

## 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 and urban water supply and sanitation. These are essentially State subjects. 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 coordinating urban transport matters in the country.

2. The other set of responsibilities pertains to the construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings; including residential accommodation, with the exception of those under the Ministries 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 other metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the Central Public Works Department which has field formations spread all over the Country, and the Land and Development Office located in Delhi **This** Ministry is also responsible for meeting the printing & stationery requirement 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).

4. The Central Public Works Department is the largest of these. Its workload during the year 1997-98 was Rs. 2204 crores. The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels. 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. After its restructuring in 1992, 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 nazuv 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 and Environmental Engineering **P u b l i c** 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.**

8. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUOCO) was set up as a fully owned Government Company in April 1970 with a view to provide 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 pre-stressed cement concrete poles, railway sleepers, wooden joinery items, pre-cast concrete components, water storage tanks, vayutan (light weight auto claved 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, 1880 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. In order to bridge the gap between research and development and to promote large scale appliition of innovative building materials and technologies, an organisation named "Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council" has been set up as a Society under the aegis of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment. 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 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 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. The National Housing Policy envisages the Govt's role as that of a facilitator and enabler. The Policy is tailored towards facilitating cost-effective technology, easy availability of land and low cost finance, training of artisans and a smooth delivery mechanism. In addition to the already existing Central Sector Housing Schemes for various priority groups aimed at benefiting the urban poor, it is proposed to launch schemes particularly for those affected by natural calamities like earthquakes and floods etc. More than 500 building centres have been established with Central assistance through HUDCO which embody the concept of cost-effective technology, low-cost production of appropriate building materials and serve as training centres for artisans and labour, for imparting innovative technologies.

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 resourced deficient Union 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 need to be re-established. Funds are a major constraint. Municipal finances need drastic improvement through restructuring of the ULBs, adopting a USER pay-ABUSER pay approach, private-public partnerships 'and by more efficient use of existing resources of men and material. In order to ensure sustainability of water supply and sanitation in small towns, centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Schemes (A.U.W.S.P.) provides for safe and adequate water supply facilities to towns with population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census.

10. With the enactment and subsequent notification of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the Act has become applicable 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 State Govts' efforts, Low Cdst 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 a National Task Force on Perspective and Policy in 1995. The recommendations of the Task Force will form an important input for the National Urbanisation Policy.

13. The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, which is an expression of the National Strategy of decentralisation and dispersal of urban growth with a view to arresting migration to the large and metropolitan cities is being vigorously implemented. The guidelines of the scheme were revised in 1995<sup>96</sup> to enhance the efficacy of its implementation.

14. Mega cities are the generators of national wealth and they contribute substantially to the

national exchequer. The Mega City Scheme launched in 1993<sup>94</sup> 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 MRTS Project by the Union Government in Sept. 1996, there has been satisfactory progress towards its implementation. Loan Agreement with OECF (Japan) for Loan Assistance has become effective. GOI & 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 land required for the project.

## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Dr. U. Venkateswarlu relinquished the charge of Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment (Independent Charge) w.e.f. 18-3-98(AN). Shri Ram Jethralani' and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya assumed charge as Minister for Urban Affairs and Employment and Minister of State for Urban Affairs Employment respectively with effect from 19-3-98.

2. Consequent on his transfer as Secretary (Co-ordination and Public Grievances) in the Cabinet Sect., Shri N.P. Singh, relinquished the charge of Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development w.e.f. 15-12-97 (FN). Smt. Kiran Aggarwal, Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was appointed as Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development w.e.f. 15-12-97. She was also assigned the concurrent charge of Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation with effect from the same date vide Cabinet Sect.'s D.O. No. 9/29/97-CS(A) dated 18.12.97 Shri Sujit Sankar Chattopadhyay, took over charge as Special Secretary in this Ministry w.e.f. 5-1-98.

3. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has one post of Additional Secretary and four posts of Joint Secretary.

4. The distribution of works among the Special

Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretaries under this Ministry is indicated in the Organisational Chart at Appendix-II. The subjects allocated to this Ministry are indicated in Annexure-III. Excluding the work charged staff, the Ministry has, as on 31.3.98, 37248 employees of whom 1297 belong to Group 'A' 2947 to Group 'B' (Gazetted) 517 to Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted), 22271 to Group 'C' and 10214 to Group 'D'. The strength of the work charged staff is 31140. The detailed staff strength is given 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 inter-alia attends to work relating to PAC, Audit Paras and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the overall control of Financial Adviser and J.S. (F).

2. During 1997-98 this Ministry had four Demands for Grants, namely Demand No. 82 – Urban Development, Demand No. 83 – Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Demand No. 84 – Public Works and Demand No. 85 – Stationery and Printing. During 1998-99 these demands have been changed to Demand No. 83 – Department of Urban Development, Demand No. 84 – Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Demand No. 85 – Public Works and Demand No. 88 – Stationery and Printing.

3. The Demand-wise Revised Estimates 1997-98 and Budget Estimates 1998-99 (separately for Plan and Non-plan) are as under:-

Revised Estimates 1997-98.

(Gross Figures)  
Rupees in Crores

	Demand No. 62			Demand No. 83			Demand No. 84			Demand No. 85		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Revenue :	138.26	218.87	357.13	203.23	1.41	204.64	6.38	517.48	523.86	—	160.84	160.84
Capital :	352.56	73.89	426.25	35.00	4.75	39.75	97.28	108.45	205.73	0.50	4.00	4.50
<b>Total :</b>	<b>490.82</b>	<b>292.56</b>	<b>783.38</b>	<b>236.23</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>244.39</b>	<b>103.66</b>	<b>625.93</b>	<b>729.59</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>164.84</b>	<b>165.34</b>

	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 :	208.74	248.38	453.12	218.00	4.21	222.21	7.00	812.00	819.00	-	173.85	173.88
Capital :	402.47	73.04	475.51	110.00	5.00	115.00	106.08	119.45	225.53	1.00	5.00	6.00
Total:	809.21	319.42	928.83	328.00	9.21	337.21	113.08	731.45	844.53	1.00	178.88	179.88

4. The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) formulates the estimates of receipts. The major constituents of Revenue Receipts are sale proceeds of dead stock, dismantled building materials, lapsed deposits, fines and profits on revaluation, interest receipts from States/Union Territories/PSUs etc., rent of General Pool Accommodation, teases administered by Land and Development Office, hire charges of Machinery and Equipment, guarantee fee and receipts of Directorate of Printing. Recoveries of Loans and Advances from the State Government/ UTs/PSUs also contribute to the total receipts of the Ministry.

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

### III. House Building Advance

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 scheme.

2. House Building Advance is admissible to all permanent Central, Government employees as well as to those temporary employees who have rendered 10 years of continuous service. The applications from individual employees are scrutinised and sanctions issued by the respective Ministries/Departments in accordance with the House Building Advance Rules.

3. In tune with the recommendations of the Vth Central Pay Commission, the admissible House Building Advance has been revised to 50 months

pay of the employee concerned or Rs. 7.5 Lakhs or the cost Of construction/acquisition, whichever is the least, subject to his repaying capacity 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. 18.60 Lakhs from Rs. 3.0 Lakhs and Rs. 8 Lakhs respectively.

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

5. The allocation of funds for House Building Advance as a whole is included in the Demands for Grant of Ministry of Finance, who intimate the same to this Ministry. A sum of Rs. 225.00 Crore has been allocated at B.E. stage for 1997-98. The allocation for B.E. 1998-99 as projected by this Ministry is Rs. 250 Crores.

### IV. Work Study Unit

The WSU of the Ministry performs all O&M functions of the Secretariat of the Ministry, and undertakes studies in respect of the Sectt. and its Attached/Subordinate Offices on various aspects viz. staff strength working procedures etc. During the year 1997-98 the following studies were completed and their reports final&d:-

- (1) Work Measurement Study of non-industrial staff of Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore.
- (2) Work Measurement Study of non-industrial staff of Govt. of India Press, Wellington.

Besides, during the year the Work Measurement Study of the Department of Publications was also conducted and its report is under finalisation

**O&M Activities** During the year 1997-96 Annual Inspections of 25 Sections/Desks etc. in the Ministry were carried out. Special drive on Record Management was conducted in the Ministry and its attached Offices during the months of June'97 and January 1998. During the

year 1890 files were recorded and 8580 files were reviewed, out of which 8656 files were weeded out in the Ministry. The Induction Material in respect of the Ministry was revised and issued in July 1997. The existing Record Retention Schedule in respect of the substantive functions of the Ministry was also reviewed in consultation with the National Archives of India.

## V. Progressive use of Hindi

As a result of intensified efforts, the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment was able to achieve 100% targets as prescribed in the Annual Programme on use of Hindi (except that for originating correspondence) during 1997-98. As regards the originating correspondence in Hindi to States, individuals & Central Govt. offices in regions A & B, the Ministry was able to raise the level of correspondence in Hindi from 55% in 1996-97 to 66% during the period, in pursuance of the assurance given during Evidence on 10th July, 1997 to Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

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	HPL, N.B.O. and 6 Zonal & 37 Circle Offices of CPWD were given awards for doing their maximum technical work in Hindi.
(ii) Between 70-80	HUDCO, TCPO & DUAC
(iii) * 60-70	DG. (W), DDA, Deptt. of Publication NBCC, & Dte. of Estates.
(iv) * 50-60	Dte. of Printing and N.C.R. Planning Board
(v) * 40-50	N.C.H.F.
(vi) 40 and below	BMTPC, NIUA, L & DO, & Stationery Office.

3. To fulfil the assurance given to the committee of Parliament on Official Language, the **Secretary** of the Ministry has directed the chiefs of all the organisations to improve their performance on Official Language implementation. Accordingly all Heads of offices have reviewed the progress of use of Hindi in their respective offices and chalked out a phased programme for further improvement.

## Hindi-Training

4. Eight officials of this Ministry have been nominated for Hindi Prabodh / Praveen/ Pragma classes and 9 LDCs and 7 Stenos have been nominated for training in Hindi Typing and shorthand respectively during the year. In N.B.C.C. more than 96% typists are trained in Hindi typing. The HUDCO have made its own arrangement for training their employees in Hindi shorthand & typing. Other offices are getting this facility under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

## Hindi workshops

5. Twenty five officials of the Ministry have been trained in Hindi noting & drafting through Hindi workshops. Hindi **workshops** have also been organised by all major organisations under the Ministry. The CPWD organised workshops in their C.E. Offices & circle offices at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Jalandhar.

## Action under rule 10(4) & 8(4) of OL Rules, 1976.

6. During the year, 16 Unit offices of the Ministry and 89% of their staff, who have **acquired** working knowledge of Hindi, have been **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 45 sections of the secretariat of the Ministry stand specified for doing a number of items of work in Hindi.

## Creation of enabling atmosphere for propagation and encouraging use of Hindi:

7 (i) In order to attract more & more employees for doing their work in Hindi, the amount of cash awards under annual scheme of noting & drafting in Hindi has been doubled and a large number of employees are participating in it.

7 (ii) An Appeal for doing maximum work in Hindi was issued by the MOS (UAE) to all employees of the Ministry on the occasion of Hindi Day and various Competitive events were organised which created a conducive atmosphere for further use of Hindi. 75 participants who participated in these events during the year were given cash prizes amounting to about Rs. 25000/-.

7 (iii) Making available popular Hindi literature to the employees is another area of focus

and about 44% of the Library budget has been spent on popular Hindi literature. The various offices under the Ministry are also following similar systems & many of them are bringing out their own House Journals/News letters bilingually and/or in Hindi only.

- 7 (iv) All 92 codes/Manuals/Items of Procedural literature have been translated & printed in Hindi also.
- 7 (v) **O.L Inspection** The Ministry inspected Head Offices of the 12 organisations located in Delhi and various offices of CPWD, HUDCO and Directorate of Printing located at Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Shimla. The Parliamentary Official Language Committee inspected the circle office of CPWD in Jalandhar & Shimla & expressed their satisfaction over the pace of progress in these offices.
- 7 (vi) In order to facilitate work in Hindi, there are 2 Dy. Directors, 15 Asstt. Directors, 15 Sr. Translators, 108 Jr. Translators and adequate number of trained Hindi Stenographers/Typists under the overall supervision of Director (OL) for the whole Ministry, including its subordinate formations.
- 7 (vii) Adequate number of bilingual/Hindi typewriters are available in all the offices.
- 7 (viii) The Parliament Committee on Official Language during the course of oral evidence by the Secretary of the Ministry and Chiefs of 8 organisations of the Ministry (DG (W), DDA, N.C.R. Planning Board, NIUA, NBCC, HUDCO and HPL) on 10.7.1997, appreciated the efforts being made by the Ministry in O.L. Implementation. Action has been initiated by the Ministry as well as by all organisations on the suggestions made by the Parliamentary Committee.
- 7 (ix) Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry was reconstituted but it could not meet due to dissolution of Lok Sabha in Nov. 1997.
- 7 (x) The TCPO has continuously been using Hindi in drafting its various survey reports on Urban/Tourism Development Projects located in Hindi speaking areas.

## 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 in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices. Players of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training. During 1997-98, this Ministry's teams took part in Athletics, Basket Ball, Chess, Cricket (Senior and Veteran), Football, Hockey, Power Lifting, Shooting Ball, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volley Ball and Weight Lifting Tournaments organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural & Sports Board. This Ministry's participants won medals in individual events of Swimming, and Weight Lifting in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments. The Volley- Ball Team was Runner-up in the said Tournament and the Cricket Team reached upto Semi-Final.

2. A sum of Rs. 1,01,000/- has been released to the various Sports and Recreation Clubs for year 1997-98 for sports and cultural activities.

3. The Departmental Canteen of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment continued to function efficiently, catering to the requirement of the officers and staff of the Ministry.

J.C.M.

4. Activities of J.C.M. continued to be performed satisfactorily.

## VII. Parliament Matters

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters. During 1997-98, this Ministry answered 479 Parliament Question (27 Starred and 452 Unstarred) on various subjects relating to Local Bodies, Housing, Central Public Works Department, Water Supply, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme etc. While answering these 479 Questions, Assurances were given in respect of 58 Parliament Questions. During 1997-98, various Divisions in the Ministry implemented 244 Parliamentary Assurances given to both the Houses of Parliament (this includes Assurances given to Parliament in the years prior to 1997 also). As on 31-03-98, 130 were pending in this Ministry.

2. During 1997-98, two meetings of the

Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment were organised wherein the following important issues were specifically discussed, in addition to general discussion on **various matters** relating to this Ministry:-

- (i) Activities of National Capital Region Planning Board.
- (ii) Urban Transport Scenario in the Country.

3. Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Building Construction Corporation (1995-96) was **laid** on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during 1997-96.

### **VIII. Vigilance Activities**

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry functions, **under** the charge of a Joint Secretary who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer. The Chief Vigilance Officer is assisted by one Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary, three Assistant Vigilance Officers and vigilance Officers of the Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings and the Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry. This Unit is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment including its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies.

2. Vigilance work consists 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 sensitive 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 relate to execution of standard 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 violations 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.

6. During the period April, 1997 to March, 1998, 201 surprise and regular inspections were carried out, 243 officers were chargesheeted, 85 officers were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 28 officers and minor penalties upon 152 officers.

### **IX. Employment of Ex-Servicemen**

The Director/Deputy Secretary 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 Schedule Tribes**

A special Cell in the Ministry watches the implementation of Government orders regarding 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 Undertaking 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 Officers of the Ministry. The statistics regarding



the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry and its other offices are contained in Appendices 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, Presidents 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**

#### **Main Ministry**

1. THE CASES MONITORING SYSTEM for the Delhi division has been revitalised and data entry of cases was taken up in the right earnest. For this purpose, 4 terminals have been installed in the division. In view of the various operational problems encountered, the foxplus based software has been redesigned and Oracle version is being developed. The new software is more comprehensive and is expected to provide a useful monitoring solution.

2. THE PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM is regularly operational. In order to enable the Parliament division to carry out computer operation outside the office hours and on holidays, an independent computer with 4 terminals has been installed in the division and the members of the group **have been trained** in independent operation of the computer.

3. A VIP REFERENCES MONITORING SYSTEM has been developed for Secretary's office. The software **has** been stabilised **after** number of discussions with the staff **and** making

modifications in the software for smooth operation.

4. CGHS CARD MONITORING SYSTEM has been developed and implemented.

5. A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS has been developed and is under implementation.

6. AN INVENTORY SYSTEM to maintain the stock of electronic items issued to various officers of the Ministry is under development.

7. THE PAYROLL PACKAGE has been modified to implement the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations including the payment of arrears etc.

8. A DIARY MONITORING SYSTEM has been developed for the office of the Cabinet Minister for Urban Affairs and Employment.

#### **Computerization in Nirman Bhavan**

9. A LAN has been installed connecting the computers in different wings of the Ministry. The LAN has 10 nodes which include all the four NIC Computer Cells under the Ministry, the two facilitation centres and offices of the Cabinet Minister, Secretary and Additional Secretary. The LAN is connected to Internet. More nodes are being planned to be connected.

#### **Directorate of Printing**

10. THE MACHINE UTILISATION MONITORING SYSTEM is in regular operation.

11. Monthly lists of new Govt. publications are being transmitted to all the State and district headquarters over NICNET.

12. The working of the printing presses in Minto Road and Mayapuri has been studied and a report outlining the procedure for connecting the two presses for work sharing and optimal distribution of the workload is being prepared.

#### **Directorate of Estates**

13. In all, 32 terminals have been connected to various important sections in the Directorate. Due to increased demand, 10 more terminals are being connected.

14. THE HOUSING INFORMATION SYSTEM (HIS) Software based on ORACLE 7.0 has been developed for registration of application and allotment of houses/flats.

15. For the first time, the regular waiting lists for all the types of quarters have been loaded in an exclusive Pentium computer at NIC Hqrs. and

made accessible over Internet. This enabled a wide dissemination of the waiting list data to all interested Govt. quarter applicants.

16. To enable, the change registrants to know their waiting list position in various choices of locality, sector, block and floor, software module has been developed which is being successfully used.

17. Software modules have also been developed to take care of Garage registration, allotment, cancellation, retention etc.

### **Projects on Hand**

18. The LICENCE FEE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM is being developed. The problem areas have been identified and a technical feasibility report indicating various stages of development involved has been prepared. As soon as the plan of action has been finalised, the software development will be taken up. In order to save time and in view of the urgency, a part of software

development has already been taken up in parallel. The details are as under:

(i) A data entry module has been developed to enter the Licence Fee rates in different colonies for different types of flats. Data entry is mostly completed.

(ii) The software for opening the licence fees card and making the first licence fee bill is under development.

(iii) The Housing Information System is being planned to be implemented in various Regional Directorates of Estates.

(iv) Efforts are on hand to add more nodes to existing LAN in the Ministry.

### **XIII. Outstanding Audit Objections and Inspections Reports**

Statistics relating to outstanding Audit objection and inspection reports in respect of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its attached & subordinate offices are given in Appendix--X.

## HOUSING & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

### National Housing Policy

1. The National Housing Policy is the broad policy framework for formulation of plans and execution of programmes for housing development activities in the country. However, given the wide variation in housing needs and resource endowments in the country, Governments of the States and Union Territories play the primary role in formulating specific action plans and programmes, suited to local needs and conditions in consultation with local bodies and citizens groups. The Central Government has to **play** the role of a facilitator striving to create a conducive environment for increased housing activity **by** formulating enabling policies for increased flow of housing finance, serviced land, innovative building materials and technology, various fiscal incentives and legal reforms. The housing programmes to be undertaken during 9th Plan (1997-2002) 'have been submitted to the Planning Commission. It is proposed to launch one Central Sector housing schemes for the benefit of urban poor. The existing Central Sector housing schemes, aimed at benefitting the urban poor, **are proposed to be** continued. The 9th Plan is, yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. Pending that, the Annual Plan 1998-99 has been prepared broadly on the basis of 9th Plan proposals, have been approved by the Planning Commission.

### Building Centres and Technology Extension

2. 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 utilising agro-industrial wastes. Under the scheme a central grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was being given till 1994-95 to each centre. The funding pattern of the scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1995-98. The Central grant-in-aid ranging from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs 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 lakhs is also available to these Centres. As on 31.3.98, 552 Centres have been sanctioned out of which 303 Centres have become functional. These centres have received Govt. of India grant of Rs. 8.32 crores and have imparted training to over one lakh construction workers. A thorough review of the programme is being done to identifying problem **areas** and take steps for more effective implementation.

### Night Shelter/Sanitation Facility to Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas

3. 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.

4. As on 31.3.98, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 11.78 crores and Govt. subsidy amounting to Rs. 11.01 crores for a total of 60 schemes to provide 18988 beds, 6423 pay and use toilet seats, 280 baths and 423 urinals. The guidelines of the scheme were revised in 1992, with a view to widen the scope of the scheme and to make it more attractive and effective.

### Schemes for Other Priority Groups:

5. Housing schemes for handloom weavers and beedi workers are being undertaken through Central Government subsidy (being released by concerned ministries) and HUDCO loan. HUDCO is also providing loan for construction of hostels for working women. National Housing Bank (NHB) has launched housing schemes for slum dwellers and poor women-headed households, out of proceeds of Voluntary Deposits Scheme.

### Social Housing Schemes:

6. The following Social Housing Schemes are being implemented in the State Sector with State Plan provision and loan assistance from HUDCO and other financial institutions:-

- ii) Housing scheme for EWS.
- (ii) Housing scheme for LG.
- (iii) Rental Housing scheme for State Government Employees.

The income and cost/loan ceiling for these groups had been revised by Government in 1992. These are under review in the Planning Commission, keeping in view the cost escalation over the years and gradual rise in incomes of various target groups.. However, cost/income/loan ceilings have been revised in respect of housing schemes financed by HUDCO in 1996.

### **International Cooperation**

7. 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 lakhs US Dollars payable in Indian currency is made by India.

A seven member Indian delegation led by Or.U. Venkateswarlu, MOS(UA&E) participated in the XVth meeting of the Commission on Human Settlements held from 26th April to 17th May, 1997.

The overall work of the Commission was looked after by two committees and India had participated in the work of both committees very actively, keeping in view the specific areas of interest and concerns of India with respect to the Global Agenda and the various substantive lines of actions proposed to be taken. The Indian delegation used the opportunity to have intensive dialogue with the UNCHS officials with a view to getting some specific projects of UNCHS to be implemented in India and had also dialogue with a few countries namely, Zambia & Jamaica for entering into bilateral cooperation in the field of housing and human settlements development.

### **KfW/OECF Loan Assistance For Housing Projects**

8. 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 totalling DM 170 millions to HUDCO for undertaking housing schemes for EWS and low cost sanitation scheme. KfW has also sanctioned grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for 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.

9. 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.

10. A line of credit amounting to Yen 6,788 million (Rs. 126 crores) from OECF Japan has been secured for city water supply projects of Sholapur and New Bombay. HUDCO has received around Rs. 104 crores through this line of credit.

11. 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 will be received by HUDCO direct from OECF through Bank of India Tokyo. HUDCO has received Rs. 40 crores as first-tranche under this credit line.

### **IBRD Technical Assistance (Grant)**

12. 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 will be utilised 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.

### **infrastructure Financing Project**

13. HUDCO will be getting loan assistance of US \$ 100 million from ADB out of which the Bank disbursed US Dollars 20 million in January, 1993.

### **14. NRI Investment in housing**

Government has allowed NRIs to invest in housing and real estate development sector. As per the existing scheme formulated by the government only Non-residents Indians, persons of Indian origin and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) with at least 60% stake owned by Non-residents of Indian nationality/origin are allowed to invest in this sector.

As per the information received from RBI, total inflow of Rs. 218.14 crores has been reported upto March, 1997.

## **15. National seminar on Future Cities-Urban Vision: 2021.**

On the occasion of the World Habitat Day on 6th October, 1997, a two day National Seminar on "Future Cities-Urban Vision 2021" was held during October 6-7, 1997 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Krishna Kant, Hon'ble Vice-President of India and presided over by Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, Hon'ble MOS (UA&E).

The principal outcome of the Seminar has been dear identification of major issues in urban land use and . development planning, urban infrastructure, urban management including issues in Municipal Governance, Housing, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Urban Slums.

## **16. Exhibition on "Affordable Shelter and Low Cost Construction Technologies"**

A exhibition covering all dimensions of "Affordable Shelter and Low Cost Construction Technologies" covering Housing Finance, efficient planning &

design, appropriate building materials & technologies transfer mechanism, was organised by HUDCO & BMTPC under the auspices of the Settlements Infrastructure & Environment Programme of UNCHS (HABITAT). The exhibition was inaugurated by the ED, UNCHS (HABITAT) Dr. Wally N'dow. In the distinguished presence of MOS (UA&E) and H.E. Dr. A. Qader, the Chairman of XVIth Session of UNCHS, CMD, HUDCO explained the salient features of HUDCO's comprehensive techno-financing capabilities and rich contribution to Housing and Urban Development sector & joint initiative on building technology transfer/dissemination by HUDCO & BMTPC for creating sustainable human settlements & use of agricultural and industrial wastes including disaster mitigation initiatives.

The exhibition whii was open throughout the Commission's meeting drew large crowds.

## URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Urban Poverty Alleviation is a major challenge to the nation and calls for an imaginative, new approach. The goal is to adequately feed, educate, house and employ the large and rapidly growing number of impoverished city dwellers. The bulk of the urban poor are living in extremely deprived conditions with insufficient physical amenities like low-cost water supply, sanitation, sewerage, drainage, community centres and social services relating to health care, nutrition, pre-school, and non-formal education.. A significant portion of the urban poor are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. The need of the hour is to improve skills of the urban poor and to assist them in setting up micro-enterprises, thereby providing them avenues for enhancement of their incomes. Another major area of assistance of this target group is provision of funds for housing or shelter upgradation. Government have accorded high priority to the substantial expansion of programmes meant for improving the quality of life of the urban poor.

2. Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment was monitoring the implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), the Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). All these three Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97.

3. A report on the NRY, UBSP, PMIUPEP and SJSRY is given below:

### NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

In response to the challenge posed by Urban Poverty, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by the Ministry in October, 1989. It was recast in March, 1990 and accordingly the guidelines were suitably revised. The Yojana consisted of three schemes: (i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) (ii) the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) and (iii) the Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). The entire expenditure on the Yojana was shared

on a 60:40 basis between the Central Government and the State Governments with effect from VIII Plan. The Yojana has been wound up and replaced by Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana w.e.f. 1.12.97.

### I. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)

The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) aimed at assisting the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up self-employment ventures. During the 8th Five Year Plan the criterion of urban poverty was an annual household income less than Rs. 11,850/- A subsidy was provided towards setting up the micro-enterprises upto 25% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries and Rs. 4000/- for general beneficiaries. The remaining amount of the project cost was available from banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000/- for general category beneficiaries. This scheme was applicable to all urban settlements. A large number of States have set up State Urban Development Agencies Districts Urban Development Agencies for streamlining the administrative mechanism for implementing the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 668.86 lakhs for subsidy and Rs. 176.54 lakhs for Training during 1997-98 for SUME. During 1997-98 1.08 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted till 30.11.1997. Similarly 0.43 lakh persons have been trained till 30.11.97. During the previous financial year 1996-97, 1.29 lakh beneficiaries were assisted to set up micro-enterprises and 0.46 lakh persons were given training.

### II. The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE)

The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) was designed to provide wage opportunities to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies. Material labour ratio of 60:40 was to be maintained under the Scheme for various public works aggregating at the District level. The minimum wages prevalent in each urban area were to be paid to the unskilled labour. This scheme was applicable to all urban areas with a population below one lakh. The Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 1205.92 lakhs during 1997-98 for SUWE. During 1997-98, 34.69 lakh mandays of work have

been generated. During the last year 1998-97 about 9.57 lakh mandays of work were generated.

### **III. The Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU)**

The Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) sought to provide assistance for Housing & Shelter Upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as to provide opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of construction skills. A loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9950/- and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000/- was available under this scheme to the entitled beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. In case of enhanced financial requirement beyond Rs. 10,950/- an additional loan upto Rs. 19,500/- was available from HUDCO under its scheme for EWS Housing. This scheme was applicable to urban settlements having a population upto twenty lakhs. Requirements for institutional finance for the scheme were met by the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUOCO). However, in case State Governments find difficulty in securing loan from HUDCO, they have been advised to secure the loan from commercial banks if they are in a position to do so and then approach the HUDCO for getting the subsidy released. The Central Government made no allocation of funds for subsidy and training during 1997-98 for SHASU as there were sufficient funds with HUDCO.

Urban Local Bodies played a significant role in the implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. They were involved in providing work places and selling-outlets to the beneficiaries, maintaining liaison with banks and ensuring provision of backward and forward linkages so that the micro-enterprises set up under the Scheme record stable-growth. An amount of Rs. 393.41 lakhs has been released for the purpose this year (i.e. 1997-98).

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) were also expected to play a significant role in the implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana especially in relation to training and strengthening backward-forward linkages under SUME, setting up Municipal Service Centres and Craftsmen's guilds under SUWE and Housing Corporation' Associations under SHASU. An amount of Rs. 238.05 lakhs has been released for the same purpose during the current financial year.

[Note:- The figures of physical achievements during 1997-98 as highlighted under the

three schemes as on 30-11-97 are only partial as only 13 States/UTs have furnished the last and final report for the period ending 30-11-97, i.e., the date of winding up of the Yojana.]

### **URBAN BASIC SERVICES FOR THE POOR (UBSP)**

The Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme in India was initiated during the VII Five Year Plan period for urban poverty alleviation. Based on the experience of implementing the UBS Programme and the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation, the Government revised it as "Urban Basic Services for the Poor" (UBSP) (1991) and integrated it with other urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Low Cost Sanitation (LCS).

The objective of UBSP was to create participatory community based structures through which community participate in identifying normative/felt needs, prioritize them and play a major role in planning, implementing, maintaining services and monitoring progress.

#### **SALIENT FEATURES**

One of the important features was to provide social services and physical amenities through convergence of various ongoing schemes of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and various specialist departments like Health, Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Education, Welfare, Labour, Small Scale Industry, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Science and Technology. Such a convergent approach led to an optimum utilisation of scarce resources and helped in successful implementation of various sectoral programmes there by providing social services and physical amenities to the urban poor.

