

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment comprises of two Departments, viz. (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

2. 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. 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

3. 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.

Department of Urban Development

4. The Department of Urban Development handles matters of Urban Development, Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Transport etc. which are primarily State subjects where the Central Govt. plays a catalytic and facilitating role in implementation of policies and programmes through legislative and financial support. There are three Attached and four Subordinate Offices under its control. There is also

one Public Sector Undertaking & five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies under this Department (Appendix III).

5. There has been a steady increase in the urban population on account of rapid industrialisation, natural growth and migration from rural areas. Cities have, therefore, now become engines of growth in the economy and major contributors to the creation of national wealth. Recognising the importance of urban development, the Department of Urban Development is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanization, the on-going economic reforms and the elements of National Urbanization Strategy listed out in the ESCAP Regional Action Plan on Urbanization adopted in the New Delhi Declaration.

6. Considering the need to upgrade the environment in cities and towns, this Ministry has elicited five strategy papers in critical areas of Urban environment viz., water supply, health & sanitation, solid waste management, urban pollution and institutional strengthening. The outputs of these studies will assist Government of India in developing policies and strategies for protection and preservation of the urban environment. Efforts have been initiated to strengthen capacity at the municipal level to undertake programmes for environment protection and prevention of environmental degradation.

7. The Department of Urban Development is also operating a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for assisting the States in meeting the challenges of rapid urbanisation. The scheme of "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)" aims at the improvement of infrastructure in selected towns, with population up to 5 lakhs, having growth potential. The scheme envisages the emergence of these towns as regional centres of economic growth and employment which will facilitate arresting the migration of population to larger cities and metropolitan areas.

The Mega City Scheme aims at infrastructural development of the five mega cities i.e. Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Under this scheme, funds are provided 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 institutional finance through financial institutions or accessing the capital market.

The scheme of Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers provides funds for conversion of existing dry latrines into low cost water seal pour flush latrines and construction of new latrines where none exist to prevent open defecation with a view to liberate scavengers.

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Project launched in March 1994 aims to provide safe and adequate water supply to the entire population of towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census). The scheme is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50:50

In the area of Solid Waste Management, this Ministry has taken up some pilot projects in areas proximate to defence airfields.

8. Recognising the necessity of improving the urban transport system in large cities, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and coordination of urban transport matters in the country. A major project in this area viz., Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), was approved by the Union Cabinet in Sept., 1996. It consists of 11 km. of underground and 44.3 kms. of surface/elevated railway tracks. The total cost of the project at April 1996 prices is estimated at Rs. 4860.00 crores. The OECF (Japan) have agreed to provide loan assistance upto approximately 60% of the total project cost. The project has been planned to be completed by 2005/06.

9. An issue of great concern to residents of Delhi has been the Delhi Rent Act. The Delhi Rent Bill, 1995 was passed by both Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President on 23.8.95. It has been published in the Gazette of India as Act No. 33 of 1995, but has not been notified so far, due to criticism of its provisions by traders, tenants, etc. Certain amendments to its provisions are presently under consideration.

10. Representations have been received from some State Governments about difficulties faced in the implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act 1976. Government of India is considering various proposals to amend the Act and State Governments have been requested to offer their suggestions in this regard. To expedite the finalisation of proposals, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) with representatives of selected States and concerned Departments/Agencies.

11. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, known as the Nagar Palika Act, passed by Parliament in the winter session of 1992 and assented to by the President on 20.4.93, has been implemented by all State Governments/UT administrations where the same was applicable by 31.5.1994, the target date. State Governments have enacted necessary amendments to bring their municipal laws in conformity with this Act. Under this Act, Election Commissions have been set up by the States for conducting elections to Urban Local Bodies. Elections to Municipal bodies have been completed in most of the States.

12. Amongst the attached/subordinate offices under the Deptt. of Urban Development, the largest is the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) which is entrusted with the responsibility of construction and maintenance of Govt. Buildings, both office and residential, excluding those belonging to Ministries like Railways, Defence and Communications. Its work load during the year 1996-97 is expected to be about Rs. 1600.00 crores.

The Directorate of Printing, with its 21 printing presses in various parts of the country, caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments.

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of Govt. Estates, Accommodation and Hostels.

The Land and Development Office administers nazul and rehabilitation leases in addition to managing Central Govt. lands in Delhi.

The Town and Country Planning Organisation is the technical arm of the, Ministry in matters of town and regional planning and urban development.

The Stationery Office is responsible for procurement and supply of stationery requirements to the Central Govt. offices.

The Publication Department located in Delhi stocks and sells Govt. publications.

13. The Delhi Development Authority has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Delhi Urban Art Commission has the statutory mandate to preserve and develop the aesthetic quality and environment of Delhi.

The National Capital Regional Planning Board constituted in March 1985 under the NCR Planning Board

Act., 1985 has two important goals, viz., (i) evolving harmonised policies for the control of land use and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid haphazard development in the region, and (ii) achieving a manageable Delhi by 2001 A.D.

The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) was set up in 1976 as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for carrying out urban research in the country and collecting, processing, storing and disseminating information relating to urban local bodies, their functioning, management, finances, development programmes and personnel training.

Rajghat Samadhi Committee was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

14. The National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking, 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.

Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

15. The Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is responsible for implementation of the National Housing Policy, all policy issues covering housing, building materials & technology, housing legislation, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and co-operation & technical assistance in the field of Housing & Human Settlements. It is also responsible for formulating specific programmes/schemes/ projects relating to poverty alleviation and employment in urban areas. The Department has under its control one attached office, two public sector undertakings and three autonomous/statutory bodies (Appendix-III).

16. Urban poverty alleviation is a major challenge to the nation. Its eradication requires integrated solutions to the economic, social and physical problems of the urban poor. The Central Government has accorded high priority to programmes meant for improving the life of the urban poor. The Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is monitoring implementation of specific programmes of urban employment and poverty alleviation such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Urban Basic Services for the Poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana through its component schemes seeks to promote self-employment ventures and create opportunities for wage employment through construction of public assets in municipalities and upgradation of the dwelling units of the urban poor.

The programme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor seeks to provide an integrated package of social services by creating neighbourhood committees of the residents at the slum level. Its emphasis is on mother and child healthcare, supplementary nutrition and growth monitoring, preschool, non-formal and adult education, and assistance to the handicapped and destitute.

The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication programme envisages a holistic approach to urban poverty eradication by creating a facilitating environment for a significant improvement in the quality of life of the urban poor.

17. The National Housing Policy seeks to reduce houselessness, improve housing conditions of the inadequately housed and provide minimum basic services and amenities to all. The role of Govt. at various levels is stipulated as that of a facilitator rather than a builder or provider. The various housing related programmes in the central sector aim at removal of constraints, providing technology support for cost reduction as well as environment protection, increase in flow of housing finance from internal and off-shore sources and strengthening of data on housing.

18. The National Buildings Organisation, an attached office, functions as a data bank and management information base on socioeconomic aspects of housing & other activities.

19. Amongst the Public Sector Undertakings, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. is the premier techno-financial organisation extending vital support in the area of housing, both rural and urban, and infrastructure viz., water supply, sanitation, innovative building materials and components 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, vavutans (light weight auto-claved cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions etc.

20. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council undertakes the task of extension and application of innovative technologies and low-cost

building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It encourages development of appropriate standards for new materials and their adoption in the schedules and specifications of the public housing and construction agencies.

The Central Government Employees Welfare Hous-

ing Organisation has been set up with the intention of providing housing on ownership basis to Central Government employees in various parts of the country.

The National Co-operative Housing Federation of India is the national apex organisation spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in India.

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION

The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment consists of two Departments, viz. (1) Department of Urban Development and (2) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

Shri M. Arunachalam took over as Minister for Urban Affairs & Employment w.e.f. 1.6.96. He relinquished charge as Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment w.e.f. 29.6.96.

Dr U. Venkateswarlu took over as Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment w.e.f. 29.6.96.

2. Consequent to his transfer as Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Shri C. Ramachandran, tAS(TN: 63) relinquished charge as Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development w.e.f. 19.8.96 (FN).

Shri N.P. Singh, IAS (KTK: 64) assumed charge as Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development w.e.f. 2.9.96(AN).

Shri K.S. Sharma, IAS (MP: 64) relinquished charge as Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 31.1.97(AN).

Smt. Kiran Aggarwal, IAS (HY:64) took charge as Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 31.1.97 (AN).

3. This Ministry has one post of Additional Secretary and three posts of Joint Secretary under the Department of Urban Development. The Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has one post of Joint Secretary.

4. The distribution of work among the Additional Secretary and Joint Secretaries in the two Departments under this Ministry is indicated in the Organisational Chart at Annexure I. The subjects allocated to this Ministry are indicated in Annexure-II. Excluding the work charged **staff**, the Ministry has, as on 31.12.96, 37037 employees of whom 1293 belong to Group 'A', 2967 to Group 'B' (Gazetted), 588 to Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) 23394 to Group 'C' and 8795 to Group 'D'. The strength of the work charged staff is 31140.

Budget

5. Budget Section is responsible for the budget work relating to the four Demands for Grants of the Ministry, namely, Demand No. 82 - Department of Urban Development, Demand No. 83 - Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Demand No. 84 - Public Works and Demand No. 85 - Stationery and Printing. The Section functions under the control of Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary (F), Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

6. The Demand-wise Revised Estimates 1996-97 and Budget Estimates 1997-98 provisions (separately for **Plan and Non-Plan**) are as under:-

REVISED ESTIMATES 199687 (GROSS FIGURES)

(Rupees in crores)

	Demand No. 82			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 :	124.91	188.00	312.91	165.00	1.35	166.35	4.50	428.88	433.38	—	137.90	137.90
Capital :	189.90	68.94	258.03	16.00	5.00	21.00	82.78	110.45	193.23	0.47	4.00	4.47
Total :	314.00	256.94	570.94	181.00	6.35	187.35	87.28	539.33	626.61	0.47	141.90	142.37

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98 (GROSS FIGURES)

(Rupees in crores)

	Demand No. 82			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 :	177.40	184.92	362.32	218.00	1.41	219.41	5.50	459.60	465.10	—	143.32	143.42
Capital :	339.06	69.63	408.69	36.00	5.00	40.00	100.53	113.45	213.98	0.50	4.00	4.50
Total :	516.46	254.55	771.01	253.00	6.41	259.41	106.03	573.05	679.08	0.50	147.42	147.92

7. The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) formulates the estimates of receipts by way of amounts received through Revenue Accounts and Loans and Advances. 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, leases 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 Governments / UTs / PSUs also contribute to the total receipts of the Ministry.

8. 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 Controllers of Accounts, Dy Controllers of Accounts, Pay & Accounts Officers and other supporting Staff.

House Building Advance

9. The scheme of House Building Advance to Central Govt. Employees is aimed at providing assistance to Govt. Employees to construct / acquire a house /flat of their own. The scheme was introduced in 1956, as a welfare measure. Min. of Urban Affairs & Employment acts as the nodal Ministry for the same.

10. House Building Advance is admissible to all permanent Central Govt Employees as well as to those temporary employees who have rendered 10 years of continuous service. Applications from individual employees are scrutinised and sanctions issued by the respective Ministries / Deptts in accordance with the House Building Advance Rules.

11. The House Building Advance presently admissible is 50 times the basic pay of the employee concerned or Rs. 2.50 lakh or the cost of construction / acquisition of the house whichever is the least, subject to his repaying capacity. The cost-ceiling for the purpose of grant of House Building Advance has been revised to 200 times the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

12. The allocation of funds for House Building Advance as a whole is included in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance, who intimate the same

to this Ministry. A sum of Rs. 225.06 Crore has been allocated at B.E. stage for 1996-97.

Work Study Unit

13. The Internal Work Study Unit (IWSU) of the Ministry performs all O&M functions of the secretariat of the Ministry, and undertakes studies on staff strength, working procedures etc. During the year 1996-97 the following studies were completed and their reports finalised:-

- (1) Work Measurement Study in respect of A-2 Size Double Colour Off-set Printing Machine in Government of India Press, Faridabad;
- (2) Work Measurement Study of the offices of the Arbitrators in the Ministry;
- (3) Study to verify the nature of the technical officers and staff of the Subordinate offices of CPWD for the purpose of creation of minimum number of Hindi posts in these offices; and
- (4) Study to determine the category of Library of CPWD.

Besides, the following study was also conducted and its report is under finalisation:-

Work Measurement Study of Accounts and Administration Wing of the Town & Country Planning Organisations (TCPO).

O&M Activities

14. During the year 1996-97 (upto Dec., 96) Annual Inspections of 17 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 May and November, 1996. During the year 1741 files were recorded and 4537 files were reviewed, out of which 4051 files were weeded out in the Secretariat of the Ministry. The Induction Material in respect of the Ministry was also prepared and issued for the first time in June, 1996.

Progressive use of Hindi

15. 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 the year. As regards the originating correspondence in Hindi to states, individuals & Central Govt. offices in regions A & 8, the Ministry was able to raise the level of correspondence in Hindi from 30% in 1991-92 to 55%

during 1996-97. The performance of offices/ PSUs etc. under the Ministry in making correspondence in Hindi during the year has been as under:

Targets achieved	Name of the Office
(I) 80% and above	HPL: the CMD of the Company received Rajbhasha Shield as Illrd Prize from Secretary, Deptt. of Officii Languages in the meeting of Delhi Town OLIC on 17.1296.
(II) Between 70-80	HUDCO, TCPO, & NBC
(III) " 60-70	DG(W)*, Me. of Estates, DDA, Deptt. of Publication.
(IV) " 50-60	DUAC, L&DO, NCR Planning Board N.B.C.C., Dte.of Printing.
(V) " 40-50	CGEWHO.
(VI) 40% and below	NCHF, NIUA BMTPC & Stationery office.

Three offices of the CPWD i.e. New Delhi Zone-I, Delhi Central Circle-II & Jaipur Central circle made about 94% their correspondence in Hindi, for which they were given Departmental Running Shield in Dec. 1996 and 2 Chief Engineers of DG(W) office were given Cash award of Rs. 1500/- each for giving maximum dictation in Hindi.

16. All off ices have been advised to improve their performance by reviewing their QPRs of use of Hindi in Quarterly meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) of the Ministry. Review of use of Hindi in official work is being made by the respective organisations in the Quarterly meetings of their OLICs.

Hindi Training

17. Only 6 officials of the Ministry need working knowledge of Hindi & in pursuance of Presidential orders in this regard 2 of them have been nominated for Hindi Prabodh/Praveen/Pragya classes w.e.f. January, 1997. Besides 2 Stenos & 2 LDCs have been nominated for Hindi shorthand and typing respectively. The NBCC & HUDCO have made their own arrangements for Hindi shorthand/typing training. HUDCO have also started Hindi Prabodh & Praveen classes w.e.f. Feb., 1997. Other off ices are getting this facility under the Hindi teaching scheme.

18. Twentyeight employees of the Ministry have been trained in Hindi noting & drafting through two general workshops and section-wise training on workshop pattern. Hindi Workshops have also been organised by all major organisations under the Ministry,

Action under rule 1 O(4) & 8(4) of OL Rules, 1976.

19. So far 294 offices of the Ministry, and 86% 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 (44) have been advised to specify under rule 8(4) the items of work to be done in Hindi. A total number of 10 sections of the secretariat of the Ministry stand specified for doing some items of work in Hindi only.

Creating enabling atmosphere for propagation and use of Hindi.

- 20.(i) Annual Cash awards for official noting & drafting in Hindi- in order to attract more & more employees for doing work in Hindi, the amount of cash awards has been doubled and 10 employees are being given cash awards annually
- (II) The issuing of an appeal on behalf of MOS(UAE) on the occasion of Hindi Day and the organisation of various competitive events created a conducive atmosphere for further use of Hindi. During the year 62 employees of the Ministry, who participated in those events, won prizes amounting to about Rs. 20,000/-.
- (iii) Making available popular Hindi literature to the employees is another area of focus about 40% of the annual Library buget is spent on popular Hindi liture. The various offices under the Ministry are also following similar systems.
- (IV) Ail 92 codes/Manuals/Items of Procedural literature have been translated & printed in Hindi also.
- (V) O.L. inspection: The Ministry inspected Head off ices of the 16 organisations located in Delhi and 7 Unit offices of CPWD, NBCC, HUDCO at Hyderabad. The Parliamentary Official Language Committee inspected the Head Office of HUDCO on 8.1.1997.
- (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 Stenos /typists under the overall Supervision of Director (OL) for the whole Ministry, including its subordinate formations. HUDCO and NBCC have appointed nodal officers (Hindi) in their Unit/ Division off ices all over the country. The NBCC also reviews the performance of use of Hindi in its Annual Performance Review meetings.
- (VII) Adequate number of bilingual/Hindi typerwrites have been made available.

(VIII) The reconstitution of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry is at an advanced stage.

(IX) The TCPO has traditionally been using Hindi in drafting its various survey reports on Urban/Tourism development projects located in Hindi speaking areas.

Parliamentary Matters

21. Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to both Departments of this Ministry. During the year 1996, this Ministry answered 726 (53 Starred and 673 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects. While answering these 726 Questions 66 Assurances were given. During 1996, the Ministry implemented 59 Parliamentary Assurances given to both the Houses of Parliament (this includes Assurances given to Parliament in years prior to 1996 also). As on 31-1-96, 171 assurances (94 in Lok Sabha and 77 in Rajya Sabha) were pending in this Ministry.

22. Sixteen Matters raised as Special Mention in the Rajya Sabha and under Rule 377 in the Lok Sabha, were received by the Ministry during the year 1996. Five matters raised as A Special Mention in the Rajya Sabha and three under Rule 377 in the Lok Sabha are still pending final reply.

23. During 1996, 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 Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).
- (ii) Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).
- (iii) Problems of Jhuggi-Jhonpries in Delhi.
- (iv) Slum Improvement Programmes in Delhi.
- (v) Enforcement of Delhi Master Plan and Tackling Violations thereof.

24. Annual reports and Audited Accounts of the following Organisations for the year 1995-96 were laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during 1996:-

1. Delhi Development Authority
- II. National Capital Region Planning Board

III. Delhi Urban Art Commission

IV. Housing and Urban Development Corporation(1994-95 also)

V. National Cooperative Housing Federation (1994-95 also).

VI. National Buildings Construction Corporation (1994-95 only).

Welfare

25. 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 those Recreation Clubs participated in various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. During 1996-97 (upto December, 1996), the Ministry team took part in the Table-Tennis, Carrom, Football, Cricket, Wrestling, Chess and Volley-Ball (Shooting) tournaments organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training. One Wrestler from this Ministry got second position in the Inter-Ministry Wrestling (Individual) Tournament.

26. Out of a total amount of grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,01,000/- a sum of Rs. 56,831/- has been released and the balance amount shall be considered for release to the Recreation Clubs on receipt of their statement of accounts.

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

J.C.M.

27. Activities of J.C.M. continued to be performed satisfactorily. During the year 1996, a meeting of the Office Council (JCM) was held in the month of August, 1996 and was attended by all Staff Side as well as Official Side members. Follow-up action on issues raised in the meeting has been expeditiously taken.

Vigilance Activities

28. 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 and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies.

29. 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 punitive action, penalties prescribed under the rules are imposed on those who are found guilty.

30. Analysis of vigilance matters reveals that charges generally relate to execution of substandard work in the construction and maintenance of buildings, overpayments to contractors, irregularities in calling of tenders/quotations and award of contracts, disproportionate assets, illegal gratification, subletting of Government accommodation/shops and violations of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

31. 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 officials either with a view to taking departmental action or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

32. In respect of Public Sector Undertakings, this Ministry processes the cases only against Board level officers. 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

33. During the period April, 1996 to December, 1996, 100 surprise and regular inspections were carried out, 247 officials were chargesheeted, 54 officials were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 61 officials and minor penalties upon 109 officials.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

34. A special Cell in the Ministry oversees the

implementation of Government orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. In addition, the Cell also monitors the filling up of backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Recruitment Drive in respect of Attached/ Subordinate offices and the Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the offices under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of the reservations made for Other Backward **Classes**. The Cell periodically monitors the filling up of vacancies reserved for OBCs in respect of the Attached/ Subordinate offices of Ministry. Statistics regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry and its other offices are contained in Appendices VI-IX.

Employment of Ex-Servicemen

35. The Director incharge of administration in the Ministry is the Liaison Officer for the work relating to the employment of ex-servicemen. Additional Liaison Officers in the Attached/Subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertakings also oversee the implementation of Government rules, regulations and orders on the subject. Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Ministry, its Attached/Subordinate Offices, and Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix V.

Public Grievance Cell

36. The Public Grievance Cell in the Ministry ensures redressal of public grievances under the overall supervision of Joint Secretary (Admn.) who acts as the Director of Grievances. Grievances are received directly from the public and also through the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare, Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, and registered associations. The grievances received in the Ministry are duly acknowledged and referred to the concerned offices for redressal. Grievances are regularly monitored and periodically reviewed. A watch is also kept on the grievances appearing in the newspaper columns. The cell has contributed to the speedy disposal of complaints and representations during the year.

37. Computerization in the Ministry

1. During the year, 5000 more books have been added to the library database, thus making a total of 16,000.
2. Telephone information system is regularly operation.
3. The following Computerized lists are being transmitted through NICNET to the Department of Personnel & Training periodically.
 - i. List of ACC decisions challenged in courts.
 - ii. Incumbency position list for all officers of the level of Under Secretary and above.

4. Parliament Questions Information system was regularly and independently operated in the Parliament Cell of the Ministry during all Parliament sessions in the year 1996-97. Timely reports on assurances, starred, unstarred and admitted questions were generated as and when required.

5. Payroll computations package was regularly operational during the year.

38. Training:-

1. Training on LYRIX was imparted to five batches of Ministerial staff comprising 25 persons.
2. Staff from various sections have also been trained in the operation of established software packages.

39. LAN in Nirman Bhawan:-

1. At the behest of the Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment, a Local Area Network has been planned to be set up connecting all the four NIC computer cells in the Ministry, viz., main Ministry, Directorate of Estates, Land and Development office and C.P.W.D. to the offices of the Minister, Secretary and Additional Secretary. The LAN plan and the hardware configurations have been finalized and the procurement action for the necessary hardware is on hand.

40. Computerisation in the Directorate of Printing:-

1. Some additional reports were added to the machine utilization monitoring system which monitors the performance of 20 Government of India presses scattered all over India. Some graphs are also prepared on computer for better comprehension of the effect of controllable and uncontrollable factors.

2. Monthly lists of new Government Publications are being transmitted to all the State and District Head Quarters.

41. Computerisation in the Directorate of Estates:-

1. During the year, an exclusive NIC computer cell has been set up for the Directorate of Estates. Six terminals have been connected so far. All the sections in the Directorate will soon be connected to this computer.

2. The present computerised housing allotment system which had been developed in Foxplus earlier, has been redesigned and developed in Oracle 7.0 in order to eliminate some of the shortcomings experienced over time and also bring in additional features.

3. Sublet Cases Monitoring Information System has been developed and implemented.

4. Information system has been developed to meet the requirements of Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of Adhoc allotments made from time to time. Categorisation and calculation of Licence fee, according to parameters given by Directorate of Estates, has been done.

5. Licence Fees Accounting System has been developed in Oracle 6.0. This system is planned to be implemented in the new allotment year.

6. Training has been imparted to various officials of the Directorate of Estates on word processing and operation of established software systems for independent operation by the users.

42. Projects on hand:-

1. All the 20 Government of India Printing presses are planned to be connected over NICNET for smooth information exchange.

2. The Housing Information System is planned to be implemented in the regional offices of the Directorate of Estates.

Allocation of Jobs among the printing presses is planned to be computerized for optimal utilization of the presses.

43. Department-wise details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit Objectives is given at Appendix X.

**DEPARTMENT OF
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

1. POLICY AND LEGAL INITIATIVES

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

2. The Department of Urban Development is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation, the economic reforms and the elements of national urbanisation strategy listed out in the Regional Action Plan on urbanisation adopted by the ESCAP countries vide the New Delhi Declaration 1994. 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 an 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.

2.1 The Planning Commission and the MoUAE have jointly constituted a Task Force on Urban Perspective and Policy. Three Technical Groups have also been constituted to assist the Task Force, namely (1)

Technical Group on Urban Perspective and Policy; (2) Technical Group on Financing of Urban Infrastructure and (3) Technical Group on Urban Planning System. The Reports of the Technical Groups are expected to be ready by March, 1997. Thereafter, the Report of the Task Force will be finalised. The recommendations of the Task Force will also be an input for the National Urban Policy.

Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992

3. 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.

3.1 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.

3.2 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
 - a. Appointment of State Finance Commission
9. Constitution of Metropolitan and District Planning Committees.

3.3 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. Elections to municipal bodies have been completed in most of the States.

3.4 The Nagarpalika Act is a historic Act which mandates major structural changes in local government in order to restore the rightful place of the Municipalities as democratic units in the present system of governance and to empower people at the grassroots by enabling their participation in decision-making.

The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976

4. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on 17th February, 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 States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

4.1 It was enacted with a view to:-

- (a) prevent concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons,
- (b) prevent speculation and profiteering in urban land, and
- (c) bring about an equitable distribution of urban land to subserve the common good.

4.2 Out of 4,06,282 applications filed in relation to excess vacant land, 2,60,281 cases have been decided by the State Governments/UTs so far. Out of 2,20,674 hectares of land so far declared surplus, the extent of land taken over has been 16,647 hectares. Out of 1,28,149 applications submitted for grant of exemption under Section 20 of the Act, exemptions have been granted in 53,963 cases involving 56,608 hectares 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 society. 2,984 schemes have been approved for constructing 4,83,132 tenements on 5,327.42 hectares of land.

4.3 Since the performance of the Act is not satisfactory, Government is considering various proposals to amend the Act and the State Governments have been requested to offer their suggestions in this regard. A Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) with representatives of a few selected States and concerned Departments/Agencies of the Central Government as members to expeditiously

consider all the issues and submit recommendations. This would expedite the process of finalisation of proposals for amending the Act.

Delhi Rent Act, 1995

5. The Delhi Rent Bill, 1995 was passed by both Houses 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 tenants. It also intends to minimise distortion in the rental housing market and encourage the supply of rental housing both from within the existing housing stock and from new housing stock.

5.1 Government have received a large number of representations, some demanding amendments to some of the provisions of the Act and others demanding enforcement of the Act as assented to by the President. All the issues are under examination and the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 will be brought into force subject to the final decision taken by Government in the matter.

2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)

6. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the Vi Plan. It aims at the improvement of infrastructure in selected towns having growth potential so as to enable them to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment and facilitate arresting migration of population to large cities/towns.

Constraints earlier faced in implementing the Scheme:

7. Till 1994-95 almost the entire funding under IDSMT (Central and State shares and institutional finance) was in the form of loan. Due to their unsound financial condition, most of the municipalities found it extremely difficult to tap institutional finance which was to the extent of 40-70% of the project cost under the guidelines in vogue. It was felt that in the absence of some element of grant, it would not be possible for the municipalities to tap institutional finance or to be able to take up a judicious mix of remunerative, cost-recovery based and non-remunerative/service-oriented projects. Accordingly as a result of mid-term appraisal of the Scheme during VIII Plan and keep-

ing in view the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, the guidelines for implementing the IDSMT Scheme have been revised in August, 1995.

Salient Features of Revised IDSMT Guidelines (Aug., 1995):

(8) (i) Scheme Coverage:

IDSMT will be applicable to towns/cities with population upto 5 lakhs (earlier limit was 3 lakhs) where elections to the local bodies have been held. IDSMT will not be applicable to towns covered under the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP), i.e. towns-with population between 50,000 to 1 lakh (C Category). For this category, IDSMT components will have to be taken up under PMIUPEP 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.

(ii) State Urban Development Strategy Paper:

State Government/UT Adms. are required to formulate State Urban Development Strategy Papers and identify growth centres (priority towns) for funding under IDSMT with comprehensive justification.

(iii) Grant-in-aid for preparation of Town Development Plans and Project Reports:

In accordance with the State Urban Development Strategy Paper and Town/City Master Plans, the Town/City Development (Investment) Plans and IDSMT Project Reports for implementing these Plans are required to be prepared by the municipalities. To enable the preparation of such plans and project reports, grant-in-aid will be available 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 town.

(iv) Scheme Components:

The components will consist of works having city/ townwide significance which are in

accordance with the City/Town Development Plans. These may include strengthening of Master Plan roads (including street lighting and drainage works), development of bus/truck terminals, sites and services, market and shopping complexes, tourist facilities, city/town parks, etc. Several towns have been benefited under projects taken up under traffic and transportation, markets and mandis and sites and services components, etc.

