective zone. This Cell ensures the compliance of instructions issued by the Government. The grievances of SCs/STs employees are attended promptly. Rosters **are** maintained in the Corporate Office as per instructions issued by the Government from time to time.



## AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

### I. Delhi Development Authority

#### ENGINEERING WING

Main activities of the Engineering Wing are development of acquired land, development of infrastructure like roads, 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

#### Physical Achievement

	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta	Mixed land use	Total
1 Houses completed upto 31.3.98	49093	59190	72806	77141	—	258230
2 House in progress as on 1.4.98	122	2672	2680	3616	—	10990
3 Houses targetted to be taken up during 1998-99	2874	604	176	7116	—	10770
4 Houses started upto Dec'98	1266	96	176	2328	—	3866
5 Houses likely to be taken up between Jan. to Mar.'99	1618	508	—	4788	—	6914
6 Houses targetted to be completed during 1998-99	160	1234	1872	656	—	3922
7 Houses completed upto Dec.'98	—	—	976	272	—	1248
8 Houses likely to be completed between Jan. to Mar.'99	160	1234	896	384	—	2674

#### (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

of various categories. The land is also allotted to Co-operative 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 1.4.98, new houses started during 1998-99 (upto Dec'98) and completed by DDA during the year 1998-99 (upto Dec'98) are given as under:-

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

The position of various shopping/commercial complexes, in progress as on 1.4.98, new complexes started upto Dec '98 and completed upto Dec'98 is given as under:

## Physical Achievements

	D.C.	C.C.	L.S.C.	C.S.C.	Total
1 Commercial Complexes completed upto 31-3-98	6	24	114	417	561
2 Commercial complexes in progress as on 1-4-98	7	5	6	4	22
3 New complexes targetted to be taken up duriig 1998-99	—	3	6	7 +7 JM	16 +7 JM
4 Commercial schemes started upto Dec'98	—	1	1	3	5
5 Commercial schemes likely to be taken up between Jan. to Mar.'99	—	2	5	4 +4 JM	11 +4 JM
6 Commercial schemes targetted to be completed during 1998-99	—	3	5 +7 JM	11 +7 JM	7 +7 JM
7 Commercial schemes completed upto Dec'98	—	—	2	3 +1 JM	5 +1 JM
6. commercial schemes likely to be completed between Jan. to Mar. '99	—	3	1	2 +6 JM	6 +6 JM

### C) Major Development of Land Schemes:

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.

#### 1 DWARKA PHASE-I & II:

The Dwarka (PPK) Project in South-West Delhi covers an area of 5648 Hact. and forms part of the proposed urban extension of the MPD 2001. Phase-I of the project envisages the development of 1862 hect. of already acquired land. An area of 2698 hect. has been planned for development in the second phase of the project. The project has been planned to accommodate a population of approx. one million.

The DUAC has accorded approval of the plan in Sept. '90. Out of total land for phase-11 of the project measuring 2098 hect., so far 1014 hect. has been acquired where development works are in progress. The remaining land for Dwarka Phase-II is under acquisition and is now likely to be acquired during 1998-99. The development work in phase-I & II are targetted to be completed by 2002 and 2004 respectively, subject to land acquisition in Phase-II.

The brief details of Scheme is furnished below:

a) Total Site Area	5648 Hac.
b) Ph-I Area	1862 Hac.
c) Ph-II Area	2098 Hac.
d) Area yet to be acquired in Ph-II	1084
e) Total CGHS plots	269
f) Total houses completed (including Bindapur)	15680

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.

## 2 NARELA:

This project is located in the northern most part of the Union Territory of Delhi having total area of 7282 hect. comprising of the part zones of M, N & P to be planned for a population of 14 lacs. The main objective of the project is to reduce the pressure on urban Delhi by creating counter centres for growth. The DDA has started the development of this project on about 750 hect. of land already acquired out of which an area of 515.74 hect. land is being developed under ph-I to provide housing for about one lac population. The work on Master Plan roads and peripheral roads has already been completed. Other services like sewerage, water supply and SW. Drains, for the houses already completed at Narela, have also been laid. The overall development works in Narela Project are likely to be completed by March, 1999.

The land use break up of 515.74 hect. of land being developed is as below:

	Land Use	Area(in Ha.)	%age
1	Residential	259.42	50.3
2	Commercial	8	1.55
3	Public and semi public facilities	60.92	11.8
4	Recreational	112.42	21.8
5	Circulation	65.9	12.78
6	Utility	9.08	1.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>515.74</b>	<b>100</b>

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.

## 3 DHEERPUR:

This area lies in the vicinity of Ring Road, G.T. Road near to Azadpur Subzi Mandi and is adjoining to posh residential colonies of Model Town etc. It is much nearer than any of our new urban extensions. This land is best placed amongst all locations presently available with DDA. Out of 900 hect. of land a scheme

in the first phase has been prepared to develop 194.50 hect. for a population of 40000. The layout plan for Dheerpur area provides for construction of 4 storeyed and some multi-storeyed houses. The plan has been approved by DUAC. Due to some land problems and non approval of all the estimate the development works could not be started during 1997-98. The works of peripheral and internal development have now been taken up. The land use break up of 194.5 hect. of land being developed is as below:

Land Use	Area(in Ha.)
a) Gross area of the scheme	194.5
b) Area of existing developments:	38.18
i) Gopalpur Village	9.56
ii) Nirankari Mandal	15.00
iii) Gandhi Vihar	9.30
iv) 220 KV ESS	4.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.18</b>
<b>Net Area for planned Development</b>	<b>156.32</b>
i) Gross Residential Area:	115.69
ii) Commercial :	5.50
iii) Public & Semi public facilities:	15.40
iv) Recreational :	19.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>156.32</b>

The present status of development of works is given in the Annexure-A.

## 4 ROHINI : ROHINI PHASE-I & II (SECTOR 1 TO 19)

Rohini Ph-I (Sec. 1 to 8) and Ph-II (Sec. 9 to 19) has been fully developed and it is almost totally habitated. All the necessary services are available in Ph-I & II. Commercial activities at the level of Distt. Centre and Community Centre alongwith Distt. Park and City Centre is under execution as detailed below:

- Distt. Centre in Sec. 3 is being developed.
- 4 Community Centres, 1 each in Sec. 3,8,9 & 14 are being developed.
- Distt. Park viz. Golden Jubilee Park comprising of 100 hac. of land is being developed with facilities like



*Satya Park — DDA.*



*Immunological Department, JNU Institutional Area — DDA*

Boat Club, Japanese Garden and Children Play area etc.

d) In the vicinity of the above Distt. Park, a City Centre is also being developed comprising of an area of 63 hac. The following commercial plots are likely to be available by 31.3.99:

- i) Three plots of Community Centre, Sec. 3, Rohini
- ii) Two plots, one for Cinema Hall and one for Office-cum-shops at Manglam Place, Sec. 3, Rohini.
- iii) One plot for Cinema Hall at Prashant Vihar, Rohini.