#### **TARGET GROUP**

The urban poor residing in low income Neighbourhoods were the target groups for provision of social services under the Scheme and physical amenities provided under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) Scheme. Urban poor residing contiguous to low income neighbourhoods slums were also able to avail of the social services provided under the Scheme. Special emphasis was given to women and child beneficiaries.

## **FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

A total outlay of Rs. 82.45 crores had been provided for the Scheme for the Eighth Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 8.47 crores had been released for the Programme as Central Share for the year 1997-98 (upto 30.11.97)

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

As on 30th November, 1997, over 5982 Neighbourhood Development Committees comprising primarily of urban poor women had been set up in around 380 towns taken up for provision of basic services all over the country. This represented community based structures covering around 95 lakh low income women & children. 4901 Mini-Plans had been prepared and 921 Community Organisers were in the field working as catalysts for enriching community participation. 547 Community Development Societies had been formed in 8499 slum pockets selected for coverage with 82157 Resident Community Volunteers.

## **TARGET**

A target of fifteen lakh new beneficiaries was set to be covered under the Programme during 1997-98. The Programme had achieved over and above the set target.

## **PRIME MINISTER'S INTEGRATED URBAN POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME: (PMI-UPEP)**

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation was more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development, the then Prime Minister had announced on 15th August, 1994 an integrate scheme for eradication of poverty known as Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM-UPEP), to address the problems of urban poverty with a multi-pronged and long-term strategy. The new strategy was to put the community structures in the centre with direct participation and control by the very groups who were envisaged to benefit from this programme.

2. The programme launched in November 1995 was applicable to all Class II Urban Agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and one lakh as per 1991 Census, subject to the condition that elections to urban local bodies had been held there. However, in order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the

benefits under this new Programme irrespective of the fact that elections to urban local bodies were not held for one or the other reason, it was later decided to allow implementation of the Programme in such towns as well. Also keeping in view the peculiar problem of backward and hilly States, the implementation of the PMI-UPEP, had been extended to the district towns in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions of Uttar Pradesh subject to the condition that the (i) district town had urban population not exceeding one lakh and (ii) neither the district town nor any other town under it was already covered being a Class II Urban Agglomeration.

3. The foremost objective of this programme was to attack several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner with an appropriate and suitable plan strategy for covering and inputs available in other sectoral programmes of Central Governments, Ministries/Departments as well as Non-Governmental Organisations by envisaging participatory implementation of the programme with the aim to eradicate urban poverty from the targetted areas by the turn of the century.

4. The specific objectives under the programme were :-

- i) effective achievement of social sector goals;
- ii) community empowerment;
- iii) convergence through sustainable support system;
- iv) improvement of hygiene and sanitation;
- v) employment generation and shelter upgradation; and
- vi) environmental improvement.

The programme had been implemented on whole town / project, basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for having visible impact and facilitating overall development of the towns to be covered while the target group of the programme was urban poor, women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute special target groups among the urban poor.

5. (a) The Programme envisaged under-employed and unemployed urban poor youth to set up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing through skill development. The maximum unit, cost was placed at Rupees one lakh, with a subsidy of 15% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- per beneficiary. The beneficiary was required to



contribute 5% as margin money. The repayment schedule ranged from 3 years to 7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months 'as decided by the Bank.

(b) The Programme envisaged financial support to the urban poor for shelter upgradation with a loan component of Rs. 10,000/- to be arranged from HUDCO/any other financial institution including commercial banks subject to the condition that the beneficiary hold a title to the land. A subsidy of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- per unit was given.

(c) Under the Programme, it was proposed to provide physical amenities on a whole-town basis like, water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines, etc.

(d) A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years was available for community activities.

(e) Under the strategy of facilitating direct participation of targetted groups through Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Neighbourhood Development Committees (NDCs) comprising women were to be set up. The NDCs were then to be linked up to form Community Development Societies (CDSs) at the town level. Besides, Thrift and Credit Societies for urban poor Women groups were to be formed under the programme in a major step towards Women and Community Empowerment.

6. During 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 105.80 crores had been released as Central Share to the States/UTs for implementation of the Programme. An amount of Rs. 70.60 crores had been released to the States/UTs for 1996-97. For the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 31.8977 crores had also been released to the States/UTs under this programme. The achievements reported so far by the States are given at Annexure-I.

The PMI-UPEP has been replaced by a new unified Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme called the "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)" with effect from 1st December, 1997.

**PRIME MINISTER'S INTEGRATED URBAN POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (PMI-UPEP) PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS (CLOSING DATE: 30.11.1997) .**

**Target:** 5 Million urban poor have been targetted to benefit under the programme during the 5 year programme period (1995-96 to 1999-2000). This scheme has been replaced by SJSRY w.e.f. 30.11.1997.

**Achievements:** The physical achievements as reported- by the States/ UTs are as under:

- (a) House-to-house survey completed in 317 towns.
- (b) Town-wise project reports have been prepared for 304 towns.
- (c) Under the self-employment component, 44199 applications have been forwarded to banks, out of which 10528 cases have been approved.
- (d) Under the Shelter Upgradation Component, 25270 applications have been forwarded to Banks/HUDCO, out of which 18004 cases have been approved.
- (e) 24698 Neighbouring Groups have been formed.
- (f) 14576 Neighbourhood Development Committees have been formed.
- (g) 208 Community Development Societies have been formed.
- (h) 1362 Thrift and Credit Societies have been formed.
- (i) 303 Community Kendras have been formed.
- (j) 9400 beneficiaries have been given training/skill development for setting-up micro-enterprises.

## **SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been launched as a replacement for Nehru Rorgar Yojana (NRY), Urban. Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI-UPEP) on 1.12.97. The SJSRY seeks to provide gainfull employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or 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 Rozgar Yojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end community oraganisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), 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. that particular area.

The CDSs, being a federation of different community based organiiations, 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 line 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 self-employment ventures. This sub-scheme may be 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 urban poor clusters.

### **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/ 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%.
- (iii) Educational Qualification: There will be no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, to avoid an overlap with the PMRY scheme, for the self-employment component, this scheme shall not apply to beneficiaries educated beyond the IX standard.

## COMPONENTS

- (i) Self-employment through setting up Micro-enterprises and skill development:  
This programme encourages under-employed and unemployed urban youth to set-up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing, for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas. Local skills and local crafts are encouraged for this purpose.
- (ii) Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA):  
This scheme is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women who decide to set up self-employment ventures in a group as opposed to individual effort. Groups of urban poor women shall take-up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude, and local conditions. Besides generation of income, this group strategy shall strive to empower the urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a facilitating atmosphere for self-employment.

### FINANCIAL PATTERN

The DWCUA group society shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 1,25,000 or 50% of the cost of project whichever is less.

Where the DWCUA group sets itself up as a Thrift and Credit society, in addition to its other entrepreneurial activity, the group/Thrift and Credit, society, shall also be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1000 maximum per member.

### 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.

### METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION:

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 first identified Other requirements of physical infrastructure shall be listed thereafter. The term "basic minimum 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 along with the remarks of the CDSs 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 final sanction shall be accorded by the DUDA or the ULB, whosoever is empowered in this behalf by the State Government.

### PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

At the community level a Community Organiser shall be appointed for about 2000 identified families. Such Community Organiser should as far as practicable be a woman. She should be a full time functionary either recruited, or taken on deputation from some Government department, or from the ULB, or employed on a contract basis. The Community Organiser's responsibility will include facilitating and promoting voluntarism and organising community structures groups; Guiding and assisting the community in need assessment and formulating plans; Working with the community to implement and monitor and programme; Liaise with the sectoral departments to establish initial contacts with the community; Facilitating community skill enhancement through interactive experiences; Organising community level training and information sharing.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SWARNA  
JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA:**

Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Subsidy	4971.50
Training	603.15
Infrastructure Support	61.91
Development of Women and Children In Urban Areas (DWCUA)	
Subsidy	512.50
credit a Thrift Societies	
For Revolving Fund	191.91

**Information, Education & Communication  
Component**

A sum of Rs. 9.92 crores has been released for the IEC community structure and Research & Study components under the SJSRY for the year 1997-98. Tentatively, a sum of Rs. 31.50 crores has been proposed for the year 1998-99 for these components.

**Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**

Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme for the year 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 30.1890 crores has been released to various States/UTs.

## **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

**Water** Supply and Sanitation are important basic needs for improvement of the quality of life and enhancement of productive efficiency of the people. Due to rapid urbanisation & industrialisation, the challenge of providing these basic amenities is mounting. Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject and the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment assists the State Governments in their programmes by way of formulating broad policy framework, providing legislative support through legislation or issue of guidelines and notifications, providing central assistance through centrally sponsored schemes, providing technical guidance, organising training and workshops, sponsoring research and development projects, and processing assistance from bilateral and multilateral international institutions for State Government projects.

2. The programme and activities undertaken during 1997-98 are as under:-

### **1. 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 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 31.3.98 is shown at Annexure-I.

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 & West Bengal with effect from 26th January, 1997. The Act has already been adopted by the State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana & Bihar.

### **2. 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 the first half of 1993-94.

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 Annual Plan 1997-98, detailed project reports for 35 schemes in 35 towns at a cost of Rs. 37.64 crores have been approved by the Ministry and an amount of Rs. 27.95 crores released to various State Governments (ANNEXURE-II).

### **3. PHE TRAINING**

Development of trained manpower is one of the thrust areas of the Ministry. The CPHEEO organizes various training courses for the in-service Engineers working in the State Public Health Engineering Departments/ Water Supply & Sanitation Boards through academic institutes and field departments. Grants are provided to the recognized Engineering Colleges and Training Institutes for conducting Post Graduate, Short Term and Refresher Courses. During the year 1997-98, 1451 in service engineers and para-

engineering staff have benefited from this programme as detailed below:

Post Graduate Courses	56 Engineers
Short term Courses	45 Engineers'
Refresher Courses	1350 Engineers & Para-engineering staff'

(Tentative, as information is still awaited from most of the Institutes where the courses have been conducted).

Besides the position stated above, the Ministry had deputed about 26 officials from the Central, State & Union Territory Governments for attending advanced training programmes, study tours and workshops in U.K., Sweden, Malaysia, South Korea and Singapore under the Colombo Plan and various other fellowship programmes.

#### **4. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

During the year 1997-96, the R&D project entitled "Assessment of Carcinogenic Effects of using Asbestos Cement and PVC pipes/PVC storage tanks for Drinking Water Supply System" sponsored by the Ministry has been completed by I.T.R.C., Lucknow. Copy of the final report has been forwarded to the concerned State/UT Departments for perusal and possible implementation of the research findings.

#### **5. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The Urban Local Bodies and Municipalities are primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes for management of urban wastes. 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 wastes 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 (U.P.)
- (iv) Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- (v) Tezpur (Assam)
- (vi) Dindigul (Andhra Pradesh)
- (vii) Sirsa (Haryana)
- (viii) Adampur (Punjab)
- (ix) Pune (Maharashtra)
- (x) Bareilly (UP)

It was initially decided that the concerned State Governments and Urban Local Bodies should share one third of the cost as they would benefit from this programme for maintaining a clean city. Accordingly, they were requested to formulate and submit detailed project proposals for consideration. Since there was no response from the State Governments, it was further decided that 100% Central assistance may be provided through this Ministry for improvement of Solid Waste Management in these towns. Improvement of slaughter houses and carcass disposal would be assisted through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Feasibility reports for 10 towns have been prepared and forwarded to the concerned Urban Local Bodies/Airfields stations for their views/comments. Comments of some of the concerned authorities are still awaited. The State Governments have been requested to convey their commitment for implementation of the scheme. Meanwhile the EFC Memo has been prepared and forwarded to various Central Ministries/Depts. for their comments/observations before the proposal is put up to Expenditure Finance Committee for their approval.

#### **6. TECHNICAL CLEARANCE OF WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SCHEMES**

The CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment have approved 35 schemes from 1.1.97 to 31.3.98 for implementation by different State Govts. with loan assistance from

LIC. A list of schemes approved and their estimated cost is at Annexure-III.

## 7. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

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

## 8. PREPARATION OF MANUAL ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The subject of Solid Waste Management is dealt by the Urban Local Bodies. Due to inadequate expertise and experience, these Institutions are unable to manage the system properly. Therefore, an emergent need has been felt for preparation of manual, which could serve as a practical tool for Urban Local Bodies to create adequate infrastructure facilities for proper management of Solid Waste.

NEERI was entrusted for 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 expert. Accordingly, an Expert Committee comprising of 14 Members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE) for revision of the Manual. The 1st meeting of Expert Committee was held on 16th March, 1998.

## 9. 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 Depts./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.

## 10. SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

A National workshop on Water Resources Management for Urban Water Supplies and Sanitation was organised by the Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 9 & 10 June, 1997. National Workshop on "Finalization of Manual on Solid Waste Management" was organized at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi during 1st & 2nd September, 1997.

**ANNEXURE I**  
upto 31.3.98

### LOW COST SANITATION

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1	2	3
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#### (A) Financial Progress of Scheme:-

1. Total no. of schemes : 814 sanctioned
2. No. of towns covered : 1172
3. Project cost of : Rs. 1195.14 crores sanctioned schemes
4. Subsidy sanctioned : Rs. 413.92 crores
5. Loan sanctioned : Rs. 530.70 crores
6. Subsidy released : Rs. 171.84 crores
7. Loan released : Rs. 168.29 crores

#### (5) Physical Progress of Schemes:-

1. No. of units sanctioned: 2055701 for conversion
  2. No. of units sanctioned: 1611148 for new construction
  3. No. of community : 3463 latrines sanctioned
-

1	2	3
4.	No. of scavengers to be liberated	: 130953
5.	Total conversion/construction completed (cumulative)	: 734220

1	2	3
6.	Total conv./const. during 1997-98	: 124455
7.	Total conv./const. in progress	: 86038

## ANNEXURE-II

### Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme Financial Progress

Status: 31.3.98

Sl. No.	State	Annual allocation 1997-98	DPRS approved and Estimated cost				Range of per Capita Cost (In Rs.)	Funds Released by G.O.I.			State Share released	Expr. Reported.		
			1997-98		Total 1994-98			Owing VIII Phn	During 1997-98	Total				
			Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost							Population (1991 Census)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	21.16			2	2467.00	34306	5987-8372	83.29	21.16	104.45		N R	N R
2.	ASSAM	ta.00	3	365.58	6	887.35	70800	687-2397	194.11	140.00	334.11	26.06		62.00
3.	BIHAR	139.86			4	315.82	41099	560-1246	94.50		94.50	45.00		N R
4.	GOA	17.42			2	51.13	19254	202.306	25.85		25.58	25.85		51.41
5.	GUJARAT	148.35			8	500.00	115415	109-912	255.62		255.62	508.32		250.82
6.	HARYANA	58.05	a	122.61	6	630.25	77046	473-1 579	228.10	87.03	315.13	204.00		353.27
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	21.90	—	—	4	326.10	11601	1035-4345	118.10	44.95	163.05	217.50		303.52
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	ta46	—	—	3	467.61	22411	1603-2408	63.97	41.61	105.58	73.26		122.97
8.	KARNATAKA	179.96	4	737.56	12	1213.26	160600	194-577	237.05	179.96	417.81	271.58		302.92
10.	KERALA	64.39	1	342.00	3	712.82	47668	1167-2060	138.83	64.39	203.22	115.00		53.29
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	417.68	3	282.59	54	3887.29	643988	171-1526	1084.94	417.98	1502.92	1078.08		1867.02
12.	MAHARASHTRA	176.80	—	—	10	1371.10	153181	132-2703	386.91	271.80	658.71	320.00		788.30
13.	MANIPUR	44.18	1	173.40	7	4683.6	65143	280-1876	143.19	90.99	234.18	118.15		231.46
14.	MEGHALAYA	8.00	—	—	1	195.63	11963	1633	58.90	38.92	97.02	80.00		95.08
15.	MIZORAM	23.02	1	103.35	2	149.83	8994	839	23.24	51.58	74.92	55.00		69.49
16.	NAGALAND	11.20	—	—	1	219.70	3432	2605	52.33	34.36	86.69	50.00		98.00
17.	ORISSA	111.62	—	—	8	1158.62	80958	368-1846	289.73	156.62	446.35	476.67		740.20
18.	PUNJAB	60.95	5	266.51	5	266.57	49431	495-878	134.13		184.13	—		—
19.	RAJASTHAN	171.52	2	185.26	20	1792.64	274999	81-1255	803.69	171.52	975.21	1090.17		1827.18
20.	SIKKIM	3.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		0.00	—		—
21.	TAMIL NADU	170.46	4	465.10	16	895.85	173071	73-603	195.95	215.46	401.41	195.95		462.59
22.	TRIPURA	2624	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.16		5.16	—		—
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	676.57	to	717.16	81	6778.53	908997	232-5367	2031.34	776.57	2807.91	2426.92		3500.00
24.	WEST BENGAL	89.72	—	—	3	325.88	37403	798.957	162.94		162.94	162.94		256.61
		<b>2800</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3784.34</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>25072.17</b>	<b>3010780</b>		<b>6662.40</b>	<b>2795.00</b>	<b>9657.40</b>	<b>7540.45</b>		<b>11521.23</b>



**URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME**  
**LIST OF SCHEMES APPROVED FROM 01.01.97 to 31.03.96**  
**UNDER STATE PLAN/LIC LOAN ASSISTANCE**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Subject	APPROVED COST (Rs. LAKHS)
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>		
	1.	Water Supply Scheme of Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 1450.00
	2.	Augmentation of water supply scheme of Naharlagun/Nirijuli Township (Phase-I).	Rs. 1017.00
	3.	Integrated Project of Greater Aizawl comprising of Water Supply Scheme Phase-II Sverage Scheme etc.	Rs. 17655.00
2.	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
	1.	Sewerage & Drainage Scheme for Udhampur Town.	Rs. 634.66
	2.	Sewerage & Drainage Scheme for Katra Town.	Rs. 339.90
	3.	<b>Detailed Sewerage</b> project of Khushalsar, Srinagar.	Rs. 2420.00
3.	<b>KERALA</b>		
	1.	Detailed Engineering Report for Improvements to Showra Head Works and: i) Augmenting Water Supply to Parur Municipality ii) 5 Panchayat Around Parur iii) 3 <b>Gida</b> Panchayats	Rs. 3723.35
	2.	Comprehensii Water Supply Scheme to Vaikom Municipality & Adjoining Villages Phase-I.	Rs. 256.76
	3.	Water Supply Scheme to Peralassery in Kannur District	Rs. 4743.64
4.	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	Underground Drainage Scheme to Gulberga City (Stage-II).	Rs. 1207.00
5.	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
	1.	Augmentation to Latur Water Supply Scheme, stage-v.	Rs. 8300.00
	2.	Akola Water Supply Scheme (Phase-III) Distribution System Reg.	Rs. 3456.40
	3.	Improvements & Augmentation to Kolhapur Water Supply Scheme, Phase-I, Part-I.	Rs. 4092.00
	4.	Amravati Water Supply Scheme (Phase-II) Distribution System-Reg.	Rs. 4316.67
	5.	Augmentation to Satara Water Supply Scheme (Kas Dam as a Source) Tal. Satara, Distt. Satara	Rs. 1393.62
	6.	Augmentation to Gadchirii & Gadchiroli Complex Water Supply Scheme, Distt. Gadchiroli.	Rs. 1019.44
	7.	Augmentation to Wardha Water Supply Scheme, Distt. Wardha.	Rs. 1966.91

1	2	3	4
	8.	Augmentation to Wardha Water Supply Scheme. Dfstt. Wardha, Distribution System Reg.	Rs. 1336.98
	9.	Augmentation to Kamptee Combined Water supply Scheme, Tahsif Kamptee.	Rs. 1984.32
	10.	improvement to Kanhan Water Works, Nagpur	Rs. 2323.00
	11.	Improvement to Ulhasnagar Water Supply Scheme, Distt- Thane.	Rs. 1880.00
	12.	Augmentation to Deolali Town Water Supply Scheme in Tel. Rahuri. Distt. Ahmednagar.	Rs. 1477.65
6.	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
	1.	Dewas Water Supply Project, (Revised)	Rs. 5155.00
	2.	Augmentation Water Supply Scheme for Multi Town of Distt. Betul.	Rs. 659.00
	3.	Augmentation Water Supply Scheme of Hata Town, Distt. Damoh.	Rs. 190.00
	4.	Augmentation Water Supply scheme of Ashtanagar, Distt. Sihof.	Rs. 651.60
	5.	Drinking Water Supply Scheme Project for Indore Town-Narmada Phase-III.	Rs. 57500.00
	6.	Augmentation Water Supply Scheme of Khargone Town, Distt. Khargone.	Rs. 258.50
	7.	Augmentation Water Supply Scheme of Jawra Town, Distt. Ratlam.	Rs. 1245.44
7.	<b>ORISSA</b>		
	1.	Implementation to Water Supply Scheme for Bolani Ore Mines under M/s. SAIL in Orissa.	Rs. 175.00
8.	<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
	1.	Water Supply Improvement scheme to Kumbakonam Municipality.	Rs. 1354.00
	2.	Nagercoil Municipality Water Supply improvement Scheme	Rs. 1706.00
9.	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
	1.	Kanpur Water Supply Scheme through Ganga Barrage.	Rs. 9040.00
10.	<b>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI (UT)</b>		
	1.	Augmentation of Silvassa Water Supply Scheme at Silvassa (Revised)	Rs. 259.06
11.	<b>PONDICHERY</b>		
	1.	Duckweed Based Waste Treatment for Pondicherry Town (Revised).	285.10
	2.	Proposed Water Supply Scheme for Zone-III (Nellithope). Pondicherry	Rs. 545.85

Ongoing Externally -Aided Urban  
Water Supply & Sanitation Projects

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes	cost	Year of Approval/	External Assistance	Agency	Expenditure	Expected date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<b>Hyderabad</b> WS&S	337.80	1990	311.50	World Bank	196.00	31.03.1998
2.	<b>Chennai</b> WS (New Veeranam)	421.40	1995	242.90	World Bank	24.50	30.06.2002
3.	<b>Mumbai</b> Sewage Disposal	1003.80	1995	672.00	World Bank	73.50	<b>31.12.2002</b>
Sub Total(A)		1763.00		1226.40		294.00	
4.	Functional Improvements to Chennai Water Supply & Sanitation Systems	572.09	1995	489.00	OECD, Japan		30.06.1999
5.	Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project	1072.00	1996	396.00	OECD, Japa		<b>31-12-2001</b>
6.	Kerala Water Supply Project	1787.48	1997	336.00	OECD, Japan		31.12.2003
Sub Total(B)		3431.57		1621.00			
Grand Total(A+ B)		5194.57		2843.40		294.00	

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

Sl. No.	Project	cost Recommended to-DEA on to (Rs C	3	4	5	6
1	II Hyderabad Water Supply & Sanitation	1488.40	31.12.1995	World Bank 08.01.1997		
2	III Madras Water Supply it Environment Sanitation	1878.08	09.09.1995	World Bank		
3	II Rajasthan Water Supply & Sewerage (Jaipur)	442.40	04.08.1992	World Bank 06.08.1992	Subsequently recommended to DEA for OECF, Japan	
4	Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage	283.47	10.09.1994	World Bank 18.10.1994		
5	Water Supply and Sewerage for 5 major towns of Rajasthan	2022.17	29.12.1994	World Bank 17.01.1995	Subsequently recommended to DEA on 22.05.96 for OECF, Japan.	
6	II Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage	803.00	29.11.1996	World Bank 14.01.1997		
7	Hoganksi Water Supply (Tamil Nadu)	572.00	08.10.1996	OECF, Japan 02.01.1997		
8	Guwahati Metropolitan Area Storm Drainage Improvement Programme	153.00	26.09.1997	OEGF, Japan		
9	Water Supply Scheme for the Area of Guwahati Municipal Corporation	240.19	26.09.1997	OECF, Japan		
10	Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme for 12 Big cities of Uttar Pradesh	1846.81	26.09.1997	OECF, Japan		
11	Integrated Project for Water Supply, Sewerage and S.W.M. for Patna	429.04	25.09.1997	OECF, Japan		
	Ranchi	158.80				
	Gaya & Bodhgaya	211.10				
		58.14				

## 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.

### 1. POLICY AND LEGAL INITIATIVES

#### NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & 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 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 Urban 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 Groups 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. Alagh (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 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. Some of the State Finance Commissions have already submitted their Report to the concerned State Government.
- (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 excepting Bihar and Pondicherry where elections could not be held due to court cases.

### **URBAN LAND (CEILING & REGULATION) ACT, 1976**

The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on 17.2.1976 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in all the Union Territories. The Act was subsequently adopted by the State of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

2. It was enacted with a view to prevent concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons, speculation and profiteering in urban land and to bring about an equitable distribution of urban land to subserve the common good.

3. Out of 4,08,109 applications filed in relation to the excess vacant land, 2,61,263 cases have been decided by the State Governments/UTs so far. Out of 2,20,674 **ha.** of land so far declared surplus, the extent of land taken over has been 19,020 ha. Out of 1,28,151 applications submitted **for grant of** exemption under Section 20 of the Act, exemptions have been granted in 54,084 cases involving 56,640 ha. of land. So far 9,638 schemes have been received under Section 21 of the Act for construction of dwelling units for the Weaker Sections of the Society. 2,984 schemes have been approved for constructing 4,83,132 tenements on 5327.42 ha. of land.

4. Since the performance of the Act has not been satisfactory, the Govt. has been considering various proposals to amend the Act. Desirability to repeal the Act was also under examination of the Govt. After examining both the options, the Government decided to repeal the Act. Resolutions to this effect have been received from **Haryana and** Punjab. The Repealing Bill will be introduced in the Budget Session of Parliament during 1998.

### **THE DELHI RENT ACT, 1995**

The Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was passed by both the House of Parliament. The Delhi Rent Bill, 1995 was assented to by the President on 23.8.95 and has been published in the gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II Section-I dated 23.8.95 as Act No. 33 of 1995. The Act has not been notified so far for enforcement. The Act seeks to balance the interests of landlords and the tenants. It also intends to minimise distortion in the rental housing market and encourage the supply of rental housing both from the existing and new housing stocks.

2. A large number of representations were received from various quarters seeking amendments to this Act before it could be enforced. The All Party Committee set up by the Chief Minister Government of NCT of Delhi in June 95 also suggested amendments to some of the provisions of the Act. The matter was, therefore, reviewed by the Government and it has been decided to amend the Act to make it more acceptable to all concerned and at the same time encourage increased investments in the housing sector. Accordingly, the Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.7.97. The Parliament referred the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development to examine and report. With the dissolution of the 11th Lok Sabha, the Committee was also dissolved and the Amendment Bill is now pending in the Rajya Sabha.

### **SCHEME OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT 'OF SMALL & MEDIUM TOWNS (IDSMT)**

Since 1979-80, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in all States. It aims at the development of selected regional

growth centres with infrastructure and service facilities so as to enable such towns to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment opportunities and arrest migration from rural areas and small towns to large and metropolitan cities.

2. As a result of mid-term appraisal of the Scheme during VIII Plan and keeping in view the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, the guidelines for implementing the IDSMT Scheme were last revised by Govt. of India in August 1995. The salient features of the Revised Scheme are:

**Scheme coverage:**

- a) The Scheme will be implemented only in towns with elected local Govts. The Scheme has been extended to towns having population upto 5 lakhs (earlier limit was 3 lakhs).
- b) IDSMT is not applicable to towns covered under the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP), i.e. towns having population between 50,000 to 1 lakh (category C towns).
- c) The Revised Scheme provides for development of a selected number of potential growth centres by adopting a 'whole town' development approach rather than spreading the funds thinly among a large number of towns.
- d) **State Urban Development Strategy Paper:** State Govts. are required to prepare State Urban Development Strategy Papers and identify growth centres (priority towns) for
- h) Revised financing pattern is as follows.

funding under IDSMT with comprehensive justification.

- e) **Assistance for project preparation:** The Scheme provides for grant-in-aid to State Governments/municipalities (through the State agencies) on a 60 (Central grant): 40 (State grant) basis with total cost restricted between Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs depending upon the population category of the town.
- f) **Scheme components:** The project components will comprise of works having city/townwide significance and conforming to the Master Plan of the city/town. Some of the eligible components are: Development of Sites & Services, Markets & Shopping complexes, Strengthening/improvement/construction of Master Plan roads, drains and street lighting, construction of bus/truck terminals, provision of tourist amenities, slaughter houses, etc. Several towns have been benefited under projects taken up under traffic and transportation, markets and mandis, sites and services components, etc.

**Financing Pattern:**

- g) Under the Revised Scheme, the ceiling limits of budgetary support have been enhanced and Central assistance is provided as grant (earlier it was a soft loan). Central and State Shares are provided in the ratio of 60:40 Further Central Assistance for schemes sanctioned during 1993-94 and 1994-95 will, however, continue as a soft loan. The quantum of institutional finance loan component has been reduced from 40-70% to 20-40% of the project cost.

Category of Town and Population Range	Project Cost (Minimum)	(Rs. in lacs)		
		Central Assistance (Grant) (Maximum)	State Share (Grant)	HUDCO/ Financial Institution Loan/ Other Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A (Less than 20,000)	100	48	32	20 (20%)
B (20,000 to 50,000)	200	90	60	50 (25%)
<b>c (50,000 to 1,00,000)</b>	350	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 (29%)</b>
<b>D (1 to 3 Lakhs)</b>	550	210	140	200 (36%)
E (3 to 5 Lakhs)	750	270	180	300 (40%)

i) Revolving Funds at municipal level are required to be created for promoting self-sustaining development of urban infrastructure.

j) **Approval and monitoring of projects:** Projects are approved by State Level Sanctioning Committees consisting of Central and State Government representatives. These Committees are also responsible for periodically reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of the Scheme. At the Central level, the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is the nodal **agency** for appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of IDSMT projects.

### PROGRESS OF IDSMT SCHEME:

3.1 For the year 1996-97, the budget allocation for IDSMT was Rs. 35 crores which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 28.26 crores by the Finance Ministry. 74 towns were targetted for coverage under IDSMT during 1996-97. 76 towns were actually covered during 1996-97 and total Central assistance amounting to Rs. 27.92 crores released (including releases for ongoing projects).