(v) Financing Pattern:

The Scheme Envisages a mix of grants (Central and State) and loans/internal (municipal) resources for IDSMT projects. Project cost, grant and loan/internal resources components will vary between towns as follows:-

Category to Town/ Population Ranga	Minimum project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant%age	Loan internal Resources%
A <20000	100	80%	20%
B (20000-50000)	200	75%	25%
C (50000-1)	350	71%	29%
D (1-3 lakhs)	550	64%	36%
E (3-5 lakhs)	750	60%	40%

The Grant component is to be shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40. Thus, the maximum Central Grant permissible will vary from Rs. 48 lakhs (for A category) to Rs. 270 lakhs (for E category). The State grant will range from Rs. 32 lakh (for A category) to Rs. 180 lakhs (for E category). Central assistance for ongoing schemes sanctioned in earlier years will, however, continue as a soft loan.

(vi) Revolving funds at municipal level are required to be set up for promoting self-sustaining development of urban infrastructure.

(vii) Implementation Mechanism:

At the Central level, the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), New Delhi is the Nodal Agency for appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of IDSMT projects. IDSMT projects are to be sanctioned by a State Level Sanctioning Committee consisting of Central and State Government representatives. Based on the sanctions, Central assistance will be released.

Progress of IDSMT Scheme

9. From inception till date, 840 towns in 25 States and 5 UTs have been covered under IDSMT and Central Assistance of Rs. 271.70 crores released. The State Govt./UT Admns. have reported a total expenditure of Rs. 349.32 crores till March, 1996. The estimated employment generated under IDSMT Scheme till March, 1996 was 848.96 lakhs of mandays. As against the allocation of Rs. 96 crores and Rs. 88 crore during the VI and VII Plans respectively, the allocation of funds for IDSMT during VIII Plan is Rs. 132 crores. The year wise targets and achievements during VIII Plan till 151.97 are given below:-

Year	Budget Allocation	Central Assistance Released	Additional Towns targetted	Additional Targetted covered
1992-93	15.00	11.60	33	44
1993-94	22.00	21.50	54	84
1994-95	25.00	24.41	72	104
1995-96	35.00	29.65	82 (During 1995-97)	79
1996-97	35.00	8.37	74 (During 1996-98)	12
Total:	132.00	95.53	315	323

10. The new IDSMT guidelines were communicated to all concerned in August, 1995. The State Governments have constituted the State Level Sanctioning Committees and 91 towns have so far been covered under IDSMT as per the Revised Scheme guidelines and Central grant amounting to Rs. 26.36 crores released. The total Central assistance of Rs. 95.53 crores released so far during the VIII Plan also includes an amount of Rs. 18.28 crores on account of subsequent/final instalments for ongoing projects in 114 towns covered under IDSMT from VII Plan onwards.

Progress during 1996-97

11. Besides proposals to be approved during the current year, there is committed liability of Rs. 11 crores (approx.) relating to release of Central grant for many towns (including additional towns) approved last year by the State Level Sanctioning Committees for which funds have to be released this year. Out of this committed liability Rs. 6.36 crores has already been released to the concerned State Governments. Besides Assam State which has already availed the allocated Central grant for 1996-97, the State Level

Sanctioning Committees in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Mizoram, Orissa and West Bengal have also since met and approved new projects. The States of Gujarat and Punjab have submitted new projects which have been assessed and the State Govt. addressed for convening the Sanctioning Committee Meetings at an early date. The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Govts. for submission of project reports and it is expected that by March, 1997, most of the 74 towns targetted for coverage during 1996-98 would be covered under IDSMT during the current year itself, and the budget allocation fully utilised.

Proposals for IX Plan

12. 400 additional towns are targetted for coverage under IDSMT during IX Plan (1997-2002) including 80 towns during Annual Plan, 1997-98. A Central Plan outlay of Rs. 300 crore for the IDSMT Scheme during IX Plan including Rs. 60 crores for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has been proposed.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR INFRA-STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES

13. The National Commission on Urbanisation had recommended that Central assistance be provided for development of infrastructure in cities of national importance. Considering this and the persistent demands by the concerned State Governments, the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega cities has been introduced from 1993-94. ,

13.1 The salient features of the scheme are:

- It is applicable to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- It is administered through the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and funds are channelised through a special institution/nodal agency at the State level.
- The fund sharing between Central Govt and State Govt is 25%:25% and the balance 50% is to be met' from institutional finance, through public financing institutions or the capital market.
- The nodal agency would provide project related finance for urban infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management etc.

(e) The projects to be included under the scheme can be of the following categories:-

- (i) Basic services where minimum returns are not expected and for which loans could be at marginal or zero interest rate and some grants could be provided;
- (ii) Where user charges could be levied — for these loans would be at 0% and
- (iii) Projects which are remunerative and for which loans would be given at market rate of interest.

(f) The Mega City Scheme 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 Ninth Plan (2002). The objective is to create and maintain a special fund for the development of infrastructural assets on a sustained basis.

13.2 The nodal agencies for the Mega City Scheme are:

Mumbai	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)
Calcutta	Calcutta Metropolitan Development

Authority (CMDA)

Chennai	Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Corporation (MIDC)
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)
Bangalore	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUI'DFC)

Projects under the scheme are to be sanctioned by a State Level Sanctioning Committee with three members from the State and two Members from the Central Government. Joint Secretary (UD) of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission are the Central Government representatives in the Project Sanctioning Committee.

13.3 The 8th Plan notionally indicated an outlay of Rs. 700 crores for this scheme (Bombay - Rs. 200 crores, Calcutta - Rs. 200 crores, Madras - Rs. 100 crores, Hyderabad - Rs. 100 crores and Bangalore - Rs. 100 crores). Against this, an amount of Rs. 229.50 crores was allocated for the Mega City Scheme upto 1995-96 and during 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 84.00 crores has been allocated for the Scheme. The details

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City 1993-94*	Release of Central Share				Total
	1994-95'	1995-96	1996-97 (upto 31.12.96)		
Mumbai	20.10	16.10	18.08	9.00	63.28
Calcutta	20.10	16.10	18.08	9.00	63.28
Chennai	15.10	11.10	17.08	8.50	51.78
Hyderabad	15.10	11.10	15.58	7.75	49.53
Bangalore	0.10	20.10	15.08	—	35.28
TOTAL	70.50	74.50	83.90	34.25	263.15

*During 1993-94, Planning Commission released Rs. 70 crores to the cities of Calcutta, Mumbai, Chennai and Hyderabad as Special Central assistance, treated as Central Share for the Mega City Scheme.

of funds released to the five mega cities as Central Share upto 31.12.96 are given below:

13.4 According to the scheme guidelines, the State level Project Sanctioning Committee will approve projects and Central Government will have only a monitoring/reviewing role. The Sanctioning

Committee in all the Mega Cities have approved projects for implementation and work based on approvals has been started by the State Governments. So far, projects amounting to Rs. 1439.56 crores have been approved by the Sanctioning Committees. The details of physical progress made under Mega City Scheme upto

<i>Name of Mega City</i>	<i>No. of Projects Approved</i>	<i>Total Cost of Approved Projects (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>No. of Projects in Progress</i>	<i>No. of Projects Completed</i>
MUMBAI	22	266.00	14	—
CAICUTTA	56	334.50	53	—
CHENNAI	52	327.66	6	11
HYDERABAD	14	251.17	7	—
BANGALORE	20	260.23	9	—
TOTAL	164	1439.56	89	11

31.12.1996 are given below:

Urban Mapping Scheme

14. The fast growth of urban areas both physically and demographically has resulted in rapid changes in township structure, land use patterns, physical infrastructure base as well as socio-economic activities. However, the mapping of towns and cities incorporating all such changes from time to time has not kept pace. Due to this many urban areas in the country do not have up to date base maps today. The National Commission on Urbanisation in their report have recognised the inadequacy of proper base maps for majority of the urban centres and suggested preparation of latest base maps and their periodic updating by the use of modern techniques of aerial photography and remote sensing for all towns and cities. To meet the requirements of base maps for towns and cities, a scheme for preparing urban maps using aerial photography was proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan so as to enable updating of the maps in a revision cycle.

14.1 The major objectives of the Urban Mapping Scheme are:-

- (a) to obtain aerial photographs and photo mosaics for selected priority cities on a scale of 1 : 10,000.
- (b) to develop technical capabilities of Town Planning organisations at Central and State levels in terms of manpower and equipment for interpretation and use of aerial photographs for preparation of urban maps.
- (c) to prepare base maps, with necessary specifications and details, for the selected priority cities on 1 : 2500 scale coinciding with the legal and technical requirement of town planning exercises and
- (d) to generate digital graphic inputs for Geographic Information Systems for updating base maps in revision cycle.

14.2. In consultation with State Governments, Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) identified 25 towns from various States, to be covered under the first phase of scheme. The executing agency for the project, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), has till date supplied fair maps for six towns and aerial photographs for four towns. NRSA has completed aerial photography for all the towns and they will be supplying the photographs and aerial maps by the end of the current financial year. TCPO in collaboration with the concerned State Town Planning Department & would undertake 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 of Town Planning Departments, local bodies, development authorities, PWD, Tax Departments and other sectoral development agencies, as multi- purpose maps.

14.3. The allocation for the project together with research and training in urban and regional planning included in the 8th Plan is Rs. 5.50 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.08 crores. has already released to the TCPO under the scheme up to December, 1996 out of which a sum of Rs. 2.59 crores has been paid to NRSA as an advance payment for the work of aerial photography and base mapping. Rs. 21 lakhs has been utilised for upgrading hardware/software facilities and training of personnel. Considering the importance of the Urban Mapping Scheme, the Planning Commission has been requested to enhance the allocation under the Urban Mapping Scheme to Rs. 10 crores during the 9th Plan.

EXTERNALLY AIDED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A. WORLD BANK PROJECTS

Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Urban Development Projects

15. Two Urban Development Projects viz. one in Uttar

Pradesh and the other in Tamil Nadu were under implementation with World Bank assistance till recently. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Project **was** closed on 31.3.96. The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project is currently under implementation. The revised project outlay of TNUDP is Rs. 988.50 crores. Negotiations were held with the World Bank for restructuring the existing Tamil Nadu Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF) into Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) to be set up as a Trust Fund under the Indian Trusts Act. An Asset Management Company is being set up under the Companies Act to act on behalf of the TNUDF. It is expected that the Project would get a three-year extension upto 30.9.99. It is possible that if the experiment of this restructuring proves successful, the World Bank may be willing to provide additional financial assistance to the new institution.

Bombay Urban Infrastructure Development Project

16. 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 a financial intermediary for financing Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project. The project proposal has been recommended to World Bank through Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs). The Bank is considering the proposal.

B. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) PROJECTS

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project

17. 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 Ltd. (HDFC). The balance is to be met from the internal resources of the State Government. 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 the centre for India's high-tech industry, lessen the strain on the infrastructure of Bangalore 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.

Development of West Coast Districts of Karnataka

18. 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 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 \$ 800,000 during the calendar year 1997 for the project.

India Urban Sector Profile (TA Study)

19. An agreement for Technical Assistance (TA) for developing an urban profile of India was signed in October, 1994 with ADB for financial assistance amounting to US \$ 435,000. Out of this funding equivalent to US \$35,000 is to be met by Government of India in the form of contribution in kind such as office space and salaries of counterpart staff. The project is meant to review India's Urban Sector policies and programmes and suggest possible areas/projects for future ADB involvement in urban infrastructure in India. The study is currently in progress.

Development of Six Towns in Rajasthan

20. Another TA agreement has been signed between Government of India and ADB to determine the scope of investment in six selected towns in Rajasthan.

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

21. 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.

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.

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. It has been proposed to award these prizes on a biennial basis.

Applications were invited for the Awards. The entries received are being assessed.

PROMOTION OF NON-HANDICAPPING ENVIRONMENT FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND ELDERLY PERSONS

22. 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 Persons with Disability and Elderly Persons. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is the nodal Ministry for implementation of barrier-free built environment for persons with disability and elderly persons as envisaged in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Resolution adopted in its 43th 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, Protections of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996" passed by Parliament. The New Delhi Pilot Project is being implemented with the support of ESCAP.

22.1. One sq. km area has been selected in Indra Prastha Estate complex jointly by ESCAP and the Working Committee set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD) for implementation of the project. 15 buildings located in this area which are frequently being visited by persons with disability 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 Deptt. of Urban Development has also prepared Model Building Bye-Laws which contain a number of provisions for providing accessibility to persons with disability 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 for adoption and implementation.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON "WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH ASIA"

23. "A Regional Workshop on Women in Local Government in South Asia" was jointly organised by the ESCAP and the City of Allahabad at Allahabad during 2-4 December, 1996 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment. Many important dignitaries from India and abroad participated. The workshop participants emphasised the need for:-

- (i) Regional networking between municipalities regarding exchange of information.
- (ii) Regional action to emphasise the role of women in local government — particularly reservation in Parliament, Urban Local Bodies and State Legislatures to promote participation of women in decision structures.
- (iii) Training programme for women corporators/councillors on municipal laws, procedures, handling of public grievances, etc.

23.1. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment contributed a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs as grant to meet the local cost of organising the workshop.

Matters Relating to Research Projects/Studies

24. 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 the Evaluation of On-going Plan Schemes in the Urban Development and Housing sectors, 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.

24.1 Some of the important research/training projects undertaken during 1996-97 are as follows:-

- (1) Seminar on Population, Health and Urban Affairs and Town & Country Planning Awareness.

- (2) Training Programme on (a) Problems and Development of Urban Fringe. (b) Urban Transport System "Challenges and Way Out".
- (3) Organisation of Workshop from interaction programme on Megacity Projects.
- (4) Research Study on (a) HUDCO and its borrowers (b) Capital formation in Human Settlements of the Urban Poor.
- (5) Preparation of Sectoral Housing Action Plan for Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.
- (6) Impact assessment of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes.
- (7) Preparation of Policy Option Papers on Urban Sector Reforms in India in the context of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act. 1992.
- (8) Regional Workshop on Women in Urban Local Govt. in South Asia.
- (9) Seminar and Workshop on Implementation of New Delhi Pilot Project for Creation of Barrier free Environment for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Persons.
- (10) Organisation of 45th National Town and Country Planning Congress.

URBAN TRANSPORT

Introduction:

The National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) has estimated that by 2001, 35% of the Indian population will be urban and there would be 40 metropolitan cities (with population of more than one million) as also 440 small and medium size towns with population range from 0.1-1 million. The transport demand will be 1.1 trips per person per day. The urban public transport in the Indian context is bus transit except in megapoli like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where rail based transport systems exist. Out of the total travel by urban public transport modes, 69% was the share of buses alone in 1985. In 2001, there will be a three fold increase in the demand for urban public transport. To manage such a large volume of passenger movement, it is only a mass rapid transit system which can provide efficient and adequate service in terms of quantity and quality.

2. Cities require large scale movement of persons which is, at present, largely based on personalised transport, even for work trips. In developing countries, like India, it is easy to increase vehicle ownership (particularly two-wheelers), but it is not easy to develop infrastructure (roads). The key to solving the problem lies in creation of a road/rail based public transport system which supplements vehicles, particularly two wheelers, and takes over as the main mode of urban transport in certain areas while commuting. The role of public transport, therefore, is to carry as many persons as quickly, efficiently and comfortably as possible from their origins (mostly home based) to a variety of destinations, particularly work trips.

3. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and coordinating urban transport matters in the country. However, only token funds have hitherto been allocated to this Ministry which have barely been sufficient to extend central assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory administrations in carrying out feasibility studies/detailed feasibility

reports. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has made a beginning in extending financial support to urban transport projects in the country by equity participation in the Delhi MRTS project. Since urban transport projects are conventionally non-profit social sector projects, private sector investment participation in such projects is generally not forthcoming unless there are substantial subsidies provided.

Urban Transport Projects in India

Delhi

4. The Modified Phase-I of the Delhi MRTS project was approved by the Union Cabinet in September, 1996. It consists of 11 Kms. of underground and 44.3 Kms. of surface/elevated railway tracks. The total cost of the modified Phase-I project stands at Rs. 4860 crores at April, 1996 prices.

The project is to be implemented by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited—a joint venture of Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The OECF (Japan) have agreed to provide loan assistance up to about 60% of the total project cost. Initially, loan amounting to 14.76 billion Yen (Rs. 476,78 crores) will be provided by OECF at an interest rate of 2.3% per annum. Necessary funds are being made available by the MOUAE to implement the project within the prescribed time of 9 years (i.e. by **2005**).

Mumbai

5. The Mumbai Urban Transport Project—it consists of construction of fly-overs, roads, bridges, optimisation of suburban railways, etc., and is being planned by the Government of Maharashtra and the BMRDA in consultation with the Ministry of Railways. Presently, studies on relocation and resettlement, Community Environmental Management plans etc. are being conducted by the Government of Maharashtra. Steps towards the implementation of the project will be taken by the State Government only on completion of the studies.

Calcutta

3. Metro Rail System, covering a length of 16.5 Kms. from Dum Dum to Tollygunge, is already operational in Calcutta. The System has been constructed by the Ministry of Railways out their own budgetary resources. The Government of West Bengal have

proposed extension of this facility by 8.4 Kms., from Tollygunge to Garia. Since it is not possible to meet the cost of the project out of budgetary resources of GOI alone, Government of West Bengal have been requested to agree to share 50 per cent of the cost of the project. The response from the State Government is awaited.

Bangalore

7. Government of Karnataka have mooted a proposal for introduction of a Light Rail Transit System in Bangalore, covering a length of about 90 Kms. at an approximate cost of Rs. 4200 crores. However, Government of Karnataka is still in the process of

preparing a Detailed Project Report and Economic and Financial Analysis for the project. Government of Karnataka have been requested to expedite the preparation of these reports.

Chennai

8. A rail based surface-cum-elevated MRT System already exists in Chennai from Beach to Chepauk (5.05 Kms.). This System is being extended up to Luz (3.5 Kms.) by the Ministry of Railways.

A proposal for construction of rail based MRT System from Luz to Velacherry has also been approved and will be funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India (Ministry of Railways).

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Water supply & 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 & sanitation is a State subject and the Deptt. of Urban Development 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 & development projects, and processing assistance from bilateral and multilateral international institutions for State Government projects.

2. The programme & activities undertaken during 1996-97 are as under:-

A. 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 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.** In order to review the progress of this scheme, two meetings have been held with the concerned State Secretaries on 27.9.96 and 4.2.97. A statement showing physical & financial progress of the scheme is 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 society for abolition of manual scavenging. Notification issued by the Ministry on 24.1.97 brings the Act into force in all the Union Territories and States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura & West Bengal with effect from 26th January, 97. The Act has already been adopted by the State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana & Bihar.

B. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched midway during the 8th Plan period in March, 1994 to provide safe and adequate water supply facilities to **the entire population of towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census) in the country.** Considering water scarcity, and the narrow revenue base of municipal authorities/boards, the scheme is funded by the Central and the State Governments in **the ratio of 5050.**

Out of the 8th Plan allocation of Rs. 68.49 crores Rs. 55.67 crores has been released for 27 sanctioned schemes upto 31.12.96. The State Governments' response to the scheme has been encouraging. A statement showing physical & financial **progress of the scheme during** the last three years is at Annexure-II.

C. Solid Waste Management

3. The Urban Local Bodies and Municipalities are primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes for the management of urban waste. The Ministry's role is to act as a facilitator wherever possible.

3.1 The problem of waste management around the vicinity of IAF airfields has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for quite some **time. Open dumping of waste and carcass disposal attract birds, which have caused a number of air accidents.** An Inter Ministerial Joint Sub-Committee **constituted by the Ministry of Defence had, therefore recommended that, proper sanitation facilities including solid waste management, should be provided at the following 10 airfields to overcome the bird menace:-**

- (i) Gwalior (MP)
- (ii) Ambala (Haryana)

- (iii) Hindon (UP)
- (iv) Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- (v) Tezpur (Assam)
- (vi) Dindigul (Andhra Pradesh)
- (vii) Sirsa (Haryana)
- (vii) Adampur (Punjab)
- (ix) Pune (Maharashtra)
- (x) Bareilly (UP)

Grants amounting to Rs. 50.69 lakhs have been released to various institutes during 1996-97.

4.1 Besides sponsoring the aforesaid Engineers for PG, STC and RC, the Ministry had deputed about 25 officials from the Central, State Governments & UTs for advanced training programmes and workshops in U.K., USA, Sweden, Japan, Malaysia and South Korea under the Colombo Plan and various other fellowship programmes.

3.2 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, the matter was reviewed by the Central Government and it was further decided that 100% Central assistance be provided through this Ministry for improvement of solid waste management in the aforesaid towns. Improvement of slaughter houses and carcass disposal would be assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

5. A National Workshop on "Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply and Sanitation Systems" was held at the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 25th to 27th September, 1996 in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment and with financial assistance from the W.H.O. The workshop was attended by Heads of Department, Chief Engineers of Water Supply and Sanitation agencies in the State Governments/U.Ts, apart from national and international sector professionals. Dr. U.Venkateswarlu, Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affaris & Employment inaugurated the workshop, which provided a forum to discuss the technical, operational, financial and management aspects needed for further improvement of these services.

3.3 A provision of Rs. 45.0 lakhs has been made in this Ministry's budget during 1996-97. The matter was pursued with the concerned State Governments and Municipalities for taking remedial action within a radius of 10 kms. around the airfields and submission of comprehensive project proposals. The feasibility reports for 5 towns, viz. Gwalior (M.P.), Ambala (Haryana), Hindon (UP.), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Sirsa (haryana) have been prepared by HUDCO and one project report, viz. Tezpur (Assam) has been prepared by CPHEEO and forwarded to the concerned local bodies for their views. Reports for the remaining four towns are under preparation by HUDCO.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

6. Management Information System (MIS) is an essential tool for establishing a strong data base to facilitate the process of planning and decision making. A computer based MIS software has been developed and distributed to all States/UT PHE Department/ Water Supply and Sanitation Boards. Use of the software has been demonstrated in workshops and meetings. Simultaneous creation of monitoring cells at the State and Central levels for effective use of the system is essential. This has not taken place to the desired extent mainly due to Financial constraints at the State level.

PHE TRAINING

4. Development of trained manpower is one of the thrust areas of the Ministry. The CPHEEO organises various training courses through academic institutes and field departments. Grants are provided to recognized Engineering Colleges and Training institutions for conducting post-graduate, short term and refresher courses. 1662 in-service engineers and technical personnel have been benefited from this programme during 1996-97 as detailed below :

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

7. Water Supply and Sewerage projects require considerable investment. The resources allocated under the State Plans are wholly inadequate, particularly in view of the inter-se priorities. One of the policy issues has been to encourage external assistance for viable projects and to make them sustainable through adequate cost recovery.

Post Graduate Courses — 62 Engineers
Short-term Courses — 100 Engineers

7.1 The World Bank is the major lending agency in this sector followed by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. Efforts are also being made by Government to obtain external assistance from bilateral agencies. A list of ongoing externally aided projects and those in the pipeline/ under consideration is at Annexures-III-VI.

7.2 The OECF, Japan, approved a loan assistance of Japanese Yen 11997 million equivalent to Rs. 382.07 crores for the Kerala Urban & Rural Water Supply Project estimated to cost Rs. 1787.45 crores on 23.9.96. The loan agreement was signed on 6th December, 1996 between the Kerala Water Authority, Govt of India and the OECF. The project envisages augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply systems in the urban areas of Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram and construction of water supply systems in the rural regions of Cherthala, Pattuvam, Meenad and adjoining villages. It is expected to be completed by 2003.

7.3 The World Health Organisation has provided assistance under the Project IND CWS 001 — Urban Community Water Supply and Sanitation during 1996 for sponsoring officials for training-cum-study tours in India and abroad, for international conferences/ workshops, consultancy studies and procurement of supplies and equipments.

TECHNICAL CLEARANCE OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEMES

8. A list of Schemes cleared technically by the CPHEEO in the Ministry during 1996-97 is at Annexure-VI I.

MANUAL ON SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

9. The Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment was revised and updated by an Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry. The Manual has been printed and circulated to the State PHE Departments/ Water Supply and Sanitation Boards. Copies are also available at the Government of India sales counters.

Annexure-I

LOW COST SANITATION

(A) FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF SCHEMES:-

1. TOTAL NO. OF SCHEMES SANCTIONED	: 730
2. NO. OF TOWNS COVERED	: 1121
3. PROJECT COST OF SANCTIONED SCHEMES	: Rs. 1053.02 Crores
4. SUBSIDY SANCTIONED	: Rs. 351.24 Crores
5. LOAN SANCTIONED	: Rs.466.12 Crores
6. SUBSIDY RELEASED	: Rs. 148.23 Crores
7. LOAN RELEASED	: Rs. 141.90 Crores

(B) PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF SCHEMES:-

1. NO. OF UNITS SANCTIONED FOR CONVERSION	: 1901972
2. NO. OF UNITS SANCTIONED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION	: 1367183
3. NO. OF COMMUNITY LATRINES SANCTIONED	:3463
4. NO. OF SCAVENGERS TO BE LIBERATED	: 108184
5. TOTAL CONVERSION /CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED	: 609765
6. TOTAL CONVERSION /CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	: 76067

Annexure4

ACCELEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS FROM 1993-94 To 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs as on 31.12.96)

Sl. No.	states	No. of DPR App.	Estt. Project cost	FUNDS RELEASED					State Share	Schemes Commissioned	
				CENTRAL SHARE						Exp. Rep.	
				93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total			
1.	Arunachal Pr.	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	2	432.55	0.00	26.06	0.00	—	26.06	26.06	26.06	—
3.	Bihar	4	315.82	0.00	0.00	94.50	—	94.50	—	—	—
4.	Goa	2	51.13	6.24	10.14	0.00	9.00	25.36	22.48	36.28	—
5.	Gujarat	8	508.09	71.06	07.24	27.30	—	185.62	146.00	90.25	—
6.	Haryana	6	778.70	3025	34.00	77.65	42.00	183.90	142.00	235.33	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	326.10	8.79	9.88	02.03	—	101.50	52.04	146.80	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	155.10	5.32	20.00	28.45	—	53.77	18.25	33.58	—
9.	Karnataka	8	475.70	85.15	105.12	0.00	—	19027	—	121.78	—
10.	Kerala	2	170.82	2821	37.62	25.00	34.00	124.83	115.00	24.39	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51	3604.70	205.10	343.19	360.53	—	928.82	313.13	995.25	—
12.	Maharashtra	10	1371.10	\$5.36	92.50	36.30	85.00	299.16	100.00	264.91	—

Sl. No.	States	No. of DPR App.	Estt. Project cost	FUNDS RELEASED					Schemes Commissioned		
				CENTRAL		SHARE			state Share	Exp.	Rep.
				93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total			
13.	Manipur	5	186.39	7.65	20.50	39.00	—	67.15	1,18.15	145.84	—
14.	Meghalaya	1	195.63	0.00	0.00	48.90	—	46.90	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	1	46.48	4.26	0.00	7.10	—	11.36	20.00	26.36	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	6	625.82	50.23	51.13	0.90	81.00	163.26	177.76	177.59	2
18.	Punjab	3	319.89	26.73	35.64	77.76	44.00	184.13	—	247.62	—
19.	Rajasthan	18	1607.38	81.97	177.97	237.00	120.00	616.94	1012.55	1227.09	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	12	448.55	82.24	9.59	0.00	2.50	94.33	91.83	101.75	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	5.16	0.00	0.00	—	5.16	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	69	5858.67	327.88	586.17	764.87	300.00	1978.92	1473.92	1800.00	5
24.	West Bengal	3	325.88	39.13	52.25	71.56	—	162.94	39.00	201.51	—
Total		217	18004.50	1150.75	1699.00	1999.65	717.50	5566.90	3869.57	594032	8

Annexure-II/

WORLD BANK AIDED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (WS&S) PROJECTS (ONGOING)

Name of Project	Project Cost		Amount of Assistance		Date of Commencement/ Approval/Agreement	Credit Closing	
	(As. in crores)		(US\$ Million)			Original	Revised
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised			
Hyderabad W/S & S	257.06	—	39.90	—	01.10.90	31.03.98	—
II Madras W/S & S	1638.07	336.50	275.80	86.47	20.11.95	—	—
Bombay Sewage Disposal Project	1003.80	1131.20	132.00	—	'28.12.95	—	—

Annexure-IV

WORLD BANK AIDED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (WS&S) PROJECTS (IN THE PIPELINE)

Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
III Madras W/S & S. Project	1105.19
II A.P. W/S & S. Project	640.00
II Rajasthan W/S & S Project	442.40
Punjab W/S & S Project	283.47

Annexure-V

OECF AIDED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (WS&S) PROJECTS-ONGOING

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost (Rs. Cores)	Date of Approval	Date of Completion
1.	Functional Improvement for Madras Water Supply & Sewerage System	572.09	July 95	2000
2.	Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project	1072.00	May '94	2002
3.	Kerala Urban & Rural Water Supply Project	1248.35	Dec. 96	2003
French Assisted Water Supply & Sanitation Projects-Ongoing				
1.	Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Project in Vishakhapatnam City	65.70	Oct. '96	-----

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)	Posed to
1.	Reorganisation & Augmentation of Water Supply System of Shimla	20.13	France
2.	WSS & SWM in 9 towns of Haryana	312.31	Asian Development Bank
3.	WSS & SWM In 13 towns of Haryana	189.00	Asian Development Bank
4.	Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme	130.00	OCEF, Japan
5.	Integrated WSS& SWM for Patna, Gaya-Bodhgaya and Ranchi (Bihar)	429.93	OCEF, Japan
6.	Hogenekkal Water Supply Project in Dharampuri District (Tamil Nadu)	572.00	OCEF, Japan
7.	WS&S Projects for Bhopal and Jabalpur (M.P.)	370.384	Germany/France
8.	WS&S Projects for 12 big towns of U.P.	1846.81	OCEF, Japan
9.	WS scheme for Greater Guwahati in Assam	270.20	OCEF, Japan
10.	WS scheme for Guwahati Municipal Corporation	400.00	OCEF, Japan
11.	WS& Sewerage for Greater Shillong	246.64	OCEF, Japan
12.	Guwahati Metropolitan Area Storm Drainage improvement Programme of Assam	153.00	OCEF, Japan
13.	Solid & Liquid Waste Management in non CMA towns in West Bengal	200.00	Germany
14.	Improvement of WS & Sewerage System in Bangalore City	73.86	France
15.	WS Scheme for 19 towns in Karnataka	315.90	OCEF, Japan
18.	Sattenpally Municipality WS Scheme	US 6.8m	EEC
17.	Extension of WS & Sewerage System in 7 towns of Punjab	288.30	OCEF, Japan
18.	Rajasthan WSS project for five major towns	2622.95	OCEF, Japan

Annexure-VII

URBAN WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SCHEMES CLEARED BY C.P.H.E.E.O. DURING THEY EAR 1996.
(Ason31.12.96)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of Approval
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Augmentation of Water Supply scheme for MultaiTown, Distt. Betul	859.00	13.8.1996
2.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for HattaTown, Distt. Damoh.	190.00	20.8.1996
3.	Augmentation of Water Supply scheme of Ashtanagar, Distt. Sihor	651.00	14.8.1996
4.	Drinking Water Supply Project for IndoreTown M.P	575.00	30.8.1996
5.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of KhargoneTown, Distt. Khargone	258.56	14.8.1996
CHANDIGARH(U.T.)			
6.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme Phase-IV, Chandigarh (UT)	5180.00	27.6.1996
ORISSA			
7.	Regional Water Supply Scheme in Talchar, Maramandall, Angul and Bhuvan Urban Conglomerate (Orissa)	139.31	30.7.1996
WEST BENGAL			
8.	Improvement of Sanitation Storm Water Drainage and Solid Waste Management in Darjeeling Municipal Area.	1368.17	26.7.1998

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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

1.2 The CPWD handles a wide range of projects- Housing and Office complexes, Educational Institutions, Sports complexes, Hospitals, Workshops and Factories, Hostels and Hotels, Food Grain Storage structures, Roads, National Highways, Bridges & Flyovers, Airports, Computer Centres, Environmental & other Utility Services. It is also executing Border Fencing, Flood Lighting and Road projects in difficult terrain and under hostile conditions along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders. CPWD has field units spread 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 work for 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 right from the stage of selection of site, takes up geo-technical investigations, field data collection, prepares architectural, structural, electrical, air conditioning and land scaping designs and drawings, undertakes construction management including quality assurance and continues its responsibility through post-completion maintenance management etc.