The present status of development of works is given in the Annexure-A.

#### **b) ROHINI PHASE-III (SECTOR 20 TO 25)**

Phase-III of Rohini has been developed on an area of 700 hac. which will generate a population of about 158,000 and will provide for 31,600 DU's under various housing/plotted development and rehabilitation scheme. The peripheral sewerage, watersupply and drainage works has been completed. Peripheral roads are likely to be completed by March'99. To provide storage facility of drinking water in Ph-III, the construction of Command Tank of capacity of 7.50 MG has already been undertaken in Sec. 23 and is likely to be completed by June'99.

The present status of development of works is given in the Annexure-A.

#### **c) ROHINI PHASE-IV:**

There are registrants awaiting allotment of plots under various categories. To accommodate them, a proposal for acquiring 835 hac. of land is in the final stages of notification/acquisition.

Land measuring 160 hac. have already been notified under section-4 of land Acquisition Act for which amount has already been deposited and possession of about 70 hac. of land has already been taken over by DDA. The Acquisition proceedings for the remaining land is subjudice in court of law.

#### **5 VASANT KUNJ PH-I & II:**

The Vasant Kunj project is located in the southern most part of the Delhi. The project is being developed in two phases.

#### **a) VASANT KUNJ PH-I:**

Vasant Kunj Ph-I is bounded by rural area comprising of villages such as Ghitorni, Rang Puri etc., in the north, JNU in the south, Link road and village Mahipalpur in East and Aurobindo Marg in the West. The project covers a total area of 381.45 hac. and is projected to accommodate a total population of 1,15,000. Phase-I has already been developed. 13600 houses have been completed and allotted/ under allotment.

#### **b) VASANT KUNJ PH-II:**

Vasant Kunj Ph-II is located in the South of Vasant Kunj Ph-I and is bounded by Vasant Kunj Ph-I in the North, Vasant Vihar in the South, Ridge (Reserve Forest) on the East and JNU in the West. The project covers an area of 315 hac. Status of development:

Social and physical infrastructures:

It is planned to develop International Hotel Complex of 4 and 5 star Hotels, Shopping Mall, institutional, residential, recreational facilities etc. The Hon'ble Supreme Court stayed all construction activities on the entire area of 315 hac, but subsequently released 92 hac. of land where constructional activities are going on as per initial plan.

**This 92 hac. of land is commonly known as** constrained area containing residential, commercial, institutional and recreational facilities in the form of Five Star Hotel, shopping mall of international standard, plots for institutional areas, some of which already stand allotted to institutions like School of Planning and Architecture, National Book Trust etc. Birla Academy. The work of Five Star Hotel project is already in progress. The projected population in this area is 60,000. The present status of development of works is given in the Annexure-A.

#### **6 JASOLA:**

Located in South Delhi the scheme consists of 163.87 hact. of land and has been planned for a population of 40000. Some of the chunks of land under "Court Stay' have been got vacated in Jan.'97. The development works are likely to be completed during the year present status of development of works is given in the Annexure-A.

## Development of Sub-Cities, within the City of Delhi, progress of some of major development schemes

**A** - Total length of the service to be laid in the schemes.

**B** - Services laid upto 31.3.98.

**C** - Services laid upto 31.12.98.

Name of Schemes	Area of the scheme in Hacts.	PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE					Electricity
			Roads In KMs	Sewarage In KMs	Water Supply In KMs	Storm Water Drain In KMs	
1 Dwarka a) Phase-I	1862	A	80.74	59.3	57.56	150	DVB work in progress
		B	80.74	58	55	120	
		C	80.74	59	56	135	
b) Phase-I I (Land available)	2098/ 1014	A	32	18.15	10	18	DVB work in progress
		B	25	10		11	
		C	28.5	13	2	15	
2 Narela	7282/ 750	A	33	33	33	79	DVB work in progress
		B	33.6	32	26	55	
		C	33.6	32	26	55	
3 Dhirpur	194.5	A	5.6	6	6	10	
		B	2				
		C	2				
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	153	26.6	55	83	
		C	153	26.6	55	83	
5 Vasant Kunj, Phase-I I	315	A	3.9				
		B	3.2				
		C	3.2				
			.7 KM Portion is encroached.				
6, Jasola	163.87	A	17.25	14.5	19.4	15	
		B	9.25	4	7	8	
		C	11.15	10	15.25	11	

## 7 SUR BATHING

The site for Sur Bathing Ghat has been selected between Wazirabad barrage and connection point of Najafgarh drain. This is an ideal location for the said Ghat, there being no chance of getting the polluted waste of the industries coming into it. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1999.

**Special Projects including Sports Complexes:**

DDA has been taking up a number of special projects as part of development and providii facilities at city level. During the year 1998-99, DDA **completed/started** following special/major projects to **provide** better facilities for residents of Delhi.

**Special Major Projects in Progress:**

- i. Sur Bathing Ghat **along** river Yamuna.
- ii. Bhaleswa Lake Complex.
- iii. **District** Park between Sector-9 & 11, Rohini.
- iv. PVC market at Tikri Kalan.
- v. Yamuna Sports Complex.

**Projects in Various Sports Complex:**

- a. Completed during the year 1998-99 (upto Dec. 98).
  - i. Multi-gym at Sarita Vitiar.
  - ii. Covered Badminton Hall at Rohini Sports complex.
  - iii. Cricket practice Pitches at Siri Fort Sports complex.
  - iv. **Skating** Ring at Paschim **Vihar Sports Complex**.
  - v. Admn. block & volley ball court at Sports Complex, Pitampura.
  - vi. Squash court building at Saket Sports Complex.
  - vii. Three nos. Synthetic surface tennis courts & Skating Ring at Yamuna Sports Complex.

viii. Jogging Track at Hari Nagar Sports Complex.

b. Projects in **Progress during** the year 199899 (upto Dec. 98)

- i. Covered Badminton Hall at Siri Fort Sports **Complex**.
  - ii. **Sports field** opp. Ashok Vihar Sports Complex.
  - iii. **Golf Course** at Lado Sarai.
  - iv. **Sports Complex** at Vasant Kunj.
  - v. Multi-gym at Pratap Nagar Park.
  - vi. Multi-gym near Faiz Road.
  - vii. Multi-gym at Distt. Park Harsh Vihar.
- VIII. **Multi-gym** at Sec. 14, Rohini.
- ix. Multi-gym at Kalyan Vihar.
  - x. sports complex at Jasola.
  - xi. **Sports Complex** near TV Tower, **Pitampura**.

**Development/Maintenance of Horticulture 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 and neighbourhood parks** in the residential colonies.