3.2 For 1997-98, the budget allocation for IDSMT was Rs. 35 crores which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 26.02 crores by the Finance Ministry. In the Annual Action Plan for 1997-98, ongoing projects in 50 towns were targetted for receiving 2nd instalments of Central assistance. During 1997-98, Central assistance of Rs. 26.02 crores was released for ongoing projects in 142 towns and for new projects in 16 towns.

**3.3 Cumulative progress:** Since inception of the Scheme till 31.3.98, projects costing Rs. 1460.62 crores in 920 towns (including 387 towns covered during VIII Plan) have been covered under the Scheme from 25 States and 5 Union Territories, and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 309.95 crores released (including Rs. 107.81 crores during VIII Plan) for these towns. During the period 1993-97, grant-in-aid (Central Share) amounting to Rs. 7.24 crores was also released to the State Governments/UTs/implementing agencies for meeting the cost of preparation of project reports of 369 towns covered under IDSMT. Thus, upto 31.3.98, total Central assistance amounting to Rs. 317.19 crores was released. The total expenditure reported by State

Governments by 31.12.97 (as against Central Share + State Share + Institutional Finance) is of the order of Rs. 465.72 crores.

**3.4 Proposal for IX Plan:** Allocation (Central share) of Rs. 300 crores for IDSMT during the IX Plan (1997-2002) has been proposed for consideration by the Planning Commission. 400 towns were targetted for coverage under IDSMT during IX Plan. However, due to extremely limited funds available during 1997-98 vis-a-vis huge requirement for ongoing projects, new projects in only 16 towns could be covered under IDSMT during 1997-98.

**3.5 Targets- 1998-99:** Tentative Budget allocation for 1998-99 is Rs. 35 crores. During 1998-99 also, priority will be accorded for funding the ongoing projects. However, subject to availability of funds after meeting the requirement for ongoing projects, new projects in 35 towns are also targetted for coverage under IDSMT during 1998-99.

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME ON INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES

1. 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 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:-

- i. It is applicable to Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- ii. The funds under the Scheme are channeled through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the State level.
- iii. The sharing between Central and State Governments is in the ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ and the balance 50 per cent is to be mobilised as institutional finance, through financial institutions and capital market.
- iv. The nodal agency provides project-related finance for urban infrastructure: water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city **transport** networks. **land** development, slum **improvement**, solid waste **management**, etc.



v. The projects to be included under the Scheme can be under three categories:

- (a) Projects which are remunerative-bankable projects which are commercially viable and profitable;
- (b) Projects for which user charges could 'be levied to recover costs;
- (c) Projects for basic services which have very low or nil returns-which are absolutely essential for upgradation of the equality of life in metropolitan cities but where user charges cannot be recovered.

vi. The Mega City nodal agencies are required to constitute a Revolving Fund with the help of the Central and State shares. It is stipulated that after accounting for interest on borrowed capital etc., a minimum of 75% should remain in the Corpus of each nodal agency at the end of the Ninth Plan. The objective is to create and maintain a special fund for the development of infrastructural assets on a sustained basis.

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

Mumbai	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)
Calcutta	Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)
Chennai	Tamilnadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO)
<b>Hyderabad</b>	Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance Infrastructure Development Corporation (APUFDC)

Bangalore Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC).

4. The projects under the Scheme are sanctioned by a Sanctioning Committee constituted at the State level with three members of the state government and one each of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

5. The 8th Plan notionally indicated an outlay of Rs. 700 crores for this 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 allocated for the Mega City Scheme upto 1996-97 (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 crores was allocated for the scheme which has been fully utilised. The details of funds released to the five mega cities as central share upto 31.3.98 are given at Annex. I.

6. The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee in all the Mega Cities have so far approved 212 projects amounting to Rs. 2285.98 crores for implementation and the works on the approved projects have been commenced by the State Government. Upto March, 1998 an amount of Rs. 640.11 crores have been spent on approved projects. The Mega City Nodal Agencies are also making efforts for mobilising institutional finance and an amount of Rs. 640.64 crores has so far been mobilised from HUDCO/other sources. The details of physical and financial progress achieved under the Mega City Scheme are at Annexure II.

**Release of Central Share  
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities**

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City	1993-94*	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	Total
Mumbai	20.10	16.10	18.08	13.08	17.73	85.09
Calcutta	20.10	16.10	18.08	13.58	14.89	82.75
Chennai	15.10	11.10	17.08	11.98	12.81	68.07
Hyderabad	15.10	11.10	15.58	11.71	12.22	65.71
Bangalore	00.10	20.10	15.08	10.55	11.25	57.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>74.50</b>	<b>83.90</b>	<b>60.90</b>	<b>68.90</b>	<b>358.70</b>

\* 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**

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City	No. of projects approved	Stage of Project Implementation		Total project cost	Expenditure incurred
		Under progress	Completed		
Mumbai	34	12	06	391.82	241.86
Chennai	60	15	10	363.04	103.59
Calcutta	65	42	13	532.51	166.75
Hyderabad	24	08	—	359.82	67.32
Bangalore	29	12	—	638.79	60.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2285.98</b>	<b>640.11</b>

**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 Government. The planning exercises need continuous data collection, analysis interpretation and updating of data. A computer-based data base and information system in GIS environment should be developed at various levels which would provide support to planners in development planning, particularly for the

present and future development of rapidly growing cities and metropolitan areas.

2. In this connection, the use of modern aerial photography and remote sensing techniques could be better utilised for preparation and updating of the existing base maps by adopting computer-based Geographic Information Systems. The National Commission on Urbanisation (1988) had also suggested the use of the techniques of remote sensing for urban planning and development, particularly in monitoring the dynamic aspects of the urban environment. Urban maps need to be multipurpose so that they can be used by various agencies like Town Planning Departments, Local Bodies, Public Works Departments, Services and Utilities Agencies, Taxation Department, Directorate of Survey and Land Records, etc. for planning and monitoring of development and management of towns.

3. To meet the requirement of base maps for towns and cities, a scheme for preparing urban map using aerial photography was proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The original estimates were to the tune of Rs. 19.72 crores for preparing large scale base map 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 map in a revised cycle. In the first phase, 25 towns from six state were selected on priority basis for coverage under this scheme in consultation with the State Govt. by the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPC), the implementing agency. The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) was assigned the task of supplying aerial photo mosaics for these towns along with line maps after rectification, ground control etc.

4. An amount of Rs. 5.50 crores was allocated in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Urban Mapping Scheme and Research and Training in Urban and Regional Planning. A sum of Rs. 7.08 crores have been released to TCPO under Urban Mapping Scheme upto 1996-97 (Rs. 1.12 crores 1992-93; Rs. 2.81 crores 1993-94; Rs. 2.15 crores 1994-95 and Rs. 1.00 crore 1996-97) out of which an expenditure of Rs. 6.51 crores has been incurred so far, towards advance 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 for all the towns and they are in the process of supply of photographs and aerial maps. 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 has been approved to be covered in the Ninth Five Year Plan period at a cost of Rs. 6.30 crores. For the second phase of Urban Mapping scheme 16 towns have so far been proposed and State Governments in respect of these towns have been requested to submit the technical specifications for

taking up aerial survey work. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was released to TCPO during 1996-97 for payment of advance to NRSA for starting the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme.

7. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore was released to TCPO for the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme.

## **EXTERNALLY AIDED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

### **WORLD BANK PROJECTS**

#### **1. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project**

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) has been under implementation in Tamil Nadu since 1966 with a revised project outlay of Rs. 968.56 cores. The project has since been closed on 30.9.97.

2. One of the components of the project was the Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF). This was set up to provide debt finance to City Governments on a 'pilot basis. The successful track record of MUDF encouraged Government 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. Accordingly, in 1996, Government of Tamil Nadu, with the assistance of World Bank established the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) as a Trust Fund under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. This Trust is managed on behalf of TNUDF by an Asset Management Company (AMC) set up under the Companies Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd. (TNUIFSL) and three Financial Institutions namely ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS are holding shares in the Company in the ratio of 49%, 21%, 15% and 15% respectively.

3. The World Bank is considering a proposal for financing a second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project consequent on the success of the TNUDF.

#### **II. Bombay' Urban Infrastructure Development Project**

Based on the concept of financial intermediary for financing urban infrastructure projects the Government of Maharashtra (Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority MMRDA) forwarded a proposal for setting up of an intermediary for financing Mumbai 'Urban Infrastructure Project. The project proposal was recommended to World Bank through Ministry of

Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs). The Bank has, advised the concerned agencies to hold off the project preparation work until agreements on institutional arrangements are finalised.

## **ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) PROJECTS**

### **I. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project**

The Asian Development Bank is funding a project in Karnataka at an estimated cost of US \$ 132 million. This Project is known as the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project (KUIDP) and it aims at decongesting Bangalore. Out of the total amount, ADB loan assistance will be US \$ 85 million for Government of Karnataka and US \$ 20 million for Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC). The balance is to be met from the internal resources of the State Government/local bodies. The main focus of the project is to promote decentralisation of economic growth from the rapidly expanding Bangalore city to 4 selected project towns namely Mysore, Tumkur, Channapatnam and Ramanagaram to be promoted as counter-magnets; in order to maintain Bangalore as a centre of India's high-tech industry, lessen the strain on its infrastructure and improve living conditions in the city. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Project. The project is currently under implementation.

### **II. Development of West Coast Districts of Karnataka**

Another proposal of Government of Karnataka for financial assistance for development of West Coast Districts of the State was recommended to the Asian Development Bank through Deptt. of Economic Affairs. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 758 crores out of which the proposed external assistance component is Rs. 430 crores. The Bank has since informed that they have agreed in principle to provide a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance of US \$890,990 for the project. It is estimated that the total cost of the project could be around Rs. 700 crores. ADB alone would not be in a position to finance the project. Therefore, this Ministry had proposed to the Department of Economic Affairs for a possible co-financing by OECF (Japan) to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. It is expected that a loan from ADB will be processed in 1999 following the completion of the Technical Assistance Study.

### **III. India Urban Sector Profile (TA Study)**

An agreement for Technical Assistance (TA) for developing an urban sector profile on India was signed in October, 1994 with ADB for financial assistance amounting to US \$ 435,000. Out of this US \$ equivalent to 35,000 was to be met by Government of India in the form of contribution in kind such as office space and salaries of counterpart staff.

2. This Project has three components: Urban Sector Profile, Financing of Urban Infrastructure and Urban Sector Capacity Building. The primary objectives of the TA were to assist this Ministry to address urgent sectoral issues and to guide the ADB in future sectoral investment and technical assistance programmes in the country. The secondary objective was to prepare policy guidelines for sectoral component to address the important gaps. The TA was undertaken to address existing conditions and trends in urbanisation, and to contribute towards the continuing process of need assessment while supporting the ongoing Government efforts to formulate a National, Urban Development Strategy.

3. An addition to the above, the State Urban Sector Profiles have been prepared by NIUA with the involvement of State Govt. Officers, Experts and Research Institutions, for Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The final reports have been compiled by NIUA.

4. The Asian Development Bank has expressed satisfaction that the Urban Sector Profile Studies have been very productive. The Bank feels that these reports are of good quality and have contributed to its determination to provide substantial urban development assistance in tune with the Government's programme.

### **IV. Development of Six Towns in Rajasthan**

Another TA agreement has been signed between Government of India and ADB to determine the scope of investment in six selected towns in Rajasthan. On the basis of a request received from Government of Rajasthan seeking co-financing with any International agency such as OECF (Japan) or KFW (Germany), this Ministry has recommended to Department of Economic Affairs the proposal of the State Government for seeking co-financing by OECF (Japan) or KFW (Germany) for funding of the project.

## V. OECF (Japan Projects)

The following proposals were received for obtaining external financial assistance:

1. Satellite Township near Shillong from Government of Meghalaya.
2. Satellite Township. near Jammu from Government of Jammu & Kashmir.
3. Integrated Urban Development for Ranka from Government of Sikkim.

All the above mentioned project proposals were recommended by this Ministry to Department of Economic Affairs for seeking financial assistance from OECF (Japan). Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) has also forwarded case proposals to Government of Japan for funding during 1998-99 package. Final decision in the matter is awaited..

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

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

- (i) implemented Urban Planning and Design Projects signifying built environment' of exceptional quality; and
  - (ii) innovative ideas/concepts and plans in Urban Planning and Design, where the projects are still in the pipeline or at implementation stage.
2. These Awards are open to all Indian architects, town planners and allied professionals, their firms and government, public and private sector institutions/organisations who have planned/implemented projects anywhere in India.
3. The first prize in each category will carry a cash award of Rs. 5 lakhs including a citation, and the second prize will carry a cash award of Rs. 2.50 lakhs including a citation. These prizes are awarded on a biennial basis.
4. Applications were invited for the Award for 1996-97 biennium. The entries received were evaluated by the Jury and the recommendations have been finally accepted by the Prime Minister. It is expected, that the prizes would be distributed shortly.

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

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment inaugurated a seminar on 16th December, 1996 in New Delhi to launch the New Delhi Pilot Project for promotion of Non-Handicapping Built 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 declaring the period 1993-2002 as the "Asian and Pacific Decade for Disabled Persons" and also the "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996 passed by Parliament. The New Delhi Pilot Project is being implemented with the support of ESCAP.

2. An Area of one sq. km. has been selected in Indraprastha Estate complex jointly by ESCAP and a Working Committee set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD) for implementation of the project. A number of buildings located in this area which are frequently being visited by the disabled persons have been identified for implementation of the project. Besides, Nirman Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan housing the Ministries of Urban Affairs & Employment and Welfare respectively have also been included in the list of buildings identified for implementing the project. The works on the addition/alterations to be carried out in these buildings are in progress. The Working Committee which has been set up for overseeing the implementation of the New Delhi Pilot Project has been meeting regularly to monitor the progress of implementation. The entire work on the New Delhi Pilot Project is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1998.

3. 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 comments. After receipt of the comments these will be finalised and circulated to all concerned for

adoption and implementation. Besides, the States and UTs have been requested to implement the provisions relating to promotion of barrier-free built environment for the disabled in the buildings in their States/UTs. especially the buildings belonging to State Legislatures, High Court etc. Similar requests have been sent to Secretary Generals of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and Registrar Supreme Court to carry out suitable additions/alternations in their buildings to provide barrier-free -built environment to the disabled. The Railway Board and Ministry of Civil Aviation have also been addressed in this regard.

4. A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Director General (Works) to prepare a Building Design Code keeping in view the requirements of the disabled by incorporating similar provisions existing in Singapore, Beijing and also taking into account the provisions already prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards and the Model Building by Laws prepared by the CPWD. The committee has submitted the draft Design Code to the Ministry and follow-up action is being taken.

### India's Urban Vision 2021

A National Seminar was organised by this Ministry during 6-7 October, 1997 at Viiyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice President of India and presided over by Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment. Papers on the following topics were presented by various authors during the seminar.

1. Urbanisation in India : Patterns and Perspective by Prof. V.K Tiwari, Director, NIUA.
2. Urban Land Use and Development Planning: Problems and Solutions by Shri D.S. Meshram, Chief Planner, TCPO.
3. India's Urban Transport Scenario 2021 Problems and Solutions by Prof. N. Ranganathan, Ex-Dean of Studies, Prof. & Head (Retd.), School of Planning & Architecture
4. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Scenario Challenges and Remedial Measures by Dr. S.R. Shukla, Adviser, CPHEEO
5. Financing of Urban infrastructure in India by Shri B. Bhushan, Economic Adviser, M/o Urban Affairs & Employment

6. Urban Governance in India Vision 2021 by Dr. Dinesh Mehta, Director, School of Planning and Architecture, Ahmedabad.
7. Housing Scenario Policies and Perspectives by Shri V. Suresh, CMD-HUDCO, Shri T.N. Gupta, Executive Director, BMPTC and Dr. Kulwant Singh, Executive Director, HSMI
6. Urban Poverty issues and Ramifications by Shri Rajiv Takru, Director (EPA), Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.
9. Issues of Slum Development in India by Shri Rajiv Takru, Director (EPA), Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

2. The Hon'ble Minister for Urban Affairs & Employment presented a paper on India's Urban Vision 2021 : An Agenda for Shapping the Urban Future. In this paper the Hon'ble Minister outlined the goals of an Urban Agenda for 2021 and the key elements of such an Agenda. He also outlined the components of the Legal Agenda, Agenda for Municipal Reforms, Financing of Infrastructure, Urban and Regional Planning and Sectoral Strategies for Housing Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Transport, Poverty Alleviation and Slum Development.

3. The key speakers in the Seminar included Chief Minister of Delhi, Deputy Chief Minister of Goa and Ministers, from Meghalaya Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Goa, Punjab, Guiarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala and Lt. Governor of Andaman & Nicobar Islands besides Mayors and Secretaries of various States.

4. A number of important recommendations were adopted during the seminar after discussion of the various papers submitted by the experts.

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 grants-in-aid to them. These funds are mainly released for conducting research studies pertaining to subjects such as evaluation of on-going plan schemes in the Urban Development and Housing Sector, Urban Management, Upgradation of Financial and Administrative Capability of 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.

Some of the important research/training projects undertaken during 1997-98 are as follows

1. Undertaking comparative study on planning norms and practices.
2. Evaluation Study of UPA Programme.
3. Preparation of sectoral hottsii Action Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

4. 'Research Study on impact Evaluation of IDSMT Project.
5. Preparation of sectoral Housing Action Plan for Manipur.
6. World Mayors Confence on New Role of Mayors in a Changing Global scenario at Jaipur.
7. National Seminar on Urban India vision 2021.
8. Seminar on Future Planning Strategies and Review of Master Ptan for Delhi 2001.
9. Seminar on Planning Delhi a Health City in the next Millennium.

## 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 vehicle 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. Considering the socio-economic and travel characteristics, the Sub-Group on Urban Transport for 9th Plan has recommended a modal split in favour of mass transport of 50-60% for cities with population between 1-2 million, 60-70% for 2-5 million and 70-80% for 5 million plus cities. Traffic assignment exercise on transport network at recommended modal split level shows that cities with population between 1-2 million are generally expected to have mass transport trip loads upto 20,000 peak hour peak direction trips (phpdt), cities with population between 2-5 million upto 40,000 phpdt and cities with more than 5 million population above 40,000 phpdt. Considering this, appropriate mass transport systems in cities should be provided as the cities grow.

4. Since 1986, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has been made the nodal Ministry for

planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters. However, Ministry of Railways continues to be responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of rail-based Suburban/MRTS Systems in the cities of Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai. The MOUAE provides a grant assistance to the State Governments to the extent of 40% of the total cost of the feasibility study for urban transport systems. Uptill now feasibility studies for Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, NOIDA, Jammu and Cuttack (Bhubaneswar) have already been completed during the VIII Plan period.

Feasibility studies for the cities of Lucknow, Kanpur, Lucknow Kanpur Corridor, integrated transportation plan for Calcutta etc. are nearing completion. Feasibility Study for Shimla has been completed recently and a similar study has been taken up for Howrah Municipal Area during 1997-98.

### PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

#### DELHI MRTS PROJECT

5. With a view to tackle the transport problems of the NCT of Delhi, a Feasibility Study was got conducted from M/s. RITES in 1991 which recommended the introduction of multi-modal mass rapid transport system over a route length of 184.5 kms. to be implemented in 'two phases. The first phase consisted of 67.5 kms. of route length, including 19 kms. of underground corridor and 17.5 kms. of dedicated busway. However, keeping in view the prohibitive cost of the Project and the proposal of Ministry of Surface Transport for introducing tram system in Delhi, the alignments for the first phase were revised as follows:

Delhi University-ISBT	11.00	Metro corridor
Connaught Place		Kms.
Central Sect.		
Shahdara-ISBT-Rampura-	25.00	Rail corridor
Nangloi		Kms.
Sabzi	Mandi-Naya	19.30
Azadpur -Holambi	Kalan.	Kms.
Total:		55.30
		Kms.

6. The cost of the revised phase-I of Delhi MRTS Project is estimated to be Rs. 4860 crores at April, 1996 prices and it is slated to be completed by the year 2005. The Project



envisages that about 56% of the cost will be met through OECF (Japan) loan and 30% of the cost is to be shared by the Government of India and Government of NCT of Delhi in equal proportions as contribution towards equity of the company set up to implement the Project. The cost of land acquisition of Rs. 404 crores is to be shared equally between the two Governments and will be treated as subordinate debt. The balance cost is to be met through proceeds from property development and dedicated taxes.

7. The Union Cabinet accorded the approval to investment proposal for the Project on 17th September, 1996. Since then, there has been significant progress towards the implementation of the Project. The following are some of the notable milestones in this regard:

- (i) Loan Agreement with OECF (Japan) for a loan amounting to 14760 million Japanese Yen (Rs. 476 crores) was signed on 25th February, 1997. and has become effective w.e.f. 21.10.97. An amount of Rs. 20 crores has been released to DMRC Ltd., on this account.
- (ii) A total amount of Rs. 277.60 crores has been released by the Government of India and Government of NCT of Delhi towards equity of the DMRC Ltd.
- (iii) The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), a joint venture of Government of India and Government of NCT of Delhi, has become fully functional and the key personnel, including the Managing Director, have already joined the company.

- (iv) The DMRC Ltd. has purchased office premises measuring 3800 sq. mts. in the "NBCC Place", Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The office of the Company has shifted to the new building.
- (v) The process of appointment of General Consultant to the Project is on and the Consultant is likely to be in place by June, 1998.
- (vi) Notification under the Land Acquisition Act have already been issued for most of the private land required for the project.

8. The total amount of Rs. 404 crores for land acquisition is required to be released during the initial two years of the Project implementation period. Against its share of Rs. 202 crores, the Government of India has released Rs. 60 crores so far.

#### **NEW INITIATIVES**

The following proposals are under consideration for inclusion in the 9th Plan.

- (1) Introduction of Elevated Light Rail Transit System in Bangalore.
- (2) LRT/MRT Project in Jaipur.
- (3) Setting up of Directorates of Urban Transport in States.
- (4) Setting up of National Urban Transport Development Fund.

## 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 it also monitors the progress made under these points. These relate to Housing for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Urban Areas under Point Nos. 14(d) and 14(e) and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under Point No. 15. These are State Plan Schemes; funds are allocated by the implementing States/UTs from their own plan resources keeping in view their needs and priorities and are also supplemented by the institutional finance. Besides, two evaluatory items namely "Use of Low Cost Building Materials" under Point No. 14 and "restricting Growth of Urban Slums" under Point No. 15 are also monitored. A comprehensive Monitoring of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 is done on half yearly and annual basis.

The 20-Point Programme envisages the nations 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 Twenty Point Programme for the year 1997-98 were filed 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 PO-Point Programmes through collection of data/information from the State Government/UT Administrations.

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 HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.). The HUDCO loaning for EWS housing is to the extent of 15% of its resources. Refinance is also available from the National Housing Bank to States, Cooperatives and other organisations involved in the construction of EWS Houses.

Income ceiling which was Rs. 700/- per month per household in the 7th Five year Plan has been raised to Rs. 1258 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 1997-98 (upto Feb., 1998) about 82 thousand dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 1.68 lakh dwelling units. The State Governments/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 1997-98 (upto Feb., 1998) 16987 dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 37,541. lakh dwelling units. The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to step up their effort to achieve the targets.

## **Point No. 15-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS (EUS)**

The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities-water supply, sewer-open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of stagnant waste water Storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways and street lighting and other community facilities to slum dwellers. The scheme was introduced during the 6th Five Year Plan in the year 1972 as a centrally sponsored scheme, but was transferred to State Sector in 1974. The ceiling of per capita expenditure has been raised from Rs. 52% in 1991 to Rs. 800/- in 1995.

During the year 1997-98 (upto Feb. 1998), 8.85 lakh slum dwellers have been covered under this scheme against the annual target of 11.96 lakh slum dwellers.

Bar charts indicating the performance of Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 during 1996-97 and 1997-98 (upto Feb., 1998) are at Annexure I to III. The targets and achievements during the year 1997-98 (upto Feb., 1998) are indicated at Annexure IV to VI.

### **Externally Aided Slum improvement Projects**

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

The Department for International 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). A Project Proposal from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh covering 32 Class-I towns have been forwarded to DFID-UK, they have cleared design and appraisal stage of 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

on inhabitants of slum areas. Efforts are also being made to dovetail the DFID-UK assisted schemes with the schemes of the Government of India for achieving synergy and improved efficiency.

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 (formerly ODA-UK), the Govt. of Netherlands is also supporting a Pilot Project at Bangalore (Karnataka) viz. Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Project at an estimate cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. The Pilot Phase of the project started during November 1993, and is likely to be completed by the mid, 98. The second Phase which has been recommended by the Formulation Mission set-up by the Govt. of Netherlands is likely to start after completion of the pilot phase. 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 Projects and has given its clearance to support for a slum improvement project at Nagpur city entitled "Nagpur Slum Improvement Project." spread over eight years. The Govt. of Germany has signed a two year Technical Cooperation Phase of this project lasting from January, 1997 to 31st December, 98.

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

After considering a note submitted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1976, Cabinet approved the proposal to fund infrastructural development of displaced person (East Bengal refugees) colonies in West Bengal. A total number of 103157 plots for refugees were to be developed covering 612 colonies at a cost of Rs. 23.85 crores.

The various components of development in the refugees' colonies include provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items. A revised ceiling cost of Rs.

7,777/- per plot for development, reimbursement of Rs. 2.33 crores to the State Government and provision of Rs. 78 crores in the central budget as grant for completing action on the balance 44,025

plots (originally approved in 1976) was approved by Cabinet in January, 1995.

During 1997-98, a budget provision of Rs. 18 crores was made under this scheme and whole amount, has been released upto March, 1.998 on the basis of recommendations of the Project Implementation Committee.

## **NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched in August, 1996 to provide an additionality to the normal central assistance to the States/UTs, for slum development.

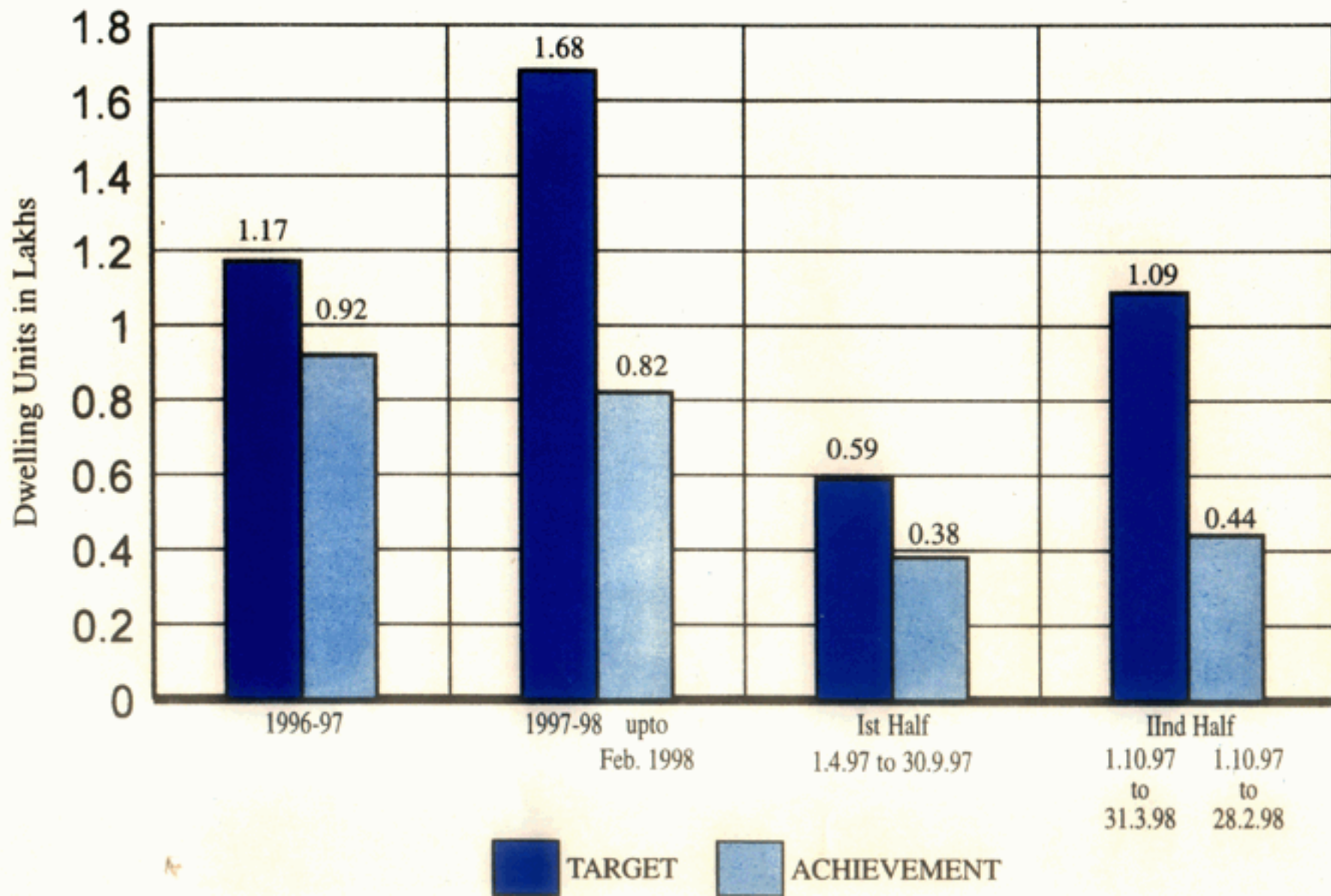
The objective of this programme is to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities, etc. The scheme also has an objective, provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental Improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through

creation of sustainable support systems. The focus may be 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.