1.4 CPWD has to its credit construction of prestigious buildings like Rashtrapati Bhawan, North Block, South Block, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan and many

Multi-Storeyed Structures, Stadias like J.L. Nehru Stadium and National Stadium in Delhi as also beautiful landscapes and gardens in hot and arid areas like Delhi. It is an organisation, which can render comprehensive services in the field of planning, design, construction and maintenance management, for all Civil Engineering Projects all types of structures.

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

1.6 During the span of more than six decades of its existence, CPWD has developed and displayed proven competence in the fields of Architectural, Structural, Highways and Bridge Engineering, Utility Services, Horticultural, and Project Management with inbuilt Quality Systems.

1.7 It has approximately 7000 qualified Engineers, 230 Architects and 211 Horticulturists on its rolls. In addition, there are 1800 Technical Staff, approximately 12000 Ministerial staff and approximately 31200 work force. Computerisation has been introduced in areas like Architectural Design, Structural Design & Detailing, Project Scheduling and Monitoring, Preparation of Schedule of Rates, Pay Rolls, Personnel Management, Inventory Control Accounting and Budgeting etc.

1.8. The CPWD is moving forward in the field of construction by developing innovative new 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 coordination with Research Organisations. CPWD is playing a major role in sustainable development of human settlements. It has also developed expertise in Rehabilitation of Structures.

1.9 CPWD has well documented Specifications & Standards, and Schedules of Rates which are updated periodically to keep pace with latest technologies and market trends with a definite Quality Assurance Plan. These Specifications & Schedules of Rates are being followed by various construction organisations-both in the public and the private sector.

1.10 Restructuring has decentralised the working of CPWD and led to better & more accessible service as the units are placed close to work centres. Besides, it provides more autonomy to the Regional Units headed by ADGs. An improved work culture, closer control on the works and speedier completion will meet the goal of greater client satisfaction.

2.0 Establishment

2.1 The Central PWD is headed by the Director General(Works)C. He is assisted by Six Additional Director Generals for headquarters functions and the works of six Regions as under:

1. Additional Director General (S&P & New Delhi Region):-HQ-New Delhi.

All works of New Delhi Region with 4 Chief Engineers (Civil), 2 Chief Engineers (Elect.), and one Chief Engineer (Civil) (Planning & Projects).

Head quarter units of Chief Engineer (P&S), Chief Engineer (Trg.) and Chief Engineer (Vig.) are also attached to him. In addition, the Parliament Library Project Unit is also under his control.

2. Additional Director General (TD & Northern Region):-HQ-New Delhi.

All works of Northern Region (excepting Delhi works with 3 Chief Engineers (Civil) at Chandigarh, Lucknow and Jaipur and 1 Chief Engineer (Elect.) at New Delhi.

Head quarter units of Chief Engineer (Designs), Chief Engineer (CSQ) and Executive Director (Consultancy) are also attached to him. In addition, two project units i.e. Chief Engineer (S.P.G.) and Chief Engineer (S.P. Marg Project) are also under his control.

3. Additional Director General (Delhi Region): HQ- New Delhi.

All works under Chief Engineer (ODZ), to look after the CPWD works on the periphery of Delhi, and all works of Delhi PWD Zones (3 regular zones and Project units of Delhi PWD).

4. Additional Director General (Southern Region):-HQ-Chennai

All works of Southern Region with 3 Chief Engineers (Civil) at Chennai, Hyderabad & Bangalore and 1 Chief Engineer (Elect.) at Chennai.

5. Additional Director General (Western Region):-HQ-Mumbai

All works of Western Region and Madhya Pradesh with 3 Chief Engineers(Civil) at Mumbai, Nagpur and Bhopal and 1 Chief Engineer (Elect.) at Mumbai.

6. Additional Director General (Eastern Region):-HQ-Calcutta

All works of Eastern Region including North Eastern States with 3 Chief Engineers (Civil) at Calcutta, Patna & Shillong and 1 Chief Engineer (Elect.) at Calcutta.

Director General (Works) is also assisted by Deputy Director General for policy planning, project monitoring, and other technical matters.

In addition, there is one ADG (Architecture), 4 Chief Architects supported by Senior Architects, etc. Horticulture Units function under different Chief Engineers.

2.2 The post of ADG(Border) is also attached to DG(W) to coordinate the activities of various organisations involved in construction. of Border Fencing, Roads and Lighting Systems for both Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak Borders. The following CPWD zones are also engaged in these works on behalf of CPWD.

- Border Fencing Zone, New Delhi.
- Border Flood Lighting Zone, New Delhi.
- Indo-Bangla Border Zone, Siliguri.
- Indo-Bangla Border Roads (Maintenance) Sifiguri.

2.3 The public works of National Capital Territory of Delhi are also handled by CPWD through the zones in Delhi PWD. The following zones headed by Chief Engineer are working under the Govt. of Delhi:

- Delhi Admn. Zone I
- Delhi Admn. Zone II
- Yamuna Bridge Project

2.4 CPWD also assists the Income Tax Department in implementation of Direct Tax Laws so far as they relate to immovable properties. The following Chief Engineers alongwith necessary complement of other officers and staff are working in the income Tax Department.

- 2 Chief Engineers (Valuation) one each at Delhi & Madras.
- 7 Chief Engineers (Appropriate Authority) at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow & Ahmedabad.

2.5 The Ministry of Environment has also created a Civil Construction Unit, headed by a Chief Engineer and have encadred this unit with CPWD.Thus Ministry of Environment projects are also handled by CPWD.



Men Barracks for B.S.F. at Jodhpur

3. WORKLOAD

During 1995-96 a workload of Rs. 1320 crores was targetted and a workload of Rs. 1500 crores was achieved. The targetted workload for 1996-97 is Rs. 1600 crores.

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

4.0 Achievements/Performance

4.1 During the year 1996-97, CPWD has constructed general pool accommodation, both residential and non residential, for Ministry of UAE and also other user departments, such as Income Tax Department, Customs & Central Excise Deptt., Central Police Organisations, ICAR, CSIR, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, etc.

4.2 So far, CPWD has built approximately 1 lakh houses and 19 lakh sq. ft. of office accommodation under General Pool. In 1995-96 CPWD has constructed 460 residential units and 30479 sq.m. General Pool Non residential office accommodation. During 1996-97 approx. 1000 residential units are targetted for completion. In addition 22694 sq. m. of non-residential accommodation at Lucknow has progressed substantially.

4.3 Ministry of UAE has taken a bold step towards solving the housing problem of Central Govt. Employees and has taken up construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation at various places in India, in addition to Delhi, e.g. Nagpur, Bombay, Chandigarh, Madras, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Calcutta, Gangtok, Simla, Bangalore, Dehradun, Hyderabad etc. during 1996-97. The details are given in Annexure I.

4.4 A few of the major works started by CPWD in 1996-97 are as below:

4.4.1 The foundation stone of Rs. 8.00 crores project for construction of 28 special flats for MPs at B.D. Marg, New Delhi was laid by Shri K.R. Narayanan, Hon'ble Vice President of India, on 27.6.96.

4.4.2 The foundation stone of Rs. 10.00 crores project for construction of residential units at Shimla was laid on June 15, 1996.

4.4.3. The foundation stone of Rs. 22.45 crores project for construction of 505 Nos. of various types of quarters at Hosur Sarajpur Road, Bangalore was laid on May 6, 1996.

4.4.4. The foundation stone for construction of NEC Guest House, Chankyapuri, New Delhi was laid by H.E. Shri Mata Prasad, Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on May 22, 1996.

4.4.5 The foundation stone of Rs. 8.43 crores project for GPRA (Pocket-B) at Sitapur Road, Lucknow (I/160 + 11174) was laid on June 5, 1996.

4.4.6 The foundation stone for Shramik Vidyapeeth, Chandigarh was laid by Lt. Gen. (Retd.) B.K.N. Chibber, Hon'ble Governor of Punjab on September 26, 1996.

4.4.7 The foundation stone for the Indoor Sports Complex of National Academy of Direct Taxes, Nagpur was laid by Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, on September 8, 1996.

4.4.8 The foundation stone for the extension of existing Nirman Bhawan at Hyderabad was laid by Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in the presence of Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India.

4.5 In addition, CPWD has completed several major projects and others are in progress. Details of a few major projects targetted to be completed in 1996-97 are given in Annexure II. A few works which are in progress are listed below.

4.5.1 The work of 499 General Pool Residential units in Sector X, R.K. Puram, New Delhi costing Rs. 51.50 crores is in progress. This is the first step towards taking up construction of Residential Units for Central Govt. staff on a large scale, by Ministry of UA&E.

4.5.2 Construction of a prestigious general pool office building costing Rs. 18 crores at Lucknow is in progress. The building comprises of 3 blocks, one block of 13 storeys and 2 Mocks of 9 storeys with a total plinth area of 20235 Sq.m. On completion it will provide office accommodation to 43 departments.

4.5.3 The work of construction of Rajiv Gandhi Nainaivakam at Sriperumbudur Phase I has been taken up in June 1994. The memorial, being developed on 12.12 acres of land having landscaping and water body at a cost of Rs. 5 crores, has 7 granite stone pillars each of 1.2 metre diameter and 15 meters high. In this complex, a Mathematical Institute for development of sciences under Phase II shall be taken up at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

45.4 The prestigious building to house Parliament Library costing approximately Rs. 100 crores is expected to be completed during 1998. This library will have a stackarea of about 3 million volumes and the building is being designed to provide all modern facilities like Micro Filming, Reprographing Services Documentation and a Computer Centre.

4.5. CPWD in Border Roads, Fencing & Flood Lighting works:-

4.5.1 Fencing-Indo-Pak Border: 1051.20 km length of Fencing was completed till 31.3.96 in Rajasthan and Punjab Sector. Another 120 kms. of fencing under Phase III in Rajasthan Sector was completed by December, 1996. Thus, the total length of fencing completed upto December, 1996 is 1171.20 kms.

Construction of 165 kms. of Fencing under Phase IV, 111 kms. under Phase V and 36.60 kms. under Phase VI have been sanctioned during 1995-96 and 1996-97. The work of Phase IV has been taken up during 1996-97 and is planned to be completed by 31.12.97. 70 kms. out of 165 kms. (145 kms after regrouping) will be completed by March, 1997 and balance by December, 1997.

In addition to the above, 111 kms. (131 kms after regrouping) & 36.60 kms of Fencing under Phase V and Phase VI are planned to be completed by 31 .12.98 and 31.12.99 respectively.

4.5.2 Flood-Lighting-Indo-Pak Border: 1072.71 kms length of Flood Lighting was completed till 31.3.96 in Rajasthan and Punjab Sectors. Another 120 kms of Flood Lighting under Phase III was completed within scheduled time in December, 1996. Thus, total length of Flood Lighting completed upto December, 1996 is 1192.71 kms.

Construction of 165 kms of Flood Lighting under Phase IV, 111 kms. under Phase V and 36.60 kms under Phase VI have been sanctioned during 1995-96 and 1996-97. The work of Phase IV has been taken up during 1996-97 and is planned to be completed by 31 .12.97.30 kms out of 165 kms (145 kms after regrouping) will be completed by March, 1997 and balance by December, 1997.

In addition to the above, 111 kms (131 kms after regrouping) & 36.60 kms of Fencing under Phase V and Phase VI are planned to be completed by 31 .12.98 and 31 .12.99 respectively.

4.5.3 Border Roads in Rajasthan Sector of length 150 km have been completed in 1995-96.

4.5.4 On the Indo-Bangladesh Border, till December 1996, of the total length of 1702 km of Road, CPWD has completed 980 km. of Road, 5650 m of River Bridge and 347 km. of fencing. CPWD is likely to complete 210 km. roads, 1120 m. River Bridge and 103 km. of Fencing by end-March 1997.

4.5.5 Works of Fencing & Lighting in Jammu Sector could not be taken up due to firing by Pak Rangers.

4.6 New Set of Specifications

The CPWD Specifications for civil works have been updated and compiled in six volumes. These have been made effective from 1.3.1996 and are called CPWD Specifications-1996, Vol. I to Vol. VI.

4.7 Vigilance

Vigilance

The Vigilance Unit of CPWD is headed by Chief Engineer (Vigilance) who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department. The Vigilance Unit has an important role to play in ensuring proper public accountability and transparency of operations of the various CPWD units: The activities of the Vigilance Unit include inspection of field divisions, investigation of complaints and enquiries against erring officers and staff.

The thrust area of the vigilance Unit of CPWD during 1996-97 has been preventive vigilance. During 1996-97, inspection of 14 CPWD Divisions with targetted as a measure of preventive vigilance out of which inspection of 4 divisions were completed by December, 1996.

4.8 Human Resources Development

The CPWD has a Training Institute which acts as a nucleus for professional and managerial training for public works engineers/architects and other professionals. The CPWD Institute which has so far been functioning from E Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi has been shifted to its new premises at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Hapur road, Ghaziabad UP. It now has its own campus spread over an area of 14.5 hectares. Its programme of imparting training to Group "A, B & C" officers for 1996-97 is given below:

Group	1996-97	
	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees
"A"	65	700
"B" & C	55	700



BSF Quarters at Salt Lake, Calcutta

The regional Training Centres of CPWD impart training to its large work force. In 1996-97, 45 such courses were organised to train 450 workers. In addition several officers have been sent abroad for attending short term courses and Seminars. 6 papers by CPWD officers have been selected for presentation in International Seminars during 1996-97 4 papers were presented in Nepal, Jakarta, London and Stuttgart (Germany). Two more papers will be presented in Johannesburg, South Africa in March, 1997.

4.9 Central Designs Organisation

The Central Designs Organisation, a specialised unit of CPWD, was formed in the year 1969 to carry out structural designs of major and complex projects and to promote new techniques and materials. In its present form, the Central Designs Organisation has three wings each headed by a Superintending Engineer.

The Central Designs Organisation, in addition to structural designs and conceptual planning of major projects, has developed software for applications relevant to CPWD in the fields of:

- . analysis, design & drafting (for which manuals have been prepared and will be released shortly), load calculations, integrated TABS (Three Dimensional Analysis of Building Systems) package, Space .Frame analysis, Raft Analysis by finite grid method, Computer Aided Drafting of column and beam drawings.
- . implementation of Hindi in computers by installing bilingual package “AKSHAR”

4.10. CPWD Consultancy services:

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisations/autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major building projects, complex structures and specialised services like air-conditioning and electrical installations, project management, etc. CPWD also provides consultancy services outside India in construction of Hospitals, Institutional Buildings, Housing, Hostels and Off ice Buildings. Presently, consultancy services are being provided by CPWD for B.P Koirala Institute of Health Services, Dharan (Nepal), District Court at Thimpu (Bhutan) and Hospital Buildings at Lhunsi and Tashi Yangtse (Bhutan) in addition to many projects in India are amongst it consultancy projects.

4.11 Technology Application & Development Cell

TAD Cell was established to identify and select (in close coordination 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.

The programme for 1996-97 includes identification, adoption and propagation of:

1. Technology viz. Ready mixed concrete, Standardisation of door/window sizes and Energy-efficient design of buildings.
2. Wood Substitute Doors/Window shutters and frames.
3. Lightweight concrete blocks and R.C.C. frames.
4. Collaboration with IIT Delhi for Thermal simulation of buildings for energy efficient designs.
5. Controlled flushing cisterns to conserve water.

4.12 Horticulture Works

The Horticulture Wing of CPWD has executed a number of important works such as laying out of Budha Jayanti Park, landscaping around Samadhis of National Leaders, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan in addition to Floral decoration in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. CPWD has planted 45000 trees during 1995-96 and 50,000 trees are likely to be planted during the year 1996-97. The latest techniques of multiplying plants are being used in Government Nursery, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.

The CPWD tableau in the Republic Day Parade depicting Taj Mahal in flowers was highly acclaimed and extensively covered by the media.

4.13 Innovative Techniques

It has always been the endeavour of CPWD to adopt innovative techniques whenever required. For Parliament Library building under construction due to close proximity of Parliament House and high ground water table, unconventional & innovative foundation system using Diaphragm Wall, curtain grouting and rock anchors has been adopted. Further, the terrain being rocky and use of explosives being prohibited, heavy machinery such as hydraulic excavators, hydraulic Krupp hammer, hydraulic rock splitter etc. were used for excavation.

4.14 ISO Certification

4.14.1 The Parliament Library Project (Civil Wing) of CPWD became the first Civil Engineering Government Organization to have been conferred the Internationally acclaimed ISO 9002 Certification by the BIS for "construction services".

4.13 The Central Design Organisation of CPWD is also preparing for ISO-9001 Certification.

4.15. Samadhis

The Samadhis of national leaders situated in the Rajghat Samadhi area at Ring Road, New Delhi, are maintained by the CPWD. Official functions are organised by this Ministry on the birth and death anniversaries of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Ch. Charan Singh and Sh. Rajiv Gandhi. Functions on the birth and death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi are organised by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, which is a statutory body set up under the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 to administer Rajghat. The work of construction of Vir Bhumi, the samadhi of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is nearing completion. This has been developed under directions of Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi Committee, of which Hon'ble 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 Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

4.16 Statues

Government have decided to instal the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at a suitable location in the August Kranti Udyan in the India Gate Complex. As soon as a site for the installation of the statue is finalised, it will be installed there. Presently the matter is sub-judice in the Delhi High Court

1. The Group of Ministers have selected two locations for installation of the statues of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi on either side of Vijay Chowk near North Block & South Block. The selection of models is under process.
2. The installation of the statues of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi, is also under process.

Annexure - I

MAJOR WORKS COMMENCED/TARGETTED FOR COMMENCEMENT DURING 1996/97

S. No.	Name of Work	Amt. of Sanction (Rs. in Lacs)
Min. of Urban Affairs & Employment		
1.	GPRa at Sect. X R. K. Puram, New Delhi. (i) 105 Type V Qtrs. Sub. Work 63 Qtrs., Phase I, 42 Qtrs. Phase II (ii) 96 Type IV Qtrs. (72 Qtrs.)	1355.00 562.00
2.	106 Suites MS Hostel (GP) Sector X, R.K. Puram. ND	566.00
3.	GPRa at Simla (Type-1/24, T-II/90, T-III/132 T-IV/1 8) Total I 264	991.79
4.	GPRa at Indore T-11/42, 111/60, V/10	494.00
5.	GPRa at Gangtok (Type I/40, Type II/40, T-III/24 T-IV/I 2, T-V/12, T-VI/6) Total- 122	379.51
6.	GPRa Type IV (Spl.) 28 Nos. in two Blocks (G+7 Storeyed) at Richie road, Calcutta	358.33
7.	GPRa Type V Qtrs., Side Road, Calcutta.	913.00
8.	32 Nos. Type IV Qtrs. for GPRa at Annanagar, Madras	177.69
9.	GPRa at Guwahati (a) 24 Nos. Type I (4 Storeyed) (b) 16 Nos. Type II (4 Storeyed) (c) 16 Nos. Type III (4 Storeyed) (d) 24 Nos. Type IV (4 Storeyed)	460.79
10.	GPRa at Hosur, Sajapur Distt. Bangalore	2245.29
Other Ministries		
1.	291 Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Bangalore	860.42
2.	Resdl. Accom. for G.C. CRPF Hyderabad (T-I/ 14. II/150, III/ 18, IV/8, V/2, VI/1 (293 Nos.))	872.89
3.	Annexure Bldg. (IT) & Auditorium for IT deptt. at NH Road, Madras	1543.00
4.	Bldg. for Medical Education for M.G. University at Kottayam	500.00
5.	Resdl. Bldg. for AG Staff at Guwahati (SH: Super Structure)	976.33
6.	Const. of 105 residential Qtrs. for Bank Note Press, Dewas	315.00
7.	C/O Residential Accommodation for F.R.I. at Dehradun (i) SHT-1162, (ii) T-II/100 Nos. (iii) T-III/10 Nos.	586.42
8.	Transit Hostel (28 Nos. Qtrs.) T/IV/14, T/V 14, for IT Deptt. at Madras	309.00
Deposit Work		
1.	Canara Bank Circle Office Bldg. at Lucknow.	669.00
2.	Construction of 351 Nos. Family Quarters for Group Centre of Central Reserve Police Force Bhopal	821.00
3.	Construction of A.C. (DE) Hostel Bldg. for Border Security Force at Tekanpur.	185.00
4.	Construction of 3 Nos. 120 Men Barracks for Border Security Force Takenpur	168.00
5.	C/O 3 Nos. 120 Men Barrack, for ITBP at Bulkhara, Bareilly	292.05
6.	C/O Married Accommodation br BSF, Jalipa (Banner)	227.00
7.	C/O Married Accommodation br BSF Magra (Barmer)	227.00

MAJORWORKS COMPLETED/TARGETIED FOR COMPLETION DURING 1996-97

S.No.	Name of Work	Amt. of sanction (Rs. In Lacs)	Remarks
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment			
1.	Transit Hostel for CPWD staff at Aliganj, New Delhi	269.00	
2.	GPRA at Anna Nagar, Madras(SH: T-II/48,TIII/200,T-VI/4,T-V/24	1214.25	Out of these T-II/32, III/ 120,V/16,VI/4 Nos. will be completed by March, 1997.
3.	GPRA at K.K. Nagar, Madras, T-II/1 6, III/1 6, IV/1 2, V/1 2	229.80	Out of These T-III/t2 Nos. will be completed by March, 97
4.	GPRA at Cachi Bawli,Hyderabad (Type I/32,T-II/104,T-III/32) (Balance Work)	576.00	
5.	Samadhi of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, New Delhi (Additional Work)	668.20	
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivakam at Sripurumbudur Phase-I	485.59	
7.	GPRA at Tollygunge-CalcuttaTW440 Nos.	435.00	
8.	GPRA at Chandigarh,T-1/24,II/72 III/8 IV/24, V/4 Nos.	285.49	
9.	GPRA at Seminar Hills-NagpurT-I/16, IV/120, III/I 12 Nos.	658.10	Out of these T-I/16 will be completed by March, 1997
Other Ministries			
1.	334 Qtrs for BSFCampus at Jammu	935.92	
2.	NPTI at FaridabadTraining Institute Hostel	543.00	
3.	CBI Academy at Ghaziabad (a) Instt. Bldg.(b) Hostel Bldg.(c) Type I, Type V Qtrs	643.34	
4.	National Gene Bank for NBGR Building Pusa	1270.36	
5.	Workshop & Store for GSI at Salt Lake, Calcutta (8 Storeyed Store block Attached 3 Storey ADMN. Block. Main Workshop)	886.36	
6.	Office Bldg. for GSI at Bangalore		
Deposit Works		866.17	
2.	Expansion of Existing Domestic Terminal Bldg. & Construction of new Integraged Terminal Bldg. at Hyderabad Phase I Phase II Phase III		
2.	New Terminal Building at	898.00	

DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing is an attached office of the Department of Urban Development. The Directorate is primarily a Govt. Printer assigned responsibility for executing Printing jobs for all Ministries/Departments of Government of India as also printing of publications of various Ministries/Departments. School Books, Forms for Civil and Defence purposes, stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments as per their requirements are other important functions of this Directorate. Having professionals in the organisation, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Govts. and Central Ministries/Departments on technical matters related to Printing Technology. The Directorate of Printing has under its administrative Control 21 Govt. 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 for the Govt. of India.

The Directorate mainly prints publications of various Ministries/Departments such as Codes, Manuals, Reports, Publicity Materials, Scientific Publications etc. In spite of heavy constraints, specific demands

of Departments for printing of publications etc. by photocomposing offset printing with colours have been accommodated at the desired levels of production quality.

Every year the following voluminous and time-bound items are printed:-

1. Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance.
2. Publications connected with Adult Education.
3. Printing work relating to Independence Day, Republic Day and other official ceremonies.
4. Daily Parliamentary papers, printed overnight for circulation amongst Members of Parliament.
5. Periodicals of different Departments.
6. Import/Export policy.
7. Annual Reports, Performance Budget & Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.
 - a. Various publications of the Income Tax Department.
 9. Teaching material and question papers of Central Hindi Directorate.
 10. Printing of Ballot papers and other election material for National Capital Territory of Delhi and other State Governments
 11. Time-Bound confidential printing work including Budget Documents.
 12. Gazette of India, Delhi Gazette and Delhi Assembly Documents.

3. PRODUCTION DETAILS OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES 1996-97

S. Items No.	Actuals 1995-96	Original 1996-97	Revised 1996-97	Estimated for 1997-98
1. Nos. of Pages in A-5 size Book & Forms work (in Lakhs)	5.080	a.000	4.000	5.000
2. Nos. of Impressions printed both in Book & Forms work (in Crores)	88.642	1 00.000	89.000	90.000
3. Quantity of paper consumed (in M.T.)	15.000	15.000	15.200	15.000

4. ACTUAL BUDGET UPTO THE END OF DECEMBER-1996

During 1st April, 96 to 31st Dec. 1996. 2343 Civil/Military Standard and Special Forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 2,45,33,400 sheets

in A-4 size, the monetary value of which comes to Rs. 29,40,751.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL PROGRESS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1996-97

During the Financial year 1996-97, 2105 Military/Civil

standard and special forms were reviewed. The review resulted in saving of 2,97,160,100 sheets of paper in A-4 Size, the monetary value of which comes to about Rs. 41,60,275 which are of recurring nature.