Year	Tree plantation (in Lacs)		D/O New Lawns (ii Acres)		Parks/ Children Comers (in Nos.)	
	Target	Achieved Upto Dec., 98	Target	Achieved Upto Dec., 98	Target	Achieved Upto Dec., 98
1998-99	4.3	4.78	158	104	22	18

**SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT/DRIVES:**

**(a) HANDING OVER OF SERVICES TO MCD:**

The services of 882 developed colonies are to be handed over to MCD in a phased manner. Out of

these colonies, services of 91 colonies have already been handed over to MCD upto March 98. **Services** of 84 more colonies **have** been handed over to MCD upto December 98 and services **of remaining colonies** are likely to be handed over to **MCD by March 99.**

## (b) ESTIMATES APPROVED FOR NEW SCHEMES

During the year 1998-99 estimates amounting to Rs. 193 Crores (upto Dec. 98) have been approved for taking up new construction and development activities in DDA.

## (G) New Thrust Areas

### 1. Flyovers:

With the increase in population, 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 causes wasteful consumption of fuel. In order to mitigate these problems DDA has taken up construction of flyovers at the following locations:

- i. Wazirabad Roads-Road No. 66 crossing.
- ii. Vikas Marg-Road No. 57 crossing.
- iii. NH-24-NOIDA crossing.
- iv. Jail Road/Mayapuri Road Crossing.
- v. Ring Road-Road No. 42 crossing.
- vi. Nelson Mandela Marg-Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road.
- vii. NH-2-Road No. 13-A. Present status of the project:

The work for the following 4 flyovers have been awarded:

- i. Wazirabad Road-Road No. 66.
- ii. Vikas Marg-Road No. 57.
- iii. NH-24-NOIDA crossing.
- iv. NH-2-Road No. 13-A.

The tenders for the remaining 3 flyovers have been floated. The conceptual plan for all the 7 flyovers have been approved by Technical Committee of DDA and the matter already stands referred to DUAC for clearance of these projects. The approval of DUAC is under process.

### 2. Yamuna River Bed Development:

The length of River Yamuna in National Capital Territory of Delhi is about 50% of the length in present urban limits and the balance in rural area of Delhi with a width between banks varying from 1.5 kms to 3 kms. The area of the river bed is 9700 hact. DDA has worked out a proposal for development of the

river bed considering the flood prone zoning requirements of the area. The study conducted by CWPRS, Pune at a cost of Rs. 10 crores shows that about 4600 hact. of the area can be reclaimed and developed for various recreational purposes besides small components of commercial, residential, semi-public facilities and for Government offices.

NEERI a unit of CSRI was asked to carry out the environmental impact assessment of the proposed development. The preliminary report has been received and is being examined.

### 3. Solid waste management

With more and more urban utilisation of Delhi and increase in population, solid waste management has become a major problem. All the sites earlier earmarked for solid waste disposal have been filled up. It has, therefore, become necessary to find alternate source for solid waste disposal. Several agencies have introduced themselves for solid waste management with new technologies.

### 4. Relocation of Jhuggies 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. Construction of 10000 one room tenements has been undertaken in phase-I and shall be completed by June, 1999. Partially prefab technology is being considered to speed up the construction, and to improve the quality. In addition holding zone sites are being planned/developed for shifting ineligible jhuggie dwellers.

### 5. Multi-Storeyed Car Parking

In order to solve parking problems in the over crowded areas, it has been decided to undertake Pilot project of Multi-Storeyed parking system in the Nehru place area, near BHA's and ISKON Temple. After observing its performance, such parking lots could be taken up at other important locations.

### 6. 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 hindrances in the traffic and pedestrian movement. It was decided that suitable spaces may be developed in every colony where hawkers removed from the road sides may be relocated for specified period of working. All





*Staff Housing for Air India at Nerul, Navi Mumbai—NBCC*



*275 m High RCC Chimney for 2 x 500 MW Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II at Vindhyachal for NTPC—NBCC*

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.

The details of Janta Markets are as under:

Description	SEZ	swz	DWK	RZ	NZ	EZ	TOTAL
1 Alread operational				-	1	-	1
2 Rady for inauguration							
3 In progress		-		-	1	1	2
4 Under proceßs of award		2	-		3		5
Total		2		-	5	1	8

Note: Balance 22 nos. Janta Markets are under planning stage.

### 7. Pre-Fab Technologies

Hollow block Technology offers many advantage in terms of quality, variety, stability and speed.

In addition this type of technology facilitates easy laying conduits for pipelines telephones as well as electric connections. Repairs and modifications become easy. DDA has put up sample flats by using hollow block technology at Vasant Kunj which has been highly appreciated by the Research Institutions and the public at large.

### 8. Ready Mix Concrete Plan.

As a part of upgradation of Technology, a proposal to set up a ready mix concrete plant on 1.9 Hact land in Sec. 20 has recently been approved.

The plant will be set up by a private entrepreneur to whom DDA will allot the land on lease and licence basis for a period of five years. The entrepreneur will supply ready mix concrete to DDA works at agreed rates and sell the spill over quantity in the market. Introduction of RMC plant in the city will help to ensure consistent quality and strengthening of concrete, less blockade of roads by aggregate stacking, avoid noise pollution to neighbours and passers by and lead to faster rate of concreting with less wastage of aggregates and concret. It will also need less labour force thus saving the city from creation of more jhuggi clusters because the labour from other parts of the country who come here in search of work, ultimately settles here.

### 9. Golden Jubilee Park

The landscape plan for development of 100 Hect Green area in the City Centre, Sector-9 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.

### Land Disposal

Land Disposal Department manages land in respect of 24 Revenue Estates entrusted by the Govt. of India to the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust under the Nazul Agreement 1937 and land placed at the disposal of D.D.A. In addition to this, the Land Disposal Department is also administering the land transferred by the Ministry of Rehabilitation under the deal.

During the period under report 73 Residential/commercial plots by way of allotment and 58 by way of auction have been disposed off. 625 plots have been allotted to the PVC dealers. Possession of 500 plots have been given, 247 Lease deeds/sub lease deeds have been executed, 496 mutations have been allowed, 104 mortgage permission, 2037 conversion cases from leasehold to freehold have been finalised and 1424 conveyance deeds have been executed. 172 plots are likely to be disposed off by way of auction and 620 plots by way of allotment during the next three months. Apart from this 586 shops have been allotted by way of tender/auction, 30 parking sites have been disposed off by way of auction/tender and 207 conveyance deeds have been executed. 70 shops are likely to be disposed off during the next three months.

## **Vigilance Department**

Instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, Central Vigilance Commission and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment were followed for the implementation of the anti-corruption measures and maintenance of integrity in service. Stress is placed on preventive Vigilance by conducting periodical inspections and by regular liaison with the CBI, Anti Corruption Branch of Delhi Administration, CVC and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. Upto Nov., 1996, 44 charge sheets were issued and 63 officials continued to be under suspension. One case was registered with the CBI, Anti corruption Branch and Delhi Police. During this period 564 general complaints have been disposed off, and 172 preliminary inquiry cases have been brought to logical conclusion.