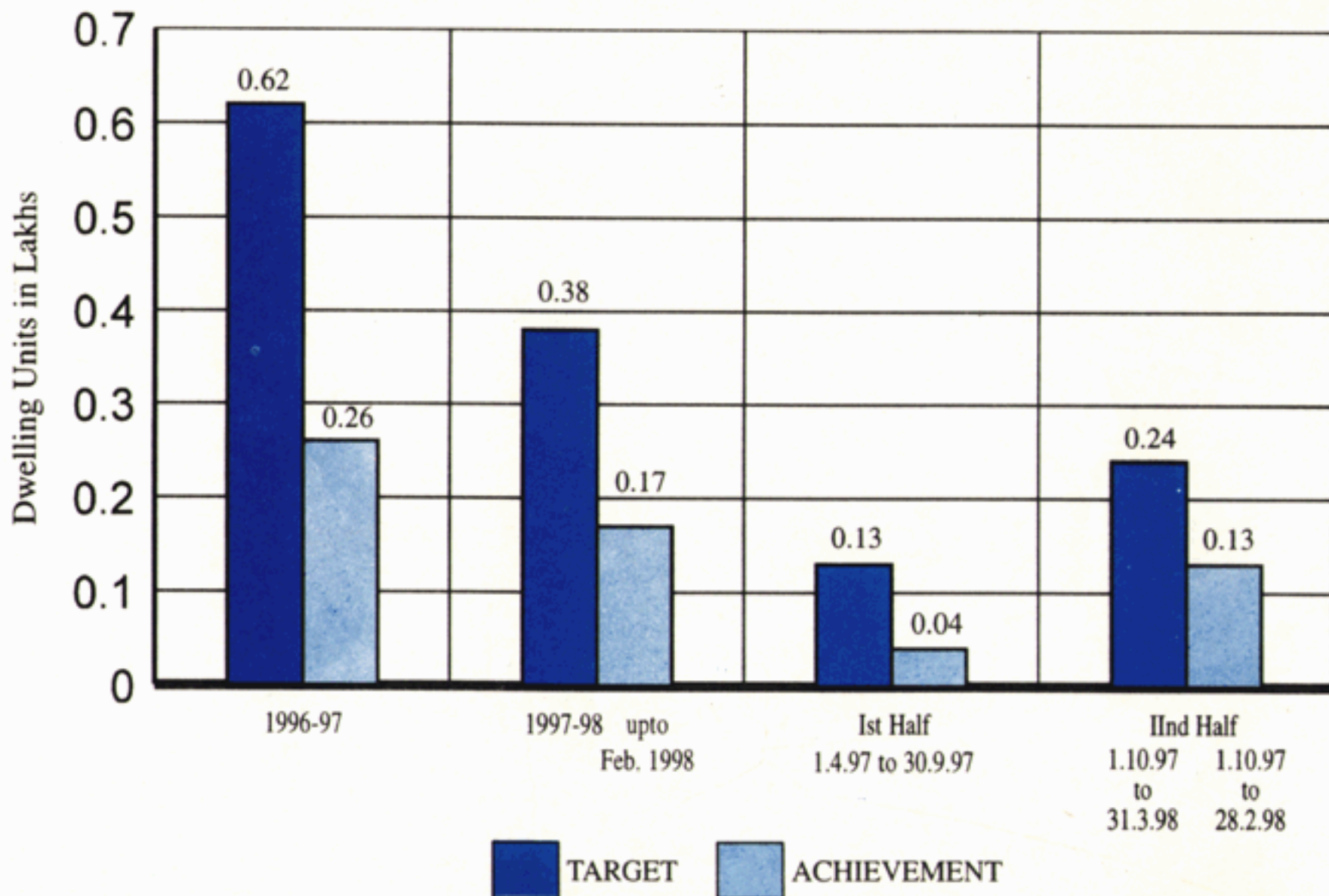
The scheme should be applicable to all the State and Union Territories having urban population and funds will be allocated to States on the basis of urban slums.

At the national level, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is the nodal Ministry to monitor this programme. A yearly provision under this scheme shall be indicated by the Planning Commission at the beginning of each financial year. Inter se allocation between States shall be made on the basis of the slum population of the States. However, releases to States shall be made by the Department of Expenditure only after the nodal Ministry reviews expenditure, the physical progress of works and other performance criteria. During the year 1997-98 Rs. 330 crore was allocated under the scheme to States/UTs.

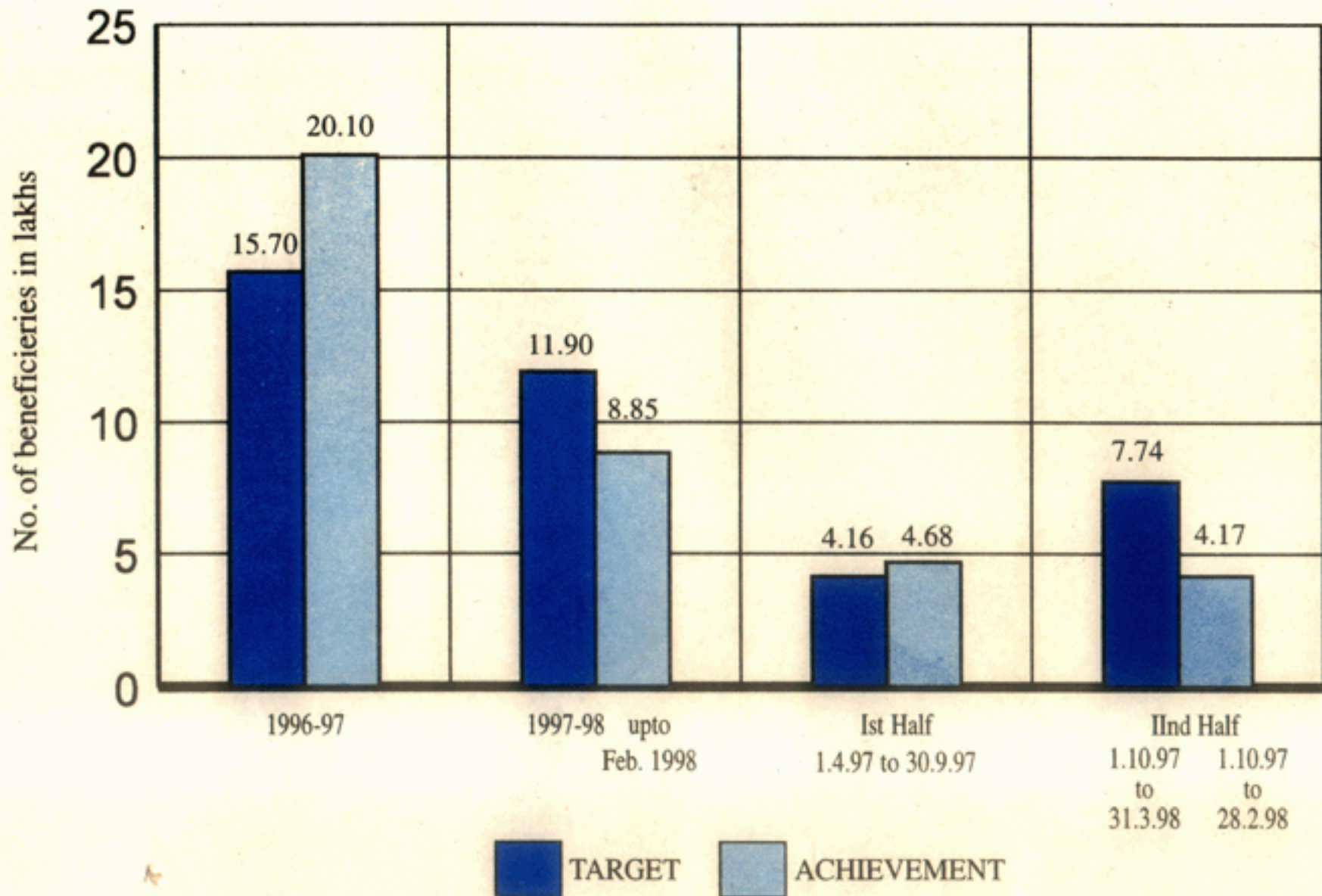
### Point No. 14(d) - Houses for Economically Weaker Sections



### 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**

Units: Nos.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Targets 1997-98	Achievement		Percentage Achievement
			Apr. 97	Feb. 98	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17000		27291	161%
2.	Assam	1084		0	0%
3.	Bihar	4200		0	0%
4.	Delhi	3150		0	0%
5.	Goa	200		0	0%
6.	Gujarat	2800		2985	107%
7.	Haryana	350		0	0%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30		26	87%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	700		0	0%
10.	Karnataka	5000		2744	55%
11.	Kerala	100000		33217	33%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4000		3140	79%
13.	Maharashtra	3000		2635	88%
14.	Manipur	0		0	0%
15.	Meghalaya	0		0	0%
16.	Mizoram	0		0	0%
17.	Orissa	500		721	144%
18.	Punjab	1000		203	20%
19.	Rajasthan	2000		894	45%
20.	Sikkim	1875		130	7%
21.	Tamil Nadu	2986		2100	70%
22.	Tripura	150		0	0%
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14000		6846	49%
24.	West Bengal	4000		319	8%
25.	A&N Islands	50		0	0%
26.	Daman & Diu	0		0	0%
27.	Pondicherry	-		0	0%
<b>Total</b>				<b>81592</b>	<b>49%</b>



**20-Point Programme**  
**Points No. 14(E)-LIG Houses**

Units: Nos.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Targets 1997-98	Achievement Apr. 97-Feb 98	Percentage Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11000	891	8%
2.	Assam	12	0	0%
3.	Bihar	2100	0	0%
4.	Delhi	3500	0	0%
5.	Goa	150	0	0%
6.	Gujarat	900	861	96%
7.	Haryana	950	408	43%
8.	Himachai Pradesh	200	155	78%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	350	0	0%
10.	Kamataka	2000	659	33%
11.	Kerala	2500	2300	92%
12.	Madhya Pradesh		3610	144%
13.	Maharashtra	2510	2542	101%
14.	Manipur	310	0	0%
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0%
16.	Mizoram	220	0	0%
17.	Orissa	1600	315	20%
18.	Punjab	500	60	12%
19.	Rajasthan	1000	238	24%
20.	Sikkim	220	0	0%
21.	Tamil Nadu	3169	3919	124%
22.	Tripura	100	0	0%
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1500	723	48%
24.	West Bengal	200	264	132%
25.	A&N Islands	50	0	0%
26.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0%
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37541</b>	<b>16967</b>	<b>45%</b>

**20-Point Programme**  
**Points No. 15-Slum Improvements**

(No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Targets 1997-98	Achievement 1997-98	Percentage Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14286	126106	883%
2.	Assam.	7000	4310	62%
3.	Bihar	16000	0	0%
4.	Delhi	50000	53453	107%
5.	Goa	150	0	<b>0%</b>
6.	Gujarat	75000	110968	148%
7.	Haryana	99625	69558	70%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17500	20859	119%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	70000	5213	7%
10.	Karnataka	70000	41888	80%
11.	Kerala	15000	11941	60%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	116232	126356	110%
13.	Maharashtra	341230	111396	33%
14.	Manipur	6250	0	0%
15.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	3760	861	23%
16.	Mizoram	1875	0	0%
17.	Orissa	10000	4472	45%
18.	Punjab	12500	569	5%
19.	Rajasthan	40000	43085	108%
20.	Sikkim	1500	1300	87%
21.	Tamil Nadu	13500	17547	130%
22.	Tripura	15000	3200	21%
23.	Uttar Pradesh	156000	56603	38%
24.	West Bengal	30600	37799	124%
25.	A&N Islands	400	300	75%
26.	Daman & Diu	0	0	<b>0%</b>
27.	Pondicherry	6500	31310	482%
<b>Grand Total</b>		1189898	<b>884822</b>	74%

Statement indicating status of slum **improvement** projects implemented with DFID-UK Assistance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project & implementing Agency	Duration of the Project	Total approved cost of the Project (Rs. in crore)	No. of slums proposed to be covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	Hyderabad SIP-III Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.	1989-90 30.4.97@	42.75	<b>300</b>	46.53 (upto Sept., 97)
2.	Visakhapatnam SIP Municipal Corporation of Vizag.	1989-90 31.3.95@	<b>28.59</b>	198	28.47 (upto Dec., 97)
3.	Chnagadill Phase I & II* Municipal Corporation of Vizag.	1993-94 to 31.7.96	6.95	—	6.30 (upto Dec., 97)
4.	Vijayawada SIP Municipal corporation of (vi)ayawrde.	990-91 to 30-6-98	<b>49.16</b>	136	<b>47.79</b> (upto Jan., 98)
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>					
5.	Indore HIP Indo Development Authority	1990-91 to 30.6.98	60.50	183	58.37 (upto Feb., 98)
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>					
6.	Calcutta S I P CMDA	1990-91. 31.3.98	<b>46.19</b>	167	44.90 (upto Dec., 97)
<b>ORISSA</b>					
7.	Cuttack UPRP-II Mpl. Corporation of Cuttack & CDA	1994-95 to. 31.3.2002	63.20	<b>108</b>	<b>.98**</b> (upto Dec., 97)
<b>KERALA</b>					
8.	Cochin UPRP-II Corporation of Cochin.	1994-95 to 30.9.2001	66.48	142	1.52 lakh ** Dec.. 97)

@Final Accounts are being finalised.

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

\*\* For the Phase-I only.

SIP - Slum Improvement Project, UPRP-Urban Poverty Reduction Project.

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# ATTACHED OFFICES

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## CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD), is the principal agency of the Government of India for construction **as well as** maintenance of all Central **Government** buildings and Projects excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communication, Atomic Energy, Airports (National and International) and All India Radio. The existence of CPWD could be traced back to the **year** 1883. 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, Educational Institutions, Sports Complexes, Hospitals, Workshops and Factories, Hostels and Hotels, Food Grain Storage structure, Roads, National Highways, Bridges & 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 continuous It s 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, **Viian Bhawan and marry** Multi-Storeyed Structures, Stadias like Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, National Stadium in Delhi and Beautiful land scapes and Gardens in the hot and arid areas like Delhi. It Is an organisation which can fender . 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 fenders consultancy in the field of planning and **design** and also takes up supervision consultancy, through Its Consultancy Wing, for PSUs, Autonomous bodies, Co-operative Societies and for project **abroad**. It has so far provided consultancy services for many works in as many as 10 countries outside India.

1.8 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 Design, Structural Design & Detailing, Project Planning Scheduling and Monitoring, Preparation of Schedule of Rates, Tender Justification Pay Rolls, Personnel Management, Inventory Control, Accounting **and** Budgeting etc.

1.8 The department is moving forward in the field of construction by developing innovative techniques and adopting State-of-the-Art technologies. The technology Application and Development Cell (TAD Cell) has been established to identify and select environment friendly construction materials and technologies in close liaison and co-ordination with Research organisations. CPWD is playing a major role towards sustainable development of human settlement. It has also developed expertise in Rehabilitation of structures.

1.9 CPWD has well documented Specifications & Standards, and Schedules of

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

## 2 ESTABLISHMENT

The Central PWD has Director General (Works) as its head. Jurisdiction of the department is divided into seven regular Regions. Directorate General (Works) is assisted by eight Additional Director Generals (Works).

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

ADO (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 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 New Delhi. In addition to the works there are three CEs for looking after the Head Quarter functions relating to Design, Consultancy, Project and Quality Control function.

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

ADG(NR) is responsible for the works under Northern Region. There are Three CE(C) 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.

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

ADG(WR) is responsible for works under Western Region. Jurisdiction of the Region covers the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujrat 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 ADG (Border)

There is one post of Additional Director General for co-ordinating the activities of various organisations like Assam PWD, 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.

### 28 ADG(Arch.)

He exercises 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.

2.9 The public works of National Capital Territory of Delhi are handled by CPWD through four Zones in Delhi PWD under the Engineer-in-Chief, PWD.

2.10 The restructuring has decentralised the working of CPWD which provides better & easily accessible service as the units are placed close to work centres. Besides, it gives 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 Laws so far as they relate to immovable properties. Two Chief Engineers (Valuation) one each at Delhi & Chennai and 7 Chief Engineers (Appropriate Authority) at Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai, 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 Designs- 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 WORKLOAD

Target workload of Rs. 1900 crores was fixed for the year 1997-98 against which work load of Rs. 2204 crores has been achieved. Target workload of Rs 2230 crores has been fixed for the year 1998-99.

These figures are excluding the work load for the works executed by CPWD officers for Govt. of Delhi and Ministry of Environment & Forests through their dedicated units.

#### 4.2 WORKS

**Major** works completed during the year are shown in Annexure-I.

##### 4.2.1 General Pool Residential Accommodation

A total number of 644 Residential units of various categories were completed during the year **1997-98 against a target** of 1078 Qtrs. The City-wise detail of quarters completed during 1997-98 is given in Annexure-II.

##### 4.2.2. General Pool Office Accommodation

**Against a** target of 11,347 sq. m. of non-residential accommodation during 1996-97, non-residential accommodation of 22,694 sq. m. at Lucknow, 6727 sq., m. at Agra and 2064 sq. m. at Jaipur is under progress this year. Out of this 6664 sq. m. of non-residential accommodation has been completed during the current **year as** per detail given in the Annexure III.

### 4.2.3. IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING 1997-98

#### 4.2.3.1. Foundation Stone Laying Ceremonies

The foundation stone laying-ceremonies of the following major works were performed during 1997-98:-

- (0) I.T. Office building costing Rs. 37.25 lacs & opening of residential Qtrs. at Baripada. Foundation stone laid on 10.4.97 by Shri A.K. Mohanty, IRS, Commissioner.
- (ii) Recruits Training Centre for CISF, Cuttack costing Rs. 10.00 crores at Mundali. Foundation Stone laid on 19.4.97 by Shri R.K Sharma, DG of Police.
- (iii) Residential complex for RPFC at Goa. Foundation stone laid on 22.9.97 by Hon'ble Minister of Labour Shri Veerendra Kumar.
- (iv) Housing Colony costing Rs. 8.58 crores at Chicolna Goa. Foundation stone laid on 18.12.97 by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Prate Sing Ji Rane.
- (v) Plant Quarantine Laboratory at Salt Lake Calcutta. Foundation stone laid on 26.9.97 by Shri Chaturanan Misra Hon'ble Union Agricultural Minister.
- (vi) Consumer Court Bldg. at Cochin for State Consumer Commission. Foundation stone laid on 7.7.97 by Hon'ble Justice Balakrishna Eradi, President, National Consumer redressal forum.
- (vii) Office Bldg. & Staff Qtrs. for I.T. Department at Behrampur. Foundation stone laid on 10.2.97 by Shri S.K. Jha, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax.
- (viii) Office Bldg. 81 staff Qtrs. for Income Tax Deptt. at Paradeep (Orissa) Foundation stone laid on 24.2.97 by Shri A. K. Mohanty, Commissioner of Income Tax.
- (ix) Office Bldgs. of A.G. Gujrat, Ahmedabad costing Rs. 8.02 crores. Foundation & one laid on 8.3.98 by Shri V.K. Shunglu, Controller and Audit General.

#### 4.2.3.2 Inaugurations

The following important buildings were inaugurated during 1997-98.

- (i) The residential complex of Custom Deptt. at Haldia West Bengal inaugurated by Shri M.V. Reddy Chief Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise in East Zone in 9+97.

- (ii) **New Campus for IFTC at Salt Lake City, Calcutta was inaugurated by the OG, ICAR & secy.,** Oeplt. of Agricultural Research and Education, Govt. of India on 20.6.97.
- (iii) **Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivakam Phase I.** Completed and handed over in October '97.
- (iv) **Velodrome at Port Blair.** Completed and handed over during April '1997.
- (v) **Woman ITI Building at Kollam in Kerala** inaugurated by Shri Samugurdar Hon'ble Minister of Health, Govt. of Kerala on 29.4.97.
- (vi) **Vasudova Bhawan (Office Complex of Geological Survey of India), Bangalore** having plinth area of 19,010 sq. m & project cost of Rs. 12.55 cores inaugurated by Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Hon'ble Union Minister for Steel & Mines on 1.9.1997.

#### 4.2.3.Q Sanction Received

Sanctions of new works received during the year 1997-98 is indicated in Annexure. IV.

#### 4.2.4 PARLIAMENT LIBRARY PROJECT

The work of prestigious building to house Parliament Library costing approximately Rs. 100 crores is going on. This library building is being designed to provide all modern facilities like Micro Filming, . Reprographing Services Documentation. Computer Centre etc. and will have a stack area of 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 31st December, 1999, alongwith the work of Interior Decoration etc.

#### 4.2.5 BORDER ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS

##### 4.2.5.1 Indo Pak Border

##### FENCING

1171.20 km length of Fencing was completed till 31.12.96 in Rajasthan and Punjab Sector.

Construction of 165 kms of Fencing under Phase IV, 111 kms, under Phase V and 36.60 kms Phase VI have been sanctioned during 1995-96 and 1996-97. Out of this 130 kms of fencing under phase IV and 15 kms under phase V have been completed upto 12/97 Remaining 35 kms of fencing under phase V (131 kms after

regrouping) and 36.6 kms of fencing under Phase VI are planned to be completed by 31.12.98 and 31.12.98 respectively.

##### FLOOD LIGHTING

1192.71 kms of length of flood lighting was completed till 31.12.96 in Rajasthan and Punjab Sector. Another 145 kms of flood lighting under phase IV has also been completed upto December, 1997. 11.06 kms of flood fighting gets washed away in Punjab Sector has also been completed during this period

111 kms (131 Kms after regrouping) under phase V and 36.6 kms under phase VI is planned to be completed by 31.12.98 and 31.12.99 respectively.

Works of Fencing & Lighting in Jammu Sector could not be taken up due to firing by Pak Rangers. although materials were procured both for fencing and flood lighting works.

##### 4.2.5.2. INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

CPWO had completed 1271 km of Road, 9394 metre River Bridge and 439 km of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border.

##### 4.2.6. HORTICULTURE WORKS

The Horticulture Wing of CPWO has executed a number of important works such as laying out of Budha Jayanti Park, Land Scaping around Samadhis of National Leaders, Rashtrapat Bhawan, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan in addition to Floral decoration in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. CPWO planted 25,000 trees during 1997-98. The latest techniques of multiplying plants are being used in Government Nursery, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.

##### 4.2.7. SAMADHIS

The Samadhis of national leaders situated in the Rajghat Samadhi area at Ring Road, New Delhi are maintained by the Central P.W.D. Official functions were organised by the Min. of UA&E at Shanti Van, Vijay Ghat, Shakti Sthal, Kisan Ghat and Vir Bhumi on the birth and death anniversaries of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Smt, Indira Gandhi, Ch. Charan Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Since Rajghat is administered by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, a Statutory Body set-up under the Rajghat Samadhi Committee Act, 1951. all official functions on the birthday and martyrdom day of Mahatma Gandhi were organised by Rajghat Samadhi Committee. "Vir Bhumi", the samadhi of former late prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is being developed at the site located between





*Front View of Doctors & Scientists Hostel at CLTRI, Tirumani, Chenglepet*



*Guest House - NIS, Bangalore*



*Hind Bihar Bhavan, New Delhi*

Rajghat and "Shakti Sthal" under the directions of the Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi Committee, of which Prime Minister is the Chairman..

A memorial called "Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivakam" is **also** under development by CPWD under the direction of **Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi** Committee at the site of assassination of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi at Sri Perumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

#### 4.3. PLANNING WORKS

##### 4.3.1. RELEASE OF DELHI SCHEDULE OF RATES-1997.

The DSR'93 **has** been thoroughly revised and updated by deleting some of the items which had become obsolete over a period of time, modifying certain existing items and including several new items. The DSR has been brought out in bilingual form for the first time. It was released by Shri N.P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of UA&E on 28.8.97 and has been made effective w.e.f. 1.7.97.

##### 4.3.2 RELEASE OF DELHI ANALYSIS OF RATES-1907

The Analysis of Rates have been revised based on IS Code 7272 "Recommendations for Labour Output Constants for Building Work-Part I North Zone" for the first time and have been compiled in 7 volumes to correspond with the respective volumes of CPWD Specifications. It is for the first time all the volumes of Analysis of Rates have been revised simultaneously. The DAR 97 have been issued for use during November/December, 1997.

##### 4.3.3 COMPILATION OF 1997-COST INDICES ON ALL-INDIA BASIS.

The Cost Indices of various places, approved by Zonal Chief Engineers, have been compiled in the form of a booklet which gives the Cost Indices for various places throughout the country, where CPWD is executing projects. Compilation of Cost Indices is being made an annual feature.

#### 4.4 OTHER AREAS

##### 4.4.1 VIGILANCE MATTERS

The Vigilance Unit of C.P.W.D. 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, inspection of field Divisions, issue of Vigilance clearance Certificates for service matters, conducting surprise checks on cement

godown and preventive vigilance by suggesting changes in the procedures.

The thrust of Vigilance Unit during 1996-97 had been to take old cases to their logical conclusion **and this continued in 1997-98 also. For expeditious issue of Vigilance Clearance Certificates, the data has been computerised. During the year, 74 Vigilance cases have been finalised.**

##### 4.4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The CPWO has a Training Institute which has been set up to **act** as a nucleus for professional and managerial training for public work Engineers/Architects and other professionals. The CPWD Institute is situated at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Hapur Road, Ghaziabad (U.P) located about 33 km from Nirman Bhawan. It has now its own exclusive campus spread over an area of 14.5 hectare.

Training is **also** imparted at the Regional Training Institutes (RTI) at Delhi, Calcutta Mumbai and Chennai catering to needs of Group 'B' and 'C' Employees of the Department. The training of workers and Group 'D' employees, is undertaken by workers Training Centres (WTCs) located in these four metropolitan cities.

The Institute has conducted under mentioned training programmes imparting training to Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' officers/workers during the year.

Group	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees
A	61	957
'B' & 'C'	60	903
Workers	30	457

In addition, the Institute conducted 2 DOPT sponsored courses for state PWDs and autonomous organisations on Civil Engineering and Computer applications apart from sponsoring 436 officers for Training Programmes conducted by other institutes like IIT, UOR Roorkee, NPC, IRC, IBC.

##### 4.4.3 CONSULTANCY SERVICES

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisations/autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major buildings projects, complex structures and specialised planning and services like air-conditioning and electrical installations, project management etc. The CPWD also provides **consultancy** outside India in construction of Hospitals, Institutional Buildings, Housing

Hostels and Office Buildings. During the year it has completed the planning for several projects, important ones being-B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Services, Dharan, Nepal; District Court at Thimphu, Hospital Buildings at Lhunsi and Tashi Yangtse Bhutan, in addition to Indian Projects.

#### 4.4.4 TAD CELL

TAD Cell was established to identify and select (in close co-ordination with Research Laboratories/Organisations) materials and technologies capable of being adopted in CPWD works. The function of the cell is to observe and test their performance and establish proper building practices and codes, specifications, analysis of rates etc. So far, 50 technologies have been taken up for studying and assessing their suitability for adoption in CPWD. During the year the Cell has undertaken works relating to Ready Mix Concrete, Wood Substitutes, Light Weight Concrete Blocks & RCC Frames, Thermal Simulation of Building for Energy (IIT Delhi) & Controlled flushing cisterns to conserve water etc.

#### 4.4.5 CITIZENS CHARTER

in pursuance to general policy of Government of India and in its endeavour to provide effective and responsive administration and to make the department accountable to consumers, CPWD has introduced CPWD Citizen's Charter. The Charter reflects the Commitment of the Department in the matter of constructions and maintenance of residential and non-residential building for Ministries and Departments of Central Government throughout the Country (excluding those of Defence, Railways, Department of Telecommunications & Posts, All India Radio, Doordarshan and Civil Aviation).

##### 1. Preamble

1.1 The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is entrusted with the responsibility of construction and maintenance of Residential and Non-Residential buildings for Ministries and Departments of Central Government throughout the country (excluding those of Defence, Railways, Deptt. of Telecommunications & Posts, All India Radio, Doordarshan and Civil Aviation).

1.2 This Charter reflects the commitment of the CPWD in the matter of constructions and maintenance of the above mentioned Residential and Non-Residential buildings for

0 ensuring an Efficient, Transparent,

Accountable and Cost Effective Organisation at all levels.

- award of contract in a transparent manner and in the best interest of the Govt. and by ensuring maintenance of all round integrity as well as best possible standards and adequate supervision.
- preventive maintenance and special repair for ensuring soundness and safety of building structure.
- periodic and day-to-day repair and maintenance for ensuring habitability and aesthetics of buildings.
- efficient and prompt operation maintenance and upkeep of various services such as Water Supply, Electricity, Air-conditioning, Lifts, Fire Fighting, Drainage and Horticulture.
- attention by responding promptly to upgradation of building structures and providing additions/alterations to meet user specific demands subject to structural and technical feasibility and availability of funds.

2.0 To ensure timely, prompt and efficient service to the users of the buildings mentioned ~~above~~ the CPWD shall

- provide a widely dispersed network of Service Centres with a suitable complaint recording and monitoring system and a single window where complaints and grievances will be registered and acknowledged immediately indicating the time limit within which action is expected to be taken.
- ensure attending of routine complaints within 24 hours.
- provide emergency essential maintenance services beyond regular working hours as well as round the clock for a group of colonies or group of Govt. houses particularly in regard to electrical installation, water supply and sewerage.
- Display names, designation, addresses, telephone numbers of all officers up to the rank of Executive Engineers, in all Service Centres, as also the name, designation, address and telephone number of the next superior officers to whom complaint can be made, in case of the unresolved grievances and complaints.
- ensure intimation of the reasons for delay for non-compliance etc, of the request/

complaint/grievance of the allottees within 15 days of receipt of the same.

- ensure that all persons manning counters at the Service Centres and all workmen wear name badges and carry identity cards and that they behave courteously with the residents and users of buildings at all times.
- 0 ensure that names of lift/pump operators are invariably indicated and that they are available in position. In the case of absence of lift man on leave provide one lift operator for a group of lifts and in the case of unmanned lifts, give indication as to whom to contact in case of emergency
- make available Information booklets/slips containing details of service rendered by the Deptt. for use by individual allottees Deptt./Ministry and/or Resident Welfare Associations.

provide Action Plan for ensuing year, in respect of additions/alterations, special and periodic repairs like white/colour washing painting etc., not later than 30th April of each year and make this Action Plan alongwith the Schedule available to Residents Welfare Associations in respect of residential colonies and to the Administrative authorities concerned in the case of Non-Residential buildings.

3.0 And in case things go wrong provide a well organised Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- by designating an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer as the Welfare/ Grievance Officer for each or a group of colonies/buildings who will coordinate and get the needful done. The list of such officials alongwith their addresses and telephone numbers (Office and Residence) would be displayed in aft Service Centres.
- by eliciting feed back on performance and for further improvement in the providing of various services through questionnaires surveys etc.