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

All Group C & D employees of Govt. of India Presses/Branches were paid Productivity Linked Bonus for 23 days for the year 1995-96 without any eligibility ceiling on emoluments. The calculation ceiling however, remained unchanged viz. Rs. 2500/-

7. ANNUAL CAPACITY UTILISATION IN GOVT OF INDIA PRESS

The average percentage of capacity utilisation achieved by the Govt. of India Presses under the administrative Control of this Directorate during the year 1995-96 was 43.50%, and this is higher 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 of Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi under the 8th Plan is nearing completion. As regards its physical progress the machinery and equipment required for modernisation were procured and are in the final stage of installation. As regards, financial progress there was allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs under Budgetary Provision for 1996-97, out of which an amount of Rs. 47.5 lakhs has been incurred so far under the plan scheme.

10. Phased modernisation programme prepared by this Directorate of Govt. of India Press (Letter Press Unit) Faridabad has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee. Modernisation programme of other Govt. of India Presses will be taken up in a phased manner.

DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for:-

- (a) administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office accommodation) at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Nagpur. General Pool accommodation is also available at 14 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Kochi, Shillong, Indore, Agartala, Allahabad, Rajkot and Srinagar. Administration of these residential units is being handled by the CPWD Offices located in these areas.
- (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 other Government 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 stations is given at *Annexure-A*.

3. The position of office accommodation is not very encouraging; there is a shortage of about 16 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, Kanyaumari and Amarkantak. Hostel accommodation for touring employees is available at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel

accommodation available in Delhi are given at *Annexure-C*.

5. There is a separate residential pool for MPs details of which are at *Annexure-D*. With a view to meeting the requirements of guest accommodation, 8 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 the convenience of Members of Parliament.

7. During the period from 1.1.96 to 31.12.96, 118 Conferences were organised by Government Organisations & 16 by Public Sector Undertakings Public Organisations in Vigyan Bhawan. An amount of Rs. 99,58,552/- was recovered as licence fee on this account.

8. An amount of Rs. 6,88,600 was recovered as licence fee for the use of Mavalankar Hall for holding Conferences/functions.

9. During the Year 1996 (1/1/96 to 31/12/96) 3251 eviction cases were filed against unauthorised occupants. Consequent upon the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions regarding detection of Sub-letting prevailing in Government accommodation, 1128 cases were filed and 479 cases were finally disposed off. During the year, the unauthorised trespassers in 121 units of Servant Quarters in Pataudi House were physically evicted. 1192 cases for recovery of outstanding arrears and damages were filed. Out of these 177 cases were disposed off during the year. This includes 112 cases brought forward from the previous year pending as on 1.1.96. Likewise 174 fresh cases of recovery of rent/licence fee were filed during the year and 64 cases were disposed off. This includes 6 brought forward from previous year.

10. The Directorate has in its charge 35 markets, a majority of which are located at Central Government colonies. Government have decided to grant ownership rights to the shopkeepers of 10 markets namely Babu Market (Sarojini Nagar), Mehar Chand Market (Lodi Road), INA (Mohan Singh Market), I.N.A. Market (Platforms Only), Sector-VI, VII, IX & XII Markets (R.K. Puram). It has also been decided to give ownership right to shopkeepers in 4 rehabilitation Markets, viz, Kamla Market, Sarojini

Nagar Market, Pleasure Garden Market (Opposite Lal Qila) and Shankar Market.

Annexure - B

11. As regards computerisation, the Directorate of Estates has been provided with a Pentium System and all work pertaining to allotments, including fresh applications during the new allotment year etc., is proposed to be computerised. At present allotment letters and sanctions are being issued, and subletting cases monitored, on computer.

12. A number of measures keeping in view the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Writ Petition No. 585/94 have been initiated by the Directorate of Estates by way of streamlining of the whole system pertaining to allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation to Government employees. Moreover, with the objective of providing accommodation, to the officers in the Waiting List strictly in accordance with predetermined criteria, the wait list is being fed and updated on the computer.

Annexure-A

Demand, Availability and Shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation at various stations as on 31.12.96.

Station	Demand	Availability	Shortage
Bombay	41,780	9327	32,453
Calcutta	9,424	6065	3,359
Madras	4,959	2272	2,687
Nagpur	2,319	1382	3,937
Chandigam	7,338	2369	4,969
Shimla	2321	878	1,443
Faridabad	2,040	1822	218
Ghaziabad	1,066	820	246
Hyderabad	732	756	24
Cochin	277	244	33
Bangalore	5,052	908	4,144
Lucknow	4,745	500	4,245
Shillong	1,792	84	1,708
Indo	653	298	355
Agartata	499	68	431
Imphal	141	72	69
Kohima	81	64	17
Kanpur	8,448	755	7,693
Ahmedabad (Rajkot)	595	140	455
Allahabad	1,292	717	575
Bhopal	404	166	238
Srinagar*	—	30	—
Delhi	99,348	63,150	36,198

* Demand position not available

Demand, Availability and Shortage of General Pool Office Accommodation at various stations as on 31.12.96

Station	Demand (Sq. ft.)	Availability	Shortage (Sft)
Calcutta	31,92,939	1736,644	14,56,295
Bombay	18,04,410	8,10,772	9,93,638
Madras	829,868	5,31,284	2,98,585
Shimta	348402.70	2,78,604	69,798.70
Nagpur	363,000	2,74,000	89,000
Chandigarh	1,43,663	1,16,698.75	26,965.25
Faridabad	2,49,920	1,82,126	6,7794
Ghaziabad	1,13,355	1,20,330	6,975
Hyderabad	268,095	80,932	1,87,163
Delhi	99,62,000	83,79,000	15,83,000

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 of construction of New Building for the Working Girls Hostel at the same site, i.e. Curzon Road, after demolishing the old one is 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 Pool Accommodation (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)**

(i) Bungalows	: 255 (172+83)
(ii) Twin flats in North/South Avenue	: 55
(iii) Single flats in North/South Avenue	: 314
(iv) Flats in B.K.S. Marg	: 17
(v) Newly constructed M.S. Flats	: 18
(vi) Flats in Meena Bagh	: 39
(vii) Flats in different places	: 10
(viii) Western Court House	: 64
(ix) Servant Quarters	: 454
(x) Detached garages	: 241

Annexure - E**Total number of allotments of residential accommodation**

**** '(01-01-1996 to 31-12-1996)

<i>Type</i>	No. of Units allotted
I	1665
II	3318
III	3913
IV	1347
IV(SPI)	676
V - A	417
V - B	118
VI	218
Hostel	873
TOTAL:-	12545

LAND & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land & Development Office is a Subordinate office of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and is responsible for administration of about 60,000 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of these 3147 are Perpetual Leases of Nazul land and the remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation from 1962 onwards. The Land & Development Officer is also the Competent Authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 for Sections 26 & 27. In addition, the following items of work are also being handled by the Land and Development Office:-

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

2. As part of lease administration, requests for various permissions under the lease namely; Sale Permission, Gift Permission, Mortgage Permission, Substitution, Mutation, change of purpose etc., are processed and disposed of. The number of applications disposed of on the subject during the

period 1.1.1996 to 31.12.1996 is 1294. The break-up is as follows:-

Sale Permission	—	89
Substitution	—	915
Mutation	—	259
Mortgage	—	30
Gift Permission	—	1
Total		<u>1294</u>

3. Revenues are received towards premium for allotment of land, unearned increase on grant of sale permission, damages, misuse charges for 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 period 1.1.1996 to 31.12.1996 was Rs. 45,19,55809.29.

4. Fresh allotments of plots were made to 17 Institutions/Government Departments during the year.

5. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act. 1971, 426 cases were pending before the Estate Officer as on 31.12.1996. During the year 2 cases were filed. 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 28 cases. There are still 668 cases remaining for execution of the leases. In most of these cases, slow progress is due to the difficulty in getting the legal heirs of the allottees on record and. due to litigation amongst the legal heirs.

7. In 3 cases, lease deeds were executed for shops in different markets which were transferred from the Directorate of Estates on conferring of ownership rights on the licensees.

8. Under the scheme of conversion from leasehold into freehold of residential plots measuring upto 500 sq. mts. and tenements, so far 11875 applications have been received, of which 7909 applications have been sanctioned and 600 applications rejected. Government have so far received Rs. 24,18,04,223.77 towards conversion charges under this scheme.

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 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.

2. As in previous years, during 1996-97, the TCPO continued to be involved in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of important schemes of the Government of India, such as the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), P.M.'s special grant programme for Bombay, 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.

3. For the current year 1996-97, Central assistance of Rs. 35 crores has been earmarked under IDSMT scheme. Appraisal Reports for 28 towns have been prepared. Total Central assistance of Rs. 8.37 crores has been released so far (as on 15.1.1997) out of which Rs. 1.41 crore, has been released for ongoing projects in 10 towns covered in the 7th Plan and two Annual Plans (i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92) and Rs. 6.96 crores released for new projects in 12 towns.

4. Under the EIUS Scheme, during the period from April, 1996 to September, 1996, about 3.87 lakh slum dwellers constituting about 25 per cent of the yearly target have been covered. As part of providing assistance to the State Governments for formulating urban development projects for World Bank assistance, monitoring work was undertaken, in respect of the

ongoing projects of Bombay, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Projects proposals of Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Madras Mega City Scheme have been examined and comments sent to the Ministry.

6. During the year, TCPO functioned as Technical secretariat for various committees viz., (i) 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 constituted by the Planning Commission; (ii) Working Group on Urban Transport and (iv) Working Group on Research & Training constituted by the Ministry. Reports of all the above committees/working groups have been completed and submitted to the concerned agencies. Besides, TCPO has also been designated as the Overall co-ordinating Agency for implementation of New Delhi Pilot Project for Promotion of Non- Handicapping Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons in Asia-Pacific Region. Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of New Delhi Pilot Project. As part of the project, survey of the selected buildings in the pilot project area of I.P. Estate, New Delhi has been completed. Detailed drawings and estimates are being prepared. Inaugural Seminar for launching the project was organised on 16th December, 1996 at New Delhi in which Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment was the Chief Guest. Work related to Prime Minister's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning Design - 1996-97 is in progress. Entries from 13 firms/organisations have been received which are being processed.

6. 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 and matters related to Lutyen's Bungalow Zone, relocation of industries proposed by NCT Delhi and development on the sides of Kushak Nallah in Delhi. Assistance has also been provided in the schemes on Industrial Growth Centres and Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) to the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Commerce by preparing appraisals of the project reports. The Haryana Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1996 as also the Freehold conversion finance scheme of DDA was analysed. Provisions regarding clearance/approval of layouts, building plans, zoning and land use changes, FAW/FSI etc., contained in town planning/municipal Acts were also analysed. Assistance was provided to the Government of Sikkim

in drafting Ordinances on (i) Restriction on the Use and Development of Land and its Transfer in the Development Areas, 1996 and (ii) Town Planning Legislation for Sikkim, 1996.

7. TCPO organised training programmes sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Training on "Problems and Development of Urban Fringe" and "Urban Transport System : Challenges and Way Out" which were well attended by State Govt. officials. Another Training Programme was organised on "GIS Applications in Urban and Regional Planning" in which middle and higher level officers from various State Governments/UTs participated. Besides, three in-house Training Programmes on Word Perfect were organised for the Secretariat Staff of the Office and

one programme on Word Perfect, D-Base and Graphics was organised for senior officers of TCPO.

8. Assistance was provided in preparation of Policy option papers on Resolutions of the 25th Meeting of the Central Council of Local Government & Urban Development. Besides, assistance was also provided to "International Conference on Urban Transport and "Seminar on Population, Health and Urban Affairs" at Vigyan Bhawan.

9. Details of projects/studies completed 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 Annexures I, II and III respectively.

Important Project/Studies completed during the year 1996-97

Sl.No.	Project/Study	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and other Central Agencies			
1.	Steering Committee Constituted by the Ministry to guide the Review of MPD 2001.	Sept. 1994		Report of the Committee has been submitted to the Ministry.
2.	Technical Group On Urban Planning System constituted by the Planning Commission.	June 1995		Report of the Group submitted to the Planning Commission/Ministry.
3.	Working Group on Urban Transport constituted by the Ministry	Nov. 1994		Report submitted to the Ministry.
4.	Working Group on Research and Training	Nov. 1994		Draft Report has been submitted to the Ministry.
5.	Sub-Group on Urban Planning constituted by the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Urban Development including Urban Transport for Ninth Five Year Plan			Report has been submitted to the Ministry
8.	Projects for States/Uts			Final report is under printing.
1.	Development Plan for Cuttack-Bhubaneswar - Puri Region	Jan. 1993		
C.	TCPO's Work			
1.	Research Project on Development of GIS Data Base at town level: Lutyen's Bungalow Zone Delhi.	April. 1991		Report submitted to the Ministry.
2.	A Compendium of Slums in India	1992		Report is under printing.
D.	Consultancy Projects Entrusted by Department of Tourism and other agencies			
1.	Integrated Development Plan for Varanasi in Collaboration with RITES	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Draft report has been prepared.
2.	Planning & Designing of Sewa Project In J&K	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	The Project has been completed as per requirement of the client agency.

Important Ongoing Projects/Studies during the year 1996-97

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, 1997	Aerial Photos br 5 towns and line maps for 10 towns have been received and work on other towns is nearing completion.
2.	Monitoring of World Bank Aided Urban Development Projects	Continuing		Assistance is being provided in formulation and monitoring of urban development projects in respect of Bombay, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
3.	industrial Growth Centres Scheme	Continuing		TCPO is providing assistance to the Project Appraisal Committee. So far reports in respect of 70 growth centres from 25 states/UTs have been appraised.
4.	Industrial Model Town	Continuing		Assistance is being provided for examining and appraising the feasibility reports.
5.	Export Processing Zone	Continuing		Scheme is being Implemented by the Ministry of Commerce. TCPO assists in reviewing the progress reports and offers comments on the same.
6.	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	Continuing		Scheme is being formulated by the Ministry of Commerce. TCPO assists in evolving guidelines for setting up of EPIPs and examining the projects from urban development point of view. So far reports in respect of 18 EPI Parks from 18 states have been examined.
7.	Assistance in Coastal Zone Management Plans	Continuing		TCPO assists the Task Force on Coastal Zone Management Plans for examination/evaluation of the projects.
8.	Training Programme on Management of Urban Development	Continuing		Action is being taken for organising third advanced course on Management and Development of Small and Medium Towns.
B.	TCPO's Work			
1.	Urban and Regional Planning and Development in States (State Profile)	Dec. 1994	March, 1997	Reports sent for printing.
2.	Study on Integration of Environmental Impact Assessment with Development-A Case Study of Ghaziabad	Dec. 1992	March, 1997	The report is being finalised in the context of Master Plan-2091.
3.	Transport Profile of Metropolitan Cities	Oct. 1993	Jan. 1997	Draft report for Bornbay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras is in progress. Two more towns, Bangalore and Hyderabad, have been added to the study.
4.	Profile on Metropolitan cities	July, 1993	March, 1997	Draft report on 5 mega cities is ready and for others it is being prepared.
5.	Documentation of Urban Research (Vol. II)	April, 1994	June, 1997	First draft has been prepared on the basis of available information from various agencies/institutions.
6.	Publication of Project Report of Dynamics of Small and Medium Towns Growth A Case study of Hapur and Muradnagar	July, 1996	March, 1997	Necessary information has been collected through field work and draft report is being prepared.
7.	GIS Study at Town Level . A Case Study of Anand Town	Sept. 1995	March, 1997	Primary work on inputting of both graphic (Map) as well as tabulation data has been Completed. The menubased TPI system is being upgraded.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Study on the Appraisal of the Scheme of Industrial Growth Centres	June, 1995	March, 1997	Study aims at reviewing the existing infrastructure and infrastructural bottlenecks in and around approved growth centres. Questionnaires have been sent to collect necessary information.
9	A Study of Residential Land/property prices in Metropolitan cities	August, 1996	Jan. 1997	survey work in Delhi completed and draft report is being prepared.
C. 1.	Consultancy Projects Entrusted by Department of Tourism end other Agencies Master Plan for Jamru Perspective-2021	Sept. 1993		Work is in progress. Delay is due to non-availability of Base Map from SOI.
2.	Tourism Development Plan for the District of Oadra and Nagar Haveli, Stage-I			Work on Stage-II would be taken up after finalisation of terms of reference with client agency.

Annexure III

Comments/Scrutiny of Technical Reports/Papers- 1996-97

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 thereon.

1. Examined the objections/suggestions to be reviewed by Screening Board regarding Zone D and Zone F of MPD-2001.
2. Prepared a Note on the Enforcement of Master Plan of Delhi for the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of UA&E.
3. Prepared a Status Note on Development of Chandigarh Region and sent to the Ministry.
4. Comments sent on Draft Policy Paper on Urban Forestry prepared by the Ministry of Environment and

Forests.

5. Examined the Note on problems related to Coastal Residential and Commercial Development in Mumbai as received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
6. Comments sent on the Coastal Zone Management Plans prepared by different Coastal States.
7. A note was prepared on Revision Cost" for getting vacated Central Government Land from Squatters and sent to the Ministry.
8. A note was prepared on Issues related to land assembly, development and disposal and involvement of private developers in land development and housing construction activities in Delhi.
9. Comments sent on the proposal of "Yojanakar" received through Ministry regarding Metropolitan Planning and Development Strategies in the context of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE

This 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 951 (as on 31-1-96) as against the sanctioned strength of 1210. A decision on its future will depend on the outcome of a study entrusted to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

Activities

4. GISO, Calcutta and its 3 Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 13,320 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. 70.6 lakhs and running contracts of about Rs. 10.15 crores during the year 1995-96. During this period it placed 505 supply orders for stationery and paper. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was about Rs. 11.46 crores.

5. There is a budget provision of Rs. 16.00 crores for the year 1996-97 for procurement of stationery articles. GISO has placed orders for supply of Stationery stores other than paper of the value of Rs. 5.81 crores

and for paper of value Rs. 69.6 lakhs upto December, 1996.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

The Department of Publication has been playing a vital role in creating awareness about various national programmes and policies by selling, displaying and distributing Govt. 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 Govt. 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:
 - (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-54.
 - (ii) Sales Counter, Delhi High Court, New Delhi.
 - (iii) Sales Counter, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
 - (iv) Sales Counter, U.P.S.C., New Delhi.
 - (v) Sales Counter, C.B.R. Building, Estate, 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 1066 Selling Agents.

Activities

3. During the period from 1.4.96 to 31.12.96, the major activities of Deptt. of Publications have been as follows:

- (i) Publications of the value of Rs. 508 lakhs approximately were sold/distributed.
- (ii) The Department of Publication secured advertisements valuing Rs. 102 lakhs approximately for insertion in Govt. publications

- (iii) The total number of periodicals handled by the Department as on 31.12.96 was 24 and the number of subscribers including those on the free distribution list were 7068, and there were 1482 subscribers for Gazette of India (all parts).
- (iv) Supply of Publications under Exchange Agreement. Prompt and regular supply of newly released publications and monthly catalogues is made to U.S. Congress Library.
- (v) 2563 titles were weeded out from 1.4.96 to 31.12.96. With the weeding out of obsolete publications, considerable space has become available for keeping new publications safe in an appropriate manner.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

NATIONAL BUILDINGS

CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.2 NBCC today is a Rs 250 crore company with a large network of projects spread all around the country and abroad. During the span of 36 years of its operations, NBCC has completed a number of prestigious projects in the home & overseas market in various sectors such as Housing, Health, Environment, Transportation, Energy, Tourism, and Real Estate, as well as Institutional and Industrial projects.

1.3 NBCC has established itself as a Flagship company in the country for construction of High Rise Chimneys and Cooling Towers using slip form technology. NBCC is also planning to establish its expertise in execution of Sewage Treatment Plants using the latest "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB) technology in collaboration with a German firm. One such project i.e. construction of 45 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Faridabad is under execution adopting the above technology.

2. PERFORMANCE 1996-97

a) Memorandum of Understanding

NBCC is an MOU signing company. The performance of NBCC has been evaluated as "GOOD" for the years 92-93 & 93-94, "VERY GOOD" for the year 94-95 and "EXCELLENT" for the year 95-96. The MOU for the year 1996-97 envisages the following targets:

(Rs. in crore)

• Business Development 300

* Turnover 200

* Gross Margin (Home) 4.6

b) Achievement during 1996-97 (upto Dec., 96)

NBCC during the year 1996-97 upto end of Dec. 96 developed business of Rs. 244 crore against the target of Rs. 215 crore and achieved a turnover of Rs. 151 crore against the target of Rs. 129 crore.

c) Forecast for January-March 96

NBCC is likely to surpass the annual targets as laid in the MOU 1996-97 as mentioned at Para 2(a) above.

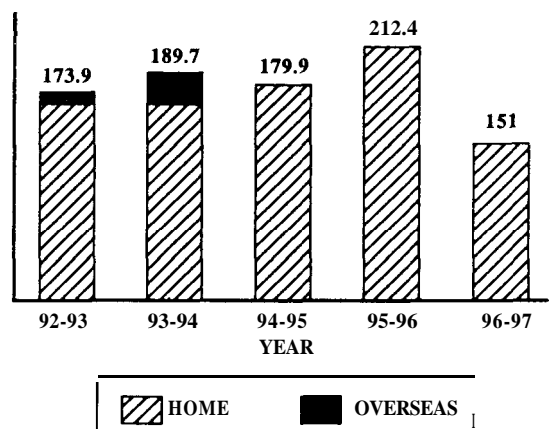
d) Achievement for the year 1995-96

During the year 1995-96, NBCC developed business of Rs. 286.90 crore against the target of Rs. 275 crore and achieved a turnover of Rs. 212.42 crore against the target of Rs. 185 crore. The turnover achievement trend for the last five years is given as under:

3. ORDER BOOK POSITION

TURNOVER SINCE 1992-93

VALUE IN Rs. CWORE



NBCC as on 31st Dec., 96 has effective orders in hand worth Rs. 488 crore. The Order Book position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. Some of the major contracts secured during 1996-97 (upto Dec. 96) are as under:

- * Integrated development of small & medium townships at 55 locations in 16 districts of Aodhra Pradesh (on turnkey basis), valuing Rs. 40.00 crore.
- * Modernisation of Currency Note Press at Nasik, valuing Rs. 30.98 crore.
- * Construction of Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture at Port Louis in Mauritius, valuing Rs. 24.00 crore.

- * Construction of Govt. Polytechnics at Rahon (Nawanshahar), Nanowal Vaid (Tanda) and ITC at Samagh (Muktsar) Punjab, valuing Rs. 22.00 crore.
- * Construction of N.T.R. memorial and Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Building at Hyderabad, valuing Rs. 18.00 crore.
- * Construction of Govt. Polytechnic for Women at Dina Nagar, comprising of various types of Institutional and Hostel Buildings at Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar, valuing Rs. 16.00 crore.
- * Civil works Package Part-I for Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project stage-II, valuing Rs. 15.74 crore.
- * Construction of 45 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant under Yamuna Action Plan at Faridabad Zone-II, valuing Rs. 11.07 crore.
- * Construction of Terminal Building and Allied works at Lilabari Airport (Assam), valuing Rs. 10.14 crore.
- * Design & construction of one Draught Cooling Tower at Gandhinagar for extension of Unit-V of Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Project, valuing Rs. 9.33 crore

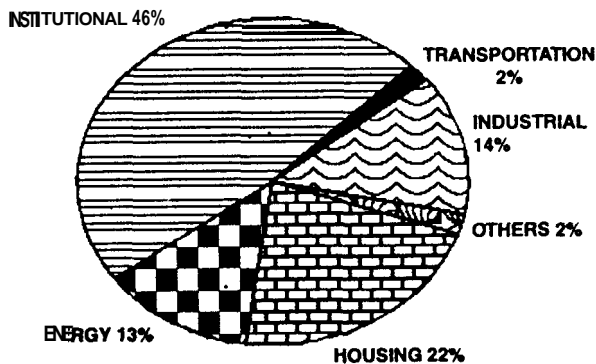
Ahmedabad. A large commercial complex named "NBCC Place", at Pragati Vihar, New Delhi is also nearing completion. The undermentioned real estate projects are in progress:

- * Community Centre at Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
- * Commercial Complex at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta (WB).
- * Housing Complex at Pailan, Calcutta (WB)
- * Development of new township at Rajarhat, Calcutta (WB).
- * Standard Design Factories at Madras (MEPZ) & Cochin (CEPZ).

5. DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

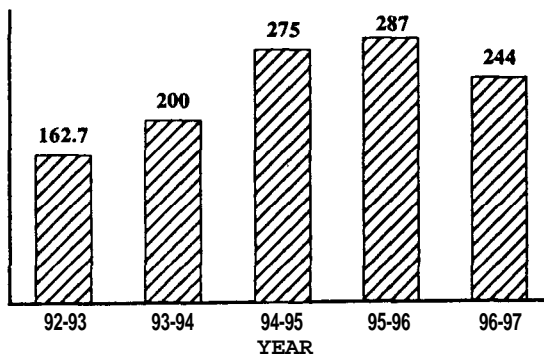
In line with the changing times, NBCC has been diversifying its activities from time to time. NBCC has entered into an agreement with M/s STREIF, a German firm for transfer of know-how to manufacture "Special Jump Form Technology" for construction of RCC chimneys & cooling towers etc. The thrust areas 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 1996-97



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1992-93

VALUE IN Rs. CRORE



4. REAL ESTATE

NBCC has entered the Real Estate sector for improving its liquidity. It has already completed three commercial complexes at New Delhi, Ghaziabad and

6. MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS

- * Integrated Development of Small & Medium Townships in Andhra Pradesh

The project comprises of construction of Commercial Complexes in various towns of Andhra Pradesh under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Town (IDSMT) scheme. The Department of



Kisan Bhawan, a complex for Bharat Krishak Samaj near Kutab Hotel, New Delhi



S.F.S. Vasant Kunj

Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Andhra Pradesh has entrusted the development of towns at 55 locations in 16 districts to the NBCC on turnkey basis. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 40 crore. The work at each location is to be completed in a period of about 12 months from the date of start of work. The work at five locations has commenced.

- * 45. MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Faridabad
The first Sewage Treatment Plant being executed by NBCC based on "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB) technology. The project comprises four UASB Reactors, Inlet Screen, Grit Chamber & Division Box, two sludge drying beds, office & laboratory buildings etc. The project is being constructed for Public Health Department, Faridabad under Yamuna Action Plan. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 11 crore and is to be completed in period of 12 months. The project is about 58% complete.
- * Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) Office Complex at Vadodara: The GEB Office Tower complex at Vadodara comprising a basement, ground plus nine floors with total built up area of about 17730 sq. mt., is under execution by the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.30 crore. The project is about 85% complete.
- * New Delhi City Centre at Parliament Street
This is the single largest contract secured by NBCC in Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 crore. The project comprises construction of two multi storeyed blocks with parabolic curvature in elevation and having three level common basements. This is the first NDMC project having three level basements. The project is about 25% complete.
- * Engineering College at Gurdaspur, Punjab
The project comprising Institutional Buildings, Student Hostels, Staff Quarters, Infrastructural Facilities and complete development of college complex spread in an area of 150 acres valued at Rs. 21.20 crore is under construction at Gurdaspur. The project is about 73% complete.
- * Engineering College at Ferozpur, Punjab
The project comprising Institutional Buildings,

Student Hostels, Staff Quarters, Infrastructural Facilities and complete development of college complex spread in an area of 98 acre valued at Rs. 21.20 crore is under construction at Ferozpur. The project is about 80% complete.

7. MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 1996-97

- * Multiflue 220 M-high RCC Chimney at Suratgarh, Rajasthan. The first flue of multiflue RCC Chimney at Suratgarh was completed before schedule to match the commissioning of Boiler unit of Suratgarh Thermal Power Project. The chimney consisting of twenty two internal platforms of structural steel and two flue has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 9 crore.
- * EPF office Complex at Calcutta
The Multi storeyed EPF office complex at Calcutta with ground plus six floors with a plinth area of 12032 sq. mt. spread in an area of about one acre has been successfully completed at a cost of about Rs. 8 crore.
- * Multiflue RCC Chimney at Bhatinda, Punjab
The RCC shell of 220 M high chimney has been completed in a record time of four and a half months from the start of slipping.
- * Cooling Tower Muddanur
The project comprising the construction of two Natural Draught Cooling Towers at Muddanur for Rayalseema Thermal Power Project (AP), has been successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 11 crore.
- * Patna Airport
Phase-I of Patna Airport modernization was successfully completed at a cost of about Rs. 5.10 crore.
- * Kisan Bhawan
Kisan Bhawan comprising Auditorium, Agricultural Museum, Training Centre, Laboratory, Guest House etc. spread over one acre of land near Qutub Hotel, South IIT Institutional Area, New Delhi has been successfully completed at a cost of about Rs. 2.50 crore for Bharat Krishak Samaj. The above complex was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 26th December, 1996.