## **Land Management**

During this period 3.45 acres of land was awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector. However physical possession of land measuring 329.28 acres was handed over by the L&D Department. This was awarded earlier.

DDA had released an amount of Rs. 24.51 crores on account of acquisition of land. An additional amount of Rs. 23.15 crores was paid for enhanced compensation.

62 Hect. land was handed over to DMRC for MRTS which was a priority project of Delhi Government.

During this period, DDA carried out 207 demolition operations and demolished 1781 unauthorised structures. In this process 82.17 acres land was made free from encroachment.

5 petrol pumps, 8 gas godown and 17 CNG sites were allotted.

## **II. National Capital Region Planning Board**

### **1. Background:**

Delhi, the National Capital Territory, has been growing fastest among the four mega-cities, namely, Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai. As a result of phenomenal growth of population in Delhi there is tremendous pressure on the available infrastructure on one hand, and haphazard physical growth of the city on the other. If the trend is allowed to continue unchecked, there will be an increasing strain on the city's network of services and amenities to the extent that it would lead to an explosive and unmanageable

situation in the near future. Although, the emerging scenario was visualised as early as 1962, in the First Master Plan of Delhi, wherein the need for a National Capital Region Plan was first conceived, but nothing substantial could be achieved until the constitution of statutory National Capital Region Planning Board in 1985, 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. in three states, as follows:

NC%Delhi	1,483 sq. kms.
Haryana Sub-region	13,413 sq. kms
Rajasthan Sub-region	4,493 sq. kms
Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region	10,853 sq. kms.

### **3. Basic Goals and Objectives:**

The basic goals and objectives of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act are:

- (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, approved and notified for implementation by NCR Planning Board in January, 1989.

### **4. Salient Features 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) containing the growth of NCT-Delhi within a manageable size of 112 lakh by 2001, AD:
- (ii) controlled moderate growth of Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) excluding NCT-Delhi so that the volume and directions of growth are well co-ordinated: and
- (iii) inducing 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 dissuade the potential outmigration but also to attract and absorb the Delhi bound potential 20 lakh migrants.

## 5. Strategies for Implementation of Plan Policies:

To give a practical shape to the policy decisions, the Regional Plan envisages integrated development of self contained priority and 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 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 administration, trade and commerce, etc., both by decentralisation and dispersal from Delhi and by promotion of new industrial, commercial and public sector projects in Regional, selected DMA towns, and Sub-regional centres, and elsewhere in NCR.

(iii) Provision and upgradation of physical and social infrastructure consisting of rail and road transport network, alongwith the infrastructure for telecommunication and power at regional level as well as facilities for water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, education, health and recreation as per norms and standards comparable to that of Delhi at the local level.

### **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 in the Ninth Plan period.

The overall development programmes estimated to cost about Rs. 58,000 cr. are required to be implemented during the 9th and 10th Plan and hence, they have been split into two phases coinciding the 9th and 10th Five Year Plan periods. The basic projects which are essentially required to trigger off further development such as core infrastructure components such as acquisition and development of land for new townships are, by and large, envisaged to be taken up during the Ninth Plan itself; whereas related projects which need 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 investment from the private sector in the overall development especially in the economic activities of industries, wholesale trade, commerce, etc. for generating adequate employment opportunities to help the deflection of population from NCT-Delhi.

in the Ninth Five Year Plan the envisaged development programmes are expected to cost Rs. 28,000 cr. of which the share of the public sector agencies is estimated to be about Rs. 12,000 cr. and that of the private sector Rs. 16,000 cr.

### 2. Resource Mobilisation & Utilisation of Funds 1998-99 (financing of State Sector Programme):-

An amount of Rs. 45 crs. has been allocated by the Deptt. of UD as contribution from the 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. 20 crs. has been allocated by the Govt. of NCT-Delhi into the fund of the Board. Also unspent balance of the previous year amounting to Rs. 0.80 crs. and fresh receipts of Rs. 37 crs. (upto January, 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 Taxable and Taxfree bonds of the order of Rs. 226.40 crs. Out of this, Rs. 25.25 crs. were raised during 1997-98 and remaining upto June, 1998.

NCR Planning Board has received approval for issue of taxfree and taxable bonds of the order of Rs. 285 crs. (Rs. 60 crs. taxfree & Rs. 225 crs. taxable) from the Capital Market during 1998-99.

The Board released the following sums by way of instalment of interest bearing loans to the participating States and/or their implementing agencies during 1998-99 (4/98 to 1/99):-

	(Rs. in crore)
HUDA, Panchkula	— 61.40
HSIDC, Chandigarh	— 20.00
UPSIDC, Kanpur	— 10.00
UP Govt., Lucknow	— 64.63
UIT, Alwar	— 7.25
	<hr/> 163.28

### *Sub Regional Plans*

The Sub-Regional Plans for UP and Rajasthan Sub-regions had already been approved by the NCR Planning Board. The draft Sub-regional Plan for Haryana has been presented to the Planning committee and in light of its observations, is to be suitably modified. The draft Sub-regional plan for NCT-Delhi is being finalised by Govt. of NCT-Delhi and yet to be submitted to NCRPB.

### *Functional Plans*

The Functional Plans for Transport, Power, Telecommunications and Industry have been approved by the NCR Planning Board.

### *Review of Regional Plan-2001*

For review of Regional Plan-2001 a Steering Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Syed S. Shafi. The Steering Committee has further constituted seven expert Sub-groups to review different components of Regional Plan-2001. The Sub-groups have submitted their reports which are being circulated in the 43rd Planning Committee meeting to be held on 12.2.1999.

### *Development of In-House GIS Capabilities:*

As part of the mid-term review of the Regional Plan-2001 for NCR, action has been taken to prepare up-to-date base maps for NCR and development of in-house Geographical Information System (GIS). A Task Force for this purpose was constituted with representatives from various experts organisations. All the 67 Topographical sheets on 150,000 scale, covering entire NCR have been digitised, data base developed which were validated and approved by the GIS Task Force and the in-house GIS has become operational. The data base is updated regularly and is being used for Urban and Regional Planning proposals.

### *Meeting of the NCR Planning Board:*

During the period 4/98 to 12/98, NCR Planning Board met once on 13.6.98 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment and the following important decisions were taken:

The entire NCR may be made a Unified Zone wherein the quality of life should be improved to such a level that the potential migrant is no longer attracted to Delhi. This was not only important for Delhi but also for the development of the region as a whole.

It was decided that Planning Commission may be requested to initiate action on various components of the common economic zone and present a workable proposal to Govt. of India.

A single STD code and a uniform local call system may be provided for all the urban centres in the NCR so that the people calling from outside should have uniform level of connectivity with the entire region.