4.0 In return the CPWD expects the users,

- to extend all assistance and cooperation to the maintenance staff in carrying out their bonafied duties.

0 not to make any unauthorised construction or to make any additions/alterations to the

premises allotted to them without the express' approval of the Deptt.

- to ensure that the accommodation is used only by the allottees and is used only for the purpose for which it has been allotted.
- not to sublet the whole or part of the accommodation allotted
- not to tamper with the equipment and installation and ensure that the electrical installations are not overloaded.
- maintain the accommodation allotted and the surroundings in a hygienic manner and conform to the rules and regulations of the local bodies in this regard.
- to be vigilant about public property like pipes, valves fittings, lamps tube lights and other accessories installed in common areas such as staircase/corridor/gates/ service roads/passages etc.
- to remove unauthorised civil electrical or horticulture works when called upon to do so by the Deptt.
- to restore the civil and electrical systems to the original shape while vacating the quarters.
- to get the electricity and water supply disconnected and produce 'No dues Certificate' for these services from local bodies at the time of vacation.
- to bring to notice of senior officers of the Department genuine grievances not attended to at the lower levels.
- to feel free to write to the Department for any constructive suggestions for further improving this Chatter, to

The Deputy Director General (Works)  
Central P.W.D.  
Nirman Bhavan  
New Delhi-I 10011  
Tel : 3016118

#### 4.4.6 REDESIGNING OF FORMS

In the context of more responsive administration making transparent customer service available 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 customers regarding their rights

and duties in respect of the services provided by the department to 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 will be made operational from April, 1998. Exercise is on in respect of other forms also which are used within the department.

### ANNEXURE - I

#### MAJOR WORKS COMPLETED DURING 1997-98

Sl. NO.	Name of Work	Amount of Sanction (Rs. lacs)
1	2	3

#### A. MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

1.	Transit Hostel for CPWD Staff at Aliganj, New Delhi	269.00
2.	C/o 1018 Qtrs. for GPRA Navi Mumbai	1830.00
3.	C/o Addl. 44 Nos. GPRA at K. K. Nagar, Chennai (II/16, III/16, & IV/12).	229.80
4.	C/o 256 Qrs. G.P. on 50 acres of land pkt. A, Lucknow.	782.53
5.	C/o staff Qrs. for GPRA at Viyyadhar Nagar, Jaipur	222.85
6.	C/o Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivagam at Sriperumbudur Ph. I	1792.00

#### B. OTHER MINISTRIES

1.	C/o 136 Addl. Chambers for lawyers-of Supreme Court of India, New Delhi	576.24
2.	GPOA for CVC INA, New Delhi	495.00
3.	NO NTN Complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta.	1256.00
4.	C/O National Institute of Rehabilitation Trg. & Research at Dlatpur, Cuttack.	431.00
5.	C/O 202 Resi Qrs. for CRPF Group Centre Telegaon (Pune).	658.10
6.	U/O Basic Laboratory for NCC for NIV at Pashan, Pune.	698.00
7.	C/O 113 Nos. Staff Qrs, for I.T. Deptt. at Madurai.	490.36
8.	C/O 117 Nos. Staff Qrs. for CRPF, Aludi, Chennai.	398.05
9.	C/O 125 Nos. Family Qrs. for CTC, CRPF, coimbatote*	333.97
10.	C/O Casualty Block for Jipmer, Pondicherry.	601.93
II.	C/O Expansion of IG Mint at Cherapally Package V. Hyderabad.	397.15

1	2	3
12.	C/O 32 Nos. Staff Qrs. for Central Marine Fisheries research Instt. at Kochin Kerala Ph.1	222.47
13.	C/O 32 Auditorium Bldg. at NDRI Karnal (Balance work).	357.70
14.	C/O Lab Cum Admn. Block WPD Kamal.	435.61
15.	C/O Audit Pool Qrs. at Shimla	485.29
16.	C/O Qrs. for CRPF G.C. at Jalandhar.	239.30
17.	C/O Resi, accommodation for G.C. CRPF at Pinjore, Haryana.	335.96
18.	C/O Resi. Qrs for 21st BN Leh,	318.43
19.	C/O Laboratory Bldg. for CIRG at Makdoom Block-A, Mathura.	265.40
20.	C/O Addl. Staff Qrs. for ARC at Saraswa Ph. IV.	211.75
21.	C/O Resi, accommodation for NISS Tat-Mau. ,	290.00
22.	C/O Married accommodation for BSF STC campus at Jodhpur (I/62, D/S, II/52 & O/S).	222.59
23.	C/O Office Bldg. (ACE) AG, Bhopat. (AGMP).	465.15
24.	C/O Resi. accommodation for Narcotics Oeptt. of Nav Cities Gwalior	415.43
25.	C/O Office Bldg. for AG at Beltola, Guwahati	715.89
26.	C/O Bldg. Complex for CRPF Imphal / c Hospital etc.	752.33
27.	C/O Staff Qrs T-I/90 T-11/90 for BSF at Japaiguri	295.68
28.	C/O Office Building for AG, MP, Bhopal	465.15
29.	C/O Residential Accommodation for Deptt. of Narcotics	415.43

#### C. DEPOSIT WORKS

1.	C/O Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Taraghar, Rajkot.	269.12
2.	Nationa) Institute of Rehabilitation Trg. & Research at Ulatpur, Cuttack.	431.00
3.	C/O New Terminal Bldg. at Civil Aviation, Nagpur.	808.00
4.	Navodaya Vidyalaya at Sakole, Distt. Banda.	226.62

## GPRA quarters completed during 1997-98 (i.e. upto 31.3.98) (shortfall is due to the shortage of funds)

Sl. No.	City Location	Type of Quarters						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	Jaipur (v25+11/40+11v 52+IV/20+V/4)	12	12	24	8		—	56
2	Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Thiruvananthpuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Nagpur (Seminary Hills)	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
5	Lucknow	—	112 <sup>1</sup>	64 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	176
6	Kanpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Dehradun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Shimla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Guwahati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Chennai							
	Anna Nagar	—	32	184 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	4 <sup>2</sup>	220
	K.K. Nagar	—	16	16	12	—	—	44
11	Bombay (New)	—	—	—	—	28	—	28
12	Hyderabad (Gachi Bewli)	—	72 <sup>3</sup>	32 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	104
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>644</b>

<sup>1</sup> Completed & will be handed over after Sewerage connection.

<sup>2</sup> \* Completed & will be handed over after Electric connection.

<sup>3</sup> completed & will be handed over after Water connection.

## Annexure-III

## LIST OF WORKS COMMENCED DURING 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount of sanction (Rs. Lacs)
<b>A. MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS &amp; DEVELOPMENT</b>		
1.	C/O of G. Pool Hostel accommodation at Dev Nagar, New Delhi	219.45
2.	OO T-V/94 Qrs. 8 Service Centre Ph. III AT Sector X. R.K. Puram, New Delhi	1405.70
3.	OO of 56 T-IV Qrs. at Minto Road, New Delhi	423.15
4.	C/O of GP Hostel Bldg. at Merline Park, Calcutta (48 Two Bed Room & 48 S.B. Room)	684.00
5.	OO of G.P. Office Accommodation at BBD Bagh Calcutta.	1668.66
8.	OO G.P. Qrs. at Bhubaneshwar	382.58
7.	C/O of G.P. Qtrs. at Begum Sarais, Allahabad (II/24, III/102, IV/18 V/4, VI/12	578.00
8.	OO of G.P. Qrs. at Lalpur Varanasi (1C/ 0 2 4, II/60, III/102, IV/12)	583.66
<b>B. OTHERS MINISTRIES</b>		
1.	New Wing of NGMA at Jaipur House, New Delhi	1701.00 21.37
2.	C/O of 231 Residential Accommodation for Ministry of External Affairs at Sector II Papankalan. New Delhi	1837.00
3.	C/O Residential Qrs. for NCERT Papankalan.	752.70
4.	C/O Training Institute Hostel for C/C/ Deptt. at Ultadanga.	288.39
5.	C/O staff Qrs. for AG Oriss at Puri	615.69
8.	C/O I/80, II/56, III/8 Qrs for 85 Bn. BSF at Barasat.	295.00
7.	C/O office . bldg. for Central Excise & Custom Deptt. at Rajkot.	536.64
8.	C/O Office Bldg. for AG Audit I Ahmedabad.	859.64
9.	C/O Resi Qtrs. for Custom & Central Excise at Gopalpuri Gandhkham.	467.10
10.	C/O Road bridge over river Sakrtoda on Khandoli Surangi Road, Daman Gujarat.	264.00
11.	C/O Office Bldg. for Custom Deptt. at Narsheva Navi Mumbai	1168.77
12.	C/O Office Btdg. for Income Tax Deptt. at Rajkot.	431.00
13.	C/O CISF Complex at Taljota Navi Mumbai-Resi. Qtrs. Guest Suits/Single living accomm.	388.82
14.	C/O Resi. Qtrs. for CRPF at Gandhinagar-(III/48, III/20, IV/3, V/6, VI/5) with Servant Qtrs.	307.05
15.	Development of site and bulk services Telegaon Distt. Pune for CRPF Group Centre.	536.66

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount of sanction (Rs. Lacs)
16.	OO Additional Office Accommodation for Custom House, Chennai.	1235.03
17.	C/O Income Tax Annexe II 8 Auditorium Nungambakkam. Chennai.	1543.00
18.	C/O Additional Accomm. for I.T. Deptt. SH: Transit Hostet-16 Nos.	369.60
19.	Admn. Block for JIPMER, Pondicherry.	455.00
20.	C/O Office & Qrs. for Cent. Excise, Tanjore	302.00
21.	C/O Office Bldg. for Cent. Excise. Salem.	259.00
22.	C/O Offiicum-Lab. Bldg. for Central Integrated Pest Manufacture at Jedmetta, Hyderabad.	237.84
23.	C/O National Academy of Audit & Accounts at Shimla.	836.30
24.	50 Bedded Hospital at STC BSF. Humuma.	563.73
25.	C/O Underground Sump of 2 lakh Litre capacity & Sewerage Treatment Plant for CRPF (GC) at Jullandhar.	430.39
26.	C/O Office Bldg. for Central Admn. Tribunal Chandigarh.	346.02
27.	C/O 120 Men Barracks for ITBP Pithoragarh.	256.14
28.	C/O TP III/56, IV/15, V/7 Duplex and VI/3 qrs. for Income Tax Sikandra, Agra	340.00
29.	C/O Staff Qrs. for Audit Staff at Indra Nagar Dehradun (I/9, II/15, III/2, IV/4, V/2)	243.99
30.	C/O Group Centre for CRPF Lucknow, I/125, III/7, IV/8, V/5, VI/2)	821.00
31.	C/O Group Centre for CRPF at Allahabad (I/125, II/198, III/17, IV/8, V/5, VI/2)	678.00
32.	C/O Auditorium and Guest Suites in GSI offkecum-Laboratory at Aliganj, Lucknow.	274.47
33.	C/O Office Bldg. for CAT (Centre Admn. Tribunal at Jodhpur)	216.03
34.	C/O 180 Qtrs. and Community Hall for Cent. Excise Jaipur (I/25, II/56, III/91 IV/5, V/I, VI/2)	684.53
35.	C/O 4 Nos. barracks of 120 men for BSF alongwith Kitchen, Dinning Hall & Toilet Block Kishanganj.	296.18
36.	Providing Flood lightening along Indo-Park Border in 131 Km. Strench (BP 647-665 and BP 665721) in Jaisalmer Distt. Rajasthan.	1510.00
37.	Providing RSEB Service connection for Flood lighting Ph. IV & V.	3107.00
<b>C. DEPOSIT WORK</b>		
1.	C/O KV II at IC Book Salt Lake, Calcutta.	334.88
2.	C/O A type school building & resi qrs. for Kendriye Viiyalaya at Danitwada.	237.20
3.	C/O JNV at	236.94



## Annexure-IV

NEW SANCTIONS RECEIVED DURING 1997-98

	Name of Work	Amount of Sanction (Rs. Lacs)
(i)	C/O Building for JNV at Chanasma Distt. MehSana (GUjarat Phase 'A'.	349
(ii)	C/O Building for JNV at Raigad, Maharashtra, Phase 'A'.	376
(iii)	C/O Staff qtrs. 24 Nos. for Custom Deptt. at Gopal Puri, Gandhi Dham	467
(iv)	Development o f m a y Ghat at Ahmedabad i.e. Samadhi on Hon'ble Late Morarji Desai, Ex-PM of India	231
(v)	C/O 2 Nos. Barracks for 120 men at CRPF at felegaon, Pun8	389
(vi)	C/O Office Building and Staff qrs. on one acre of plot of land for I.Tat Akurdi, Pune.	328
(vii)	C/O Staff qtrs. for Sub-regional Office RPF, Goa.	259
(viii)	C/O Workers Colony of M/s. Goa Ship Yards Ltd.	857
(ix)	C/O Technical Building for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. at ARVI, Pune.	1428
(x)	C/O B Type School Bldg. at Anna Nagar, Chennai.	207
(xi)	Providing Permanent Water Supply Scheme for CTCII, CRPF, Coimbatore.	269
(xii)	C/O Central Excise Office Building at E.M. by pass Calcutta.	3803
(xiii)	C/O Office Bldg. for SSB Div. H.Q. South Bengal at E.M. by-pass Calcutta.	245
(xiv)	C/O Bldg. For Plant Quartine and fumigation station lab. at Salt Lake, Calcutta.	414
(xv)	C/O Admn. Cum Workshop Bldg. and Staff qtrs. for regional Vocation Training Institute for Women at Calcutta.	389

	Name of Work	Amount of Sanction (Rs. Lacs)
(xvi)	C/O Six nos. 120 Men Barrack at BSF Campus Jalpaiguri N .B. Frontier.	476
(xvii)	C / O T-1/100 T-II/40 T-III/24, T-IV/8, T-V/2 with servant qrs. and garage for Battalion H.Q. for BSF at Jalpaiguri.	395
(xviii)	C/O 'A' Type (2 Section) School Bldg. at KY. IIMC, Joka (West Bengal)	311
(xix)	C/O Range Office for Central Excise at Trichur .	106
(xx)	C/O Office Bldg. for Central Excise at Mysore.	369
(xxi)	C/O Plant Quarantine Laboratory at Sen-Thomas Mount Village, Chennai.	100
(xxii)	C/O Residential Complex at ARC, Bhuj (Gujrat)	110
(xxiii)	C/O Residential Qrs. and Police Bkg. for Audit Office at Pileme, Goa.	224
(xxiv)	Providing HT & LT Bulk services to CTCII, CRPF, Coimbatore.	111
(xxv)	Workers Colony of M/s. Goa Shipyard Limited.	2500
(xxvi)	C/O 144 Men Barracks at Group, Centre Jam Nagar.	127
(xxvii)	C/O 80 Staff qtrs. at Kandivali, Mumbai.	429
(xxviii)	C/O 'office and Residential accommodation for Central Excise at Hassan.	173
(xxix)	C/O Resdl. Accom. for the Chairman and Members of CAT in Ernakulam Bench, Kerala.	105
(xxx)	C/O Central Excise and Custom Oeptt. Office at Halolon Plot No. 622 & 624 each measuring sq. mts.	140
(xxxi)	Replacement of 8 Nos. Lifts installed in Central Govt. Redl. Bldg. Mumbai.	152

## 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 their requirements are also other important functions of thii Directorate. Having professionals in the organisation, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Govts'. and Central Govt. Ministries/Departments on technical matters related to printing and matters allied with Printing Technology as well. It has under its administrative Control 21 Gqvt. of India Presses including 3 Text Book Presses spread throughout the country, 'one outside 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 Adult 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 R&ports, Performance Budgets and Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Departments of the 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 Meterological Department in various languages.
2. Publications of Income-tax Department.
3. Publications of Registrar General of India.
4. Publication of Ministry of Law & Justice.
5. Teaching materials & question papers of Central Hindi Directorate
6. Printing of Ballot papers and other materials in connection with elections of NCT of Delhi and other state 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, Delhi.

### Production Data of the Govt. of India Presses-t99697

S. No.	Items	Actuals 1996-97	Original 1997-98	Revised 1997-98	Estimated for 1998-99
1.	No. of pages composed in A-5 size-both book work and form work (In Lakhs).	4,000	5,000	3,999	5,000
2.	No. of impressions printed, both book work & form work (in Crores).	89.000	90,000	69.342	90,000
3.	Quantity of paper consumed (In Metric Tonnes).	15.200	15,000	8.120	15,000

#### **4. ACTUAL BUDGET UPTO THE END OF MARCH 1998**

During 1st April 97 to 31st March 1998, 3293 Civil/Ministry Standard and Special Forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 1,22,29,250 sheet in A-4 size, the monetary value of which comes to Rs. 12,32,812/-.

#### **5. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL PROGRESS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1996-97**

During the Financial year 1996-97, 2762 Military/CM Standard and Special forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 2,93,79,100 sheets of paper in A-4 size, the monetary value of which comes to about Rs. 34,83,475/-.

#### **6. PRODUCTION LINKED BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES**

All Group B (Non-Gazetted), and C&D employees of Govt. of India Presses/Branches were paid productivity linked bonus for 19 days for the year 1996-97 without any eligibility ceiling of emoluments. The calculation of ceiling, however, remained unchanged i.e. Rs. 2500/-.

#### **7. ANNUAL CAPACITY UTILISATION IN GOVT. OF INDIAPRESSES**

The average percentage of capacity utilization

achieved by the Govt. of India Presses under the administrative control of this Directorate during the year 1996-97 was 40.47% which is slightly lower than the previous year.

#### **8. 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.

#### **9. MODERNISATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES/BRANCHES**

The modernisation work of Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi has nearly been completed. Almost all the machinery and equipments required for the Modernisation have been procured and installed. As regards Financial progress, there was an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1997-98, out of which Rs. 47.5 Lakhs have been utilized.

10. Standing Finance Committee (S.F.C.) has approved the partial modernisation programme of Government of India Press (LPU) Faridabad under Non-Plan Scheme and action is on for its immediate implementation. Specifications of machinery and equipments to be purchased are being drawn up.

## DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for:

- (a) Administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office accommodation) at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur and Trivandrum. Besides these places, General Pool Residential Accommodation is also available at 14 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Kochin, Shillong, Indore, Agartala, ~~Allahabad, Rajkot~~ and Srinagar. Administration of ~~these~~ residential units is being handled by the C.P.W.D. Offices located in these areas.

General Pool Office Accommodation is likely to become available at Mysore and Lucknow also. In addition, General Pool Quarters are likely to become available at Mysore and Jaipur also.

- (b) Administration of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952;
- (c) Allotment of Accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan;
- (d) The Control and Administration of Holiday Homes at Shimla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore and other Govt. hostels.
- (e) Administration of Markets in Government Colonies in Delhi.

2. Residential accommodation for Central Government employees in Delhi meets a little above 60% of the demand based on restricted applications. Satisfaction ratio at the main Regional Stations ranges from 20-40%. Demand, availability and shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation at Delhi and at various other stations is given at Annexure-A.

3. The position of office accommodation is also not very encouraging. There is a shortage of about 16.03 Lakh Sq. ft. in Delhi alone. The Regional Offices also have a large deficiency. The

demand, availability and shortage of office accommodation at various stations is given at Annexure-B.

4. As a welfare measure, Holiday Homes are being run at Shimla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore (addition). The regular Hostel accommodation for eligible Government Servants is available at Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel accommodation available in Delhi is given at Annexure-C.

5. There is a separate residential pool for **MPs of Lok Sabha** as well as **Rajya Sabha**. Details of these are at *Annexure-D*. With a view to meeting the requirements of guest accommodation 9 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 1.1.97 to 31.03.98, 148 and 88 conferences were organised by Government Organisations & 35 and 14 by Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies & Private Parties in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annexe respectively. It has been decided to charge the licence fee from all Central Govt. Offices which were earlier enjoying the facility of rent free accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annexe. Licence fee realised, in respect of conferences/functions held in the Vigyan Bhawan and its Annexe for the period from 1.1.97 to 31.3.98 is Rs. 1,00,59,511/-.

8. An amount of Rs. 3,22,000.00 was recovered for the use of Mavalankar Hall as licence fee for holding Conferences/functions during the period 1.1.97 to 31.12.97.

9. During the year 1997-1998 (1/1/97 to 31/03/98) 2420 eviction cases were filed against unauthorised occupants. Consequent upon the Apex Court's directions regarding detection of subletting prevailing in Govt. houses, 4194 cases of subletting were detected out of which in 1897 cases cancellation were made on ground of subletting and 755 quarter were evicted/vacated. 598 cases for recovery of outstanding arrears/damages were filed. Out of these 11 were

disposed off during the year. Rest of the cases could not be disposed off for want of latest address of the default%&.

10. This Directorate has in its charge 35 markets, a majority of which are 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 another 10 markets, on payment of a percentage of the land premium as fixed by the Govt. at the **pre-determined** commercial rates notified on the **date of transfer**. Out of 1002 shops in these markets only 844 shopkeepers applied for the ownership rights Out of 844 shops, ownership offers have been issued in 658 cases so far.

11. The Directorate of Estates has been provided with a Pentium System with LAN connection Further efforts with NIC are on, to **strengthen** the existing system (both hardware & **software**) with the long term aim of fully computerising the **allotment** rent and allied operations in the near future.

Data in respect of all the new 537.30 application for the allotment year 1997-98 have been fed in the **computer** and **waiting** list is **updated** from time to time The **updated** waiting list is accessible to all Govt. Departments through the NIC's nation-wide **computer** network 'NICNET'. Change waiting list in Type-IV Spl and DII type is also available on NICNET. The issue of all allotment letters in various allotment sections in the Directorate have been computerised. The request of employees for change of accommodation are registered through computer and computerised. registration No. is provided instantly, Computerisation in other spheres is also being attempted.

12. 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 be 5% of all the vacancies in each type in a 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.

13. An information Facilitation Centre (IFC) started functioning in the Directorate of Estates on 14/7/1997, under the overall charge of an Assistant Director of Estates with the supporting staff. At the IFC, the Mowing inform&on is being provided at present:

- (1) The waiting list position of the applicants who are wait listed for the allotment year f-6-97. to 31-12-1998 in all types.
- (2) The change waiting list number that has been covered in each of the types.
- (3) Licence Fee that is payable by an allottee in respect of the accommodation allotted to him.
- (4) Availability of Holiday Homes/Touring Officers Hostel in the various places. The details of the suites that and available in the Holiday Home&Hostels 'and rates chargeable towards the occupancy of the suites.
- (5) The details of the areas in which the accommodation is available in various types of the abtment.
- (6) The names, room no., telephone no. alongwith the distribution of the work of **all** the officers in the Directorate of Estates of the rank of 'the Asstt. Directorate and above.

**Daily**, on an average about 200 (hundred) persons visit the IFC for obtaining two **various** information . The allottees by and large are appreciating the services ,being provided at the Centre.

### **CITIZEN'S CHARTER**

This Charter is a commitment of the **Directorate** of Estates to make available information regarding:

- their position in the waiting list to all Govt. officials who **apply** for Government accommodation and the number in waiting list which has been covered up to a specified date.
- the position in the waiting list for those who have applied for a change in their allotment.
- the monthly licence fee payable by all allottees of residential houses and shops, at the time of allotment.
- The subjects dealt with by the various officers of the level of Deputy Directors and above, their names, telephone numbers and location along with their visiting time.

The Director of Estates will also open information and Facilitation Counters (IFC) in all its offices to provide the above information as also o&her computerised and regularly updated information regarding the date of priority covered for any type of houses at any point of time etc., besides the names, designation, telephone numbers and addresses of the officials dealing with different subject.

- All letters regarding enquiries, grievances or complaints tendered at the IFCs shall be acknowledged immediately and information furnished within 30 days.
- Incomplete applications for allotment of residential accommodation shall be returned within 30 days.

The Director of Estates further commits that

- No Objection Certificate shall be given to all allottees /who vacate Government accommodation, within one month of their application accompanied by Certificates from the DDOs about the Licence Fees paid by them from the date of occupation to the date of vacation;
- Information about location of Holiday Homes, Guest Houses etc. and the procedure for availing the facility shall be made available at the IFCs;
- Confirmation of reservation or non-availability of accommodation at Holiday Homes/Guest Houses will be intimated to the applicants within 15-days of the receipt of the application, by the Estate Manager/ Executive Engineer-in-charge;
- application for regularisation of accommodation in favour of wards after the death/retirement of the Government officials concerned and retention of General Pool Accommodation by persons posted in North Eastern Region will be acknowledged within 15 days of receipt and finally disposed of within one month after completion of various formalities;
- application for out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds shall be acknowledged within 15 days and finally disposed of within 4 months, provided all requisite information is furnished by the applicant;

- all letters from the general public shall be acknowledged within 15 days and replied/ disposed of within 3 months;

The Director of Estates would expect all allottees of accommodation under its control:

- to ensure that only the allottees and their families reside in the accommodation;
- not to let out whole or part -of the accommodation allotted except sharing of accommodation as permissible under the rules,;
- not to make **any** additions/alterations in the allotted. accommodation;
- to maintain and not tamper with any of the equipments and fittings provided in the allotted accommodation;
- to pay the licence fee and other dues such as electricity/water charges etc. to the authorities concerned promptly;
- to give vacant possession of the premises on the ceasing of the allotment;
- to write at the address for any suggestions that they may have for further improvement of this Charter:

Assistant Director,  
Information Facilitation Counter,  
Directorate of Estates,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
NEW DELHI

#### Annexure-A

#### Demand, Availability and Shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation at Various stations as on 31.03.98

S t a t i o n	Demand	Availability	Shortage
1	2	3	4
Mumbai	14915	9355	5560
Calcutta	8862	6266	2526
Chennai	3725	2337	1388
Nagpur	2475	1376	1099
Chandigarh	7338	2417	4921
Shimla	3745	874	2871
Faridabad	2321	1822	499

1	2	3	4
Ghaziabad	906	820	86
Hyderabad	1047	756	291
cochin	406	244	162
Bangalore	1890	916	974
Lucknow	4745	500	4245
Shillong	454	87	367
Indore	636	314	322
Agartala	499	68	431
Imphal	141	72	69
Kohima	81	64	17
Kanpur	932	755	177
Ahemdabad (Rajkot)	145	140	5
Allahabad	1354	696	658
Bhopal	820	166	654
Srinagar	*	30	1
Delhi	113343.	63658	49685

\*Demand position not available.

### Annexure-B

#### Demand, Availability and Shortage of General Pool Office Accommodation at various stations as on 31.03.98

Station	Demand (Sq. ft)	Availability (Sq. ft)	Shortage (Sq. ft.)
Calcutta	31,92,939	17,36,644	14,56,295
Mumbai	18,04,410	8,10,772	9,93,638
Madras	8,29,869	5,31,284	2,98,585
Shimla	3,48,402.70	2,78,604	69,798.70
Nagpur	3,13,000	2,92,559	20,441
Chandigarh	1,46,059	1,16,698.75	29,360.25
Faridabad	2,49,920	1,82,186	67,794
Ghaziabad	1,13,355	1,20,330	(+)6,975
Hyderabad	2,68,095	80,932	1,87,163
Delhi	99,62,000	83,59,000	16,03,000

### Annexure-C

#### Government Hostels' in New Delhi

Name of the Hostel	Number of units
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

### Working Girls Hostel:

A proposal for construction of New Building for the Working Girls Hostel at the same site i.e. Curzon Road, after demofishing the old one is already under consideration. Further allotment has been stopped since 31.12.92.

### Accommodation for Casual Visitors:

41 Single suites (without Kitchen) at Curzon Road Hostel are set apart for the use of Government Officials coming on tour to Delhi/New Delhi.

### Annexure-D

#### Details of MPs Accommodation (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

1. Bungalows	255
	<b>(172+83)</b>
2. Twin flats in North/South Avenue	55
3. Single flats in North/South Avenue	314
4. Flats in B.K.S. Marg	17
Newly constructed M.S. Flats	24
5. Flats in Meena Bagh	39
6. Flats in other area	10
7. Western Court Hostel/V. P. House	68
8. Servant Quarters	454
9. Detached garages	241

### Annexure-E

#### Total number of allotments made on return basis during the period from 1.1.97 to 31.3.98

Type	No. of Units allotted
I	2608
II	5550
III	5696
IV	3000
IV	697
V-A	452
V-B	125
VI	182
Hostel	1719
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20029</b>

## NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was established in 1954, as an attached office of the Ministry to take up research in low cost building designs, improvement of the building and housing conditions alongwith the socio-economic aspects. NBO also functions as Regional Centre for housing for ESCAP.

2. Having regard to current requirements under the National Housing Policy to strengthen the management information system and various other related socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing and other activities and also to ensure more effective and systematic technology transfer at various levels involving large scale dissemination, use and commercial application of low cost and innovative technology, NBO has been restructured during the year 1992-93 to take up mainly the socio-economic aspects of housing, management information system and creation of data bank functions. The technical functions relating to building materials and designs have been taken out of the purview of the NBO and given to B.M.T.P.C.

3. In order to cope up with the creation of a

strong data base and also to prepare itself for handling data connected with monitoring of implementation of National Housing Policy with the help of State agencies, the computer facilities in NBO have been substantially strengthened. Based on the recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee a Standing Advisory Committee was set up to suggest measures for evolving a commonly acceptable definition of house, review/modification of the existing methodology for estimation of housing stock and its need and shortage, to review the existing 3 tier scheme of data collection taking into account factors such as assessment of data requirement/availability, determination of data gaps and ways to fill such gaps through existing operation of agencies viz. NSSO etc.

Based on the 1991 census data NBO has prepared estimates of housing shortage. The data on housing and related activities collected by various agencies as well as directly by NBO through State UT level agencies after compilation and analysis are brought out in the form of booklets/brochures. Following publications were brought out in 1997-98.