8. PROFITABILITY

The financial results for the year 1996-97 are not yet available. However the Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 9.49 crore during 1995-96 against a loss of Rs. 16.43 crore during 1994-95.

The main reason for loss is the huge interest burden of Rs. 32.29 crore. The interest burden has increased as Euro-Dollar loans pertaining to Iraqi projects have been converted into rupee loans resulting in increase of interest liability from LIBOR based rates (of around 6 %) to 15% on rupee loan.

9. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

NBCC has been appointed as the nodal agency for promotion of trenchless technology in India. National guidelines as framed by the Technical Committee analysing the feasibility of its adoption in India have been submitted to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. NBCC has entered into an agreement with M/s SOLTAU of Germany for purchase of their latest equipment for Micro-tunneling. The use of state-of-the art microtunneling & trenchless technology would help in laying of sewerage, water and many other underground utility services without causing any disturbance to the movement of vehicular traffic and other surface structures.

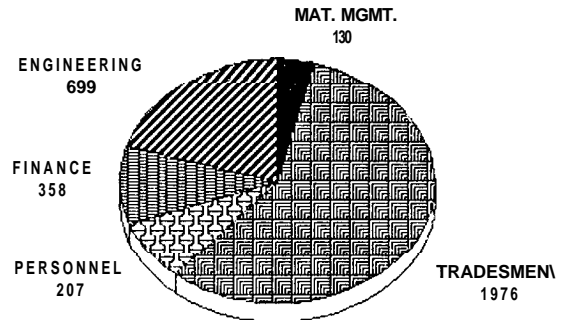
10 COMPUTERISATION

NBCC has set up a modern state of the art computer centre at the Corporate Office and installed computers in all the zonal offices.

Access to availability of information on computers has enabled the Management to take quick and timely decisions.

11. Discipline wise deployment of human resources of the Corporation is given as under:

HUMAN RESOURCES (As on Dec. 31 1996)



TOTAL MANPOWER : 3452 nos.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/ SCHEDULED TRIBES

12. 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 for this Cell. The Corporation has nine zonal offices, and all zonal Heads are functioning as Liaison Officers for their respective zones. This Cell ensures compliance of instructions issued by Government. The grievances of SC/ST employees are attended to promptly. Rosters are maintained in the Corporate Office as per instructions issued by Government from time to time.

13. PROPAGATION AND USE OF HINDI

In order to propagate the use of Hindi, NBCC celebrates Hindi Diwas and Hindi Saptah during the month of September every year and organises several Hindi competitions. During the year 96-97 six Hindi Workshops were organised. 135 officers and a large number of employees from Engineering, Accounts, Personnel and Administration disciplines took part in these workshops. An English-Hindi glossary was released on the eve of Hindi Diwas this year. "AKSHAR" software has been installed on all the computers at the Corporate Office as well as zonal offices located in region "A". In Hindi stenography and typing, 16 stenographers and 34 typists have been trained. 60% of the original correspondence is done in Hindi at the Corporate Office.

AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

1. Between April, 1996 to December, 1996 D.D.A. floated two Housing Schemes, namely IX Self Financing Scheme - 1996 and Expandable Housing Scheme- 1996. Draw of Priority List under the Janata Housing Registration Scheme -1996 was held in July, 1996 and a Priority List issued.

1.1. Under IX Self Financing Scheme approximately 67,000 applications were received and a draw of lots was held on 31.12.1996. A total of 6247 Cat.II & III flats were offered in various localities including prime locations. Under the Expandable Housing Scheme a total of about 52000 applications were received and draw of lots is likely to be held in the first quarter of 1997.

CONVERSION FROM LEASE-HOLD TO FREE-HOLD

2. 1075 cases of conversion in respect of flats and residential plots were decided, 1702 Conveyance Deed papers were issued and 2182 Conveyance Deeds were executed during the period under report.

LAND DISPOSAL

3. During the period under report 529 Commercial Plots, 89 Institutional Plots and 291 Commercial Built-up Plots have been allotted. Possession letters in respect of 1435 residential plots have been issued and lease deeds/sub lease deeds in respect of 4057 plots have been executed.

3.1 Regular Demolition: Regular demolition programmes are carried out with the help of Police to check encroachment. During the period under report, 306 demolition programmes were carried out and 68.72 acres of DDA land were reclaimed. Damages from the unauthorised occupants under the provisions of PP. [Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants] Act 1971 to the extent of Rs. 68.4 lakhs were recovered.

3.2 New Project Launched: An International Hotel Project known as "International Hotel Complex Vasant Vihar" was launched in August, 1996 and for this

Project Design Idea Competition was floated on all-India basis. It is expected that the competition will be finalized in two stages by May, 1997.

VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

4. Instructions issued by the Deptt. of Personnel, Central Vigilance Commission and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment were followed for the implementation of anticorruption measures and maintenance of integrity in service. Stress is placed on preventive vigilance by conducting periodical inspections and by regular liaison with the CBI and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. Upto. Nov, 1996, 131 charge sheets were issued, 13 officials were suspended, and 69 officials continued to be under suspension. 11 cases were registered with the CBI, Anti-corruption Branch and Delhi Police.

SPECIAL DRIVE FOR RECOVERY

5. DDA announced a Hire Purchase Relief Scheme-1996 to help allottees who had to pay large amount of arrears to DDA on account of non-payment of instalments. This scheme was extended upto Dec., 1996. A Booklet containing guidelines and salient features of the scheme was published. Apart from these innovative measures, D&C Cards were prepared and placed in the individual files of the allottees numbering 1.3 lakhs. About 90,000 defaulter notices were issued upto March, 1996. 130 properties have been sealed/attached. Door to Door recovery campaign through field staff has also been introduced. As a result of these measures, upto Nov., 1996, Rs. 60.00 crores have been recovered.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6. Total actual receipts upto October, 1996 were Rs. 475.4 crores, likely to go upto Rs. 856.4 crores by March, 1997. Actual receipts were 765.00 crores during 95-96.

6.1 Funds to the tune of Rs. 240.64 crores have been released for execution of works and payment of salaries, etc.

6.2 Upto December, 1996, Rs. 58.76 lakhs have been paid to MCD towards deficiency charges. 10.94 crores have been paid to pensioners upto Dec., 1996.

CONSTRUCTION OF FLATS

7. As on 1.4.96, 12354 dwelling units of various categories were in progress. 3032 new dwelling units were taken up by 31.12.96 & 2328 dwelling units were completed upto 31.12.96. 9512 more dwelling units are likely to be taken up and 3765 more are likely to

be completed during the period 1 .1.97 to 31.3.97.

SHOPPING/COMMERCIAL COMPLEX

6.35 Commercial Schemes were in progress as on 1.4.96, one has been completed and 37 are in progress as on 1.1.97. Out of these 11 are likely to be completed by 31.3.97.

DEVELOPMENT OF LAND SCHEME

9. Major Schemes taken up for development by DDA are Dwarka Phase-I & II, Narela, Dheerpur, Rohini Phase-I & II [Sector 4 to 19], Rohini Phase-III [Sector 20 to 25], Vasant Kunj Phase-II and Jasola.

SPECIAL MAJOR PROJECTS:

10.1 Completed upto 31.12.1996

- i] Construction of Musical Fountain at Janakpuri District Park.
- ii] Construction of Musical Fountain at Pitampura District Park.

10.2. In Progress

- i] Development of CBD Shahdara.
- ii] Construction of Fresh Water Bathing Ghats along River Yamuna near, Wazirabad.
- iii] Development of Distt. Centre at Mayur Vihar.
- iv) Development of Bhaleswa Lake Complex.
- v) PVC Market, Tikri Kalan.

PROJECTS IN VARIOUS SPORTS COMPLEXES

11 .1 Completed during the Year 1996-97 [upto 31.12.1996]:

- i] Multigym at Saket

1.2 Projects started/in Progress during the year 1996-97

- i] Covered Badminton hall at Rohini.
- ii] Covered Badminton hall at Siri Fort Sports complex.
- iii] Swimming Pool in Sports Complexes at:
 - a] Saket
 - b] Ashok Vihar
 - c] Rohini
 - d] Tahirpur
- iv] DDA Staff Club at Siri Fort Sports Complex.
- v] Multigym at Shalimar Bagh.
- vi] Multigym at Paschim Vihar.
- vii] Multigym at Tagore Garden.
- viii] Golf Course at Lado Sarai.
- ix] Facility building in Yamuna Sports Complex.

11.3. To be taken up during 1 .1.97 to 31.3.97

- i] Multigym at Sunder Vihar

DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE OF HORTICULTURE WORKS

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

GREENING OF THE CAPITAL

	Tree Plantation	Development of New Lawns	Development of Children Parks/Children Corners	Financial [Rs. in Lakhs]
Year 1996-97	5.00 Lakhs	160.00 Acres	16 Nos.	4340.00
Targets				
Achievements [upto 31 .12.96]	5.60 Lakhs	107.61 Acres	1 No.	2599.00
Likely to be achieved during 1.1.97-31-12-97	0.40 Lakhs	53.00 Acres	15 Nos.	1741 .00



Expandable Houses



Multizym at Hauz Khas play field 54a

WORLD HABITAT WEEK [Oct. 1996]:

12. On the occasion of World Habitat Week the following functions were held:-

- i] Musical Fountain at Pitampura District Park was inaugurated by CM, Delhi on 12.10.1996.
- ii] Foundation Stone laying Ceremony by Secretary [U.D.] Ministry of UA&E at Nasirpur, Dwarka was held on 9.10.96.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

The National Capital Region Planning Board was created under an Act of Parliament in 1985 for

- i] preparation of a Regional Plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for co-ordination and monitoring the implementation of the Plan
- ii] evolving harmonised policies for the control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development in the Region.

1.1 The Board has prepared a detailed development Plan for the Region which is called Regional Plan-2001, which has the distinction of being the only statutory Plan in the country for the development of an inter-state region, which in this case, comprises the National Capital Territory of Delhi and neighbouring districts of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, respectively, covering an area of 30,242 sq.km.

1.2 The Regional Plan has the following two core objectives:

- (a) Containing the population of Delhi within manageable limits and restricting the growth to 112 lakhs by 2001.
- (b) Balanced and harmonised development of the National Capital Region.

The Board has identified 8 Priority Towns/Complexes and 2 DMA towns for induced development through creation of employment generating economic activities in them. Keeping this in view, it also provides for the improvement of essential urban services and transport infrastructure both at Regional and local levels, so as to attract and absorb the surplus population to be deflected from Delhi to the identified Priority and DMA towns.

2. Development Programmes in the NCR

The investment required for implementing various development programmes for achieving the objectives of Regional Plan for NCR is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 59,000 crores during the Ninth and the Tenth Five Year Plan periods, covering both public and private sector agencies. The public sector programmes are expected to focus on the creation of core infrastructure components for which investments are expected to flow from the Central Ministries. For township development the funds are to come through the participating states and the NCR Planning Board. However, a major part (65%) of the investments are envisaged to come through the private sector mainly for the setting up of economic infrastructure for industries & wholesale trade and also for the provision of housing facilities for the population envisaged to be deflected to and settled in, the NCR townships. More over, the private sector is also expected to handle the construction of infrastructure projects through innovative financing mechanisms like BOT, BOLT, BLT, BOOT etc. involving substantial Investments.

2.1 Investment Requirments during the Ninth Five Year Plan

The NCR subgroup under the Working Group on Urban Development constituted by the Planning Commission has made detailed estimates of the investment needed for NCR in the Ninth Plan.

The overall development programmes estimated to cost about Rs. 59,000 Crores are required to be implemented during the next 10 years and hence, they have been split into two phases-the IX and X Five Year Plan periods. The basic projects which are essentially required to trigger further development such as core infrastructure components, acquisition & development of land, etc. for new townships are, by and large, envisaged to be taken up during the Ninth Plan itself 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 infrastrucutre to a substantial degree so that this could attract investment from the private sector for overall development especially in the economic activities of industries, wholesale trade, commerce etc. for generating adequate employment oppotunities to help the deflection of population.

In the Ninth Plan the envisaged development programmes are expected to cost Rs. 26,000 crces of which the share of the public sector agencies is

estimated to be about Rs. 11,000 Crores and that of the private sector Rs. 15,000 crores.

3. Resource Mobilisation & Utilisation of Funds-1996-97 (Financing of State sector Programme);

An amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs has been allocated by the Department of Urban Development as contribution from their plan funds for:-

- (a) Providing financial assistance to the participating State/Development Authorities for the implementation of both ongoing **and** new NCR schemes and;
- (b) Conducting surveys & studies and drawing up plans for the NCR.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs was to be contributed by the Govt. of NCT-Delhi into the fund of the Board. Also, unspent balance of the previous year amounting to Rs. 6319.00 lakhs and fresh receipts of Rs. 2708.00 lakhs by way of debt service, payment, interest on bank deposits etc. were at the disposal of the Board.

The Board released the following sums by way of instalment of interest-bearing loans to the participating States and/or their implementing agencies in 1995-96.

HDA, Chandigarh	Rs. 4223,00 lakhs
UP Govt. Lucknow	Rs. 4601 .00 lakhs
RIICO, Jaipur	Rs. 2150.00 lakhs
	Rs. 10974.00 lakhs

The expenditure incurred on studies/surveys & preparation of plans amounted to Rs. 16.00 lakhs. Further an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was paid for office accommodation in the new building complex' at India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi and an amount of Rs. 11.47 lakhs was paid towards longterm advances to the employees of the Board.

The unspent balance aggregating to Rs. 2385.00 lakhs has been carried forward to the accounts for the year 1996-97.

4. Sub-Regional Plans

The Sub-regional Plans for UP and Rajasthan Sub-regions have 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.

5. Functional Plans:

The Functional Plans for Power have been approved by the NCR Planning Board in its 20th Board Meeting. The functional Plan for Telecom has been approved by the Planning Committee in its 40th meeting. The Functional Plan for water supply & drainage system and industry are under preparation.

6. Studies:

The progress of the following Expert Consultant Studies taken up either as part of the on- going statutory mid-term plan review and/or also for implementing the new strategies for accelerated development of NCR have been monitored during the year:-

Sl. No.	Study	Consultants	Date of Commencement	Stipulated date of completion
1.	Alternative <i>methods</i> of land for Urban Development 8 Housing	Shrf Krishna Pratap	156.93	In Progress
2.	Preparation of a Zonaf Development Plan and Project Report for its implementation for Bhiwadi town.	Sh. H.8. Mathur	24.4.95	
3.	Development of integrated plan of Rail Transport in NCR	Rites	17.7.96	In Progress
4.	Identification of Rail Development Schemes for NCR Priority and DMA towns, duly integrated with MRTS system proposed for Delhi.	Rites	17.7.96	In Progress

7. Transport Sector NCR:

- (i) As per the directives of 20th Board meeting of the NCR held on 19.8.96 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, a

Committee was set up under Chairman, Railway Board with Chief Secretaries of NCR participating States as Members. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 24.9.96 and suggested preparation of Immediate, Intermediate and Long Term plans for the development of Rail infrastructure in the NCR region.

In the process, NCRPB has entrusted two consultancy studies on identification of rail transport requirements in the region. Some more studies are being planned in the light of recommendations of the Committee under Chairman, Railway Board.

(ii) Expressway:

NCR Planning Board has interacted with Asian Development Bank for sponsoring the detailed feasibility study of Faridabad-NOIDA-Ghaziabad Expressway through their Technical Assistance Programme. The Study has been got completed and NCRPB has drafted a draft Tender Notice for implementation of this expressway on B.O.T. basis. The proposal has been sent to Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment for final approval.

8. 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 the entire NCR have been digitised, data base developed, validated and approved by the GIS task Force. The GIS has thus become fully operational.

9. Meeting of the NCR Planning Board:

During this period, the Board met once on 19.8.96 and the following main business was transacted and decisions taken:-

- (i) Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) investment requirements for development programme of the NCR were discussed and approved by the Board.
- (ii) The proposal for financing of NCR Project and raising of additional resources was discussed and the suggestions for (i) treating NCRPB as

a priority funding institution similar to HUDCO and (ii) granting of low interest Govt. directed loans from institutions like GIC, LIC etc. (iii) permission to raise bonds at reasonable cost, (iv) the NCRPB may be provided with sufficient IEFR by Planning Commission in order to be able to float tax free bonds, were approved.

- (iii) The Functional Plan for Power Sector in NCR was approved.
- (iv) Funding the Regional Rail Transport System for the NCR was discussed and it was decided to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of Chairman, Railway Board with the Chief Secretaries of the participating States and Secretary, Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, as members.
- (v) The Board approved the Annual Report 1995-96.
- (vi) The recommendations of the 38th and 39th Planning Committee were approved.
- (vii) The Board reviewed the loans and advances released to the State Govts/implementing agencies during 1995-96 and adopted the same.
- (viii) The proposal for arranging residential accommodation for officers on deputation to the NCRPB was approved.

10. Meetings of Planning Committee

Planning Committee met thrice during the period April 1996 to Dec., 1996. The following business was transacted and decisions taken:

- (i) Format, advertisement, tender documents, etc. for implementation of the FNG expressway were approved.
- (ii) Proposal for change of land use/amendment of UP Sub-regional Plan received from the Govt. of U.P. was discussed and approved.
- (iii) The proposal for selection of Saharanpur and Ferozabad in UP and Dholpur in Rajasthan as counter-magnet towns was discussed and it was decided that this matter would be taken up during the mid-term review of the Regional Plan-2001.
- (iv) The Development Plan for Surajpur and Kasna Sub-regional centres (Greater NOIDA, UP) was deliberated, considered and approved by

the Planning Committee.

- (v) Papers on Demography were discussed and it was decided to constitute a sub-group to examine and finalise the population assignment.
- (vi) The Functional Plan for Power Sector in NCR was presented, discussed and approved.
- (vii) Delegation of financial powers to Member Secretary, NCR, in regard to (i) payment of TA/DA to the employees of the Board, (ii) Enhancement of financial powers in regard to appointment of part time advisors/experts, condemnation of motor vehicles etc. were approved.
- (viii) Delegation of enhanced Power for PSMG II for sanctioning of projects from Rs. 100 lakhs to 500 lakhs in each project and commissioning of studies and surveys from Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs, were approved.
- (ix) The Functional Plan for Telecommunications for NCR was discussed and approved.
- (x) The proposal for amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan 2001 was deliberated and approved,
- (xi) The proposals for change of land use submitted by DDA were discussed and approved.

11. PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF VARIOUS ON-GOING SCHEMES

With a view to effective monitoring of implementation of various on-going schemes financed by NCRPB, a Project Monitoring & Coordination Wing was created in NCRPB on 15.5.95. As on 1-4.96, there were 38 on-going schemes financed by NCRPB. Out of these 38 schemes, 5 schemes have been treated as completed & 5 temporarily closed. During the year 3 new schemes were added. Thus the number of on-going schemes as on 31.12.1996 is 34. In addition to the above, NCRPB has financed towards the development of 4 counter magnet towns of Patiala, Kota, Bareilly & Gwalior. During the period, the monitoring team conducted site inspections of 27 on-going schemes and 1 counter magnet town and reviewed their physical progress. The inspection reports in respect of all these 27 on-going schemes were submitted to Member Secretary, NCRPB.

12. 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 / Implementing Agencies for execution of Plan projects. Till March, 1995, a total amount of Rs. 105.63 crore had been provided as loan assistance by NCR Planning Board to participating State Governments. During 1995-96, P.S.M. Group of NCR Planning Board sanctioned schemes of Rs. 609.00 crores and released a sum of 109.75 crores.

During the period from 4/96 to 12/96, total amount released to State Govts. for 12 schemes was to the tune of Rs.54.69 crores. Details of the amount released are at Annexure-I. These schemes are at various stages of completion.

ANNEXURE-I

AMOUNT RELEASED FROM 4/96 to 12/96

(Rs. in crore)

RAJASTHAN

1. Warehousing & Godown Scheme at Alwar	—	3.36
2. Transport Nagar Part "6" at Aiwari	—	2.40
3. Development of Khushkhara industrial Area, Bhiwadi.	—	9.00
Total		<u>14.76</u>

UTTAR PRADESH

4. Marketability of Assets created by Meerut Development Authority.	—	5.33
5. Industrial Scheme, Udyogpuram, Meerut.	—	5.00
6. Transport Nagar Scheme at Bulandshahar.	—	2.63
7. Kaiindi Kunj Residential Scheme, Khurja.	—	13.00
8. Fruit & Vegetable Market, Hapur.	—	2.30
9. integrated industrial Township at Loni.	—	10.00
10. integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Loni.	—	0.50
11. integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Dadri.	—	0.43
12. integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Muradnagar.	—	0.69
Total		<u>39.93</u>
Grand Total		<u>54.69</u>

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION

Delhi Urban Art Commission is an autonomous statutory Advisory body set up in 1974 to provide advice and guidance to 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 skyline, the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein. During the year 1996-97 (April-December 1996), 446 projects were referred by the NDMC, DDA and MCD to the DUAC for advice. These included a variety of projects like district centres, community centres, hospitals, group housing, schools, institutional building etc. These were deliberated upon and suggestions for improvement were given in order to enhance their functionality as well as aesthetic quality, besides their overall impact on the developments in the vicinity. Stress was laid on urban forms, traffic and circulation patterns, landscaping of areas, consolidation of green open spaces, meaningful and adequate parking spaces, fenestrations and outer finishing of the buildings, adequate servicing facilities for commercial complexes, provision of lifts in respect of high rise buildings, etc. The Commission has been acting as a watchdog with emphasis on achieving harmonious development and maintaining the city's architectural heritage while examining the development and redevelopment of any area in the city.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

The Government of India, in November 1975, decided to setup an autonomous body to be named as National Institute of Urban Affairs under the Ministry of Works & Housing (now Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment), with participation of State Governments, urban and regional development authorities and other agencies interested in urban affairs. The Institute was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, on January 12, 1976.

2. The objects of the Institute are:-

- (i) To act, as an autonomous scientific and research organisation to undertake, promote and coordinate studies in urbanisation, rural-urban relationships, 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 assist Central, State and Local Government as well as private and public sector undertakings in the initiation and development of suitable policies and programmes pertaining to problems of urban development and allied fields;

(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 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.

3. The Institute has a Governing Council which directs and controls its affairs, 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 the Government of India (this Ministry) and is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the Institute, under the direction and guidance of the Governing Council. He regulates the work of the Institute undertaken in furtherance of its objectives as its technical and academic head. He is responsible for all administrative duties as Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.

5. This Ministry gives grant-in-aid (Non-Plan) to the Institute to meet establishment and general maintenance expenditures 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 Plan grants. During the year 1995-96, this Ministry released Non-Plan grants-in-aid of Rs. 58.15 lakhs and during the year 1996-97, Rs. 57.74 lakhs have been released.

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

- (a) Impact of Urban Development of Fringe Areas.
- (b) Financing, Pricing and Cost Recovery for Land Development
- (c) Urban infrastructure in India: Financing Inventory.
- (d) Kanpur Municipal Corporation: A Study of its finances.
- (e) Community Based Organisations.
- (f) Regional Technical Assistance on Urban Infrastructure Finance of ADB.
- (g) Paper on Institutional Strengthening for Urban Environment Management.
- (h) Benchmark Survey on UBSP
- (i) Environmental Status Report for Pune.
- (j) Pricing and Cost Recovery of Urban Infrastructure.

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

- (a) Evaluation of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) Programme.
- (b) Structure and Dynamics of Urban Economy.
- (c) Disposal of Commercial Properties in Delhi.
- (d) Documentation of Constitution (74th Amendment) Conformity Legislations.
- (e) Municipal Data Bank and Data Storage.
- (f) institutional Studies on Resource Mobilisation/ Generation.
- (g) Institutional Mechanisms for Delivery of Urban Infrastructure Projects.
- (h) Information System on Urban Infrastructure.
- (i) Framework for Policy Impact Analysis.
- (j) Municipal Debt in India.
- (k) Private Sector Participation in Urban Infrastructure Development in India.
- (l) Documentation of the Tirupur Project- – FIRE(D).
- (m) Intervention Project on Joyful Learning.
- (n) Mapping of Civic Services.
- (o) Rating of Agencies by ICRA.

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

- (a) FIRE (D) Training programme.
- (b) UBSP Training programme.
- (c) Seminar on Healthy Cities.
- (d) Brain-Storming Session on City Planning
- (e) National Seminar on Property Tax Reforms.
- (f) Seminar on Pricing and Cost Recovery in Urban Infrastructure and Services.
- (g) Workshop on the UBSP Approach.
- (h) Regional' Workshop on Financing Urban infrastructure.
- (i) Workshop on Planning for Joyful Learning.
- (j) Workshop on City Planning
- (k) Workshop on Women in Urban Local Government.
- (l) Workshop on Community Based Organisations.

9. NIUA also participated in the National Committees/ Working Groups for the Ninth Five Year Plan which are as under:-

- (i) Technical Group on Urban Perspectives and Policies.
- (ii) Working Group on Urban Poverty.
- (iii) Working Group on Urban Development

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

- (i) Urban India
- (ii) Urban File
- (iii) Urban News
- (iv) Urban Poverty
- (v) Sudama (in Hindi)
- (vi) Urban Finance
- (vii) Communities in Action: NIUA has initiated a series called Communities in Action to inform Partners / Agencies / Communities about possible action ideas. The first to be published in the series is "Community Sanitation".

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN
EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

HOUSING & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

National Housing Policy

The National Housing Policy is a broad policy framework for formulation and execution of plans and programmes for housing development activities throughout the country. However, given the wide variation in housing needs and resource endowments in the country, Governments of the States and Union Territories would have to 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 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 (1977-2002) have been submitted to the Planning Commission. It is proposed to launch one or two Central sector housing schemes for the benefit of the urban poor, particularly those affected by natural calamities like earthquakes, floods, cyclones etc. The existing Central sector housing schemes aimed at benefitting the urban poor are proposed to be continued. The report of the working Group on Urban Housing for the Ninth Five Year Plan under the chairmanship of Secretary (UEPA) was submitted to Planning Commission in August 1996.

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 material and components by utilising various 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. 1995-96. A Central grant-in-aid ranging from Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs is now available to the Building Centres depending on the level of their

activities. In addition, loan from HUDCO subject to a maximum of Rs. 22 lakhs is also available to these Centres. 435 centres have been identified and 239 Centres have become functional as on 31.12.96. These Centres have received Govt. of India grant of Rs. 5.75 crores and 'have imparted training to over 75000 construction workers.

Night Shelters/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. This cost is met by a 20% subsidy from Central Government and the balance 80% through contributions from implementing agencies or 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 31.12.96 HUDCO had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 10.06 crores and Govt. subsidy amounting to Rs. 9.13 crores for a total number of 56 schemes to provide 19366 beds, 5258 pay and use toilet seats, 64 baths and 145 urinals. Overall number of beneficiaries under these schemes will be about 60000. The guidelines of the scheme had been revised in 1993, with a view to make it more effective.

Schemes for Other Priority Groups:

5. Implementation of housing schemes for handloom weavers and beedi workers is being implemented through Central Government subsidy (being released by concerned Ministries) and HUDCO loan. HUDCO is also providing loans for construction of hostels for working women. The National Housing Bank (NHB) has recently launched housing schemes for slum dwellers and households headed by poor women 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:-

- (i) Housing Scheme for EWS.
- (i) Housing Scheme for LIG
- (i) Housing Scheme for MIG/HIG
- (i) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

The income and cost/loan ceiling under these groups had last been revised by Government in 1992. These are under review, keeping in view the cost escalation over the years and gradual rise in incomes of various target groups.

international Cooperation

7. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) is an inter-Government body established through a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly for guiding habitat activities. India is a member of the organisation since its inception. An annual contribution of one lakh US Dollars payable in Indian currency is made by India.

8. HABITAT-II conference was held in Istanbul, Turkey during 3-14 June, 1996 under the aegis of U.N.C.H.S. India's official delegation contributed substantially to the Conference by highlighting some of the serious problems facing urban and rural habitats in developing countries and urging the developed countries to assist them in promoting the goals of adequate shelter for all and substantial human settlements development. India was chosen as the spokesman for G-77 countries in the Working Committee to negotiate on International Cooperation and Coordination and Implementation and Follow-up Action of the HABITAT Agenda, and in the Informal Drafting Committee for the Habitat Agenda. India played a significant role in negotiating with the developed countries with a view to seek their pledging of adequate development assistance to developing countries.

India Pavilion at Habitat II International Trade Fair at Istanbul

9. An International Trade Fair was organised to coincide with Habitat II from 3rd to 10th June, 1996 at Istanbul, Turkey. India participated in a big way in this exhibition. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) coordinated the display of various technologies and achievements with agencies from public and private sectors and NGOs working in the area of housing and human settlement development and organised an exhibition under the banner of India Pavilion at Istanbul.