The Regional Rail Network be improved and integrated with the Delhi's rail system so that commuters can be provided with an efficient rail based commuter system especially in the suburbs. The Railways should use their land as a resource for generation of additional resources, part of which could be used in the region, part in Delhi and the balance could be used by them for their general revenue.

The various proposals regarding change of landuse as recommended by the Planning Committee in respect of the following cases were approved, subject to the conditions laid down by it.

- a) Sports Training complex on Rohtak Road, Baprola 47 ha.
- b) Narela Project/Urban Extension-320 ha. Out of district jail and 3 ha. for the judicial complex) recommended by the planning committee were approved. The decision with regard to balance area was deferred.
- c) Distt. open Jail, Baprola (towards west of Dwarka)-125 ha.

During 1998-99, the Board is expected to sanction projects covering an overall investment of about Rs. 900-1000 crores and can raise funds to provide loan upto about Rs. 700 crores through its budgetary and extra-budgetary resources.

### *IX Financial Progress of various ongoing schemes:-*

To achieve the objectives of the NCR Plan 2001, NCR Planning Board is providing loan assistance on sharing basis to the participating States Govt./their implementing agencies for execution of plan projects. Till March, 1998 a total amount of Rs. 446.39 crs. had been provided as loan assistance by the NCR Planning board to the participating State Govts. The NCR Planning board has received approval for issue of taxfree and taxable bonds of the order of Rs. 285 crs. from the Capital Market during 1998-99.

During the period from 4/98 to an amount of Rs. 163.28 crs. was released to the State Govts. for

20 schemes as per details given in Annexure I. These schemes are at various stages of completion. In addition, Rs. 13.79 crs. has been spent on interest

on bonds & other debts services for the bonds raised during 1997- 98.

### Annexure I

List of the schemes for which loan instalments sanctioned and released during 1998-99 (1.4.98 to 31 .1.99).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	LoanAmt. (Rs. in crore)
1.	Rao Tularam Nagar Resdl. Scheme at Behror	1.50
2.	Commercial complex near Kedal Ganj at Alwar	0.75
3.	Aravali Vihar Residential Scheme at Alwar	5.00
<b>Haryana</b>		
4.	Residential Scheme Sector 2 at Faridabad	18.72
5.	Industrial scheme sector 58, Faridabad	15.87
6.	Residential scheme sector 18, Panipat	15.00
7.	Residential scheme sector 2, Palwal	6.74
8.	Residential scheme sector 4, Re- wari	5.07
9.	Dev. of Industrial Estate Ph-IV Kundli	15.00
10.	Dev. of Industrial Estate, Barhi	5.00
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
11.	Improvement of water supply sys- tern in GIS Hindon Area, Ghaziabad	1.14
12.	Improvement of existing water supply system in Ghaziabad	0.75
13.	Improvement of drainage system in Nagar Nigam Area, Ghaziabad	0.60
14.	Improvement of water supply sys- tern in trans Hindon Area, Ghaziabad	0.80
15.	Improvement of Road Network in Ghaziabad	4.00
16.	Anand Vihar Residential Scheme at Hapur	46.15
17.	Dev. of Transport Nagar Scheme at Hapur	8.56
18.	Dev. of Bus stand scheme at Hapur	2.22
19.	Dev. of Commercial Complex scheme of Harish Chandra Vikas Kendra, Bulandshahar	0.41
20.	Integrated Industrial Township at Loni	10.00
Total		163.28

### III. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

The Government of India in November 1975 decided to setup an autonomous body, to be named as

“National Institute of Urban Affairs” under the Ministry of Works & Housing (now Ministry of Urban Affaris &

Employment), with participation of the State Governments, urban and regional development authorities and other agencies interested in urban affairs. The Institute has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on January 12, 1976.

2. The objects of the Institute are as under:-

- (i) To act as an autonomous scientific and research organisation to undertake, promote and coordinate studies in urbanisation, rural-urban relationship, administration, environment and technology pertaining to human settlements and urban and regional development in India;
- (ii) To act as a Centre for advanced study of urban problems and to provide and promote necessary training and research facilities;
- (iii) To initiate and assist in developing suitable policies and programmes pertaining to the problems of urban development and allied fields by the Central, State and Local Governments as well as private and public sector undertakings;
- (iv) To study social, administrative, financial and other aspects of the implementation of various plans for urban development vis-a-vis policies in different regions;
- (v) To act as an agency for strengthening the interaction on urban affairs between the Government and the people, local authorities, legislature and members of academic, industrial and business communities;
- (vi) To mobilise available expertise in the field of urban affairs and to offer and coordinate technical and consultancy services with or without payment of remuneration as necessary.

3. The Institute has a Governing Council, which directs and controls the affairs of the Institute. The Governing Council consists of the President, appointed by the Government of India, two Vice-Presidents, elected by the General Body and sixteen members including three 'members of the Government of India in their ex-officio capacity.

4. The Director of the Institute is appointed by the Government of India (this Ministry) and is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the Institute,

under the direction and guidance of the Governing Council. He is responsible for all administrative duties as a Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.

5. The Institute has completed the Research studies/projects on the following topics during 1998-99 (upto December 1998):-

- a) Urban Sector Profile Project: State Urban Profile and City Profiles.
- b) Documentation of the Tiruppur Project.
- c) Financial Requirements for Urban Local Bodies: An Analysis of SFC Recommendations.
- d) Model Citizen's Charter for Municipal Services.
- f) Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprise: An Impact Assessment.
- g) Financial Institutions' Reform and Expansion Programme (Debt Market Components): Status Report.
- h) Development a Self-Contained Agenda for Municipal Reforms.
- i) Preparation of Guidelines for the Formulation and Implementation of Metropolitan Development Plans envisaged under Article 243 ZE of the 74th Amendment.
- j) Organising a State Level Meeting to Evolve the National Urban Policy.
- k) Demand Scenario for Dheerpur Project of Delhi Development Authority.
- l) Project Development Experience in Urban Environmental infrastructure.
- m) Estimates of Financial Needs of Urban Local Bodies in India.
- n) Structure and Dynamics of Urban Economy.
- o) EIA in India.
- p) Technical Group of Urban Perspective and Policy.

6. The following are the on-going Research Studies/projects:-

- a) Impact of Pollution on Agriculture in the Urban and Peri-Urban Areas.
- b) GIS for Primary Education Enhancement Project.
- c) Developing a Training Agenda for Capacity Building of Municipalities.

Preparing the Base Material for the 11 th Finance Commission.

- e) Urban Statistical Handbook.
- f) State of India's Urbanisation.
- g) Best Practices in Solid Waste Management.
- h) Private Sector Investment in Urban Infrastructure in India.
- i) Bench Mark Study for Project Impact Analysis: Tiruppur.
- j) Management of Urban Water Supply System.
- k) Synthesis of the Two Carrying Capacity Studies.
- l) Preparation of Municipal Directory.