- i) Prominent facts on housing.
- ii) Industrial housing 1994-95.
- iii) Housing & Building construction. Activity in Public Sector.
- iv) Building Material Prices and Wages of Building



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## **SUBORDINATE & OTHER OFFICES**

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## LAND & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land & Development Office, a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is responsible for administration of about 60,000 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of this, around 10,000 are Nazul leases and the remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation from 1962 onwards. The Land & Development Office is also the Competent Authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 for Sections 26 and 27. 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 Un-authorized 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. 1.4.1997 to 31.3.1998 is 1197 as detailed below:-

Sale Permission	- 5 6
Substitution	- 8 7 2
Mutation	- 2 0 3
Mortgage	- 6 0
Gift Permission	- 6
	<hr/>
Total	- 1 1 9 7
	<hr/>

3. The revenue is earned from premium for allotment of land, un-earned increase 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 (conversion charges). The total revenue received on this account during the year i.e. from 1.4.1997 to 31.3.1998 is Rs. 50,00,75,050.42.

4. Fresh allotments of plots were made to 19 Institutions/Government Departments during the year.

5. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1971, 404 cases were pending before the Estate Officer as on 31.3.1998. During the year 22 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 67 cases. There are still 581 cases (Total=648-67 = 581) remaining for execution of the leases. In most of these cases, Progress is slow due to the difficulty in getting the legal heirs of the allottees on record and due to the litigation amongst the legal heirs.

7. In 7 cases, lease deeds were executed in case of shops in different markets which were transferred from the Directorate of Estates on conferring the ownership rights to the licencees.

8. The Scheme of conversion of lease hold into free hold covers residential plots measuring upto 500 sq. mts. and the tenements. During the current year 3021 applications including outstanding cases of the previous year were processed out of which 1854 conversions have been allowed and 13 applications have been rejected. The Government has, so far, received Rs.1,68,41,268.06 towards the conversion charges under this scheme during the year.

9. Apart from the physical achievements enumerated in the preceding paras, concerted efforts have been made to ensure that the office is more responsive to the needs of the public. Redressal of public grievances has been given top

priority and every possible effort has been made for speedy redressal of public grievances. Towards this end, a Citizen's Charter was published in the Newspapers on 8.10.1997, 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 book-let 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 a cost of Rs. 30/- per copy. An Office Manual of this office has also been compiled during the year for guidance of the officers and staff.

### CITIZEN'S CHARTER

This Charter is a commitment of the Land & Development Office to its lessees in administering, nazul leases, rehabilitation leases or lands in Delhi and in the matter of sale/transfer/mutation/substitution/mortgage, and freehold permissions. (The privity of contract in terms of the lease is between the 'Lessee' (Government Departments, Public Undertakings, Companies, Institutions and Private Persons etc.) and the 'Lessor'-L&DO).

The L&DO further commits that it will provide information on

- the organisational structure of office, its hierarchy and names of all its officers right down to sectional head level in all its offices
- the procedure to be followed, the forms to be filled and other requirements in respect of various transactions.
- application form for conversion of **properties** into freehold through brochures which would be sold in notified branches of the State Bank of India.
- sale permission, mutation, substitution etc., through a printed brochure entitled "Information for the Guidance' of Lease Holders" through Information and Facilitation Counters to be opened in all offices of the L&DO.
- how and to whom applications are to be

made for various purposes. (The PRO and the respective Branch offices will provide necessary assistance in this regard).

- The L&DO will ensure quality of service by
- intimating the Lessees any change in the procedure or policy by a Public Notice in the Press and also through prominent display of such information on the Notice Boards in all branches of the L&DO.
  - disposal of applications on conversion, sale permission mutation, substitution etc., within a period of three months from the date of receipt if the information and other papers submitted by the lessee are in order.
  - giving clear indication of the charges demanded for breach of terms of the lease e.g. unauthorised construction etc., along with full details, which should be payable within 30 days of the date of receipt of demand by the lessee.

And if things go wrong.

- detailed information regarding the grievance redressal procedure as also names, addresses and telephone numbers of the designated Grievance Redressal Officers, will be displayed in all offices of the L&DO.
- all grievances and complaints will be acknowledged immediately and in any case within 7 days and a speaking reply given to the lessee within 30 days.

In return the L&DO would expect all its lessees

- to scrupulously follow the provisions of the Lease 'Deed both' in letter and in spirit.
- to make timely payments of ground rents etc., as stipulated in the Lease Deed. Agreement of Lease etc.
- to cooperate with the lessor in the smooth conduct of inspection of the property if so **required and** not avoid such **inspection**.
- **not to build any unauthorised construction on the lease property.**
- not to put the lease property to any use other than the one specified in the Lease Deed.
- to make constructive suggestions for the improvement of this Charter to.

The Public Relations Officer,  
Land & Development Office, Nkman Bhawan,  
New Delhi-I 10011.

## 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 1997-98 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, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS) and Mega City Scheme etc. TCPO is also looking after the implementation of Central Sector Urban Mapping Scheme.

For the financial year 1997-98 under IDSMT scheme, total central assistance of Rs. 28.02 crores has been released to 142 ongoing project towns and 18 new project towns. Under EIUS Scheme during the period from April, 1997 to December, 1997 about 7.28 lakh slum dwellers constituting about 47 per cent 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 is the Member Secretary of the Working Group. TCPO also assisted Expert

Committee on CRZ notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. An Action Group under the Chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO prepared a draft report on Diploma Programme in Urban Management. Assistance was provided to the White House Probe Committee. 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. More than 50 per cent progress was achieved in carrying out **necessary additions** and alterations in various **buildings covered** under the project. 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, proposal for redevelopment of Lodi Estate Area, Zonal Development Plan for Zone A,B,C,E,G and H of Delhi **etc.** Assistance has also been provided under **the schemes of Industrial Growth Centres and Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)/Export Issuing Zone to the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Commerce respectively by preparing appraisal of the project reports.** A report of the Board of **Enquiry and Development** (MP&ZP) (Amendment) Rules 1992 **was prepared** regarding change of land use from Rural to public and Semi-public for 166 acres of land at Chattarpur related to Videsh Sanchar Nigam. A note on "Land as A Resource for Urban Development" was prepared and **sent** to the Ministry. A Note on Action Plan for Traffic & Transportation System Management of **ISBT** – Kashmere Gate Area was prepared for Inter-disciplinary Expert Group. References regarding Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled **Areas** and Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment and Validation) and Daman and Diu Town and Country Planning Regulations 1997 were examined and comments sent to the Ministry. Representation of Confederation of Housing Societies **Chandigarh** regarding repealing the New Punjab Capital Periphery Act was examined and comments sent to the Ministry. Preliminary survey was conducted alongwith officers Of CPWD for

preparation of Master Plan for Rashtrapati Niwas Environs at Shimla.

TCP0 organised training programmes sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment on "Public - Private Partnership in the Provision of Urban Infrastructure Services", "Tackling Urban Slums" and "Planning and Management of Mass Urban Transport System in Indian Mega Cities" which were well attended by State Government officials. Actions have been taken to organise another training programme on urban poverty - Dimension and Approaches to be held during April 20-24, 1998. Besides in-house training programmes were also organised on Word Perfect and dbase for officers and staff of the organisation.

Assistance was provided in the seminar on 'Future Cities: Urban Vision 2021' **organised by** the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment at vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

#### B. Actual Progress During 1997-98

During the year TCPO continued its advisory, consultancy **and** monitoring functions. Under IDSMT, 18 **additional towns were covered besides** monitoring/appraisal of on-going projects of already approved towns. A Central Assistance of Rs. 28.02 crores was released for ongoing

projects in 142 towns and new projects in 16 towns. Under EIUS, as against the target of covering 15.70 bkh slum dwellers (fixed by the Planning Commission) the reported coverage was 20.10 lakh i.e. 127.9% of the Target. Assistance was provided for World Bank aided urban development projects. Technical assistance was provided for preparation of Reports of (i) the Steering Committee to Guide the Review of MPD-2001 constituted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, (ii) Technical Group on Urban Planning System of the Planning Commission, (iii) Working Group on Urban Transport and (iv) Working Group on Research and Training constituted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. Assistance and Advice was provided to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environmental and Forest, Agriculture, Rural Development, NCRPB, DDA, Delhi Govt. and other agencies. Various non-plan functions and activities and projects and Studies as entrusted by various agencies were undertaken.

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 the enclosed statement.

#### Important projects/studies completed during the year 1997-98

Sl. No.	Projects/Study	Date of Commence-ment	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

#### A Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other Central Agencies

1.	Action Group for Formulation of Research and Training Strategies regarding Diploma programme in Urban Management.	May, 1997	—	Report of the Group submitted to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.
2.	Expert Committee on CRZ Notification constituted by the M/O Environment and Forest.	July, 1997	—	Draft Report submitted to the Ministry of Environment Forests.
3.	Working Group on Slums <b>constituted by the</b> Planning Commission.	July, 1997	—	Three meetings of the Group held. Draft Report is under preparation.

1	2	3	4	5
<b>B. Projects for States/UTs</b>				
1.	Development Plan for Cuttack-Bhubaneswar-Puri Region	Jan. 1993		Final Report printed and circulated
c. TCPO's work				
1.	Urban and Regional Planning and Development in States (State Profile)	Dec. 1994	March, 1998	Report printed.
2.	Research project on Development of GIS Data base for Anand Town (Gujarat)	Sept., 1995	—	Report printed.
3.	A Compendium of Slums in India	1992	—	Report printed and circulated.
4.	A study of Residential Land/Property price in Metropolitan Cities.	Aug. 1996	—	Draft report in respect of Delhi prepared.
5.	A research Study on Growing in the Shadow of A Metropolis: A Case study of 2 towns in Uttar Pradesh.	July, 1996	April 1997	Report completed and sent to the concerned agencies.
D. Consultancy Projects as Entrusted by Department of Tourism and other agencies				
1.	Integrated Development Plan for Varanasi in <b>collaboration</b> with RITES.	'Dec., 1995	—	Final Report prepared in collaboration with RITES submitted to the Ministry.

**Important ongoing Projects/Studied during the year 1997-98**

1	2	3	4	5
A. Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and			Employment and other Central Agencies	
1.	Urban Mapping Project,	April, 1993	March, 2002	Aerial Photos for 25 towns and line maps for 19 towns have been received from NRSA. Work on digital format for 3 towns is in progress. Work on the second phase initiated.
2.	, Monitoring of World Bank Aii urban Development Projects	Continuing		Assistance is being provided in formulation and <b>monitoring</b> of urban development projects in respect of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
3.	Industrial Growth Centres Scheme	Continuing		TCPO is providing <b>assistance</b> to the Project Appraisal <b>Committee</b> . So far reports in respect of 71 growth centres from 25 States/UTs have been appraised.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ)	Continuing		Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce TCPO assists in reviewing the progress reports and offers <b>comments</b> on the same. Reports have been examined for 3 EPZ.
5.	<b>Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)</b>	<b>Continuing</b>		Scheme is being formulated by the Ministry of Commerce TCPO assists in evolving guidelines for setting up of EPIP <b>and</b> examining the projects from urban development point of view. So far reports in respect of 21 EPI Parks from 17 States have been examined.
6.	Assistance in Coastal Zone Management Plans	Continuing		TCPO assists the Task force on <b>Coastal Zone Management</b> plans for <b>examination/evaluation</b> of the <b>projects</b> .
7.	A comparative study on Planning Norms and Practices in Selected Metropolitan <b>Cities</b> .	May 1997	Dec., 1998	Information is being compiled in respect of Bangalore Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kanpur, Delhi and Mumbai.
8.	<b>TCPO's work</b>			
1.	<b>study on integration of Environmental Impact Assessment with Development-A case Study of Gaziabad</b>	Dec. 1992	March, 1998	Report is ready.
2.	Transport Profile of Metropolitan Cities	Oct., 1993	<b>April, 1998</b>	<b>Comparative study of Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad is in progress.</b>
3.	Profile on Metropolitan cities	July, 1993	<b>June, 1998</b>	<b>Draft report for 4 Mega cities prepared and sent to State Govt. for their views;</b>
4.	Documentation of <b>Urban Research</b> (Vol.II)	April, 1994	March 1998	Report is ready for printing.
5.	Study on Appraisal of Industrial Growth Centres	June, 1995	Dec. 1998	A study on Appraisal of the Scheme is under progress Draft report in respect of Haryana, Punjab, J&K & Tamil Nadu 'has been prepared.
6.	<b>A Study of Residential Land/ Property prices. in Metropolitan cities</b>	August, 1996	Dec., 1998	Report for Delhi completed and work for Sang&ore, Hyderabad and Chennai is under progress.
<b>C. Consultancy Projects as Entrusted by Department of Tourism and other Agencies</b>				
1.	<b>Master Plan for Jammu Perspective - 2021</b>	Sept. 1993		2nd Draft proposal for Jammu Perspective 2021 was presented to State Government in Dec., 1997. Work on final Report is in progress. Survey of India has started supply of upto date base maps on, the basis of which Plan is being revised.

## Comments/Scrutiny of Technical Reports/ papers 1997-98

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** Note on Development Control Norms in Lutyens Bungalow Zone.

2. Prepared **a paper** on major points of the Report of the Steering Committee on Review of MPD-2001.

3. Compiled draft proceedings of the National Workshop on Master Plan Approach: Its Efficacy and Alternatives.

4. Comments sent to the Ministry on Paper on New Leadership for London : the Government proposal for Greater London Authority.

5. Prepared a Note on Suggested changes in the Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law in the context of 74th Constitution Amendment Act.

6. Examined the Project Report on Construction of Zokhawthar Border Township at Tieu in

Mizoram State and comments sent to the Ministry and State Government.

7. Comments offered on Project Report on New Shillong in Meghalaya State.

8. Examined the' Research Proposal on Consequences of rapid development of Metro-Case Study Lucknow - beyond environmental limits prepared by GIRI Institute of Development Studies and comments sent.

9. Examined Integrated Urban Development Plan for Ranka (Siikim) and comments offered thereon.

10. Prepared comments on Draft Resolution issued by the Department of Ocean Development on Extension of Coastal Zone Regulations

11. Comments offered on Declaring Agra, "World Heritage City".

12. Examined and comments offered on the Study by STEM on Impact Evaluation of IDSMT Scheme in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

13. Comments sent on Study on Evaluation of Scheme in Madhya Pradesh undertaken by Society for Development Studies.



## STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

### 1. 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

2. 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.

3. 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 903 (as on 31.3.98). 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

4. Govt. of India Stationery Office, Calcutta and its 3 Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 13,800 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. 81 lakhs and running contracts of about Rs. 10.38 crores during the year 1996-97. During this period it placed 489 supply orders for stationery and paper. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was about Rs. 8.22 crores.

5. There was a provision of Rs. 14,81,98,800 for the year 1997-98 (Revised Estimate) for procurement of stationery articles. GISO has

placed orders for supply of Stationery stores other than paper of the value of about Rs. 5.81 crores and for paper of value of about Rs. 2.40 crores upto March, 1998.

6. 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

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

#### Organisational Set up

2. 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.

- (i) The Department consists of (as on 31.3.98)
  - (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 1083 Selling Agents. .

Activities:

3. During the period from 1.4.97 to 31.3.98, the major activities of Deptt. of Publications have been as follows:-

(i) Publications of the value of Rs. 789 lakhs approximately were sold distributed.

(ii) The Department secured advertisements valuing Rs. 183 lakhs approximately for insertion in Govt. publications.

(iii) The total number of periodicals handled by the Deptment as on 31.3.98 was 23 and the number of subscribers including those on the free distribution list were 8512 and there were 644 subscribers for Gazette of India (all parts).

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

(v) 3433 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 1.3.98 is under print.

## PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

### 1. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government Company in 1970 as the apex techno-financial organisation with a view to provide financial 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 crores which has now been fully subscribed. A proposal to increase the authorised capital of HUDCO by additional equity support of Rs. 400 crores during 9th Plan is under consideration.

HUDCO plays a major role in implementation of National Housing Policy. It has been entrusted with the implementation of the priority programmes of the Ministry like Low Cost Sanitation, Night Shelter for Footpath Dwellers, Building Centres, Shelter Upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Rural Housing under Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP). It is operating the centrally sponsored scheme of Building Centres and has taken major initiatives for the upgradation of skills of artisans, small contractors and professionals. HUDCO is providing equity and loan support to building material manufacturing units and is promoting them through technical and professional support in production of cost effective and innovative building materials, components and systems using agricultural and industrial wastes. It is a multi-dimensional and multi-functional organisation addressing almost the entire gamut of shelter issues in the country. Various measures are being taken to strengthen its operations and widen its resource base.

Operations and Profitability during 1997/1998

During 1997-98, HUDCO sanctioned loans of Rs. 3062 crores for housing and Urban infrastructure schemes against MoU target of Rs. 2485 crores. The actual loan released by HUDCO during the same period was 2137 crores

against MoU target of Rs. 2020 crores. The schemes sanctioned during 1997-98 would enable construction and upgradation of 5.53 lakh residential units, development of 15648 residential plots and construction/conversion of over three lakhs sanitation units, besides augmentation of water supply and drainage facilities. More than 99% of the total residential units sanctioned during the year were meant for EWS/LIG. HUDCO has been empowered by the Government to expand lending for urban infrastructure, especially water supply and sanitation at normal lending rates and there has been growing response for such loans from various States and city agencies

During the year 1996-97, despite the interest subsidy given for lower income groups HUDCO earned a gross profit of around Rs. 97 crores. The net profit after providing for tax and prior period adjustment comes to Rs. 74 crores. A Debenture Redemption Reserve is being created as per the SEBI guidelines.

#### Rural Housing

HUDCO started financing of rural housing schemes only from 1977-78, but has still made considerable contributions. Cumulatively, as on 31.3.98 HUDCO has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1910 crores for 1995 Rural Housing schemes for construction of 35.48 lakhs rural houses. During 1997-98 HUDCO sanctioned 196 Rural Housing schemes with a loan commitment of Rs. 388 crores for construction of 3.43 lakhs rural houses.

#### Urban Infrastructure

Since March 1989, HUDCO started financing city level urban infrastructural schemes in a substantial manner. A separate urban infrastructure wing has been set up for processing loan proposals from public and private agencies. Priority is given to water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes especially in small and medium towns with population less than 10 lakhs. As on 31.3.98 HUDCO has sanctioned 604 Urban Infrastructure schemes involving a loan amount of Rs. 4948 crores out of which 128 schemes involving a loan of Rs. 1267 crores have been sanctioned during 1997-98.

#### Priority Programmes

Apart from the National Network of Building Centres and Night Shelter Sanitation facilities for urban footpath dwellers, HUDCO is also

implementing the following Action Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

### Low Cost Sanitation Programme for Liberation of Scavengers

As part of the Action Plan of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, HUDCO has started financing projects under this scheme to cover 700 small towns in the first phase, During 1997-98 (as on 31.3.98) 70 schemes have been sanctioned for a loan amount of Rs. 55.07 crores covering 3.33 lakhs units. HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned 814 such schemes for a loan amount of approximately Rs. 530 crores covering over 38 lakhs units.

### Urban Employment through Housing & Shelter Upgradation

This scheme under Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was initiated in December 1969 and aims to provide urban employment through loan-cum-subsidy for renovation and upgradation of

existing housing in slums, inner cities and other areas inhabited by the weaker sections. During the year 1997-98 (as on 31.3.98) 24 schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 51.30 crores have been sanctioned which will help upgradation of 71196 EWS dwelling units in 7 States. HUDCO has sanctioned a total of 530 such schemes covering 24 States and approximately 7.47 lakh dwelling units. The scheme has now been merged with the Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

Upto 31.3.98, cumulative loan sanction and disbursement of HUDCO aggregates to Rs. 16661 crores and Rs. 11171 crores respectively which would help in the construction/upgradation of over 67 lakhs residential dwelling units, 34012 units under Night Shelter scheme, 20105 non-residential buildings, development of 4.76 lakh plots and construction/conversion of over 4 lakh sanitation units covering 30 States/UTs.

## HUDCO OPERATIONS DURING 1996-97 AND 1997-98

T y p e	1996-97 (As on 31.3.97)		1997-98 (As on 31.3.1998)	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.
Urban Housing Schemes				
— Cooperative	6	8.39	29	43.83
— Site and Service	1	0.52	—	—
— Plotted Development	21	43.50	23	74.35
— Night Shelter	5	1.35	1	0.80
Rural Housing Schemes				
— Cooperative	13	17.42	5	18.58
— Landless Labourers	4	2.01	37	62.02
	85	142.91	53	305.26
Upgradation Schemes				
— Slums	—	—	4	3.61
— Repairs & Improvements	13	33.00	15	51.21
— Shelter Upgradation (NRY)	83	33.65	24	51.30
Basic Sanitation Scheme	1	0.07	2	8.14
Building Material Schemes	—	—	—	—
<b>CASH LOAN SCHEMES</b>		24	—	77.81
<b>LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES</b>	14	34.76	16	104.93
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES</b>				
— Urban Infrastructure	109	874.18	128	1267.85
— Intg. Low Cost Sanitation	88	66.38	70	55.07

## Resource Mobilisation

Till 1985-66, HUDCO had been raising resources through traditional source like issue of Government guaranteed Debentures, **loans** from LIC, GIC etc. In 1987-86 HUDCO raised funds from the market for the first time through floating its Urban and Shelter Bonds of Rs. 50 crores and followed it up during subsequent years. During 1997-98, **HUDCO has mobilised funds of the order of** around Rs. 2643 crores through bonds/debentures loans/grants and short term deposits.

Every year during, **the** month of November, **HUDCO** organises a major exhibition of cost effective technology on Building materials in India International Trade Fair. This **year also in November**, 1997 **HUDCO** organised **the HUDCO Build Tech**. 1997. The use of traditional/innovative techniques that have been neglected were amply highlighted in **the** exhibition which has received special recognition from the visiting public. During the Build Tech and other exhibitions, HUDCO **endeavours** to create awareness and bring housing within the reach of the common man.

## II. HINDUSTAN PREFEB LIMITED

Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) is a Government of India Enterprise Functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment since 1955. The Company has its registered office and factory at Jangpura, New Delhi

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. It had 663 permanent employees on its rolls as on 31.3.96.

*Its Operational areas are-*

- Construction works at various sites all over India.
  - Rly. Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
  - Prestressed cement concrete electric poles.
  - Wooden/wood substitute (MDF) shutters
  - Lightweight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.
  - Land Development Works at Delhi.
  - Technical consultancy-Planning and designing of construction projects, Projects, Project Management.

- Technical Services-Testing of concrete cubes/**bricks and** other building materials at its modern laboratory & raw timber seasoning.
- Construction Works-At present the **Company** is executing the following major construction projects:

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Construction of Flats for Indian Oil Corporation at Panipat	— 305.00
(ii) Construction of houses for HSEB at Panipat	— 111.00
(iii) Construction of Building for Employees Provident Fund <b>Organisation at:</b>	
—Janakpuri, New Delhi	— 624.00
— <b>Nasik</b>	— 208.00
Jabalpur	— 371.00
—Faridabad, <b>Haryana</b>	— 250.00
(iv) Construction of Staff <b>Quarters for FBI at</b> Salboni, District Midnapore in <b>West Bengal</b>	— 2349.00
(v) Construction of <b>Staff</b> quarter for BCCL at Dhanbad, Bihar	— 527.48
(vi) Construction works for Delhi Institute of Technology at New Delhi.	— 346.00
(vii) Construction of staff quarters for State Bank of Indi at Durgapur, West Bengal	— 641.75
(viii) Construction of office building for GMDC at Bhuj & Ahmedabad	— 861.00
(ix) Construction of Subway for NDMC at AIIMS, New Delhi	— 200.00
(x) Prefab Bridges for Northern Railway in Delhi-Ahmedabad sector	— 348.00



*Slum Upgradation Scheme at Surat (position before improvement)*



*Slum Upgradation Scheme at Surat (Position after improvement)*

## (xi) Land Development work in Delhi-76.00

### CAPITAL

The Company's Authorised and paid-up capital stands at Rs. 10.00 crores and Rs. 6.97 crores respectively. The loan liability to, the Government is Rs. 11.13 crores excluding interest which amounts to Rs. 22.64 crores as on 31.3.96

### PERFORMANCE

The Company had achieved production and turnover of Rs. 29.82 crores and Rs. 33.71 crores respectively upto 31.3.98 and incurred a loss of Rs. 4.19 crores before accounting for Rs. 2.05 crores interest on Govt. loans.

Achievements during 1997-96:

	Target 1997-98 (Rs. in crores)	Actual 1997-98	percentage Achievement
Factory turn over	12.77	13.74	107.8
Construction Works & Land Development	15.93	14.90	92.91
	29.70	28.54	99.5

### ORDER BOOK POSITION

The net value of orders to be executed as on 14.98 is as follows:-

	(Rs. in crores)
(a) Factory Products	11.90
(b) Construction works	22.14
(C) Land Development	0.23
	<u>34.27</u>

Welfare Of SCs/STs:

### Activities Of the special cell Set-Up under the control of Liaison Officer

SC/ST Cell set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer continued to keep watch over the implementation of reservation of posts in the company as per Government's directives. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives. Backlog Vacancies have already been cleared. One post of S.T. has been filled -up as Sr. Engineer in Group 'A'

## It. ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION IN ENVIRONMENT

Company has already installed energy saving measures like Solar Klin for seasoning of tii. To combat pollution in the factory, Company uses battery powered prime moves within the factory sheds providing a clean environment to the work-force.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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 batlast retainers developed with HPL's design and Prefab Technology and used in Railway Bridges have been by Railways. Railways have placed orders about Rs. 1.30 crores during the year.

Disinvestment commission has recommended disinvestment upto 74% of its equity. The matter is Under consideration of the Govt.

### NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

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 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 in a way to establish its expertise in execution of Sewage Treatment Plants using the latest "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB) technology. One such project, i.e. construction of 45 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Faridabad has already been completed using the above technology and has further secured two such projects i.e. 76 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Ghaziabad (UP) and 30 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Sonapat (Haryana).

## 2, PERFORMANCE 1997-98

### a) Memorandum of Understanding

NBCC is an MOU signing company. The performance of NBCC has been rated as "EXCELLENT" for the year 95-96 & 96-97. The MQU for the year 1997-98 envisaged the following target:

- \* Business Development Rs. 335 crore
- \* Turnover Rs. 225 crore
- \* Gross Margine (Home) Rs. 6.7 crore

### (b) Achievement during 1997-98

NBCC during the year 1997-96 has developed a business of Rs. 298 crore against the target of Rs. 335 crore and achieved a turnover of Rs. 269 crore against the target of Rs. 225 crore.

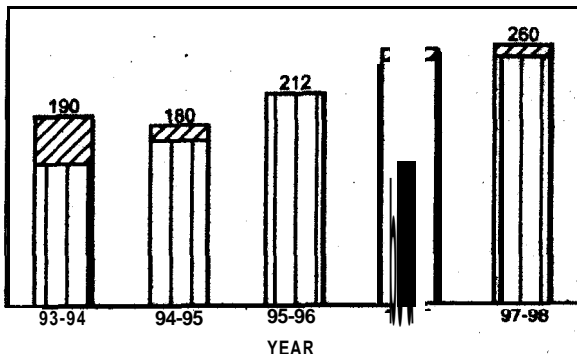
### (c) Achievement for the yew 1996-97

During the year 1996-97, NBCC developed a business of Rs. 286.66 crore against the target of Rs. 309 crore and achieved a turnover of Rs. 254.66 crore against the target of Rs. 200 crore.

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

### TURNOVER SINCE 1993-94

VALUE IN RS. CRORE



HOME- III OVERSEAS

## 3, ORODR BOOK POSITION

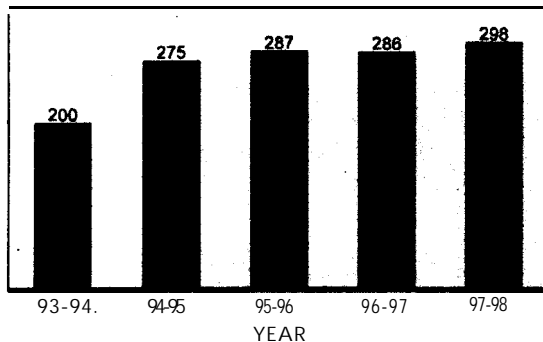
NBCC as on 31st Mar., 98 has in hand work load of about Rs. 750 crore, out of which projects worth Rs.465 crore have been cleared by various clients for execution. The Order Book position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. The major projects secured during 1997-98 are as under:

- Construction of Commercial-cum-Office Complex at Prantika, Durgapur (WB), valuing Rs. 20 crore.
- \* Construction of 1686 Residential Houses and Development works of Housing pocket in Sector-71, Noida (UP), valuing Rs. 18 crore.
- \* Construction of 6th block of Standard design factories at Noida Expert Processing Zone, valuing Rs 15 crore.
- \* Construction of two road over Bridges, one bridge and five sub-ways at Hyderabad, valuing Rs. 15 crore.
- Designing, supply, construction & commissioning of 70 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at CIS Hindon, Ghaziabad (UP), valuing Rs. 14.53 crore.
- Planning/Designing, fabrication, erection & supply of towers for 220 KV, 121 km. long transmission line from Jallandhar-Hamirpur, valuing Rs. 13.5 crore.
- Construction of New State Secondary School at Bel Air, Mauritius, valuing Rs. 11.7 crore.
- \* Construction of Maitri Vihar Commercial Complex and Additional floor at Tarnaka, Hyderabad (AP), valuing Rs. 11 crore.
- Construction of Fishery University, Chak Garia (WB), valuing Rs. 9 crore.



## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1993-94

VALUE IN RS. CRORE



### 4. REAL ESTATE

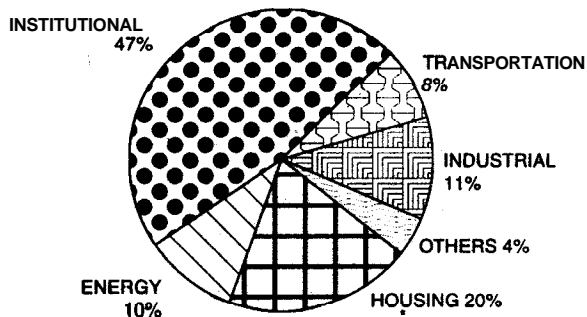
NBCC has entered into Real Estate sector for improving its liquidity. It has already completed three commercial complexes at New Delhi, Ghaziabad and Ahmedabad. A large commercial complex named NBCC Place, at Pragati Vihar, New Delhi is also nearing completion. The undermentioned 'real estate projects are in progress:

- \* Community Centre at PushpVihar, New Delhi.
- \* Commercial Complex at Mangoelane, Calcutta (WB).
- \* Development of new township at Rajarhat, Calcutta (WB).
- \* Standard Design Factories 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, project management, cooling towers, etc. The diversity of business is given as under:

#### DIVERSITY OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DURING 1997-98



### 6. SOME OF THE MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS

#### \* MODERNISATION OF CURRENCY NOTE PRESS AT NASIK

The project comprises of modernisation of existing Currency Note Press Complex at Nasik. The work involves addition and alteration in various structures of CNP-I, II, III & IV area. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 31 crore. The project is about 42% completed and is progressing satisfactorily.