A large number of visitors came to the Pavilion along with delegations from several countries. Noted amongst the key visitors to the Pavilion was Dr. D. Wally N: Dow, Secretary General of Habitat-II Conference, whose remarks were: "A wonderful example of improving human settlements for the whole world Congratulations."

10. India also participated in the Best Practices Exhibition held in conjunction with Habitat-II Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, June, 1996). We had submitted to Habitat-II 16 Best Practices Case Studies as entries for the Best Practices competition. Out of the 16 studies, 8 were enlisted in the Best Practice 100 List, of which three qualified for the International jury. SEWA BANK is one of the 12 Best Practices that have been selected for the Tokyo- Dubai Award of Excellence in improving the Living Environment. SEWA received this award during the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul.

11. India was given the global award for the implementation of the Urban and Shelter Indicators Programme and one of the twelve awards for Best Practices at this Conference also.

India's Cooperation with the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago in Low Cost Housing

12. On the request of the Govt. of Trinidad and Tobago received through Ministry of External Affairs, a delegation comprising Joint Secretary (Housing) and Executive Director, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) & Adviser (Technology) to this Ministry visited Port of Spain during January, 1997 to assess the technological needs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in the field of cost effective housing.

13. An MoU was signed between Govt. of India and Republic of Trinidad & Tobago on 24.1.97 in New Delhi in the presence of Prime Ministers of the two countries, to promote cooperation and assistance in the field of housing and human settlements. According to this MoU, BMTPC will organise an exhibition on low cost materials and building components, in Trinidad & Tobago, with partial financial support from that Govt. The exhibition will facilitate transfer of selected technologies on a mutually agreed basis.

KfW/OECF Loan Assistance for Housing Projects:

14. Government had negotiated lines of credit to HUDCO and HDFC from KfW of Germany and OECF of Japan. KfW had provided assistance by way of two credits totalling DM 50 millions to HUDCO for undertaking housing schemes for EWS. KfW agreed to provide grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for the Building Centre Programme in India. Out of this, an amount of DM 5.50 million has been received by HUDCO. KfW has also agreed to provide

grant assistance of DM 35 million to HUDCO for low cost housing in urban and rural areas and reconstruction of houses in earthquake affected areas of Latur (KfW IV) and DM 35 million for EWS housing in urban and rural areas, slum improvement and low cost sanitation facilities (KfW V). Under KfW IV project, HUDCO has drawn DM 34.64 millions out of the committed DM 35 million. The mode of facilitating funds to HUDCO has since been changed and KfW is now providing grant assistance directly to HUDCO. Under the KfW V project, KfW have released DM 6 million to HUDCO.

15. KfW has provided a 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 urban infrastructure. Agreement in this regard was signed in February 1994.

16. A line of credit amounting to Yen 6 billion and 688 million (Rs. 126 crores) from OECF Japan has been established for city water supply projects of Sholapur and New Bombay. HUDCO has received around Rs. 60 crores through this credit line.

17. Another line of credit amounting to Yen 8,670 million has been committed by OECF to HUDCO for infrastructure development projects in various States. This will be received by HUDCO direct from OECF.

IBRD Technical Assistance (Grant)

18. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have extended a grant of US \$ One million to HUDCO for strengthening its infrastructure related 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 of the proposed Urban Infrastructure Financing Project.

Reconstruction Programme in Earthquake Affected Areas of Maharashtra

19. This Ministry negotiated a line of credit from World Bank to Govt. of Maharashtra for reconstruction of housing stock and other infrastructure damaged in the earthquake of 30th September, 1993. The credit closing date is June 30th, 1997. According to the latest report, 15713 houses have been completed and 9292 houses are under construction. Under the repairs and retrofitting component 57196 houses have already been retrofitted, while 86999 houses are under repair.

Asian Development Bank Assistance to HUDCO

20. A proposal for financial assistance to HUDCO from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the tune of Rs. 515 crores (around US \$ 170 millions) for augmentation of infrastructure in existing towns, development of new towns, integrated project for shelter, basic services and environmental improvement of slums, building material industry and building centres has been posed through Deptt. of Economic Affairs.

National Housing Seminar

21. A three day National Housing Seminar was held in New Delhi during October, 7-9th, 1996 to coincide with the World Habitat Day. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. H.D. Deva Gowda inaugurated the Seminar. Dr. U Venkateswarlu, Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment presided over the function. Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, former Under Secretary General (UNO) and Executive Director of UNCHS delivered the key note address.

22. The Seminar had the participation of 500 delegates from all over the country. They included Ministers in-charge of Housing, Urban Development, Municipal Administration, and Rural Housing from States and Union Territories, Central and State Government officials and agencies, private sector, cooperative sector, NGOs and CBOs, professionals and experts from within the country and abroad, and national level institutional agencies contributing to various sectors of housing development.

23. The major outcome of the Seminar has been the clear cut identification of major bottlenecks that hinder the housing development process and steps to resolve these constraints be they related to land, housing finance, building materials and technology, access to infrastructure, regulatory framework or the delivery process.

Scheme for Cyclone Affected Areas in Southern States.:

24. Under the one time scheme of Central Assistance for reconstruction of houses damaged due to floods in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Kerala, HUDCO has sanctioned construction of 77969 houses till the end of December, 1996. Out of this 20,318 houses have been reconstructed till date with 1352 houses completed in this year. The funding pattern for this scheme is 30% through Central subsidy, 30% State subsidy and 40% loan from HUDCO.

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Urban Poverty Alleviation is a major challenge to the nation and calls for imaginative new approaches. 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 the 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 to 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. The Deptt. of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is monitoring the implementation of the following significant urban poverty alleviation programmes:-

- (i) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY);
- (ii) The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP);
- (iii) Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP);
- (iv) The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) under 20 point programme;
- (v) Externally-assisted slum improvement projects;
- (vi) West Bengal Refugees Rehabilitation Programme.

3. Reports on EIUS, Externally-assisted projects & West Bengal Refugees Rehabilitation programme

may be seen in the section on 20 Point Programme of this Annual Report.

4. A report on the NRY, UBSP & PMIUPE schemes is given below.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

5. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by this Ministry in October 1989 as a response to the challenge posed by urban poverty. It was recast in March, 1990 and guidelines were suitably revised.. The Yojana consists 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 is to be shared on a 60:40 basis between the Central Government and the State Government in the VIII Plan.

The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME):

The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting-up self employment ventures. At present, the criterion of urban poverty is an annual household income less than Rs.11,850/-. A subsidy is 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.4,000/- for general beneficiaries. The remaining amount of the project cost is available from banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- for SC/ST and Women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000/- for general category beneficiaries. This scheme is applicable to all urban settlements. A large number of States have set up State Urban Development Agencies/District Urban Development Agencies for streamlining the administrative mechanism for implementing the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The Central Government has made an allocation of Rs. 21.10 crores for subsidy and Rs 5.27 for Training during 1996-97 for S.U.M.E. Against the target of 1.17 lakh beneficiaries to be assisted during 1996-97, 0.99 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted till 31.12.1996. Similarly against the target of 0.40 lakh persons to be trained during 1996-97, 0.35 lakhs persons have been trained till 31.12.96. During 1995-96, 1.25 lakh beneficiaries were assisted to set up micro enterprises and 0.46 lakh persons were given training.

The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (S.U.W.E.)

7. The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) provides 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 to labour ratio of 60:40 is to be maintained under the Scheme for various public works aggregated at the district level. The minimum wages prevalent in each urban area are to be paid to the unskilled labour. This scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population below one lakh. The Central Government has made an allocation of Rs. 21.66 crores during 1996-97 for S.U.W.E. Against the target of 36.09 lakh mandays of work to be generated during 1996-97, 2.42 lakh mandays of work have been generated till 31.12.96. During the year 1995-96 about 54.64 lakh mandays of work were generated.

The Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU):

6. The Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks (i) to provide assistance for Housing & Shelter Upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population and (ii) to provide opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of construction skills. A loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9,950/- and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- is provided under this scheme to entitled beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. In case of enhanced financial requirement beyond Rs. 10,950/- an additional loan upto Rs. 19,500/- can be taken from HUDCO under its scheme for EWS Housing. This Scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population upto twenty lakhs. Requirements for institutional finance for the scheme are met by the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). However, in case State Governments find difficulty in securing loans from HUDCO, they have been advised to secure loans from commercial banks if they are in a position to do so and then approach HUDCO for getting the subsidy released. The Central Government had made an allocation of Rs. 9.90 crores for subsidy for shelter upgradation and Rs. 2.47 crores for training during 1996-97 for S.H.A.S.U. Against the target of 1.65 lakh dwelling units to be upgraded and 0.15 lakh persons to be trained during 1996-97 the achievement till 31.12.1996 is 0.34 lakh dwelling units upgraded and 0.14 lakh persons trained. The targets could not be achieved as the States are not coming forward with more schemes to HUDCO due to post-sanction formalities like furnishing of State Guarantee etc. During 1995-96, about 0.23 lakh dwelling units were upgraded.

9. Urban Local Bodies are playing a significant role in the implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. They are 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. 3.55 crores has been earmarked for this purpose in 1996-97.

10. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are 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 SUME and Housing Co-operatives/Associations under SHASU. An amount of Rs. 2-13 crores has been earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year.

11. Thus the Nehru Rozgar Yojana through activities aimed at skill upgradation, assistance for setting up micro enterprises, wage opportunity through construction of public assets, and assistance for shelter upgradation seeks to usher in a brighter future for the urban poor in India

URBAN BASIC SERVICES FOR THE POOR (UBSP)

12. 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).

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

SALIENT FEATURES

14. One of the important features of UBSP is the provision of 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 will lead to optimum utilisation of scarce resources and help in successful implementation of various sectoral programmes, thereby providing social services and physical amenities to the urban poor.

TARGET GROUP

15. The urban poor residing in low income neighbourhoods are the target groups for provision of social services under this Scheme and physical amenities are to be provided under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) scheme. Urban poor residing contiguous to low income neighbourhoods/slums would also be able to avail of the social services provided under the scheme. Special emphasis is given to women and child beneficiaries.

NGOs

16. NGOs are increasingly becoming a critical element in the UBSP programme. Within the UBSP programme, NGOs are involved as Field Training Institutes for city level training. At city level, NGOs conduct collaborative activities including community mobilization, basic education, women's income generation and thrift societies, community nutrition and child care services, etc.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

17. A total outlay of Rs. 82.45 crores has been provided for the scheme for the Eighth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 18.00 crores has been earmarked for the Programme as Central Share for the year 1996-97. Tentatively, a sum of Rs. 40 crores has been proposed for the year 1997-98 for the programme.

ACHIEVEMENTS

18. As on 30th November 1996, over 8061 Neighbourhood Development Committees comprising primarily urban poor women have been set up in 319 towns taken up for provision of basic services all over the country. This represents community based structures covering around 75 lakh low income women & children. 3877 Mini Plans have already been prepared and 574 Community Organisers are in the field working as catalysts for enriching community participation. 558 Community Development Societies have been formed in 4690 slum pockets selected for coverage with 70854 Resident Community Volunteers.

TARGET:

19. A target of 10 lakh new beneficiaries was set to be covered under the programme during 1996-97. The Programme has already surpassed the target of 70 lakh beneficiaries during the VIII Five Year Plan period by touching 75 lakh urban poor beneficiaries, from 64 lakh beneficiaries by the end of the year 1995-96. For the Year 1997-98 UBSP aims to achieve an additional target of 15 lakh beneficiaries.

PRIME MINISTER'S INTEGRATED URBAN POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME

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

21. The programme launched in November 1995 is 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 have been held there. However, in order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the benefits under this new programme a one time exception was made, in 1995-96 delinking the requirement of elected urban local bodies from the implementation of this programme. Keeping in view the peculiar problem of backward and hilly states, the implementation of the PMI UPEP has also 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 (i) the district town has urban population not exceeding one lakh and (ii) neither the district town nor any other town under it is already covered being a Class II Urban Agglomeration.

22. The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner with an appropriate and suitable plan strategy for covering the inputs available in other sectoral programmes of Central

Government 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.

23. The specific objectives under the new programme are:-

- (i) Effective achievement of social sector goals;
- (ii) Community Empowerment;
- (iii) Convergence through sustainable support systems;
- (iv) Improvement of hygiene and sanitation;
- (v) Employment generation and shelter upgradation; and
- (vi) Environmental improvement.

The programme is implemented on whole town/project basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for visible impact and facilitating overall development of the towns to be covered. Women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute special target groups within the urban poor.

24. The programme envisages under-employed and unemployed urban poor youth setting up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing through skill development. The maximum unit cost is placed at Rs. one lakh, with a subsidy of 15% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- per beneficiary. The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% as margin money. The repayment schedule ranges from 3 years to 7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months as decided by the banks, who loan the remaining amount.

(b) The programme envisages 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 holds a title to the land. A subsidy of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,500/- per unit is also given.

- (c) Under this programme it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities such as water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like roads pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines etc. on a whole town basis.
- (d) A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.
- (e) Under the strategy of facilitating direct participation of targetted groups through Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Neighbourhood Development Committees (NDC) comprising women are to be set up. The NDCs are 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 'are to be formed under the programme as a major step towards Women's and Community Empowerment.

25. There would be a provision of Rs. 800 crores as Central share for the entire programme period of five year (1995-96 to 1999-2000) benefitting over 5 million urban poor. 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. 100 crores has been earmarked for release to the States/UTs for 1996-97. Tentatively, an allocation of Rs. 200 crores has been proposed for the programme for the year 1997-98.

20-Point Programme & The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment

The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is responsible for monitoring Point Nos. 14(d), 14(c) and 15 of the Twenty Point Programme- of the Government. 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 and are State Plan Schemes. Funds for these programmes are allocated by the implementing States / UTs from their own plan resources keeping in view their needs and priorities. Besides, two evaluatory items namely "Use of Low Cost Building Materials" under Point No. 14 and "Restrictionig Growth of Urban Slums" under Point no. 15 are also monitored. While the monitoring of Point no. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 is done monthly, the evaluatory items are monitored half-yearly.

2. The 20-Point Programme envisages the nation's commitment to eradicate poverty, reduce disparities in income, remove social and economic inequalities, and also to raise the quality of life. The above mentioned programmes assume considerable significance in view of the priority accorded under the National Housing Policy to improving access to shelter to homeless and disadvantaged groups such as SC / ST, widows and economically weaker sections in urban areas and the Common Minimum Programme targets for night shelters, expanded housing for SC / ST and backward classes and basic facilities for slum dwellers. These activities form part of the National Housing Policy and the Action Plan of the Government.

3. The physical targets for Point nos. 14(d), 14(e) and 15 of the Twenty Point Programme for the year 1996-97 were fixed by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment after due consultation with the State Governments / UT Administrations having regard to the plan provisions, past performance and other resources of the agencies.

4. The Monitoring Cell in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment monitors the above mentioned programmes through collection of data from the various State Governments / UT Administrations on a monthly basis. As part of the monitoring exercise, the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment also conducts periodic review meetings at various State capitals to review the performance of various programmes. Periodic reports are also sent to the Department of Programme Implementation.

5. It is seen that the level of performance varies among different States There are many reasons for inadequate performance in housing schemes, the principal being low budget provision, land acquisition problems, difficulty in providing services, sub-optimal institutional capacities, lack of access to- institutional finance, shortage of materials and escalating costs. These deficiencies have been pointed out to State Gveinments for taking appropriate corrective action.

14(d). EWS HOUSING

6. Direct public investment is made for providing housing to the Economically Weaker Sections in the urban areas. This is supplemented by loans from the Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. HUDCO loaning for EWS housing is to the extent of 15% of its resources. Refinance is also available from the National Housing-Bank to State, Cooperative and other organizations involved with EWS housing.

7. During the year 1996-97 (upto November 1996), 0.52 lakhs dwelling units have been constructed against the annual target of 1.16 lakh dwelling units. The State Governments / UT Administrations have been requested to take action to make up the shortfall.

8. The income ceiling which was Rs. 700 per month per household in the 7th Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs. 1250/- during the 8th Five Year Plan. The loan component in urban areas has also been raised to Rs. 19,500/- for construction and to Rs. 9,500/- for repairs . The emphasis is on sites and services and self construction. There are also special schemes for handloom workers and beedi workers.

14(d) LIG HOUSING

9. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has, since 1987-88, also been monitoring the programme of LIG housing which has been incorporated in the 20 Point Programme(1986). 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. 701-500 during the Seventh Plan has been raised to Rs. 1251-2650 during the 8th Five Year Plan. During the year 1996-97 (upto November 1996), 0.10 lakh dwelling units have been allotted against the annual target of 0.62 lakh dwelling units. The State Governments / UT Administrations have been requested to step up their efforts and take necessary steps to achieve the targets. HUDCO also supplements the efforts of State Governments / UT Administrations in providing loans. The HUDCO loan component for this category of houses is Rs. 55,000 for construction and Rs. 37,500 for repairs / additions.

15 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS

10. The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities-water supply, 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 in 1972 as a Centrally sponsored scheme but was transferred to the State sector in 1974. The ceiling on per capita expenditure has now been raised to Rs. 800 /per slum dweller in consultation with the Planning Commission w.e.f. 1.4.1995. The programme is integrated with existing urban poverty alleviation schemes and seeks involvement of resident associations.

11. During the year 1996-97 (upto November 1996) 8.28 lakh slum dwellers have been covered under this scheme against the annual target of 15.70 lakh slum dwellers.

12. The State Governments / UT Administrations have been asked to ensure that houses and benefits reach the families belonging to scheduled castes / scheduled tribes in proportion to their population in the city / state. The state agencies reserve 15% to 20% of the houses and sites for these disadvantaged groups and this is ensured in HUDCO assisted schemes.

13. Bar charts indicating the performance of these programmes during the 1996-97 (upto November 1996) are at Annexures I to III. Statements indicating the targets and achievements during the year 1996-97 (up November 1996) are 'at Annexures IV to VI.

Slum Improvement Projects Funded by ODA (UK)

14. The Overseas Development Administration (ODA) 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), and since 1988, additional projects have been approved in Visakapatnam 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 has been forwarded to ODA (UK) for consideration”

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

16. A Statement giving the financial and physical status of the ODA (UK) assisted slum improvement projects is at Annexure VII.

Slum Improvement Project with assistance from Govt. of Netherlands.

17. Apart from the slum improvement projects assisted by ODA(UK), the Govt. of Netherlands has also been supporting a pilot project viz. Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Project (BUPP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 crores (only for phase-I). Phase-I of the project started during November 1993 and is likely to be completed by the end of March 1997. The second Phase which has been recommended by the Formulation Mission set-up by the Govt. of Netherlands is likely to start from 1st April, 1997. The project is being executed under the responsibility of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, HUDCO and the Govt. of Karnataka.

Slum Improvement Project with German Assistance

18. Germany has also shown interest in supporting Slum Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Projects. A slum improvement project at Nagpur with assistance from Germany is under consideration

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

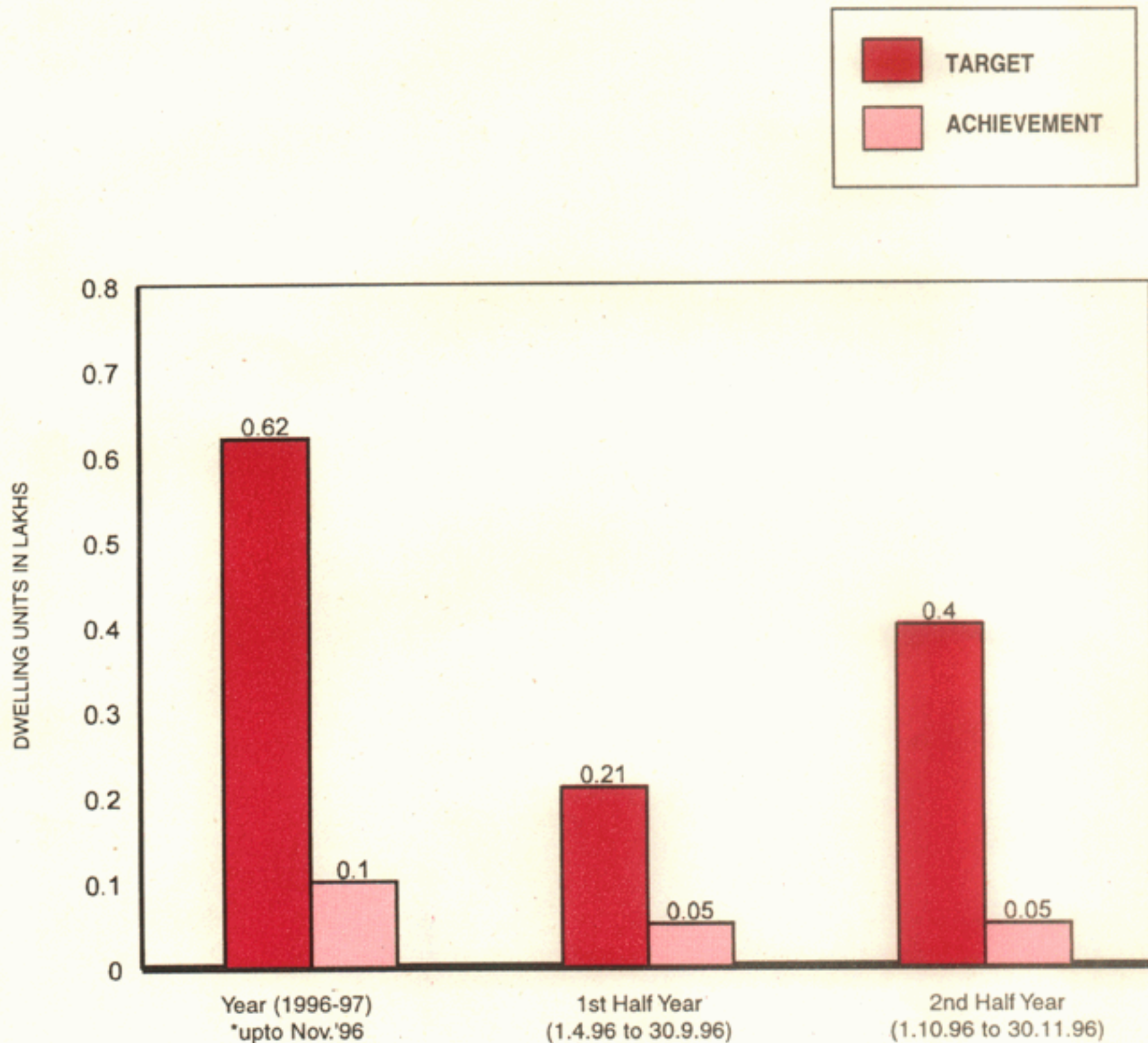
19. After considering a note submitted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1976, Cabinet approved the proposal to fund infrastructural development of displaced persons (East Bengal refugees) colonies in West Bengal. A total number of 103157 plots for refugees were to be developed covering 612 colonies at a cost of Rs. 23.65 crores.

20. The various of development components in these colonies included provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items. A

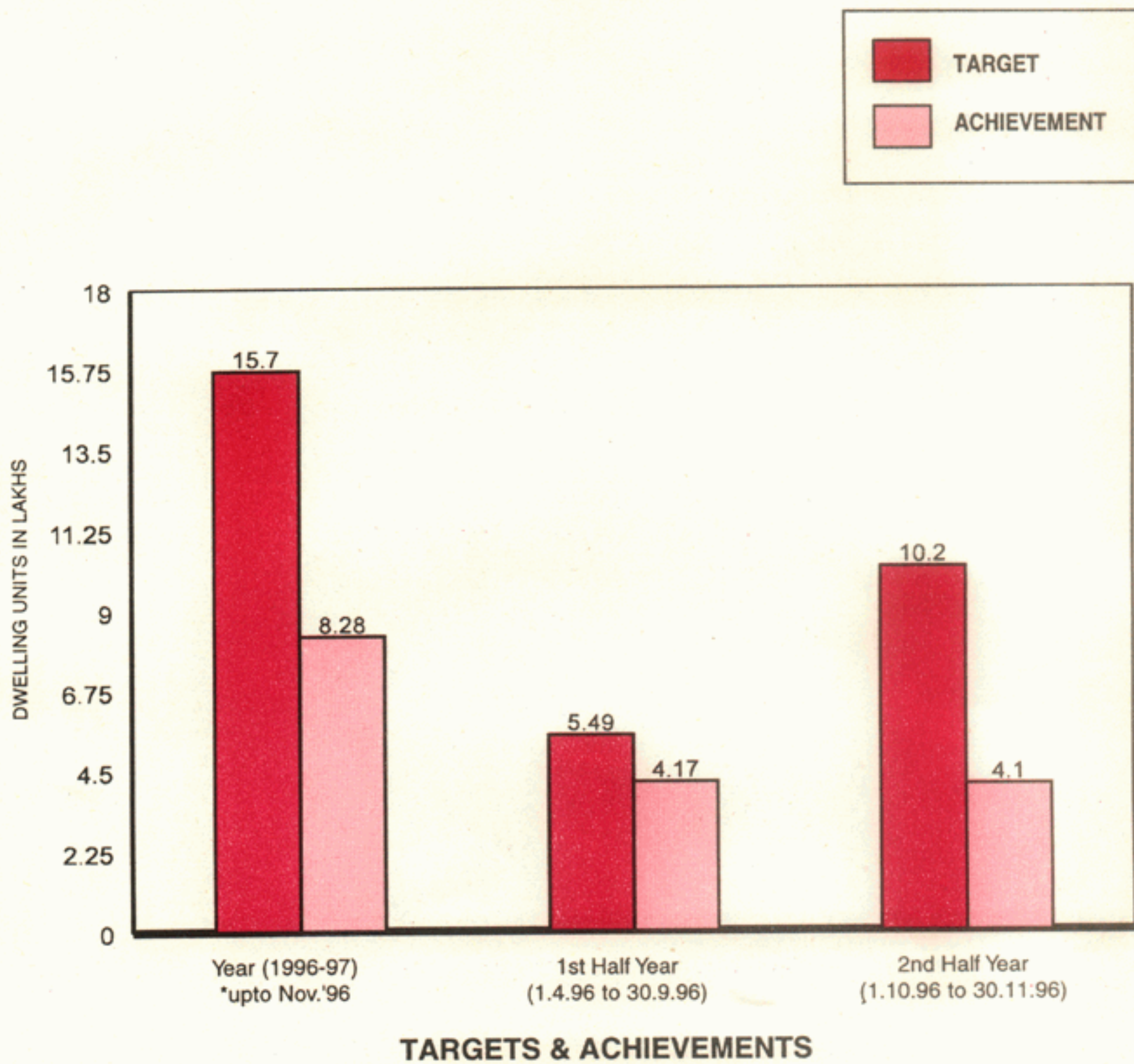
revised ceiling cost of Rs. 17,777/per plot for development, reimbursement of Rs. 2.33 Crores to the State Government and provision of Rs. 76 Crores in the Central budget as grant for completing action on the balance 44,025 plots (originally approved in 1976) was approved by Cabinet in January, 1995.

21. During 1996-97, a budget provision of Rs. 18 Crores was made under this scheme, out of which Rs. 9.51 crores has been released upto January, 1997 on the basis of recommendations of the Project Implementation Committee.