7. Besides research projects/studies NIUA also conducted the following Training Programmes/ Workshops during 98-99 (upto Dec. 98):-

- a) Solid Waste Management
- b) Management of Urban Environment
- c) Empowerment of Municipal Government and Infrastructure Financing
- d) Training Programme for TNIUS
- e) Mobile Creches
- f) Summer Training
- g) Primary Education and Enhancement Project (PEEP)
- h) Development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) under PEEP
- i) SJSRY
- j) PLA Workshop for Municipal Officers of Nagpur Division
- k) National Workshop on Micro Planning in Education

8. The following are the Seminars/Regional Meets conducted by the NIUA during 98-99 (upto Dec. 98):-

- a) Project Development Experience in Urban Environmental Infrastructure.
- b) Urban Sector Profile project: An Agenda for State level Interventions for Urban Development.
- c) Informal Settlements and the Built Environment
- d) Devolution of Functional Powers to Urban Local Bodies.

9. NIUA also published the following books/journals/ newsletter:

- a) Urban India
- b) Urban File
- c) Urban News
- d) Urban Poverty
- e) Urban Finance

10. The forecast on research, training and other activities for the period from January, 99 to March, 99 are as under:

#### A. *Research Studies/Papers*

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

1. Proceedings of the National Seminar on Informal Settlement and the Built Environment.
2. Proceedings of the National Workshop on Micro Planning in Education.
3. Proceedings of the National Seminar on Social Dimensions of Urban Poverty in India.

#### B. *Training/Workshops to be conducted*

1. Workshop on 'Transformation of Government-building Dwellings as Housing Supply' at New Delhi in collaboration with DFID.
2. Training workshop on "Empowerment of Municipal Government and Infrastructure Financing" to be held at CRRID, Chandigarh for the elected councillors of Ludhiana and Patiala Municipal Corporations.
3. Training of Trainers for the faculty of TNIUS.

#### C. *Seminars to be organised*

1. National Seminar on "Social Dimensions of Urban Poverty in India" at New Delhi in collaboration with the World Bank.

#### D. *Publication/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 (UBSP)
5. Urban Finance-Newsletter (FIRD-D)



## **IV Delhi Urban Art Commission**

Delhi Urban Art Commission is an autonomous statutory Advisory body set up in 1974 to provide advice and guidance to the Government and to any local body in respect of any project of building operations or engineering operations or any development proposal which affects or is likely to affect the sky-line, the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein. During the year 1998-99 (April 98 to Dec. 98) 325 proposals were referred to the DUAC by NDMC, DDA and MCD for advice including projects referred direct by the promoter architect for conceptual approval. These included a variety of projects like district centres, community centres, hospitals, group housing, schools, institutional building etc. These were deliberated upon and suggestions for improvement were given in order to enhance their functionality as well as aesthetic quality, besides their overall impact on the development in the vicinity. Stress was laid on urban forms, traffic and circulation patterns, landscaping of areas, consolidation of green open spaces, meaningful and adequate parking spaces, fenestrations and outer finishing of the buildings, adequate servicing facilities for commercial complexes, provisions of lifts in respect of high rise buildings, etc. The Commission has been acting as a watch dog with emphasis on achieving a harmonious development and maintaining the city's architectural heritage while examining the development and redevelopment of any areas in the city. The Commission could, however, not initiate any suo-mofo activities as per its mandate for want of inadequate infrastructure and resources crunch.

## **V Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council**

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council strives to enhance technology environment in housing and construction sector by promoting the development and commercialisation of cost effective and innovative building materials and construction technologies. During the year the Council continued to provide thrust in technology transfer activities in the areas of building material, housing and building construction. Following major activities were under taken in 1998-99 (upto Nov. 1998)

### **1. Rapid Damage Assessment Study of Cyclone affected Areas of Kutch and Saurashtra (Gujarat)**

A rapid damage assessment study was carried out

after the cyclone which hit the Wester Coast on June 9, 1998 and affected at least 12 districts in Gujarat and some areas in neighbouring Rajasthan.

Based on this study, recommendations have been made under three categories, the short term measures, medium-term actions and long-term actions. A detailed plan of action was formulated on the basis of short term and long term measures in consultation with the State Government, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and the Central Relief Commissioner.

### **2. Release of the Vulnerability Atlas**

The Atlas maps the vulnerable areas in the country with respect to earthquakes, cyclones and floods beside providing ready information at the macro-level for use by the authorities concerned with natural disaster mitigation, preparedness and preventive actions. Alongwith the Vulnerability Atlas, recommendation have also made for establishing a technological regime in the various disaster prone State. The Atlas also includes district wise housing tables (as per 1991 census) showing the classification of the houses based on types of roofs and walls along with the risk level of different houses types.

### **3. Release of Directory of Indian Building Materials & Products 1998-99**

The latest edition of the 'Directory of Indian Building Materials and Products' was released on the occasion of World Habitat Day '98. The number of manufacturers listed in this edition are around three thousand. This has enabled equitable representation to all regions of the country.

### **4. Release of Newsletter Safer Cities**

The Council released its annual newsletter titled Safer Cities on the occasion of World Habitat Day on 5th October 1998. The theme of this year World Habitat Day and of the Council's newsletter- Safer Cities was a reflection of the growing concern about escalating urban violence, crime and insecurity among citizens around the globe. The newsletter through its twelve articles, contributed by prominent personalities, depicted the present state of the urban cities, analysed the various reasons responsible for such state and suggested various measures to protect the urban communities from deprivation, unemployment, homelessness, illiteracy, injustice and social disintegration which ultimately generate crime and violence.



*Housing Ministers' Conference "Housing for All", June 8-9, 1998, New Delhi. Shri Ram Jethmalani, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Affairs & Employment releasing the Vulnerability Atlas of India, BMPTC.*



*Exhibition on India Technologies, April 3—10, 1998, Kampala, Uganda. Mr. F.J. Ayume, Hon'ble Minister for Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Govt. of Uganda, visiting the Demonstration of machines developed by BMPTC.*

#### 5. Release of *Commemorative Volume on Building Materials in India-50 Years*

The Council brought out its Commemorative volume on Building Materials in India-50 Years on 28th November, 1998. The book was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during the All India Conference on Housing-the Challenges and Solutions, organised by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment at New Delhi.

#### 6. Setting up Of region demonstrations of disaster Resistant Technologies

Based on vulnerability analysis and risk assessment of the existing housing stock as indicated in the Report of the Expert Group, all districts exposed to multiple hazards have been identified. In order to set up demonstration units based on recommended disaster resistant technologies, the disaster prone areas have been categorized under 14 zones. The housing plans and designs incorporating disaster resisting features for all the 14 zones are being formulated under two categories viz. (a) existing traditional technologies normally utilized in construction of houses in each zone, and (b) new technologies which can be cost-effectively utilized in the design and construction of housing in the identified districts.