#### \* INDIRA GANDHI CENTRE FOR INDIAN CULTURE AT PHOENIX, MAURITIUS

The project has been undertaken by the Indian Govt. for development of Indian Culture at Mauritius. After construction it will be donated to Mauritian Govt. The entire project to be construct& on 5.5 acres of land comprises of construction of main building having part basement, ground and 1st floor with plinth area of 5500 Sqm, auditorium; Director's residence and 8 duplex type teachers: apartments with built-up area 732 Sqm including services. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.80 crore. The project is about 25% completed and is progressing satisfactorily.

#### \* STATE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT BEL AIR MAURITIUS

The project comprises construction of 2 Nos. class room blocks having 3 storeyed structure, lecture theatre, laboratory, administration block, staff rooms, gymnasium- including all services and external development works. Total area of building is approx. 7100 Sqm. The project is being constructed for Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Govt. of Mauritius, Port Louis and is funded--by World Bank. The estimated cost of the project is approx. Rs. 11 crore. The project is about 15% completed and is progressing satisfactorily.

#### \* GOVT. POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN AT DINANAGAR

The project comprising of faculty housing, hostel blocks, workshop block and other development works was entrusted to NBCC by Director Technical education & Industrial Training Deptt., Punjab. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12 crore and is to be completed in a period of 3 years. The project is 40% completed and progressing satisfactorily.

• **OFFICE COMPLEX FOR POWER GRID CORPORATION AT KATWARIA SARAI, NEW DELHI**

The construction of corporate office for Power Grid Corporation Limited at Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi was awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 crore. The structure having basement & 5 floors having an area of about 4900 Sqm. is being set up to monitor the load distribution system at National Load Despatch Centre. The above centre would be equipped with all the modern and sophisticated devices for effective monitoring. The project is about 70% completed and progressing satisfactorily.

**7. SOME OF MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED**

• **BANK OF INDIA STAFF QUARTERS AT NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI**

The project comprising of 4 storeyed type A and B Quarters for the staff of Bank of India alongwith community centre, visitors office building, and other internal services and external development works has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 4.2 crore.

• **TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING AT CUFFE PARADE, MUMBAI**

The multi-storeyed office cum residential complex comprising of technical blocks with basement & ground plus 7 floors, administrative block with basement & ground + 11 floors having offices, canteen upto 6th floor and residential quarters from 7th floor to 11 th floor alongwith other. internal services and external development works has been completed at a cost of Rs. 9.25 crore for MTNL.

• **45 MLD SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AT FARIDABAD**

The first sewage treatment plant based on "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB), Technology for Public Health Oeptt., Faridabad under Yamuna Action Plan has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 11 12 crore. The project comprised of 4 UASB reactors, inlet screen, grit chamber and division box, two sludge drying beds, office and laboratory buildings etc.

\* **COCHIN REFINERIES STAFF QUARTERS AT COCHIN**

The project comprising of 114 triple storeyed type-B quarters for the staff of Cochin Refineries Limited and transit flats having **basement and** ground floor alongwith internal **and external** development works has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 7.80 crore.

• **VAOODARA AIRPORT**

The project comprising of terminal building, staff quarters, HVAC work, electric sub-station, control tower building, resurfacing of runway, conveyor belt, ASR tower i/c allied work and external drainage works has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 12.86 crore for National Airport Authority.

\* **PUNJAB BRIDGE WORK CONTRACT- II**

The construction of two bridges, one across river Satluj of 714.30 M length with carriage way of 7.50 M and the second across river 'White Bein' of 224.34 M length with carriage way of 7.50 M on National Highway No. 1 in the state of Punjab had been completed and opened for traffic in the month of June, 97 at a cost of Rs. 12 crores.

• **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH (NIPER), MOHALI**

The work of construction of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research at SAS Nagar, Mohali consisting of Secretariat Building, Teaching and Research Block, Library Building, Hostel Block, visiting faculty and Guest House, Director's residence, development works etc. has successfully been completed at a cost of about Rs. 17 crore.

+ **MULTISTOREYED BUILDING OF A.P. SECRETARIAT AT HYOERABAO**

The work for construction of six storeyed A.P. Secretariat building comprising of chamber for Hon'ble Minister, Principal Secy., etc. alongwith conference hall, canteen, visitor's hall, guard room and car parking etc. having an area of 810 Sqm. in each floor has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2.8 crore.



*Cooling Tower at Gandhi Nagar for Gujarat Electrical Board*



*220 M High Chimney for PSEB at Lehra Mohabbat, Distt. Bhatinda*

## 8. PROFITABILITY

The financial results for the year 1997-98 are not yet available, however the Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 1 15 crore during 1996-97 against a loss of Rs. 9.49 crore during 1995-96.

The loss is mainly on account of interest burden of Rs. 32.9 crore.

## 9. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

NBCC has been appointed as a nodal agency for promotion of trenchless technology in India. National guidelines for adoption of above technology in the country has been submitted to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

NBCC has tied up with M/s TT of UK, a manufacturer of Trenchless Technology Equipments, who has sent us a set of directional drilling equipments for executing a job at Andheri in Mumbai on trial basis. To further popularise the above technology a National Seminar on No-Dig India-98 was organised on 5th-7th Feb., 1998. The use of above technology would help in laying underground utility services without causing any disturbance in the movement of vehicular traffic on the surface.

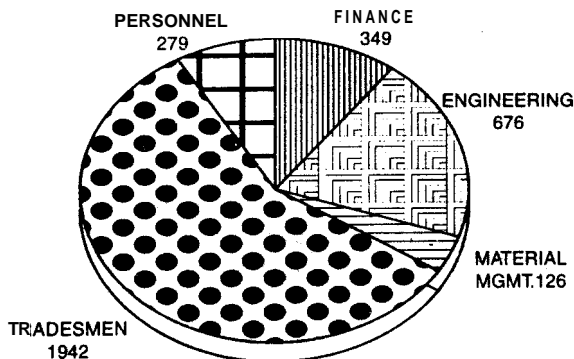
## 10. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Development of Human Resources at all levels is an important element of Corporation Mission. Technical training to departmental workers in different trades depending upon the requirement is being imparted through the Employees Development Centre (EDC). Simultaneously, orientation and refresher courses are being regularly conducted for various categories of employees. The talented employees are encouraged by rewards in various forms such as appreciation letters, honorarium, special increments and out of turn promotions.

Discipline wise human resource of the Corporation is given as Under:

### HUMAN RESOURCES

(As on 31st March, 1998)



TOTAL MANPOWER : 3372 NOS.

## 11. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

The Management Development Centre (MDC) set up last year has become operational and carried on with its task of imparting training to the managerial cadre. The concept of personnel audit introduced last year to ensure uniform implementation of rules has achieved its objective by creating awareness among the employees at all levels about the necessity of compliance with various Personnel/Financial Rules, procedures and guidelines.

## 12. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

### i) Accounts Manual

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

### ii) Personnel Manual

Personnel Manual which comprises all rules and regulations is under compilation. The system of personnel audit has been introduced to ensure that the personnel; industrial relation policies and administrative instructions are followed.

### iii) Works Manual

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

## 13. 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 and 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 SC/ST employees are attended to promptly. Rosters are maintained in the Corporate Office as per instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

## 14. PROPAGATION OF USE OF HINDI

In order to propagate the use of Hindi, Corporation celebrates Hindi Diwas and Hindi Saptah during the month of September every year and organises several Hindi competitions. During the year 97-98 four Hindi Workshops were organised and about 92 officers and large number

of employees from Engineering, Accounts, Personnel and Administration disciplines took part in these workshops. A quarterly Hindi Magazine named 'BHAWAN LOCHAN' has been published on Hindi Divas Samaroh of this year. 'AKSHAR'

software has already been installed on all the computers at the Corporate Office as well as Zonal Offices located in region 'A'. About 64% of the original correspondence is done in Hindi at the Corporate Office.



*Science Block of Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engg. & Tech., Ferozpur (Punjab)*



*Central Excise Office Building, Trichur*

## AUTONOMOUS AND STATUTORY

### I. Delhi Development Authority

#### 1. HOUSING DEPARTMENT

- 1.1 The DDA issued allotment/allocation letters to about 6034 registrants and possession letters to 4253 allottees respectively between April, '97 to March, 98. In March, 1997 allotments under the Expandable Housing Scheme were made. The applications for this scheme were invited in 1996 and a record number of 59782 applications were received. Total allotments under this Scheme were 8405 in different localities like Narela, Rohini, Dwarka and Kondli Gharoli.
- 1.2 The backlog of all schemes i.e. LIG and MIG category was 37312 and under Janta Registration Scheme-1998 it was 15471 as on April, 1997.
- 1.3 The Housing Finance Wing sent refund cheques in respect of Expandable Housing Scheme to about 52000 ineligible/unsuccessful applicants. Demand & Cancellations Cards upto 3.9.97 in respect of all allotments under NPRS 1979 and Ambedkar Awas Yojna-1989 were generated and placed in the individual files of allottees numbering about 1.30 lacs. 465 attachment notices and 80552 Non-Recovery Certificates under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 were issued, and 130 properties were sealed on non-recovery of dues. In 31 cases eviction orders were issued.
- 1.4 A Penalty Relief Scheme-1997 was announced and under this scheme relief in penalty upto 43% with effect from. 1.3.1997 to 30.9.97 and thereafter 37% upto 30.6.98 was provided.
- 1.5 For effecting proper recovery 5 joint CAOs were delegated powers under the Punjab Land Revenue Act for recovery of outstanding dues and they were posted in 5 different zones.
- 1.6 The recovery position has shown considerable progress and there has been a recovery of about Rs. 72.97 crores upto February, 1998.

- 1.7 During the period under report construction of 1187 houses was completed.

#### 2. LAND DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 494 Commercial and 136 Institutional allotments were made during the year. About 418 Commercial plots were allotted through draw of lots. 151 Industrial plots and 7 residential plots were sold by auction. Land Protection Branch carried out 346 demolitions and 137.229 acres of land was made free from encroachment after demolishing 5737 structures. Land for 7 petrol pumps and 4 Gas godowns were also allotted during the year.

- 2.2 A Janta Market for squatters at Piimpura was developed and inaugurated on 15.9.1997. This market will provide space for business to pavement squatters.

#### 3. VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

- 3.1 Vigilance department of DDA issued 142 chargesheets upto March, 1998 under Regulation 16 & 17 of DDA (Salaries, Allowances & Conditions of Service) Regulations 1961. Penalties of various types like censure, recovery, stoppage of increment, reversion to lower grade, removal/termination was imposed in 136 cases. 7 cases were registered with the CBI, Anti-corruption Branch and Delhi Police against the officers of the authority. Special drive was launched to clear old pending vigilance cases and large number of cases were brought to their logical conclusion.

#### 4. SYSTEM AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT

- 4.1 The Systems Department of DDA continued their work to provide for an on-line Housing Management Information System (HMIS) and this work was awarded to Ms. Birla Horizon International. The system design for registration, allotment/allocation, accounting, project monitoring and file tracking Modules have been taken and the software has been developed.
- 4.2 The Metropolitan Area Network has been set up and two main offices at Vikas Sadan and Vii Minar have been connected through dial-in Telephone Link. The P.C. nodes have also been installed in the offices of Chief Engineer (Rohini), Chief Engineer (Dwarka), Chief Engineer (SEZ) and Chief Engineer (SWZ). The reception counter at Vikas Sadan

has been revamped **and** a computer has been installed at the reception counter to provide information about waiting **registrants and** status of the allottees. The system also caters to on-line diarising of the. dak-receipts.

- 4.3 The training department trained about 945 employees as against. the target of 1000 for the **year** 1997. It also sent 104 employees for participation in 36 external courses

## 5. CONSUMER SATISFACTION

- 5.1 For effective consumer satisfaction, DDA issued a Citizens' Charter during the year 1997 **and** it was adopted on 15th September, 1997. It ensures DDA's commitment to efficient, prompt and courteous service, of quality products at reasonable rates, time bound and transparent service for all transactions with DDA and also provide information regarding various policies and programmes to the allottees. To thii effect a number of guide books already published were made available to the consumers at the reception counter at Vikas Sadan. Providing computerised informaiton at the counters and also computerising the receipt of dak in DDA was completed. A booklet on the grievance redressal system was published and a system of issuing public hearing cards to check repeated visits to DDA was also started. Periodic Lok Shivirs and public hearing on Mondays and Thursdays continued as usual but **a** proper monitoring of the grievances cases was the added achievement. For creating awareness regarding achievements of DDA, **a** 13-minute Documentary film titled DDA . The IX Builder of Delhi' was also made for the benefit of delegations and visitors from other development authorities who visit DDA.

6. In the Sports field an Autumn Sports Gala was held in which thousands of school children participated. Additional facilities were provided at the Yamuna Sports Complex and other Sports Complexes were also upgraded. DDA's Mini Marathon was held in the month of August, 1997 in which 5000 students from 70 schools participated.

## 7. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

- 7.1 The Accounts of the Authority are maintained under three broad heads i.e. Nazul Account- I, Nazul Account . II and General Development Accounts. The approximate gross receipts during the year 1997-98 is assessed at

Rs. 1029.43 crores under all heads as against Rs. 838.00 crores last year an increase of 20% and expenditure is estimated at Rs. 467.40 crores.

- 7.2 All loans becoming due for payment have been paid with interest on due date and there ii no overdue/outstanding loan.
- 7.3 An amount of Rs. 74.87 crores have been invested out of GPF accumulaiton as per the guidelines. Rs. 3.84 crores have been paid as pensionary benefits upto 31.12.97 to the pensioners.
- 7.4 Investment in land acquisition also increased many-fold and was Rs. 140.00 crores during 1997-98. The corresponding figure for 1996-97 was Rs. 104.35 crores.

### Citizen's Charter

#### Preamble

This is **a** commitment of the Delhi Development Authority to provide every allottee/purchaser/of its properties

- efficient, prompt and courteous service with a dedication to integrity and fairness.
- quality product at reasonable costs.
- time bound and , transparent service in all transactions.
- a periodic independent scrutiny report of its performance.
- information including where necessary, the reasons for adopting a policy and the basis for accepting or rejecting any request in comparable cases.

The DDA further commits itself to the following:

#### Quality of Service:

- by issue of acknowledgement within 15 days and time bound settlement of all correspondence and in case of any delay information regarding the reasons for such delay and when a reply can be expected.
- by display of the names of officials alongwith their designation, telephone number and location in various Departments and the wearing of name badges by officials who have dealings with the public.
- by making available printed information on time bound disposal of various transactions al the Reception.
- by organising Lok Shivirs periodically and at





Distt. Park, Preet Vihar, New Delhi



Janak Puri Distt. Centre

notified timings, with adequate publicity to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases.

- by prescribing specific time limits for various transactions (please see box below for details)

**Information for time Bound disposal. . of various transactions with DDA.**

S.No.	Activity	Time schedule
1.	Possession Letter	Within 60 days of completion of all formalities
2.	<b>Transfer/Mutation</b>	Within 60 days of submission of an documents.
3.	<b>Restoration' of flats</b>	Within 60 days [subject to availability & entitlement
4.	<b>Refunds</b>	<b>Withii 26 days</b>
5.	<b>conversion of lease hold to free-hold</b>	<b>Withim 90 days of receipt of application from the concerned bank.</b>
6.	Extension of time	<b>Within 15 days of receipt of full premium and submission of all documents.</b>
7.	<b>Possession of plots</b>	<b>Within1 mcnth of submission of all documents.</b>
6. ,	<b>Mutation of plots</b>	<b>Within 1 month of submission of all documents.</b>
9.	<b>Sanction of Building Plan</b>	<b>Within 60 days from the date of submission of building permit and subject to completion of all formalities.</b>
10.	<b>Issuance oi 'C' Form</b>	<b>Within 15 days from the date of receipt of such notice.</b>
11.	issuance of 'D' Form	Within 15 days from the date of receipt of such notice.
12.	<b>Completion Certificate</b>	<b>Within 60 days from the data of receipt of notice of completion &amp; subject to completion of all formalities.</b>

**Access to Information**

- through guidebooks on procedure relating to Land, Housing and Building Plan Sanction; etc. and on various schemes notified from time to time.
- by making available formats of documents for various transactions at nominal cost.
- by providing information on movement and status of the various cases on Public Hearing Days.
- by keeping the public informed on major decisions like Relief Schemes, Housing Schemes, etc. through newspapers, etc.
- by appointing Counsellors in all Departments

and locating them at the Reception for providing information and guidance to the public.

**Grievance Redressal**

- through a right to approach concerned officers at various levels, if grievances are not settled at lower levels.
- through a right to ask for a Public Grievance Redressal Card at the reception or from any officer of the rank of Director or above for timely redressal.

**Consumers Obligations**

**The DDA expects from ail those who avail its various services**

- not to approach touts or middlemen
- to ensure timely deposit of all dues/ instalment/ground rent [and other payments demanded from time to time.]
- to adhere strictly to the terms and conditions of allotment and proper upkeep and maintenance of the property.
- to feel free to write to the following address their comments and suggestions for further improvement of the charter.

Director [Public Relations]  
Vikas Sadan, New Delhi-110023.

**II. National Capital Region Planning Board**

Delhi, the National Capital Territory, has been growing fastest among the four mega cities, namely, Mumbai, Cakutta, Delhi and Chennai. As a result of the phenomenal growth of popuiation 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 a 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:

- N.C.T. Delhi 1,483 sq. kms.
- Haryana Sub-Region 13,413 sq. kms.
- Rajasthan Sub-Region 4,493 sq. kms.
- Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region 10,833 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 keep its size manageable;
- (ii) to prepare, plan and evolve policies for balanced and harmonised development of the 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, A.D.;
- (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 the 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 out-migration but also to attract and absorb the Delhi bound potential 20 lakh migrants.

## Strategies for Implimentation of Plan Pollcles:

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 administrations, trade and commerce, etc., both by decentralisation and dispersal from Delhi and by promotion 'of new industrial, commerical and , public sector projects in selected DMA towns, Regional 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 facilitites 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.

## II. Development Programme In NCR during Ninth Five Year Plan:

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

The overall development programmes, estimate to cost about Rs. 58,000 cr., are required to be implemented, during the next 9th and 10th Plan and hence, they have been spilt into two phases-the IX and X Five year Plan periods. The basic projects which are essentially required to trigger off further development such as core infrastructure components, 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 to come up later have been placed in the Tenth Plan period. In the Ninth Plan, emphasis is on the development of core infrastructure to a substantial degree so that these could attract investment from the private sector in' the overall development especially in the economic activities of industries, wholesale trade, commerce etc. for generating adequate employment to help the deflection of population from NCT-Delhi.

In the Ninth Five Year Plan the envisaged

development programmes are expected to cost about 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. 18,000 cr.

### 3. Resource Mobilisation % utilisation of Funds-1997-98 (Financing of State Sector Programme):

An amount of Rs. 45.00 cr was allocated by the Ministry as contribution from their plan funds. However, the actual amount of Rs. 42.75 crore was released after applying 5% cut on the Plan allocation by the M/o of UA & E for:

- (a) Providing financial assistance to the participating State/Development Authorities for the implementation of both ongoing 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. 15.00 crores has been contributed by the Govt. of NCT-Delhi into the fund of the Board. Also, unspent balance of the previous year amounting to Rs. 11.25 crores and fresh receipts of Rs. 40.00 cr. by way of debt Services payment, interest on bank deposits, etc. were at the disposal of the Board. The NCR Planning Board has been permitted by the Govt. of India for raising bonds of the order of Rs. 235.00 crores from the capital market during

The Board released the following sums by way of installment of interest-bearing loans to the participating States and/or their implementing agencies during 1996-97:

	(Rs. in crores)
HSIDC, Chandigarh	78.50
UPSIDC; Kanpur	15.00
U.P. Govt. Lucknow	27.93
RICO, Jaipur	19.00
RSBCC, Jaipur	0.66
UIT, Alwar	5.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.85</b>

During 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 84.28 crore was released to State Governments.

### III. 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 the light of its observations, is to be suitably modified. The draft Sub-regional plan for NCT-Delhi has been prepared by Govt. of NCT Delhi and is being examined by NCR Planning Board.

### IV. Functional Plans:

The functional Plans for Transport, Power and Telecommunications have been approved by the NCR Planning Board. The Functional plan for Industry has been approved by the Planning Committee in its 42nd Meeting. The Functional plans for water supply and drainage system in NCR is under preparation.

### V. 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-group to review different components of Regional Plan-2001. The draft reports are under preparation by the Expert Sub-groups.

### VI. 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 expert 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 inhouse GIS has become operational. The data base is updated regularly and is being used for urban and Regional Planning proposals.

### VII. Meeting of the NCR Planning Board:

During the period 4/97 to 3/98, NCR Planning Board met once on 2.9.97 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and the following important business was transacted:

1. To give a practical shape to the Ninth Plan, as approved by NCR Planning Board in its last meeting, the Planning Commission should ensure that while finalising the Ninth Plan for the State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and NCT-D&hi as well as Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Telecommunication, specific NCR Sub-components are included in their respective Ninth Plan.

2. Laying highest priority to the development of infrastructure in NCR, the Hon'ble Prime Minister felt that development of telecommunication, power and rail and road network, as already approved in the NCR Plan, should be taken up as a time bound programme and necessary modalities may be worked out.
3. The Prime Minister suggested that the matter of rationalisation of taxes in the NCR should immediately be sorted out through a meeting of Secretaries of the participating states, which should be followed by a meeting of Chief Ministers with the P.M. for a final decision..
4. Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment while explaining the importance of Common Economic Zone suggested the setting up of Regional Council chaired by Prime Minister, which could act as a forum to guide the policy and programmes of NCR. Prime Minister appreciated to have a common economic zone for NCR and asked, Planning Commission to urgently examine the concept and report to him.

### **VIII. Planning Committee Meeting:**

During the period 4/97 to 3/98 one meeting of Planning Committee was held on 16.12.97 and the following important business was transacted:

1. Functional Plan of industry was approved for placing the same for consideration and approval of the Board.
2. in the Special Meeting of the Board, Hon'bie Prime Minister had asked the Planning Commission to examine the concept of Common Economic Zone.

Accordingly, the Board had sent a note to Planning Commission for examination.

3. The Planning Committee accepted the land use changes for consideration of the Board.
  - (i) Change of land use of an area measuring 47 ha. from 'Rural Use' to 'Public and Semi-Public facilities'-for sports training centre near Ghavera Mour on Rohtak Road.
  - (ii) Change of land use of an area measuring 43 ha. from 'Rural Use Zone' to 'Urban Uses' in Nareia Project/Urban extension

out of which 40 ha. is for locating a district jail and 3 ha. for locating a district court and residential accommodation for judicial officers.

- (iii) An area measuring 5 ha. may be permitted for change of land use from 'Rural Use' to 'Public and Semi-public Facilities-for Police Lines at Sultanpur Dabas.
- (iv) Change of land use of an area measuring 125 ha. from 'Rural Use Zone' to 'Public and Semi-Public Facilities'-for open district jail at Baproia towards West of Dwarka.
- (v) Change of land use, from "Rural Use" to "Commercial and Transportation" for integrated Freight Complex in Nareia City measuring 380 ha. with following conditions.
  - (a) Surplus proceeds from freight complex will be used to finance the proposed Perimeter Expressway;
  - (b) The Integrated Freight Complex and the Perimeter Expressway projects will be financially tied up together.

4. The matter of transfer of power to change land use within NCR from NCR Planning Board to the Pfanning Committee was approved for consideration of Board for approval.

5. The Planning Committee approved the following plans for placing the same in the next Board meeting for consideration and approval

- (i) Draft Development Plan for' Palwal-2021;
- (ii) Sonapat-Kundii Multi Functional Urban Complex-2021
- (iii) Draft Development Plan for Rohtak-2025.

6. The proposal of continuance of NCR Planning & Monitoring Ceils in the Town & Country Planning Departments of the participating states and their staff strength was approved for placing the same before the Board for consideration and approval.

### **IX. PHYSICAL PROGRESS ON VARIOUS ON-GOING SCHEMES**

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was constituted under NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 for the development of National Capital Region and for co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of such and

for evolving harmonised policies for the control of land use and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. For achieving this the Regional Plan 2001 was prepared with the objectives of (i) harmonised and balanced development of the NCR and (ii) containing the population growth of Delhi within manageable limits. For this purpose NCR Planning Board is providing loan assistance to the State Govts. for their development schemes/projects being implemented by their respective development authorities/implementing agencies.

The NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells in the participating States are, amongst others, required to collect Quarterly progress Reports from the concerned implementing authorities with a view to accelerate their progress and make site inspections of the projects for their physical progress. In addition, the PMC Wing and Finance & Accounts Wing in the NCRPB are also monitoring and conducting (physical and financial review respectively) regular site inspection of projects for which loan assistance is being provided by NCRPB. The monitoring Teams have during their inspections observed that most of these schemes suffer from time over-run due to various reasons, sometimes beyond the control of the Implementing Agencies. In the face of present rising prices the time over-run results in cost over-run and consequently delays the implementation of the projects/schemes which are meant for balanced and harmonised development of National Capital Region 2001.

As on 1.4.97 there were 44 on-going schemes in addition, to 4 Counter Magnet Development Schemes. During the year one scheme at Bhiwadi was reported to have been completed. The PMC Monitoring Teams have during the year conducted site inspections of 29 on-going schemes and reviewed their physical progress. The inspection reports in respect of these on-going schemes were being sent to Member Secretary, Chief Regional Planner & FAO of NCRPB. These reports were also sent to the concerned development authorities and NCR Cells in the participating States of Haryana, Rajasthan and UP with the request to ensure timely completion of the schemes. The matter relating to timely completion of the schemes as well as timely submission of the quarterly progress reports had also been taken up in the 21st meeting of the Board held on

15.12.97, Planning Committee Meeting held on 15.12.97 and Project Monitoring & Sanctioning Group-I Meeting held on 28.3.98 with the request to the State Govts./implementing agencies to ensure that the delays are avoided as far as possible so as to achieve the objectives of the NCRPB's Regional Plan. In the Planning Committee Meeting held on 15.12.97 in which concerned Secretaries of the participating States of Haryana, Rajasthan and UP were also present, they were **urged** to make independent monitoring of the schemes and send reports to the NCRPB. The Commissioner NCR Sub-region UP had earlier reported that he had in his cell constituted two inspection teams for the purpose. The Planning Committee in its meeting held on 15.12.97 also approved continuance of NCR Planning & Monitoring Cells in the participating States during 9th Plan Period.

### X. Financial Progress of Various On-going Schemes

To achieve the objectives of NCR Plan-2001, NCR Planning Board is providing loan assistance on sharing basis to the participating State Governments/ their implementing agencies for execution of Plan projects. Till March, 1997, a total amount of Rs. 362.23 crores had been provided as loan assistance by the NCR Planning Board to the participating State Govts. In a significant development, the NCR Planning Board has been permitted by the Govt. of India, Min. of Finance, for raising bonds from the Capital Market during 1997-98.

In the year 1997-98, NCR Planning Board sanctioned 29 projects having estimated cost of Rs. 800.00 crores as detailed below:-

(Rs. in crores)

	Estimated cost	Loan component	1st instalment
Uttar Pradesh =	325.57	204.88	91.34
Haryana =	351.45	197.30	136.70
Rajasthan =	122.80	62.46	36.06
	799.82	464.64	264.04

During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 84.26 crores was released to the State Governments for 16 schemes (details given in Annexure-I). These schemes are at various stages of completion. The remaining loan will be released after completing the required formalities by the participating States.

**List of schemes for which loan installment sanctioned during 1997-98.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in crore) Loan amount
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Ambedkar Nagar Residential Scheme, Alwar	4.00
2.	Construction of Tunnel at Jindoli Ghati near Alwar-Behror-Bharatpur Road	2.63
3.	Development of Industrial Area, Chopanki	7.00
4.	Dev. of industrial Area, Khushkhera	3.00
5.	Dev. of Special Complex, Bhiwadi	6.00
6.	Upgradation & Improvement of Dharuhera-Bhiwadi-Road, Bhiwadl	6.00
7.	Improvement & Development of Industrial Area, Nimrana	6.75
8.	Dev. of Export Promotion Industrial, Park-Tapuhera.	10.00
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
9.	Dev. of Integrated Industrial Township,	10.50
10.	Shatabdi Nagar Sector 4C Infrastructure Development Scheme	0.83
11.	Shatabdi Nagar Sector 2,4B, 5, 6 & 8 Resdl. Infrastructure Scheme, Meerut	1.65
12.	Dev. of Counter Magnet Scheme, Bareilly	13.00
13.	Augmentation of Drawing System of Ghaziabad	0.75
14.	50 Kusele water distribution scheme of Upper Ganga Kanal	3.75
15.	Vasundhara Nagar Resdl. Infrastructure Scheme, Ghaziabad.	7.50
16.	Improvement of Street Light in Ghaziabad.	0.70
<b>G. Total</b>		<b>84.26</b>

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 1997-98 (April 97-March 98) 451 projects 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~~ included a variety of projects like district centres, community centres, hospitals group housing, schools, institutional buildings etc. These were deliberated upon and suggestions for improvement were made 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 of commercial complexes, provisions of lifts in respect of high rise bujldings, 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 area in the city.

**IV NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS**

The Government of India in November 1975 decided to set-up an autonomous body, to be named as "National Institute of Urban Affairs" under the Ministry of Works & Rousing (Now Ministry of Urban Affairs & 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 1660 on January 12, 1976.

2. The Objects or 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. The Council may 'delegate its powers for the conduct of the business of the Institute to the President/Director/any officer or any Committee or Sub-Committee which may be formed.