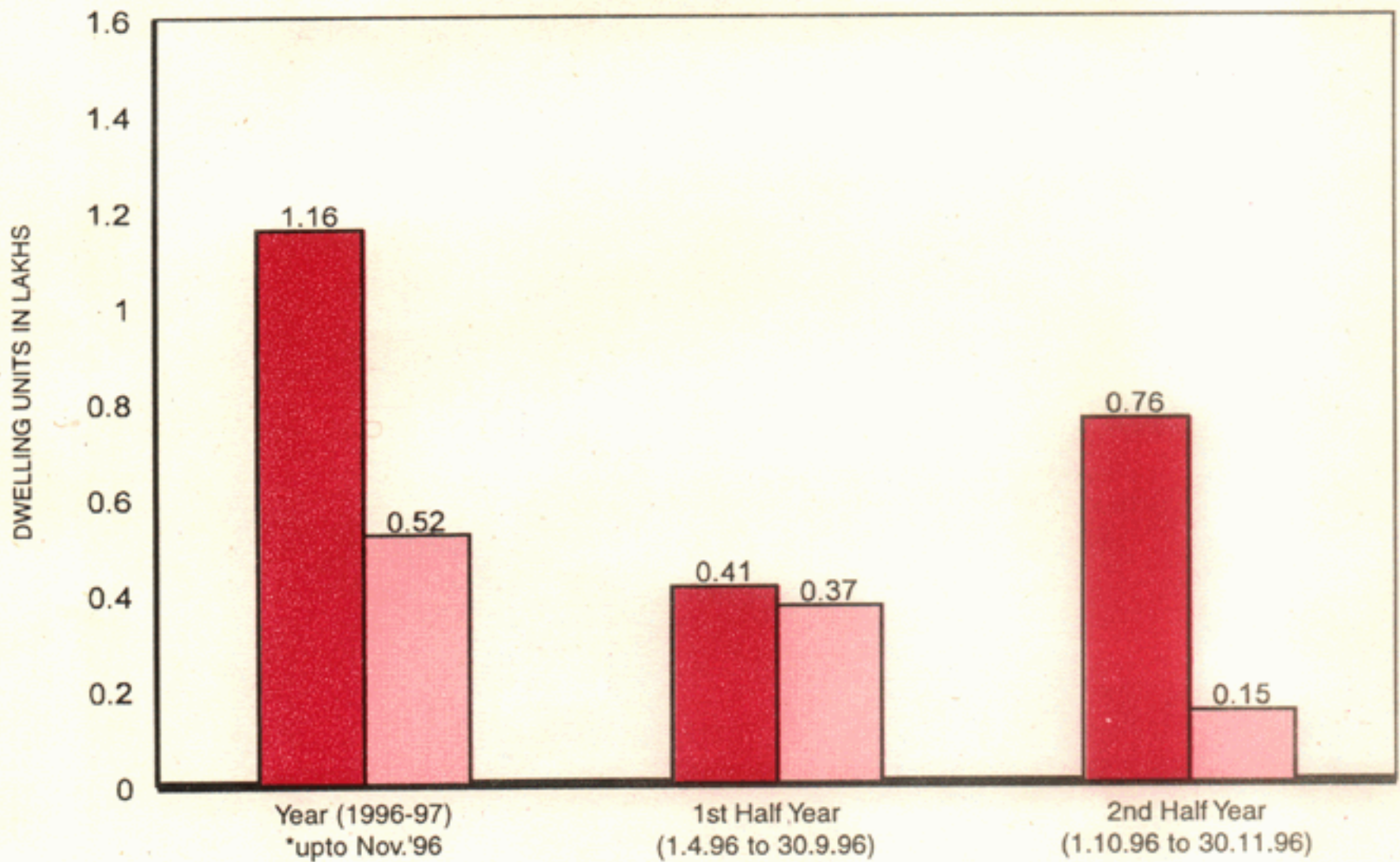
POINT NO. 14(E), HOUSES FOR LOW INCOME GROUP



TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

**POINT NO. 15, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF
URBAN SLUMS**

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



TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

POINT NO-14-D, EWS HOUSES PROVIDED

UNITS:NOS.

Sl. No.	STATE /UT	TARGET				ACHIEVEMENT				PERCENTAGE		
		ANNUAL	1st Half Year	April-NCYV	Nov.	1st Half Year	April-Nov	Nov.	1st Apr-Nov	Nov	Nov	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7/4	8/5	9/6	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25000	8750	12917	2083	11944	14600	0	137	113	0	
2	ASSAM	1800	630	930	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	BIHAR	4200	1470	2170	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	DELHI	3150	1103	1628	263	0	3767	0	0	231	0	
5	GOA	200	70	103	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	GUJARAT	5300	1855	2738	442	444	655	106	24	24	24	
7	HARYANA	1500	525	775	1125	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	150	53	78	13	1	3	0	2	4	0	
9	J&K	700	245	362	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	KARNATAKA	5150	1803	2662	429	4126	5072	472	229	191	110	
11	KERALA	20000	7000	10333	1667	9881	14040	2080	141	136	125	
12	M P	5700	1995	2945	475	1820	2713	500	91	92	105	
31	MAHARASTRA	11300	3955	5838	942	1819	1094	0	21	19	0	
14	MANIPUR	200	70	103	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	MEGHALAYA	150	53	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	MIZORAM	150	53	78		0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	ORISSA	1600	560	2827	133	2713	2713	0	484	328	0	
18	PUNJAB	2250	788	1163	188	385	415	20	49	36	11	
19	RAJASTHAN	3750	1313	1938	313	578	993	410	44	51	131	
20	SIKKIM	150	53	78	13	74	98	12	140	126	92	
21	TAMILNADU	7100	2485	3668	592	2835	3740	493	114	102	83	
22	TRIPURA	150	53	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	U.P.	10200	3570	5270	850	408	532	44	11	10	5	
24	WEST BENGAL	7000	2450	3617	583	849	1649	0	35	46	0	
25	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	40	18	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	DAMAN & DIU	50	18	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL		116950	40938	60431		36877	52084	4137	90	86	42	

VERY GOOD:

ANDHRA
PR

DELHI

KAR-
NATAKAKERALA
M.P.

ORISSA

SIKKIM

TAMIL
NADU

POOR

ASSAM
MANIPUR
A&NBIHAR
MEGH-
ALAVA
DAMAN
DIUGOA
MIZORAMGUJARAT
PUNJABHARYANA
RAJAS-
THANHIMA-
CHAL
TRIPURAJ&K
U.P.MAHA-
RASHTRA
WEST
BENGAL

POINT No=1 4E, LIG HOUSES

UNITS: NOS.

Sl. No.	STATE /UT	TARGET				ACHIEVEMENT			PERCENTAGE		
		ANNUAL	IST HALF YEAR	APRIL -NOV	NOV.	IST HALF YEAR	APRIL- NOV	NOV.	IST HY.	APR- NOV	NOV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7/4	8/S	9/6
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3300	1155	1705	275	567	674	105	49	40	38
2	ASSAM	450	158	233	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BIHAR	2100	735	1058	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	DELHI	3500	1225	1808	292	0	576	0	0	32	0
5	GOA	150	53	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	2650	928	1370	221	185	395	110	20	29	50
7	HARYANA	850	298	440	71	46	46	0	15	10	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	100	35	52	8	37	60	10	106	115	125
9	J & K	350	123	182	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	KARNATAKA	2600	910	1343	217	271	467	97	30	35	45
11	KERALA	2000	700	1033	167	681	914	104	97	88	62
12	M.P.	2850	998	1473	238	924	1329	210	93	90	88
13	MAHARASHTRA	5650	1978	2920	471	0	293	0	0	10	0
14	MANIPUR	300	105	155	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	100	35	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	250	88	130	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	ORISSA	1600	5600	8267	1333	200	200	0	4	2	0
18	PUNJAB	1100	385	568	92	512	554	42	133	98	46
19	RAJASTHAN	1900	665	982	158	465	517	5	70	53	3
20	TAMIL NADU	7000	2450	3617	583	1545	3478	1826	63	96	313
21	TRIPURA	100	35	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	U.P.	350	123	182	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	WEST BENGAL	3500	1225	1808	292	75	75	0	6	4	0
24	ANDAMAN & NICOB AR	50	18	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	DAMAN & DIU	50	18	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		62000	21705	32042	5168	5717	10105	2639	26	32	51

APRIL '96-NOV' 96

VERY GOOD: HIMACHAL PUNJAB TAMIL
PR., M.P. NADU

GOOD: KERALA

POOR: ANDHRA PR. ASSAM BIHAR DELHI GOA GUJARAT HARAYANA J & K
KARNATAKA MAHA- MANIPUR MEGH- MIZORAM ORISSA RAJAS- TRIPURA
U.P. RASHTRA A & N ALAYA THAN
WEST DAMAN &
BENGAL

ANNEXURE-VI

POINT NO 15, SLUM IMPROVEMENT (POP)

UNITS:NOS.

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	TARGET				ACHIEVEMENT			PERCENTAGE		
		ANNUAL	IST HALF YEAR	APRIL -NOV	NOV.	IST HALF YEAR	APRIL- NOV	NOV.	IST HY.	APR- NOV	NOV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7/4	8/5	9/6
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	225000	78750	116250	18750	83673	189437	26065	106	163	139
2	ASSAM	7000	2450	3617	583	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BIHAR	11000	3850	5683	917	0	363	0	0	6	0
4	DELHI	133000	46550	68717	11083	22489	40370	6155	48	59	56
5	GOA	150	53	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	100000	35000	51667	8333	26894	99961	37482	163	193	450
7	HARYANA	50000	17500	25833	4167	23792	30906	2918	136	120	70
8	HIMACHAL PR.	11250	3938	5813	938	3673	6681	2447	93	115	261
9	J & K	6000	2100	3100	500	1273	9304	465	61	300	93
10	KARNATAKA	49000	17150	25317	4083	11461	24868	6636	67	98	163
11	KERALA	25000	8750	12917	2083	11846	25437	10524	135	197	505
12	M.P.	116232	40681	60053	9686	10475	23184	1116	26	39	12
13	MAHARASHTRA	522000	182700	269700	43500	105342	257858	45026	58	96	104
14	MANIPUR	5000	1750	2583	417	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	5000	1750	2583	417	223	758	385	13	29	92
16	MIZORAM	2000	700	1033	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	ORISSA	10000	3500	5167	833	3273	4218	945	94	82	113
18	PONDICHERRY	10000	3500	5167	833	4810	7520	1990	137	146	239
19	PUNJAB	12500	4375	6458	1042	3234	4364	560	74	68	54
20	RAJASTHAN	40000	14000	20667	3333	12224	17450	5226	87	84	157
21	SIKKIM	1500	525	775	125	750	998	124	143	129	99
22	TAMIL NADU	31500	11025	16275	2625	8177	9351	570	74	57	22
23	TRIPURA	10000	3500	5167	833	5200	6000	0	149	116	0
24	U.P.	150000	52500	77580	12500	34806	49376	5288	66	64	42
25	WEST BENGAL	37000	12950	19117	3083	13995	19763	1043	108	103	34
26	A&W ISLANDS	400	140	207	33	105	190	50	75	92	152
GRAND TOTAL		1570532	549667	811444	130877	417715	28357	155015	76	102	118

April '96-NOV'96

VERY GOOD : ANDHRA PR. GUJARAT HARYANA HIMACHAL PR. J & K KARNATAKA K E R A L A MAHARASHTRA
PONDICHERRY, SIKKIM, TRIPURA WEST BENGAL, A&N

GOOD : ORISSA, RAJASTHAN

POOR : ASSAM BIHAR, DELHI, GOA M.P. MANIPUR MEGHALAYA MIZORAM
PUNJAB TAMIL NADU UP

Sl. No.	Name of Project & Implementing agency	Duration of the project	Total approved cost of the project (Rs. in crores)	No. of slums proposed to be covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
1.	Hyderabad SIP-III Municipal Corpn. Hyderabad	1989-90 to 21.12.96	42.75	300	42.00 (Upto Dec., 95)
2.	Visakhapatnam SIP Municipal Corpn. Vizag	1988-90 to 31.3.96	28.59	190	29.28 (upto March, 96)
3.	"Chinagadali	1993-94 to 31.3.96	6.95		5.36 (upto March, 96)
4.	Vijayawada SIP Municipal Corpn. Vijayawada	1990-91 to 30.6.97	49.15	136	39.10 (upto Dec., 96)
5.	Indore SIP Indore Development Authority	1990-91 to 31.3.97	60.50	183	50.36 (upto Dec., 96)
6.	Calcutta SIP CMDA	1990-91 to 31.3.98	46.19	167	33.77 (upto July, 96)
7.	Cuttack UPRP Phase-I Cuttack Mpl. and CDA	1995	25.70	49	0.68** (upto Oct., 96)
8.	Cochin UPRP Phase-I, Corpn. of Cochin	1995	30.00	152	.088** (upto Oct., 96)

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

** For the Phase-I only.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

1. National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was established in 1954, as an attached office of the Ministry to take up research in low cost building design and improvement of the technical and socio-economic aspects of building and housing conditions in the country. NBO also functions as the regional centre for Housing for ESCAP.

2. NBO was restructured during the year 1992-93 to focus mainly on the socio-economic aspect 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 the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council within the Ministry.

3. Computer facilities have been strengthened in NBO, with the objective of creating a strong statistical data base and also monitoring the implementation of the National Housing Policy.

4. Based on the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.G. Sardana, the former Director General of Central Statistical Organisation, a Standing Advisory Committee has been 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 gap and ways to fill such gaps through existing operation of agencies viz. NSSO etc.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Housing and Urban Development Corporation

The Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government Company in 1970 as the apex techno-financial organisation to provide loans and technical support to State and other eligible organisations for various types of housing activity and infrastructural development. The present authorised capital of HUDCO is Rs. 365 crores which has been subscribed to the extent of Rs. 324 crores by Government till 31.12.96.

2. HUDCO is a major instrumentality for the National Housing Policy and has been entrusted with the implementation of priority programmes like Low Cost Sanitation, Night Shelter for Footpath Dwellers, Building Centres, Shelter Upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) and Rural Housing under the Minimum needs Programme (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. It is providing equity and loan support to building material manufacturing units and promoting them through technical and professional support in producing cost effective and innovative building materials and components and systems using agricultural and industrial wastes. It is a major multi-dimensional and multi-functional organisation addressing 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 1996-97

3. During 1996-97, as on 31.12.96, HUDCO sanctioned loans for an amount of Rs. 1233 crores against the MoU target of Rs. 2047 crore. The actual loan released by HUDCO during the same period was Rs. 543 crores against the MoU target of Rs. 1477 crores. The schemes sanctioned during 1996-97 would enable construction and upgradation of 1.40 lakh residential units, development of 9094 residential

plots and construction/conversion of 3.63 lakh sanitation units, besides augmentation of water supply and drainage facilities. 70% of the total residential units and 39% of the plots sanctioned during the year were earmarked for EWS/LIG. HUDCO has been empowered by Government to expand lending for urban infrastructure, especially water supply and sanitation at non-subsidised rates and there has been growing response to this from various States and city agencies.

4. During the year 1995-96, despite the interest subsidy given for lower income groups, HUDCO earned a gross profit of Rs. 100.16 crores. The net profit after provisions for tax and prior period adjustment was Rs. 77.75 crores. HUDCO has been exempted from paying dividend during 1995-96 as it has yet to create the Debenture Reserve as per SEBI guidelines.

Rural Housing

5. HUDCO started financing of rural housing schemes from 1977-78, and has made considerable contribution thereto. As on 31.12.96, HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1370 crores for 1737 Rural Housing Schemes for the construction of 30.66 lakh rural houses. During 1995-96 (as on 31.3.96) HUDCO sanctioned 102 Rural Housing Schemes with a loan commitment of Rs. 162.34 crores for the construction of 1,74,418 rural houses.

Urban Infrastructure

6. Since March 1989, HUDCO started financing city level urban infrastructural schemes in a big way. 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 of less than 10 lakhs. As on 31.12.96, HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned 462 Urban Infrastructure schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 3443 crores out of which 68 schemes involving a loan of Rs. 713 crores have been sanctioned during 1996-97.

Priority Programmes

7. 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.



Rehabilitation of Earthquake Victims at Latur, Maharashtra



EWS Rural Housing, Kerala 78a

Low Cost Sanitation Programme for Liberation of Scavengers

8. HUDCO has started financing projects under this scheme to cover 700 small towns in the first phase. During the current year (as on 31.12.96) 34 schemes have been sanctioned for a loan amount of Rs. 69.24 crores covering 3.63 lakh units. HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned 915 such schemes for a loan amount of approximately Rs. 500 crores covering over 37 lakh units.

Urban Employment through Housing & Shelter Upgradation

9. This scheme under Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) was

initiated in December 1989 and aims to provide urban employment through loan cum subsidy for renovation and upgradation of existing housing stock in slums, inner cities and other areas inhabited by the poor and weaker sections. During the year 1996-97 (as on 31.12.96) 50 schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 15.25 crores have been sanctioned which will help upgradation of 16524 EWS dwelling units in 5 States. HUDCO has cumulatively sanctioned a total of 534 such schemes covering 24 states and approximately 7.10 lakh dwelling units.

10. HUDCO OPERATIONS DURING 1995-96 AND 1996-97

Type	1995-96 (as on 31.3.96)		1996-97 (as on 31.12.96)	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.
Urban Housing Schemes				
-Cooperative	6	8.39	5	2.50
-Site and service	1	0.52	—	—
-Plotted Development	21	43.50	13	22.51
-Night Shelter	6	1.35	4	0.05
--Others	268	387.56	—	—
Rural Housing Schemes				
-Cooperative	13	1.42	14	20.92
-Landless Labourers	4	2.01	—	—
--Others	85	142.91	34	59.52
Upgradation Schemes				
-Slums	—	—	6	3.87
-Repairs & Improvements	13	33.00	7	3.89
-Shelter Upgradation (NRY)	83	33.65	50	15.25
Basic Sanitation Schemes	1	0.07	2	11.21
Building Material Schemes	—	—		2.18
CASH LOAN SCHEMES				
-Cooperative	75	117.48	19	23.42
--Others	64	146.31	45	79.52
LAND ACQUISITION SCHEMES	14	34.76	8	27.63
INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES				
-Urban Infrastructure	109	874.18	68	713.69
-Intg. Low Cost Sanitation	88	66.38	32	58.03
-Private Builders	—	—	2	4.62

11, Upto 31.12.96, cumulative loan sanction and disbursement of HUDCO aggregates Rs. 12753 crores and Rs. 9126 crores respectively, which would help in the construction/upgradation of over 60 lakh residential dwelling units, 20311 units under Night Shelter scheme, 17948 non-residential buildings, development of 4.35 lakh plots and construction/conversion of 3.78 lakh sanitation units, covering 30 states/UTs.

Resource Mobilisation

12. Upto 1985-86 HUDCO had been raising resources through traditional sources like issue of Government guaranteed Debentures, loans from LIC, GIC etc. In 1987-88 HUDCO raised funds in the open market for the first time through floating its Urban and Shelter Bonds for Rs. 50 crores and followed it up by bond issues of Rs. 100 crores in 1988-89, Rs. 250 crores in 1989-90, Rs. 300 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 300 crores in 1991-92. During 1992-93 HUDCO was permitted to raise Rs. 400 crores by way of public issue of bonds. The process could, however, not be completed till March, 1993 and HUDCO was allowed to raise the resources by March, 1994. During 1993-94, HUDCO made record resource mobilisation of over Rs. 1750 crores.

13. During the year 1994-95 HUDCO launched a Public Deposit Scheme to mop up household savings for channelising funds to housing development activities. Good response from the market during the year 1995-96, enabled HUDCO to collect an

amount of Rs. 30.80 crores under the scheme. During 1995-96, HUDCO had been granted permission to raise Rs. 300 crores by way of tax free bonds. As on 31.3.96 HUDCO had raised Rs. 273.50 crores out of this. The total resources mobilised by HUDCO during 1995-96 stood at Rs. 1348.06 crores as on 31.3.96

14. During 1996-97, HUDCO has been granted permission to raise Rs. 100 crores by way of tax free bonds. As on 31.12.96, HUDCO has been able to raise Rs. 66 crores by way of these bonds. Planning Commission have conveyed their approval to HUDCO to raise Rs. 265 crores by way of taxable bonds. Govt approval to HUDCO has since been issued.

15. During 1996-97, as on 31.12.96, HUDCO has been able to mobilise resources of the order of Rs. 1061.15 crores against the MoU target of Rs. 1298 crores.

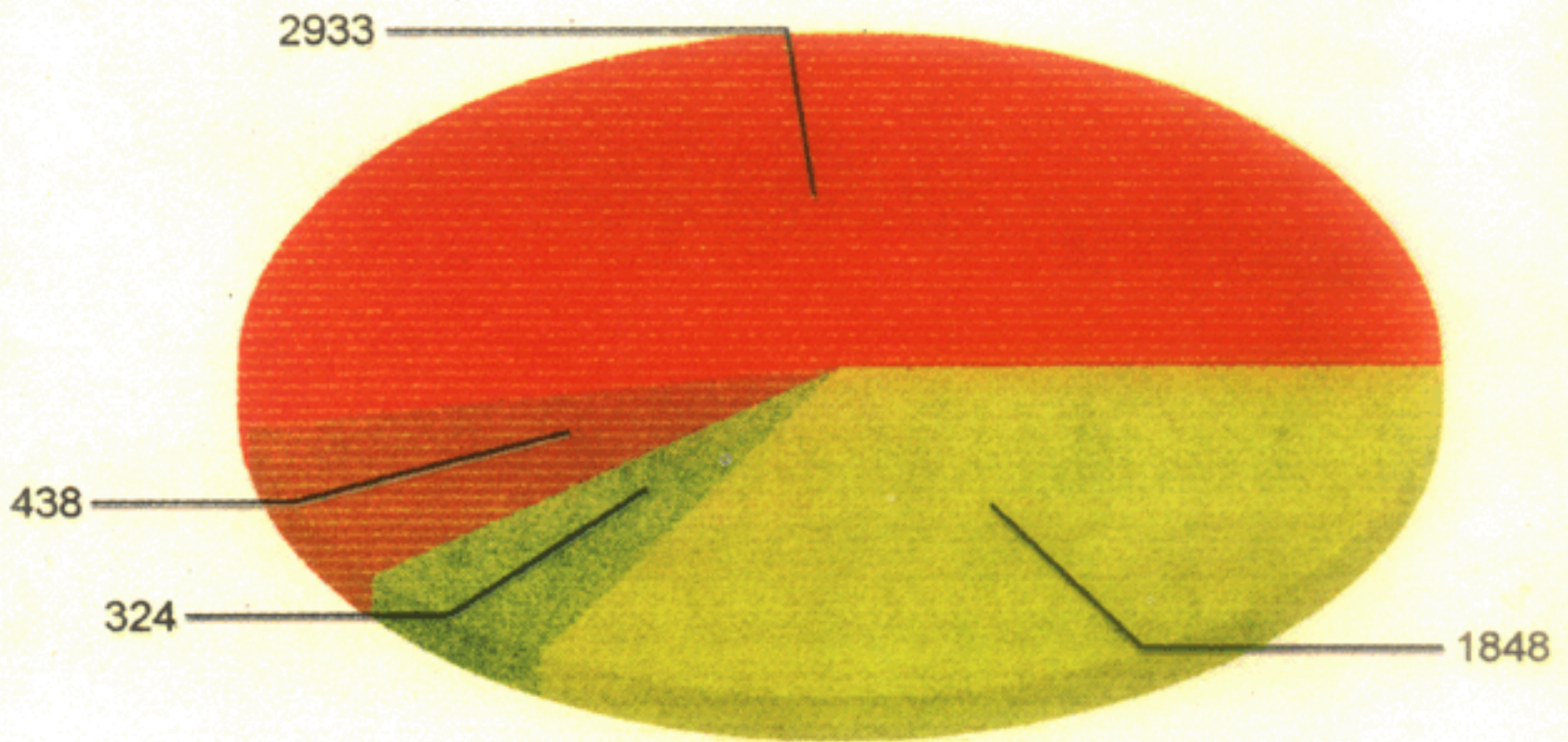
16. Every year during the month of November, HUDCO organises a major exhibition of cost effective Building materials technology at the India International Trade Fair. This year in November, 1996, HUDCO organised Build Tech 1996 and its pavilion was awarded the Gold Medal. The use of traditional/innovative techniques that have been neglected were amply depicted in the exhibition, which received special recognition from the vast visiting public. During the Build Tech and other exhibitions, HUDCO endeavours to bring to light the result of all its efforts to bring housing within the reach of the common man.

**BUILDING CENTRES OF INDIA
SANCTIONED AS ON 31.12.1996
450 Nos.**



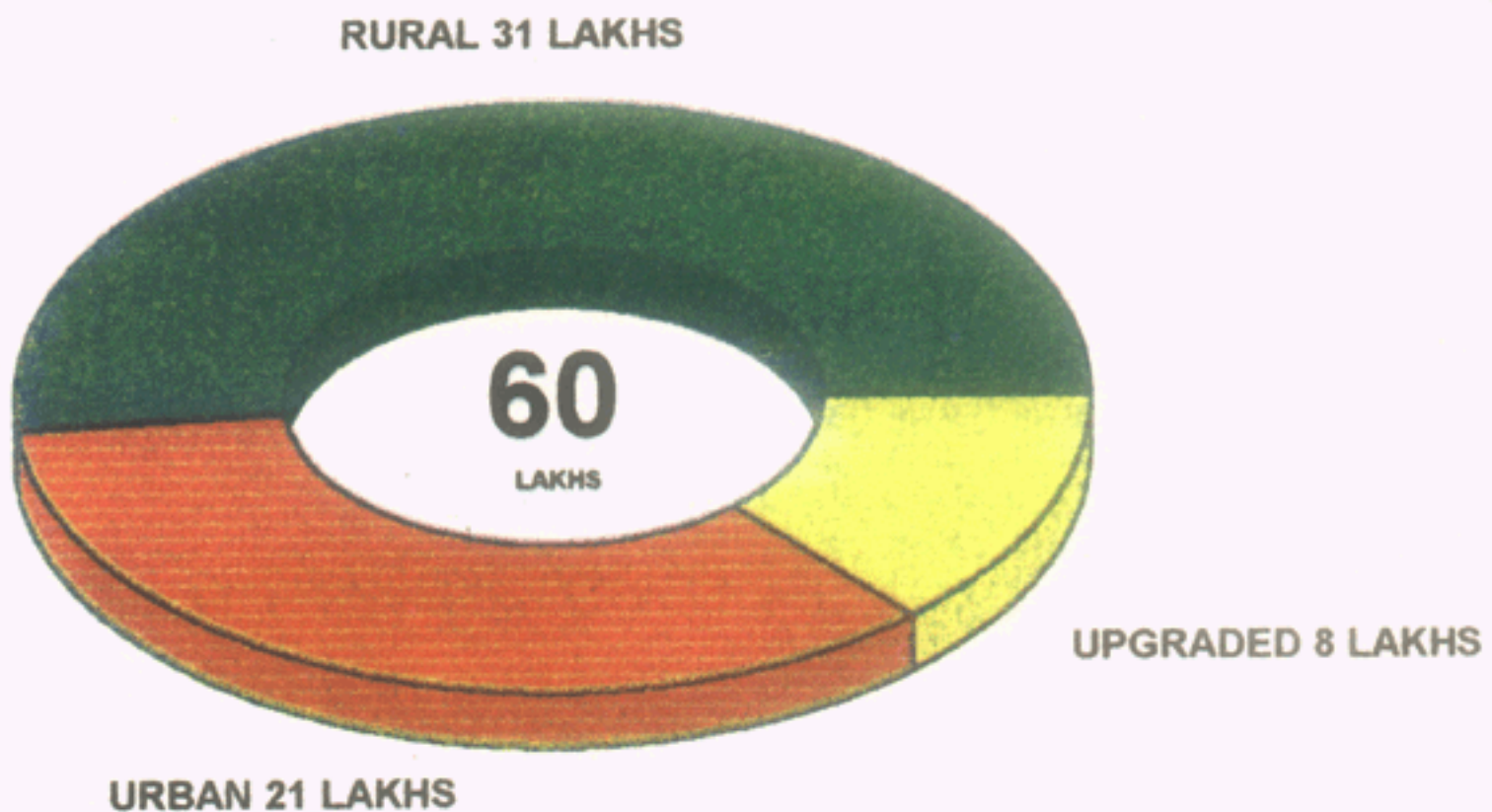
RESOURCE COMPOSITION AS ON 31.03.96

(Rs. in Crores)