#### 7. Setting up of Production-cum-Demonstration Units for Manufacture of Cost Effective Building Components

To promote cost-effective technologies for housing construction, the Council has been setting up Demonstration Production Units at selected Building Centres being set up under the centrally sponsored scheme by HUDCO in different regions. So far 31 demonstration cum production units have been set up by BMTPC. During the period following units were established:

- Building Centre-Srinagar
- Building Centre-Dharmal-Jammu
- Building Centre-Sidhra-Jammu
- NTPS Product Development Centre (under charge of NTPC-Dadri, UP)

#### 8. National Competitions to Promote Disaster Resistant Housing

In order to create awareness amongst the architects and designers about the need to incorporate Disaster

Resistant Technologies, the Council has recently floated following two national competitions:

- (i) Disaster Mitigation Techniques
- (ii) Wind Resistant Housing Designs

#### 9. Organisation of An International Trade Fair for Building Materials Through Waste Based Technologies - April 1999

A large number of waste based building materials and construction systems have been developed by our research institutions but their impact on the sector is not satisfactory. In this background, an International Trade Fair in the area of Building Materials based on waste-based technologies is planned to be organised during April 1999. The proposed Trade Fair would be an opportunity for bringing all major international players in the sector on a single platform. Besides creating confidence amongst various stake holders, the Indian entrepreneurial community, and professionals would be in a position to see for themselves the potential of waste based building materials and technologies, existing in India and other countries.

The Fair would be organised in an approximate area of 7500 sq.m. on a self-financing basis, in close collaboration with CII, FICCI, ITPO, HUDCO and NHB etc. UNIDO through the International Centre of Science & High Technology, Italy, is co-sponsoring this International Exhibition and supporting an International Conference to coincide with it.

#### 10. Databank on Building Products and Producers

The Council is establishing a Technology Information Bank, to meet the needs of investors, entrepreneurs, planners, technologists, builders, researchers and administrators. In due course, Compact Disks (CDs) for wider dissemination and marketing of information would also be made available.

#### 11. Development of Machines for production of Building Materials and components

The Council has developed a number of machines for making cost-effective building materials and components. Following activities have been completed in this connection during April-November

- i. Development of coal stoker system (feeding of pulverised coal) for conventional brick kilns. During the period of Report a demonstration for putting of Coal Stoker at a Kiln in Punjab

has been undertaken by Punjab State Council of Science and Technology.

- ii Machine for making Red Mud Flyash Jute Polymer Door Shutter.
- iii Machine for making Corrugated Roofing Sheets based on Bamboo.
- iv Development of Ferrocement! Door Shutter making machine.
- v Development of Ferrocement Wall Panel making machine.

## **VI. 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 for construction of houses for serving as well as retired (within 5 years) Central Government Employees all over the country on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

CGEWHO has so far completed six projects- Chennai, Nerul (Navi Mumbai), Panchkula NOIDA (Phase-I), NOIDA (Phase-II) and Calcutta. These schemes have provided 2782 dwelling units. Project at Gurgaon (Phase-I, 1088 units), Kharghar (1230 units) and Chandigarh (305 units) are nearing completion.

Project at Bangalore (with 603 units), Kochi (360 units) and Gurgaon Phase-II (852 units) have been announced and are at various stages of initial works. The latest scheme announced is at Ahmedabad Projects at Hyderabad and Kanpur are in the pipeline.

Further, CGEWHO has acquired land at Lucknow (4.50 acres) Pimpri-Chindiwad (10 acres), Meerut (14 acres) and Greater Noida (40 acres). CGE- WHO is trying to acquire land at Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati and Delhi.

Government have contributed a total amount of Rs. 19.00 crore towards the capital of the organisation essentially for land procurement. Short term loan of Rs. 13.75 crore have been raised from 1995-96 on wards.

## **VII. 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. As a part of the Government's policy to encourage cooperative housing, Ministry of urban Affairs & Employment has been providing financial support to NCHF. All the 25 State Level Apex Cooperative Housing Federations have advanced a loan of Rs. 4585 crore to primary cooperative Societies till 31.3.98. 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 1436380 houses have been completed and around 437950 houses are under construction. Presently, an amount of Rs. 500 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. During 1998-99 grant- in-aid amounting to Rs. 20 lakh had been released to NCHF.

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# APPENDICES

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**List of subjects allocated to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment**

**(A) Department of Urban Development (SHAHARI VIKAS VIBHAG)**

1. Properties of the Union, whether lands or buildings with the following exceptions:-

- (i) Those belonging to the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya), the Department of Railways (Rail Vibhag) the Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).
  - (ii) Buildings or 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 of acquisition or subsequently, been permanently made over other Ministries and Departments.
2. All Government Civil Works and Building including those of Union Territories, excluding Roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Railways, P&T, Department of Atomic Energy, and the Department of Space.
3. Horticulture operations.
4. Central Public Works Organisation.
5. Administration of Government Estates including Government Hostels under the control of the Ministry. Location of dispersal of offices in or from the Metropolitan cities,
6. Allotment of accommodation in Vigyan Bhavan.
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, Shanker 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-Bhoothal Pariwahan Mantralaya) and technical planning or rail based systems being subject to items 1 and 2 and 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 Co-operation 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 Union Territory of Delhi.

18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.

19. Administration of the Delhi Development Act 1957 (61 of 1957).

20. 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 Panchayati Raj Institutions.

23. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

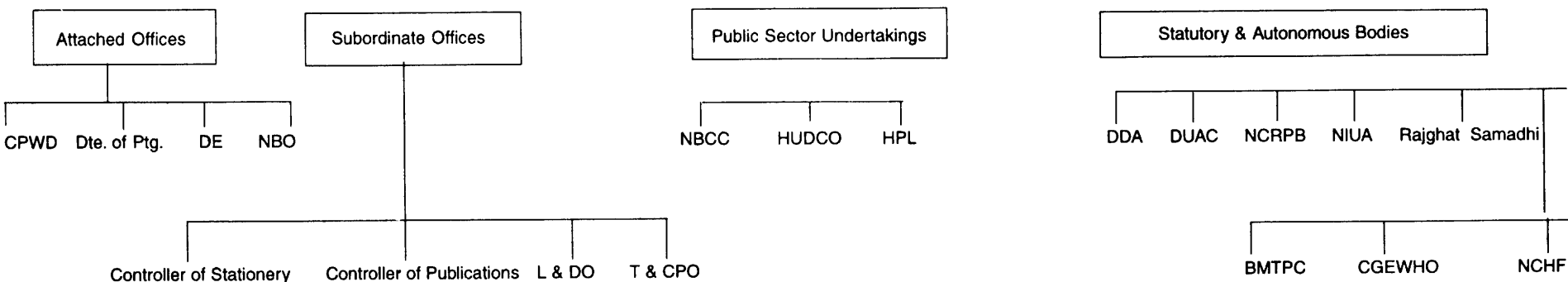
24. Water Supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkages from allocated water resources. International cooperation and technical assistance in this field.