4. The Director of the Institute' is appointed by this Ministry and is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the Institute, under the

direction and guidance of the Governing Council. He regulates the work of the Institute undertaken in furtherance of its objects as its technical and academic head. He is responsible for all administrative duties as a Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.

5. This Ministry gives grant-in-aid (Non-Plan) to the Institute to meet establishment and general maintenance expenditure including the salary and allowances of the core staff (49 in number). The salary and other expenditure of the additional staff appointed by NIUA from time to time for research projects are met out of the Plan grants, During the year 1996-97 and 1997-98, this Ministry released a Non-Plan grant-in-aid of Rs. 178.75 lakhs and Rs. 109.61 lakhs respectively.

6. The Institute completed the Research projects on the following topics:-

- (a) Study of Municipal Finance for Faridabad and Sonapat.
- (b) A Study on Sale of Commercial Properties of DDA.
- (c) Abolition of Octroi: A study of its impacts on Municipal Finances and Transport Efficiency.
- (d) Financial Urban Infrastructure in India.
- (e) Municipal Debts in India.
- (f) Credit Rating of Public Sector Urban Infrastructure Agencies,
- (g) Draft Approach Paper for Development Plan of Delhi-2001.
- (h) A Compendium of Municipal Legislations in Conformity with Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

(i) Appraisal of PLA Processes.

7. The following are the on-going Research/ Studies.

- (a) Study on Illegal Settlements.
- (b) Private Sector's Investment in Urban Infrastructure in India.
- (c) Best Practices in Solid Waste Management.
- (d) Information System on Urban Infrastructure.
- (e) Policy Impact' Analysis of FIRE (D).
- (f) A Compendium of the Tirpur Project.
- (g) Structure and Dynamics of Urban Economy.



- (h) **Urban Profile Studies.**
- (i) **ADB (Phase III of Commission Studies).**
- (j) **State of India's Urbanisation.**
- (k) **Management of Urban Water Supply System.**
- (l) **Synthesis of the Two Carrying capacity Studies.**
- (m) **Preparation of Municipal Directory.**
- (n) **An Impact Assessment of Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises.**
- (o) **Demand Survey Dheerpur Project Area.**
- (p) **The Impacts and Policy Implications of Air Pollution on Agriculture in the Peri-Urban Area of Delhi.**
- (q) **Municipal Financial Requirements.**

8. Besides research projects/studies, NIUA also conducted following Training programmes Seminars/Workshops:-

- (a) **International Seminar on Urban Infrastructure Financing.**
- (b) **International Seminar on Building Environment.**
- (c) **Training of Trainers for the Training Coordinators of the Regional Training Institutions (FIRE).**
- (d) **Training on Urban Project Development and Management.**
- (e) **Training on Municipal Financial Resource Mobilisation for TNUIS.**
- (f) **Course on Participatory Methodologies.**
- (g) **Municipal Finance and Accounting.**
- (h) **Project Formulation for Urban Infrastructure.**
- (i) **Management of Urban Environment.**
- (j) **Financing Urban Infrastructure.**
- (k) **Resource Mobilisation, Privatisation, Pricing and Cost Recovery.**
- (l) **Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)**
- (m) **Joyful learning.**

- (n) **PLA Training for APOs/AVs**
- (o) **Training on Municipal Financial Management.**
- (p) **Management of Urban Services.**
- (q) **Empowerment of City Governments and Urban Infrastructure Financing.**
- (r) **Training of Volunteers of Enhancement of Primary Education (PEEP).**

9. Other Academic Activities:

- (a) **Seminar on Capacity Building for Urban Governments.**
- (b) **Communication: Under the government's poverty alleviation programmes Films, Brochure, Training Manual, Flash Cards, etc. were brought out**

10. NIUA also published the following books/journals/newsletter:-

1. **Urban India-Journal**
2. **Urban File**
3. **Urban News**
4. **Urban Poverty-Newsletter**
5. **Urban Finance-Newsletter**

#### **V. Building Material and Technology Promotion Council.**

Recognising the need to improve access to building materials, and cost/effective appropriate technologies, the National Housing Policy aims at an integrated approach for a strong technology transfer mechanism. The Government of India has, therefore, set up in 1990 an inter-ministerial apex institution, the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under the aegis of the Ministry of Urban Affairs Employment.

2. The BMTPC strives to improve the technology environment in housing and building sector through identification, evaluation, validation, standardisation and documentation thereby undertaking diffusion of cost-effective proven new building material technologies in an integrated manner. To achieve its objectives, the council is coordinating its functions with various R&D institutions, housing and building agencies both in public and private sectors, industrial promotion organisations, financial institutions and private

builders and related professionals.

(i) identification of appropriate technologies and their wide scale dissemination by scaling up the proven technologies for commercial production.

(ii) standardisation, validation and certification by coordinating the connected activities with the Bureau of Indian standards, development of appropriate standards to cover cost-effective innovative technologies.

(iii) Promotion of production units of new building materials by arranging technology support, credit & venture capital, fiscal concessions and policy back-up.

### **3. Measures taken by BMTPC to Promote Large-Scale Use of Low cost Construction Technologies and Building Materials standardisation**

In close collaboration with Bureau of Indian Standards, a committee has been set up review the status of standardisation on low cost construction practices, building materials, and other technical aspects related to housing. The existing standards are being updated and new areas not yet covered by standardisation, have been identified and standard specifications on several innovative materials and techniques have been formulated. Public, housing and building agencies are incorporating them in their schedules of specifications. The entrepreneurs are also being encouraged to set-up manufacturing units for some components/products not readily available in the market.

### **4. Application of Cost-Effective Technologies and Materials in Housing Projects through Building centres in different States**

A national network of Building centres as grass/ root level technology transfer units are being set-up under a centrally sponsored scheme. Several Building centres in close coordination with local prominent architects have taken up building projects for the local housing authorities as well as for private householders in which low cost building technologies are being utilised and demonstrated for wider application.

### **5. Ban on the Use of Timber in the Construction Works**

In order to conserve timber and promote the use of various cost-effective wood substitutes in the construction of housing and building, the Ministry of Urban Affairs Employment has banned the use of timber in building works by men of the

Central Public Works Department from April'93 onwards. Various 'wood substitutes have been identified which are being evaluated for different applications. The state Public Works Departments and other construction agencies are also being persuaded to adopt the use of wood substitutes and curtail use of timber in their projects. The Government has already given excise and custom duty exemptions and several other incentives to promote the production and using of building materials based on these wastes.

### **6. Use of Industrial and Agricultural wastes and residues in manufacturing of Building Materials**

Industrial wastes such as flyash from thermal power stations, phosphogypsum from fertiliser plants and red-mud from Aluminium plants are the major waste by-products being produced, in the country in huge quantities. Number of technologies have been identified for recycling of flyash, red-mud and phosphogypsum for production of building material. A good variety of reconstituted wood are being produced at recently established plants based on recycling of agricultural wastes and residues.

7. In order to stimulate the increased production of low cost building materials and components based on utilisation of industrial wastes and other cost-effective technology, the Council assisted the Government in formulating the proposal for introducing a package of fiscal incentives. With the efforts of the Council, the Government has approved various concessions and fiscal incentives during the past few years. During 1997-98, the following changes in Excise Duty and Custom Duty were made:

#### **Excise Duty**

- Excise duty on cement clinkers reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 per tonnes.
- Excise duty on paints & varnishes, plywood, veneered panels, laminated wood, decorative plywood, densified wood and cast or rolled glass is reduced from 20% to 10%.
- Excise duty on goods containing more than 25% by weight of red mud or press mud or blast furnace slag or all, is used and goods containing more than 25% of by weight of flyash of phosphogypsum or both is raised from nil to eight percent.
- Excise duty on boards such as cement

bonded particles boards, jute particle boards, rice husk boards, glass fibre reinforced gypsum boards, sisal fibre boards and bagasse board is reduced from 10% to 8%.

- Excise duty on prefabricated buildings and blocks, slab, lintels, beams etc., made at the site of construction, is reduced from 10% to 0%.
- Excise duty on ready mix concrete is reduced from 20% to 13%.

#### **Custom duty exemption:**

Duty exemption on machinery/equipment for flyash and gypsum based building materials, clay-flyash brick making machinery with certain building materials as stated in previous year's budget continued in the current fiscal year also.

#### **8. Following major initiatives and activities were undertaken in 1997-98.**

(a) Directory of Indian Building Material and Products 1996-97:

Recognising the need of professionals for a database on the available building materials and their possible applications in the buildings a DIRECTORY OF INDIAN BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS has been brought out by the Council in collaboration with Centre for Symbiosis of Technology Environment and Management. The Director -was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of World Habitat Day '96.

(b) Development of machines for Production of Building Materials and components:

- i. A machine for production of R.C.C. door and window frames, lintels, chajjas (completed).
- ii. Machine for 'making stabilised Mud Blocks. (completed)
- iii. Machine for manufacturing Sand-Lime-Flyash Bricks. (completed).
- iv. Machine for making Corrugated Hoofing Sheets based on bamboo (ongoing).
- v. Machine for manufacturing Clay-flyash-Bricks. (ongoing).
- vi. Development of Coal Stoker System (feeding of pulverised Coal) for Conventional Brick Kilns. (completed)
- vii. Machine for making Red-Mud Jute Polymer Door Shutter. (on-going)
- viii. Development of Finger Jointing & Shaping

machine for Plantation Timbers like Rubber Wood and Popular Wood (on-going).

#### **(c) Development of Wood Substitute:**

The Council has last year developed a door window frame and shutter based on use of rubber-wood, which was so far considered unsuitable as an engineering timber. The Council has developed the technology for utilisation of rubber-wood in making door window frame and shutter according to Indian Standards. The final product has already been tested and has been found suitable for use in buildings. Another type of door frame and shutter has been developed based on use of poplar wood.

#### **(d) Disaster Resistant construction:**

There are a large regions in the country where significant housing stock is damaged every year due to natural calamities like earthquake, cyclones, floods, etc. The council in past has been providing technology backup services by developing guidelines for design, construction and retrofitting of different types of non-engineered and semi-engineered residential buildings.

#### **(e) Exhibition for promoting Technologies:**

The Council has actively participated in following exhibitions which has helped in popularising the cost effective appropriate building materials and construction techniques.

- i. AIM '96 organised by Institution of Engineers, New Delhi April, 1996.
- ii. Habitat-II, International Trade Fair, Istanbul, Turkey, 3 -10 June, 1996.
- iii. Exhibition on Building Material Technologies at Chandigarh, June, 1997.
- iv. Exhibition on Disaster Resistant Technologies Jabalpur. July, 1997.
- v. Exhibition on Low Cost Housing at Lucknow, August, 1997.
- vi. Exhibition organised by Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment on the occasion of World Habitat Day, New Delhi 6-7 October, 1997.

- vii. HUDCO BUILDTECH '97 organised by HUDCO during India International Trade Fair 14-27 November, 1997.
- viii. TECHMARK '97 organised by NSIC during India International Trade Fair (14-27 November, 1997). the BMTPC was awarded FIRST PRIZE for Institutional Participation in TECHMART.

On the invitation of Ministry of Housing, Lands & Physical Planning, Government of Uganda and in collaboration with Indian High Commission the Council has organised an Indian Exhibition in Kampala in the areas of Technologies for Housing, Human Settlements and Building Materials & Construction. UNIDO has organised a workshop on this occasion by inviting African countries in order to promote cooperation between Indian and African region.

9. During the year following publications have been brought out by BMTPC

- i. Directory of Indian Building Materials & Products 1996-97.
- ii. Standards and Specification for Cost-effective Innovative Building Materials and Techniques.
- iii. Building Materials Newsletter on the occasion of World Habitat Day, 1996.
- iv. Brochure on India on the occasion of Habitat-II, International Trade Fair, Istanbul, 3-10 June, 1996.
- v. Technology Profiles on:
  - (a) Finger jointed Laminated splint Lumber frames and panel doors from rubber wood.
  - (b) Densified Poplar Flush Doors, panel doors and door frames.
  - (c) Precast concrete door/window frames.
- vi. Fiscal Incentives in Building Material.
- vii. Investing in Building Materials and Constructon Industry in India.
- viii. Guidelines for Damage Assessment and Post/Earthquake- Action Part-I: Earthen Houses with Clay Tile Roofing.
- ix. Guidelines for Damage Assessment and Post/Earthquake Action Part-II: Brick Houses with Clay Tile Roofing.
- x. Guidelines for Damage Assessment and Post/Earthquake Action.
  - Part-III: Brick Houses with RC slab or Stone Patti Roofing, or with RC Frames.

10. Assistant rendered in the reconstruction programme of houses damaged due to natural calamities.

### **Earthquake in Jabalpur Region of Madhya Pradesh (1 997).**

Soon after the earthquake that struck Jabalpur on 22nd May '97, the BMTPC had undertaken a Rapid Assessment of the nature and extent of damage. Based on this rapid assessment and survey, it was decided to develop guidelines and provide training for post disaster reconstruction and seismic strengthening of affected buildings. BMTPC developed detailed manuals for undertaking rapid, restoration, reconstruction and seismic strengthening. These manuals would be utilised by technical personnel of different state government agencies who have been designated to carry out repair and reconstruction in the affected region. Based on the typology of buildings investigated, visual damage rapid construction techniques, and steps by step implementation and preparation of estimate were developed on following four subjects:

Part-I: Earthen Houses with Clay Tile Roofing.

Part-2: Brick Houses with Clay Tile Roofing.

Part-3: Brick Houses with RC Slab or Stone Patti Roofing or with RC Frames.

Part4: Manual for different technology options for construcion of new houses based on local materials in Jabalpur region (with Seismic Zone.III).

Each guide includes technical and general precautions to be taken as required for rapid, restoration and seismic strengthening of houses built with traditional materials and methods. A chart have been specially developed to help in quantitative assessment of damage and the restoration works to be undertaken in each building.

### **11. Vulnerability Atlas for India**

As a follow up of Yokohama Strategy for Safer World: Guidelines for National Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, the Government of India, Min. of Urban Affairs Employment constituted an Expert Group to

formulate Vulnerability Atlas for the whole country in regard to the following. The BMTPC actively assisted the Group in the following work.

i. Identification of vulnerable areas with reference to natural disasters such as earthquake, cyclones and floods, which pose potential danger to the housing stock and infrastructure, preparation of the Vulnerability Atlas, showing the areas vulnerable on account of one or more natural disasters capable of damaging housing stock and related infrastructure.

ii. For each area shown in the vulnerability Atlas a techno-legal regime to be worked out for propagation and enforcement.

iii. To formulate technical guidelines for retrofitting and strengthening of existing housing stock in vulnerable areas. The Group has since submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

The Vulnerability Atlas comprises of hazard zone maps prepared for every State and Union Territory of India on a scale of 1:2.5 million. Besides identifying vulnerable areas and classifying them in different intensity zones, the Atlas also contains Potential Risk Assessment for existing housing stock in each intensity zone so that proper action can be taken by administration under predisaster and post-disaster strategies. Proposed changes to be incorporated in building bye-laws and regulations are also being worked out for strengthening and enforcement of disaster resistant construction practices.

## **VI. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING**

The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, an Autonomous body under this Ministry, specifically created for execution of housing projects for Central Government employees on all India basis, has at present, to its credit, on-going housing schemes at Kharagar (Navi Mumbai 1230 DUs), Gurgaon Phase-I (1088 DUs), Noida Phase-II (near Delhi 508 DUs), Chandigarh (305 DUs), Bangalore (600 DUs) and Cochin (360 DUs) with 4091 dwelling units under construction. The first five of the CGEWHO's projects at Chennai (524 DUs) Neruli, Navi Mumbai (384 DUs), Panchkula (98 DUs), NOIDA Phase-I (692 DFUs) and Calcutta (576 DUs) totalling to 22274 Dwelling Units, have already been completed.

Further it has acquired land at (6 acres),

Hyderabad (7 acres), Pimpri Chinchuwar (10 acres) and Meerut (14 acres and is planning projects at Meerut (100 Gurgaon Phase-II (860 DUs), Hyderabad (350 Lucknow (200 DUs) and at Ahmedabad. Gurgaon Phase-II scheme has since been announced.

CGEWHO is expected to get land allotment at Ahmedabad, Bhubneswar, Patna, Guwahati, Bhopal, Jaipur, Delhi, Goa, Coimbatore and Trivandrum.

Government have contributed a total amount of Rs. 19.00 crores towards the capital of the organisation essentially for land procurement. A short term loan of Rs. 6.00 crores was provided in 1995-96 and 1996-97 to facilitate land procurement and another Rs. 3 crore was released as soft loan in 1997-98.

## **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 and Employment has been providing financial support to NCHF. All the 25 State level Apex Cooperative Housing Federations are members of NCHF. State level Apex Federations have advanced a loan of Rs. 4000 crores to primary cooperative Societies till 31.3.97. An equivalent amount has been contributed by the Members of the Cooperative Societies So, far, construction of 1366165 houses have been completed and around 435473 houses are under construction. Presently, an amount of Rs. 300 crores 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 1997-98 budget provision for grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. lakhs had been released to NCHF.

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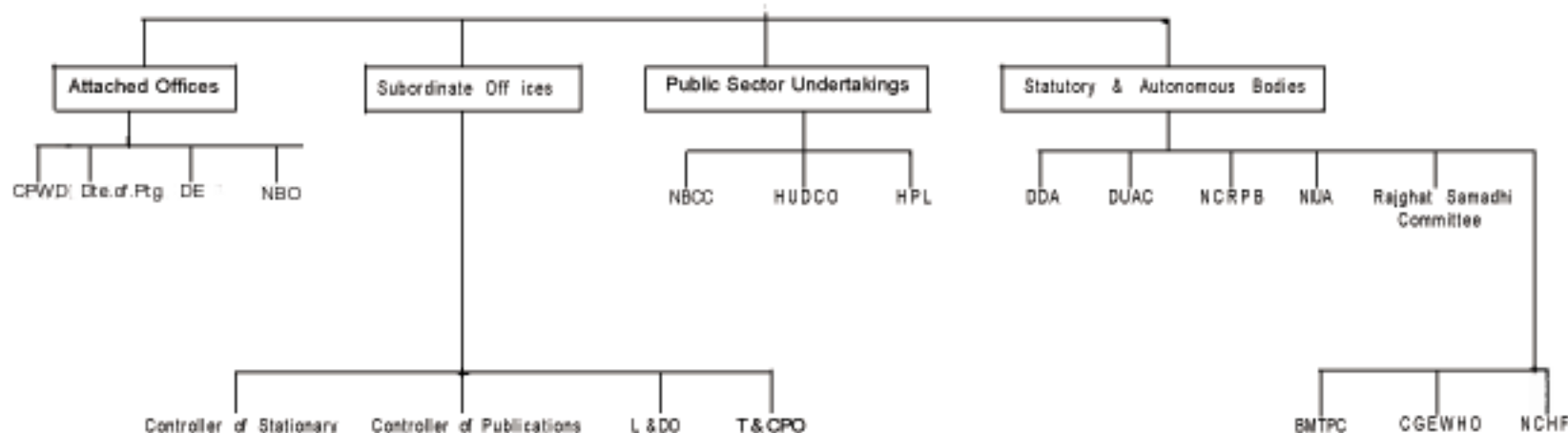
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# APPENDICES

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**ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS & STATUTORY BODIES OF THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT**

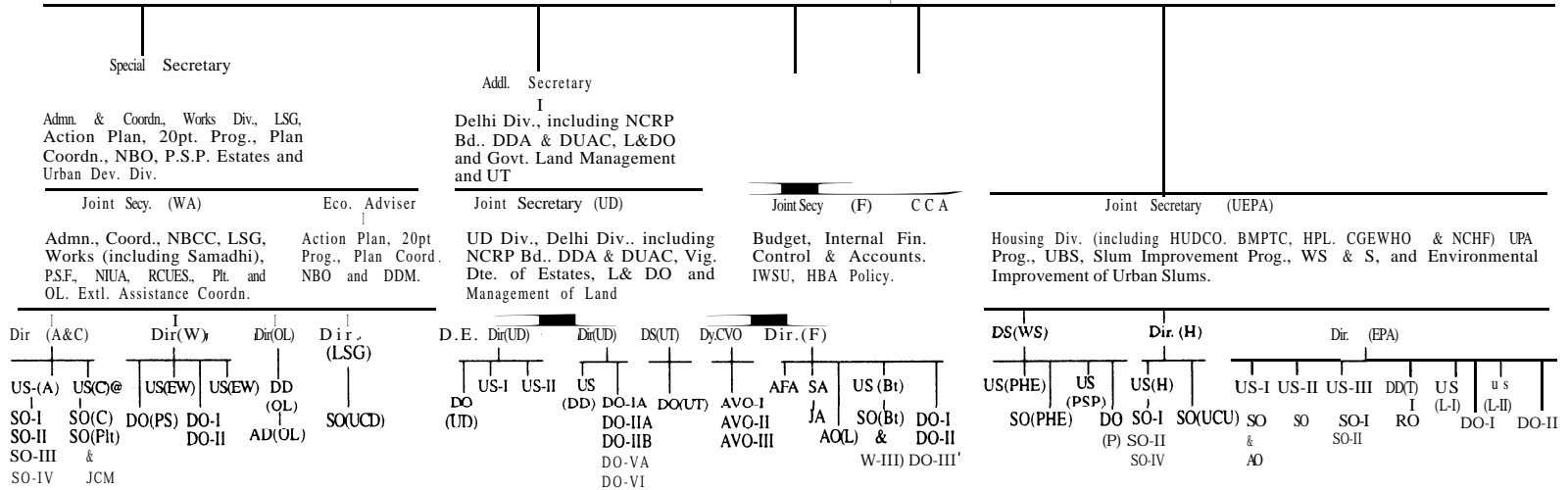
**LEGEND**

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

MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT\*

I  
Minister of State

Secretary



LEGEND:-

- |             |   |            |  |           |  |
|-------------|---|------------|--|-----------|--|
| 1. A & C    | Administration & Coordination                             | 20. EW     | Establishment Works                            | 40. RCUES | Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies. |
| 2. AVO      | Assistant Vigilance Officer                               | 21. F      | Finance  | 41. S & P | Stationery & Printing                            |
| 3. A        | Administration  | 22. H      | Housing  | 42. SA    | Senior Analyst                                   |
| 4. AFA      | Assistant Financial Advisor                               | 23. HPL    | Hindustan Prefab Ltd.                          | 43. U D   | Urban Development                                |
| 5. A.O      | Accounts Officer  | 24. HUDCO  | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. | 43a. UBS  | Urban Basic Services                             |
| 6. BMTPC    | Building Material & Technology Promo-tion Council         | 25. HBA    | House Building Advance                         | 44. u c u | Urban Ceiling Unit                               |
| 7. Bt.      | Budget  | 26. IWSU   | Internal Work Study Unit                       | 45. UCD   | Urban Community Development                      |
| 8. CCA      | Chief Controllor of Accounts                              | 27. JA     | Junior Analyst                                 | 46. UT    | Urban Transport                                  |
| 9. CGEWHO   | Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation | 28. JCM    | Joint Consultative Machinery                   | 47. UPA   | Urban Poverty Alleviation                        |
| 10. c       | Coordination  | 29. LSG    | Local Self Govt. Land                          | 48. U S   | Under Secretary                                  |
| 11. DE      | Director of Estates                                       | 31: NBO    | National Building Orgn.                        | 49. UEPA  | Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation           |
| 12. Dy. CVO | Deputy Chief Vig. Officer                                 | 32. NBCC   | National Building Constnution Corporation Ltd. | 50. Vig.  | Vigilance  |
| 13. D U A C | Delhi Urban Art Commission                                | 33. AD     | Assistant Director                             | 51. W A   | Works and Administration                         |
| 14. DDA     | Delhi Development Authority                               | 34. NCRPBd | National Capital Region Planning Board         | 52. W     | Work   |
| 15. DS      | Deputy Secretary  | 35. NIUA   | National Inst. of Urban Affairs                | 53. WS&S  | Water Supply & Sanitation                        |
| 16. Dir     | Director  | 36. NCHF   | National Cooperative Housing Federation        | 54. Do    | Desk Officer                                     |
| 17. D D     | Delhi Division  | 37. OL     | Official Language                              | 55. so    | Section Officer                                  |
| 18. DD(M)   | Deputy Dir. (Monitoring)                                  | 37a. PHE   | Public Health Engineering                      | 56. Plt.  | Parliament                                       |
| 19. DD(T)   | Deputy Director (Technical)                               | 38. PS     | Public Sector                                  | 57. EPA   | Employment & Poverty Alleviation                 |
|             |   | 39. PSP    | Printing, Stationery & Publication             |           |  |

\* For L&DO and Management of Govt. Lands JS(UEPA) submits to Addl. Secy.

@ For Annual Action Plan of the Deptt. of UD, US(C) submits to Economic Adviser through Dir (A&C)

NB: Admn. Coordn. Plt. Works, Vig., Finance & House Keeping Jobs of Deptt. of UE&PA are looked after by Deptt. of U.D.



**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 or acquisition or subsequently, been permanently made over other Ministries and Departments.
2. AH 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 or 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-Bhootal 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.
16. 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 & operation 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, 1978 (33 of 1978).

39. 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 the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985).

33. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).

**(B) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation  
(SHAHARI ROZGAR AUR GARIBI UPSHAMAN 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.

38. Urban Development including Slum clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and technical assistance in this 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.



*Wood substitute doors promoted by BMTPC*



**IIFT 1997 : HUDCO Buildtech'97 - BMTPC Stall**  
*Hon'ble Dr. U. Venketeswarlu, Minister of Urban Affairs & Employment*  
*Mrs. Kiran Aggarwal, Secretary (UAE)*

**Statement showing staff strength on 31.3.98**

S. No.	Group (Gazetted)	Group A	Group B Non- Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work Charged staff	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>A. Secretariat (including Attached and Subordinate Offices)</b>								
1.	Min/o Urban Affairs & Employment (Sectt.)	53	59	95	171	92	—	470
2.	Pr. A. Office M/o UA&E	6	a5	—	554	75	—	720
3.	C.P.W.D.	1146	2719	206	12609	7369	31140	<b>55109</b>
4.	Dte. of Estates	9	49	73	417	213	—	<b>761</b>
5.	Dte. of Ptg.	28	96	92	8140	1759	—	<b>10115</b>
6.	National Buildings Organisation	10	3	13	10	17	—	<b>53</b>
7.	Controller of Publications	1	3	—	230	196	—	<b>430</b>
8.	Controller of Stationery	3	7	1	438	454	—	<b>903</b>
9.	Land and Dev. Office	7	6	1	176	60	—	<b>254</b>
10.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	40	3	36	76	54	—	<b>211</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Undertakings</b>								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	<b>23</b>	19	28	406	207	—	<b>683</b>
12.	National Building Construction Corp. Ltd.	625	394	—	1317	1020	16	<b>3372</b>
13.	Housing and Urban Development Corp. Ltd.	391	—	60	327	117	—	895

*Position regarding employment of Ex-Servicemen as on 37-3-98 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>		
<b>C</b>	16	1	—
<b>D</b>	26	1	—
	<b>Public Sector Undertakings</b>		
<b>C</b>	27	18	—
<b>D</b>	18	17	

(Vide chapter 2 Para X)

Total number of Government Servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31st March 1998 in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its ~~Attached/~~  
**Subordinate Offices**

Group/ Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total number of employees	Scheduled castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A (CL. i)	Permanent						
	(i) Other than lowest rung of Class I	885	152	17.18	27	3.05	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class I	159	24	15.09	11	6.91	
	Total:	1044	176	16.85	38	3.64	
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than lowest rung of Class I	51	11	21.57	2	3.92	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class I	15	6	40.00	1	6.66	
	Total:	66	17	25.75	3	4.55	
Group B (Class II)	Permanent	2648	430	16.24	29	1.09	
Group C (Class III)	Permanent	21397	3815	17.83	879	4.19	
Group D (Class IV) (Excluding Sweepers)	Permanent	<b>7896</b>	1965	24.88	546	6.91	
Group D (Class IV) Sweepers)	Permanent	903	830	91.91	11	1.22	
	Temporary						



(Vide Chapter 2 Parea x)

Statement showing the total number of Government Servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31st March 1998 in the Public Sector Undertaking i.e. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

Group / Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total number of employees	Scheduled castes	Percentage to total employees	Sheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
Group A (Cl. 1)	Permanent	825	102	12.36	13	1.57	
	(i) Other than lowest rung of Cl. I						
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	233	48	20.60	5	2.15	
	Total:	1056	150	14.18	18	1.70	
	Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	
	(i) Other than lowest rung of Cl. I						
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	88	15	17.05	1	1.13	
	Total:	88	15	17.05	1	1.13	
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent						
	Temporary	800	209	26.13	16	2.00	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent	1845	282	14.20	38	2.05	
	Temporary						
Group D (Cl. iv)	Permanent	134	59	44.02	9	6.72	
	Temporary						
(excluding Sweepers)							
Grade D (Cl. IV)	Permanent						
	Temporary						
(Sweepers)		—	—	—	—	—	

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.





## Appendix-X

Department-wise details of outstanding inspection Reports/Audit objections as on 31.3.98 in respect of  
M/O UA&E and its Attached/Subordinate Offices

Office/Department	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Objections (No.)
1. Directorate of Printing	151	345
2. Directorate of Estates	—	165
3. National Buildings Organisation	2	6
4. Department of Publication	—	77
5. Land and Development Office	—	155

## E R R A T A

91. No.	Page No.	Para/Line ---	Printed as	to read as
1.	<b>8</b>	<b>Para X</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	Scheduled
2.	<b>10</b>	<b>11/3</b>	<b>flates</b>	flats
3.	<b>48</b>	<b>Annexure-VII Sl.No.8, Col.6</b>	<b>1.52 lakhs</b>	1.92
4.	<b>51</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>detailling</b>	detailing
5.	52	2.6/4 2.6/3	<b>Pndicherry Isands</b>	Pondicherry Islands
6.	66	Annexure-A co1.1 Annexure-A Col.4	<b>Chennai</b>  <b>2526</b>	Chennai  2596
7.	67	Annexure-B Col.1	<b>Madras</b>	<b>Chennai</b>
8.	84	Total/1	signing	signing
9.	99	5/4	<b>Ministryof Urban fairs Employment</b>	Ministry Of Urban At fairs Employment