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 subject 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, Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973 (1 of 1974).
31. Administration of Rajghat Samadhi Committee.
32. All matters relating to Planning and Development of the National Capital Region and Administration of National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985).
33. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).

**(8) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation (SHAHARI ROZGAR AUR GARIBI UP SHAMAN VIBHAG)**

34. Formulation of Housing Policy and programmes (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of 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.
35. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
36. Urban Development including Slum clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and technical assistance in the field.
37. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
38. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment Schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana and other programmes evolved from time to time.

**Attached and Subordinate offices, Public Sector Undertakings & Statutory Bodies of the  
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment**



**LEGEND**

- |                 |   |            |  |             |  |
|-----------------|---|------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1. BMTPC        | — Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council       | 7. DUAC    | — Delhi Urban Art Commission                       | 13. NBO     | — National Buildings Organisation        |
| 2. CGEWHO       | — Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation | 8. HPL     | — Hindustan Prefab Ltd.                            | 14. NCRPB   | — National Capital Region Planning Board |
| 3. CPWD         | — Central Public Works Department                           | 9. HUDCO   | — Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.     | 15. NIUA    | — National Institute of Urban Affairs    |
| 4. DDA          | — Delhi Development Authority                               | 10. L & DO | — Land & Development Office                        | 16. T & CPO | — Town & Country Planning Organisation   |
| 5. DE           | — Directorate of Estates                                    | 11. NBCC   | — National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. |             |  |
| 6. Dte. of Ptg. | — Directorate of Printing                                   | 12. NCHF   | — National Cooperative Housing Federation of India |             |  |



## STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31-12-98

S. Name of Office No		Group A (Gazetted)	Group B (Gazetted)	Group B Non- (Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	9
<b>(A. Secretariat (including Attached and Subordinate Offices))</b>								
1.	Min/o Urban Affairs & Employment (Sectt.)	67	53	97	181	92	—	490
2.	Pr. A. Office M/o UA&E	7	80	—	552	84	—	723
3.	C.PW.D	1269	2794	216	10290	5238	30946	50753
4.	Dte. of Estates	9	44	73	431	209	—	766
5.	Dte. of Ptg.	25	89	90	8100	1826	—	10130
6.	National Buildings Organisation	7	3	8	11	17	—	46
7.	Controller of Publication	1	3	—	239	195	—	438
a.	Controller of Stationery	3	8	5	468	464	—	948
9.	Land and Dev. Office	7	5	1	134	47	—	214
10.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	42	3	40	78	51	—	214
<b>B. Public Sector Undertakings</b>								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	22	20	28	408	200	—	678
12.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	622	398	—	1311	1007	16	3354
13.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	397	—	55	339	117	—	908

(Vide Chapter 2 para ix)

**POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 1998 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
<b>Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices</b>			
C	6	—	1
D	5	3	—
<b>Public Sector Undertakings</b>			
C	9	—	—
D	1	—	—

(Vide Chapter 2 para X)

**Total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31st Jan. 1999 in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices.**

Group/Class	Permanent/Temporary	Total number of employees	Schedule Castes to total	Percentage employees	Scheduled Tribes to total	Percentage employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A (C.L1)	Permanent						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class I	1135	186	6.39	32	2.82	—
(ii) Lowest rung of	Class I	205	32	15.61	3	1.46	—
	Total:	1340	218	16.27	35	2.61	
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class I	51	9	17.65	—	—	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class I	19	7	36.84	4	21.05	—
	Total:	70	16	22.86	4	5.72	—
Group B (Class II)	Permanent/Temporary	1417	197	13.90	28	1.98	—
Group C (Class III)	Permanent/Temporary	19223	3519	18.31	729	3.79	—
Group D (Class IV)	Permanent/Temporary (Excluding Sweepers)	8200	2663	32.48	584	7.12	—
Group O (Class IV) (Sweepers)		943	816	86.53	11	1.17	—

**Number of reserved vacancies filled by member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1998 in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its Attached and Subordinate offices.**

Class of Post	SCHEDULED CASTES							SCHEDULED TRIBES							Re- marks
	Total No. of Vacancies		No. of Vacancies reserved		No. of SC candidates appointed	No. of SC vacancies carried inward from previous year	No. of ST candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for scs in the 3rd year of carry forward	No. of reservation lapsed after carry forward for 3 years	No. of Vacancies reserved		No. of ST candidates appointed	No. of ST vacancies carried forward from previous year	No. of SCS candidates appointed against vacancies reserved	No. of reservation lapsed after carrying forward for 3 years	
	Notified	Filled	out of COL. 2	out of COL. 2					out of COL. 2	Out of Col. 3					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			1. Posts filled by Direct Recruitment												
Other than lowest rung of Class I	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowest rung of Class I	22	8	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Class II	80	17	8	3	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Class III	191	188	37	30	28	6	-	-	15	7	7	4	5	-	-
Class IV (Excluding Sweepers)	200	59	37	10	8	-	-	-	12	5	9	-	5	-	-
Class IV Sweepers	15	7	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			II. Posts filled by Promotion												
Other than lowest rung of Class I	190	176	43	42	42	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	-
Lowest rung of Class I	23	35	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Class II	70	41	7	3	3	2	-	-	11	4	6	-	-	-	-
Class III	486	965	115	92	1127	10	-	-	25	17	23	5	1	-	-
Class IV (Excluding Sweepers)	54	50	11	7	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	1	-	-
Class IV Sweepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Statement showing the total number of Government Servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st Jan. 1999 in the Public Sector Undertakings i.e. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.**

Group/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total	Scheduled number of employees	Percentage castes	Scheduled to total	Percentage tribes employees	Remark to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A (Cl. I)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	847	100	11.81	12.	1.42	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	214	39	18.22	5	2.34	—
	Total:	1061	139	13.10	17	1.60	—
	Temporary (i) Other than Low- est rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent Temporary	481	81	16.84	10	2.08	—
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	2058	370	17.98	44	2.14	—
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	1318	186	14.11	19	1.44	—
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	22	22	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 officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades are shown in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included.



**Department-wise details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit objections as on 31-3-98  
in respect of M/o U A & E and its Attached/Subordinate Offices**

Office/Dept.	Inspection Reports (NO-)	Audit Object ions (No.)
1. Main Ministry	13	122
2. C.P.W.D., DG(W)	1014	7937
3. Dte. of Estates	15	185
4. Land & Development Office	16	146
5. Town & Country Planning Organisation	7	59
6. Stationery Publication	9	69
7. Dte. of Printing	7	33
	<b>1081</b>	<b>8551</b>