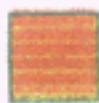


 Bonds and Debentures  Reserves  Equity  Other Borr

DWELLING UNITS SANCTIONED BY HUDCO AS ON 31.12.96



RURAL

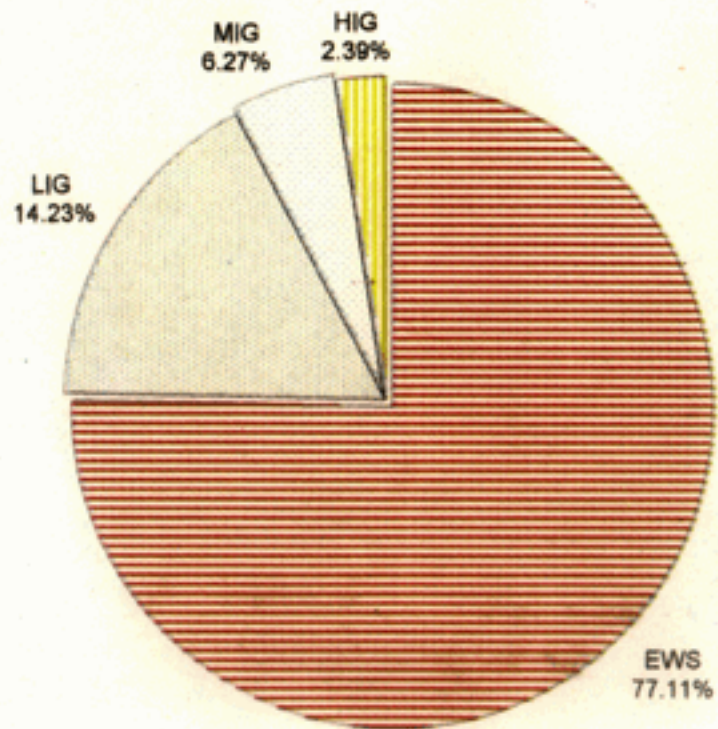


URBAN

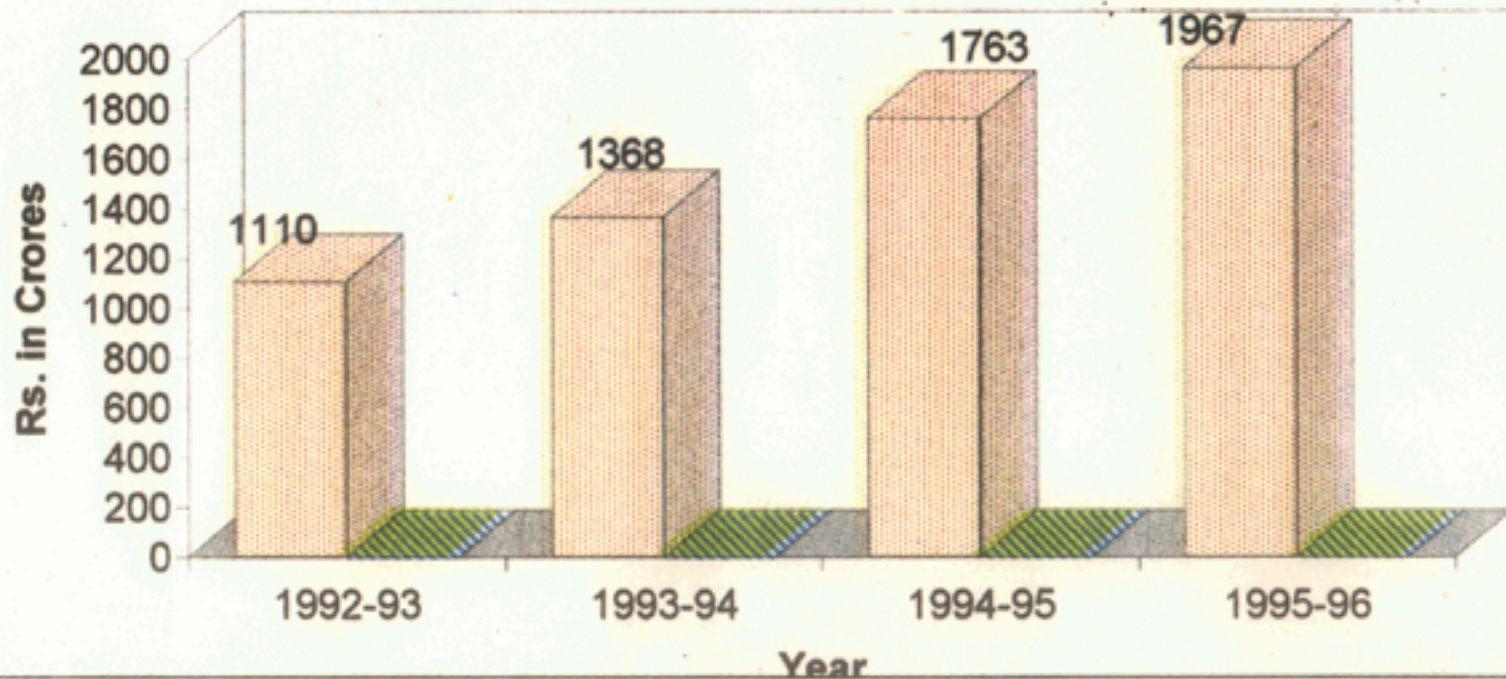


UPGRADED

CATEGORYWISE BREAKUP OF RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS AS ON 31.12.96



SANCTIONS BY HUDCO FROM 1992-'93 TO 1995-96



YEARWISE DETAILS OF HUDCO'S OPERATIONS

YEAR	NO. OF SCHEMES	GROSS LOAN SANCTIONED	AMOUNT RELEASED	REPAYMENT RECEIVED	DWELLING UNITS	PLOTS
(Rupees In Crores)						
1971-72	19.00	34.96	5.51	0.37	22095	10883
1972-73	46.00	36.06	7.74	2.92	21269	3297
1973-74	53.00	30.63	13.15	6.37	19017	4390
1974-75	67.00	37.52	22.63	6.39	25165	1450
1975-76	163.00	54.47	35.84	11.82	36345	798
1976-77	242.00	72.70	40.08	15.21	53714	16738
1977-78	179.00	88.05	48.78	18.09	140141	5539
1978-79	227.00	107.98	65.86	17.82	99463	9475
1979-80	227.00	139.20	77.04	23.77	202841	6317
1980-81	346.00	161.68	89.97	36.37	268363	6107
1981-82	392.00	193.62	105.24	45.04	276948	14342
1982-83	516.00	221.33	131.78	61.83	284879	11890
1983-84	617.00	283.00	149.11	80.05	316349	7344
1984-85	677.00	352.88	199.82	87.38	318837	16601
1985-86	697.00	387.42	222.51	116.21	339832	15210
1986-87	581.00	392.02	270.15	142.26	306716	9182
1987-88	650.00	496.73	324.60	176.68	300938	18285
1988-89	755.00	651.28	438.05	201.18	380547	82701
1989-90	844.00	906.84	541.60	217.66	665485	32870
1990-91	1164.00	1385.89	735.00	272.01	832803	20211
1991-92	956.00	1348.09	834.00	355.82	669905	29844
1992-93	831.00	1110.42	858.91	417.77	399179	20821
1993-94	971.00	1368.45	1003.58	402.66	416274	24111
1994-95	1094.00	1763.24	1121.50	473.25	372803	12945
1995-96	912.00	1966.91	1243.92;	512.79	393692	18258

HINDUSTAN PREAB LIMITED

17. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) is a Government of India Enterprise functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment since 1955. The Company has its registered office and factory at Jangpura, New Delhi. The company is managed by a Board of Directors and has 714 employees on its rolls as on 31.12.96.

18. Operational Areas

(a) Manufactures:

- i) -Prestressed Cement Concrete 'Railway Sleepers.
- ii) -Railway Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
- iii) -Prestressed Cement Concrete Electric Poles.
- iv) -Wooden/wood substitute (MDF) shutters.
- v) -Light weight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.

b) Land Development Works

c) Technical Consultancy Planning and designing of construction projects, Project Management.

d) Technical Services Testing of concrete cubes/bricks and other building materials at its modern laboratory & timber seasoning.

e) Construction Works — At present the Company is executing the following major construction works:

Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| i) Construction of flats for Indian Oil Corporation at Panipat | 306.00 |
| ii) Construction of Houses for HSEB at Panipat | 111.00 |
| iii) Construction of Building for Employees Provident Fund Organisation at: | |
| Janakpuri, New Delhi | 624.00 |
| Nasik | 208.00 |
| Jabalpur | 371.00 |
| iv) Construction of Staff quarters for RB at Salboni, Distt. Midnapore in West Bengal | 2349.00 |

v) Construction works for Delhi Institute of Technology at New Delhi. 3 46.00

vi) Construction of Office Building for GMDC at Bhuj & Ahmedabad 8 61.00

vii) Construction of Sub-way for NDMC at AIIMS, New. Delhi 200.00

viii) Prefab Bridges for Northern Railway 348.00

19. The Company's Buthorised and paid-up capital stands at Rs. 10.00 crores and Rs. 6.97 crores respectively. The loan liability to Government is Rs. 11.13 crores excluding interest which amo unts to Rs. 19.98 crores as on 31.12.96. Proposal for capital restructuring is under consideration of Government.

20. Though there has been a curtailment of orders of Railway steepers by Northern Railways during the year 1996-97 the Company has achieved production and turnover of Rs. 17.02 crores and Rs. 18.30 crores respectively upto 31.12.96 and incurred a loss of Rs. 2.77 crores before accounting for Rs. 1.53 crore interest on Govt. loans.

21. HPL has been awarded the 3rd prize for the year 1995-96 for progressive use of Hindi by the City Official Language Implementation Committee (Undertakings), Delhi. This award was presented to CMD, HPL by the Secretary, Official Languages, Govt. of India on 17.12.96.

Achievements during 1996-97:

	Target 1996-97	Actual 1996-97 upto 31.12.96	Per- centage Achieve- ment (Rs. in crores):
Factory turnover	12.78	8.78	68.75%
Construction works & Land Development	21.10	9.51	45.08%
	33.88	18.29	54%

22. Power savers were intruduced to reduce wastage of electrical energy and to effect improvements in the lighting system. This has shown positive results.

23. SC/ST Cell set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government directives. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives.

AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODES

Building Material and Technology Promotion Council

Building Material & Technology Promotion Council seeks to enhance the technology environment in the housing and construction sectors by promoting innovative and cost-effective building material and technology transfer activities in the areas of housing and building materials and construction. Major initiatives and activities were undertaken in 1996-97 are as below.

I India Pavilion at Habitat II International Trade Fair at Istanbul : An International- Trade Fair was organised to coincide with the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements-Habitat II from 3rd to 10th June, 1996 at Istanbul, Turkey. BMTPC coordinated the display of various technologies and achievements with various agencies from public and private sectors and NGOs working in the area of housing and human settlement development and organised an exhibition under the banner of India Pavilion at Istanbul.

25. countries besides India participated in the Fair and made country level presentations. 375 International companies also participated in the Fair.

A large number of visitors from different regions of the world visited the Pavilion as also several country level delegations. The India presentation through the pavilion was widely appreciated.

II Directory of Indian Building Materials and Products 1996 A large variety of building materials and products are being manufactured in, and supplied to, the Indian market to cater to the the expanding needs of construction and industrialization. There is a deluge of information on new products. Recognising the need of professionals for strengthening the database on the available building materials and their possible applications, 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 Directory was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of World Habitat Day 1996.

Besides providing information pertaining to technical aspects and availability of different building materials, the Directory presents data relating to Indian Standards and Specifications and manufacturing status of materials. New building materials and construction technologies developed by leading R&D organisations in the country have also been included. The information has been structured and packaged to meet the needs of different categories of users.

III Development of Machines for Production of Building Materials and Components: In order to promote production of cost-effective building components and improve their availability in different regions, the following machines have been developed under the sponsored programme of the Council:-

Machine for production of R.C.C. doors and window frames, lintels, chajas (completed)
Machine for making Stabilised Mud Blocks. (completed)

Machine for manufacturing Sand-Lime-Flyash Bricks. (On going)

Machine for making Corrugated Roofing Sheets based on bamboo. (On going)

Development of Coal Stoker System (feeding of pulverised coal) for Conventional Brick Kilns. (completed)

Machine for making Red-Mud Jute Polymer door Shutter. (On going)

Development of Finger Jointing & Shaping machine for Plantation Timbers (e.g. Rubber & Poplar). (on going)

IV Setting up of production centre for manufacture of cost-effective building components: As part of its promotional efforts, the Council is keen to set up regional production centres to demonstrate and manufacture innovative and effective building materials and construction technologies which are regionally appropriate. The Council established two such production centres for manufacturing of cost-effective building components at Bhubaneswar and Guwahati. Both centres are manufacturing precast concrete door/window frames and solid/hollow concrete blocks on a large scale. Keeping in view the success of these production

centres, the Council has helped the establishment of production centres at Jhansi, Thiruvanthapuram, Madras and Roorkee during the current year. Other such production centres at Jammu, Narayangarh, Naldehra., Pune and Shillong are in different stages of establishment. These production centres will not only strengthen the production of cost effective building components but also improve their availability in different regions.

V Development of Wood Substitute: The Council had last year developed a door/window frame and shutter based on use of rubber-wood according to the 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 based on the use of poplar wood has been developed. The Council has also developed a technology for producing flush door, panel door and door frame through densification and chemical impregnation of poplar wood. This product has also already been tested as per Indian Standards and has been found suitable for use in buildings. It is expected that commercial production of door frames and shutters from rubber wood and poplar wood will start in the near future. The Council has received encouraging response from entrepreneurs for transfer of technology to manufacture these rubber wood and poplar wood door frames and shutters. The Council has also developed door shutters from Rubber-wood and polystyrene core, and rigid PVC foam board for use as core for door shutters, panels and partitions during the year. These products are presently being subjected to laboratory tests and analysis.

VI Disaster Resistant Construction: The Council has, in the past, been providing technology back up services and developing guidelines for design, construction and retrofitting of different types of non-engineered and semi-engineered residential buildings. Last year a major initiative was taken for preparation of Vulnerability Atlases for different States and Union Territories in the Country. The preparation of Vulnerability Atlases is in the final stage. These Atlases which are being prepared state-wise would indicate areas vulnerable to earthquakes, cyclones and floods classified under different risk intensities. The Atlas would also contain hazard maps indicating different intensity zones and provide data in tabular form indicating levels of risk that the existing housing stock is exposed to. The level of risk has been worked out with reference to the walling and roofing types

adopted in different geo-climatic regions. With the help of potential risk assessment for the existing housing stock in each intensity zone, appropriate action can be taken by district administration to formulate pre-disaster and post-disaster strategies. This study further aims at developing a techno-legal regime to strengthen strategies for natural hazards preparedness and mitigation.

VII Directory of Construction Equipment and Machinery manufactured in India: The Council has also taken up a project for bringing out a publication on construction equipment and machinery manufactured in India.

The draft Directory is ready and has been discussed with professionals and user agencies. It has covered over 500 manufactures as against 75 in the existing document. It is proposed to publish the Directory during the later part of this financial year.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION:

The Organisation started functioning from October 1990. Steps have already been taken for acquiring land for executing housing schemes for Central Government Employees in different parts of the country. Housing schemes in Mumbai (Nerul and Kharghar in New Mumbai), Calcutta, Madras, NOIDA (U.P.), Panchkula, Chandigarh and Gurgaon have been announced. The organisation has got allotment of land in Lucknow, Meerut, Pune, Cochin, Hyderabad and Greater NOIDA also. CGEWHO is also pursuing a proposal for a turnkey project at Bangalore as well as at other places. The organisation expects to get land allotment at Ahmedbad, Jaipur and Bhubaneshwar shortly.

Since its inception, the organisation has completed 908 dwelling units for Central Government Employees and an additional 3997 units are under construction, 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 to facilitate land procurement. Government are also providing annual grants to the organisation, Construction work has been completed in Madras and Nerul and is expected to be completed in Panchkula and Calcutta shortly.

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 India. As part of Government 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. Upto 31.3.96, State Level Apex Federations

had cumulatively advanced a loan of Rs. 3750.35 crores to Primary Cooperative Societies. So far, construction of 1348843 dwelling units has been completed and 406370 dwelling units 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 1996-97 grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been released to NCHF.

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
ORGANISATION CHART AS ON 01-02-1997.

PRIME MINISTER (Incharge of the Ministry)

MOS

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Secretary (UD)

Secretary (UE&PA)

Adtl. Secy.

Adm. & Coordn.: Vig Works, Delhi Division
incl. NCRP B. Urban transport, Land Matters/Urban
Land Policy, DE Policy & Coord., NBCC & PSP

Joint Secretary (WA)

Joint Secretary (UD)

Joint Secy. (F)

Joint Secretary (HEPA)

External Assistance
Coord. & Miscellaneous
matters, WS & S, Official
Language & Parliament
Matters (Direct to Secy.)

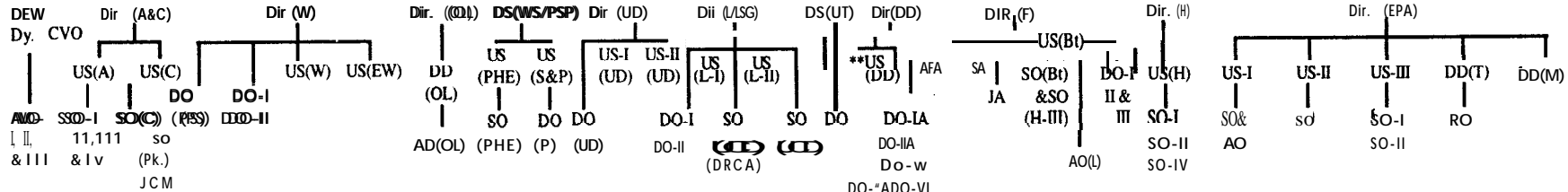
Adm. Coordn. & Vigilance,
Works (incl. Samadhi)
NBCC, PSP & Delhi Div.
(Through AS)

Land Div. Estate
Policy (Through AS)
UD and LSG
Div. & DRCA,
DE-I, II
(Dir. to (Secy)

Budget, Internal Finance
Control, Accounts matters,
IWSU, HBA & Policy
matters, Plan Formulation
& Coordn.

HS&H (incl. NBO, HUDCO, BMTPC, CGEWHO and NCHF), matters
relating to UNUC for Human settlement incl. Habitat-II conference, ICTA in
the field of HS&H, UD relating to Slums incl. SS and ICCA in this field.
DAOA, HPL, West Bengal Refugee Rehab. Scheme & Other Rehab. Matters.
All Slum Imp. Prog. 20-Pt. Prog. & India Habitat Centre.

CCA



LEGEND:

- 1 As Adtl. Secretary
- 2. A&C Administration & Coordination
- 3. AVO Assistant Vigilance Officer
- 4 A Administration
- 5. AFA Assistant Financial Advisor
- 6. A.O. Accounts Officer
- 7 BMTPC Building Material & Technology Promotion Council
- 8 Bt Budget
- 9 CCA Chief Controller of Accounts
- 10 CGEWHO Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
- 11 (Coordination
- 12 DE Director of Estates

- 13. Dy.CVO Deputy chief Vig. Off.
- 14. DRCA Delhi Rent Control Act
- 15. DAOA Delhi Apartments Ownership Act
- 16. DS Deputy Secretary
- 17. Dir Director
- 18. DD Delhi Division
- 19. DD(M) Deputy Dir. (Monitoring)
- 20. DD(T) Deputy Director (Technical)
- 21. EW Establishment Works
- 22. F Finance
- 23. H Housing
- 24. HPL Hindustan Prefab Ltd
- 25. HUDCO Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
- 26 HBA House Building Advance

- 27. HS&H Human Settlement and Housing
- 28. HEPA Housing Employment and Poverty Alleviation
- 29. IC&A International Cooperation and Assistance
- 30. ICTA International Cooperation and Technical Assistance
- 31 IWSU Internal Work study unit
- 32. JS Joint Secretary
- 33 JCM Joint Consultative Machinery Junior Analyst
- 34. JA Junior Analyst
- 35. LSG Local Self Government
- 36 L Lands
- 37 MOS Minister of State
- 38. NBO National Bldg Construction
- 39 NBCC National Bldg. Construction Corporation Ltd
- 40 AD Assistant Director

- 41. NCRPB National Capital Region Planning Board
- 42. NCHF National Cooperative Housing Federation
- 43. OL Official Language
- 44. PHE Public Health Engg.
- 45. PS Public Sector
- 46. PSP Printing Stationery and Publication
- 47. S&P Stationery & Printing
- 4X. SA Senior Analyst
- 49. SS Squatter Settlements
- 50. ULCA Urban Land Ceiling Act
- 51. UD Urban Development
- 52. ucu Urban Ceiling Unit
- 53 UCD Urban Community Development
- 54 UT&LP Urban Transport and Land Policy

- 55. US Under secretary
- 56. UE&PA Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
- 57. UNG/C United Nations Commission/Centre
- 58. vtg. Vigilance
- 59. W A Works and Administration
- 60. W Work
- 61. WS&S Water Supply & Sanitation
- 62. DO Desk Officer
- 63. SO Section Officer
- 64. Plt. Parliament
- 65. DD(OL) Deputy Director (Official Lang)
- 66 EPA Employment & Poverty Alleviation

* For ULCA, So(ucu) submits direct to Dir. (UT)

** For NCR PB, US(DD) submits to Dir. (UT)

NB Admn. Coordn. Prt., Works, Vig., Finance & House keeping Jobs of HE & 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. All Government Civil Works and Buildings 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).
6. 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 of rail based systems being subject to items 1 and 2 under the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Railway Board (Rail Board).

14. Town and Country Planning; matters relating to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas, International Co-operation and Technical Assistance in this field.

15. Schemes of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.

16. Delhi Development Authority.

17. Master Plan of Delhi, Co-ordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum Clearance in the Union Territory of Delhi.

18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.

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

20. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (59 of 1958).

21. Development of Government Colonies.

22. Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations (excluding the Municipal Corporation of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Committee), other Local Self Government Administrations excluding* Panchayati Raj institutions.

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

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

25. The Central Council of Local Self-Government.

26. Allotment of Government land in Delhi.

27. All Attached or Subordinate Offices or other organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.

28. Public Sector Projects falling under the subject included in this list except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.

29. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (33 of 1976).

36. 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 AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHAHARI ROZGAR AUR GARIBI UPSHAMAN VIBHAG).

1. 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.

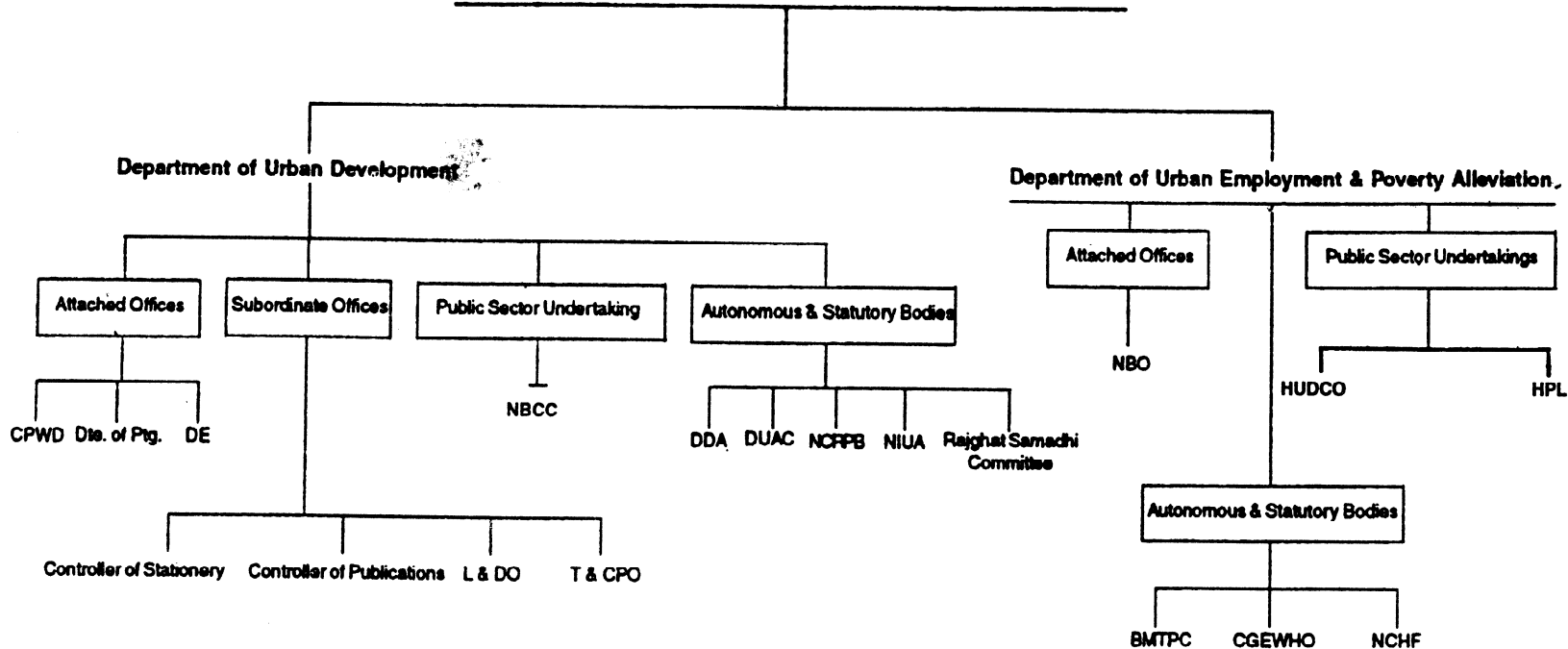
2. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.

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

4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.

5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation, such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP), and other programmes evolved from time to time.

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT



LEGEND

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

Statement showing staff as on 31.12.1996

S.No.	Name of Office	Group A	Group B (Gazetted)	Group B (Non- Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	work charged staff	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Secretariat (including attached and Subordinate Offices)								
1.	Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (Sectt.)	51	60	80	170	94	—	455
2.	Pr. A. office M/o UAE	8	85	—	554	72	—	719
3.	C.P.W.D.	1146	2739	290	13265	5799	31140	54379
4.	Dte. of Estates	9	46	68	472	220	—	815
5.	Dte. of Ptg.	28	94	96	8500	1878	—	10596
6.	National Buildings Organisation	7	3	11	10	16	—	47
7.	Controller of Publication	1	5	—	251	204	—	461
8.	Controller of Stationery	2	7	2	470	470	—	951
9.	Land and Dev. Office	7	8	1	179	60	—	255
10.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	42	5	40	77	54	—	218
B. Public Sector Undertakings								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	45	33	—	406	175	57	716
12.	National Buildings Construction Corp. Ltd.	555	405	—	633	1817	42	3452
13.	Housing and Urban Development Cqrp. Ltd.	376	70	—	326	116	—	888

position regarding employment of Ex-Servicemen during the year 1996 in the Ministry, its Attached and Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings.

Group	Number of vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-Servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
1	2	3	4
Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices			
C	30	5	—
D	20	4	—
Public Sector Undertakings			
C	9	—	—
D	1	1	—

APPENDIX- Vi
(Vide Chapter 2 para 34)

Total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st Jan, 1997 in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its Attached/Subordinate to 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 (Class I)	Permanent						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class I.	917	154	16.79	24	2.62	--
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class I	174	33	18.87	12	6.90	--
	Total:	1091	187	11.14	36	3.30	--
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class I.	7	1	14.29	1	14.29	---
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class I	12	3	25.00	1	8.33	--
	Total:	19	4	21.05	2	10.53	-
Group B (Class II)	Permanent/ Temporary	2608	445	17.06	27	11.04	--
Group C (Class III)	Permanent/ Temporary	19990	6356	31.80	1143	5.72	--
Group D (Class IV) (Excluding Sweepers)	Permanent/ Temporary	8255	1877	22.74	584	7.07	--
Group D (Class IV) Sweepers)	Permanent/ Temporary	967	787	81.39	15	1.55	-----

Appendix-VII
(Vide Chapter 2 para 34)

Number of reserved vacancies filled by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1996 in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its Attached and Subordinate offices

Class of Post	SCHEDULED CASTES										SCHEDULED TRIBES				Remarks
	Total No. of Vacancies		No. of Vacancies reserved		No. of SC candidates	No. of SC vacancies carried toward	No. of STCandidates appointed against	No. of reservation lapses after carrying forward	No. of vacancies reserved		No. of ST candidates appointed	No. of ST vacancies carried forward	No. of SCs candidates appointed against	No. of reservation lapses after carrying forward	
	Notified	Filled	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 3	of appointed	vacancies toward	from previous year	vacancies reserved for SCs in the 3rd year of carry forward	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 3	of appointed	from previous year	vacancies reserved for STs. in the 3rd year of carry-forward	of reserved	of lapses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

I Posts filled by Direct Recruitment

Other than lowest rung of Class I	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lowest rung of Class I	154	51	10	9	9	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	—	—	—
Class II	98	36	18	12	8	3	—	—	7	11	5	6	1	2	—
Class III	773	206	136	55	45	20	4	5	67	15	9	25	1	11	—
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)	374	90	20	12	20	4	—	—	5	8	9	5	2	1	—
Class IV (Sweepers)	16	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

II. Posts filled by Promotion

Other than lowest rung of Class I	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Lowest rung of Class I	35	10	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Class II	274	161	33	22	7	7	—	—	11	3	15	16	1	4	—
Class III	656	561	101	124	119	38	6	21	52	23	15	20	—	2	—
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)	131	131	31	36	49	—	—	5	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
Class IV (Sweepers)	4	4	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Appendix-VIII
(Vide Chapter 2 para 34)

Statement showing the total number of Government Servants and **the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st January 1997**, in the Public **Sector Undertakings Le. National Buildings Construction Corporation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.**

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	782	99	12.68	9	1.15	—
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl.I						
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl.1	194	39	20.10	5	2.58	-
	Total:	976	138	14.14	14	1.43	—
	Temporary						
Group B(CI.II)	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl.I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total:	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Permanent/ Temporary	508	87	17.13	9	1.77	—
	Group B(CI.II).	Permanent/ Temporary	1149	262	22.80	27	2.35
Group B(CI.II)	Permanent/ Temporary	2633	231	11.36	14	0.69	—
Group B(CI. If)	Permanent/ Temporary	16	16	100.00	—	—	—

Note: (1) This statement relates to person and not to posts.

(2) Persons on deputation included in the establishment of the borrowing offices and not in parent Office.

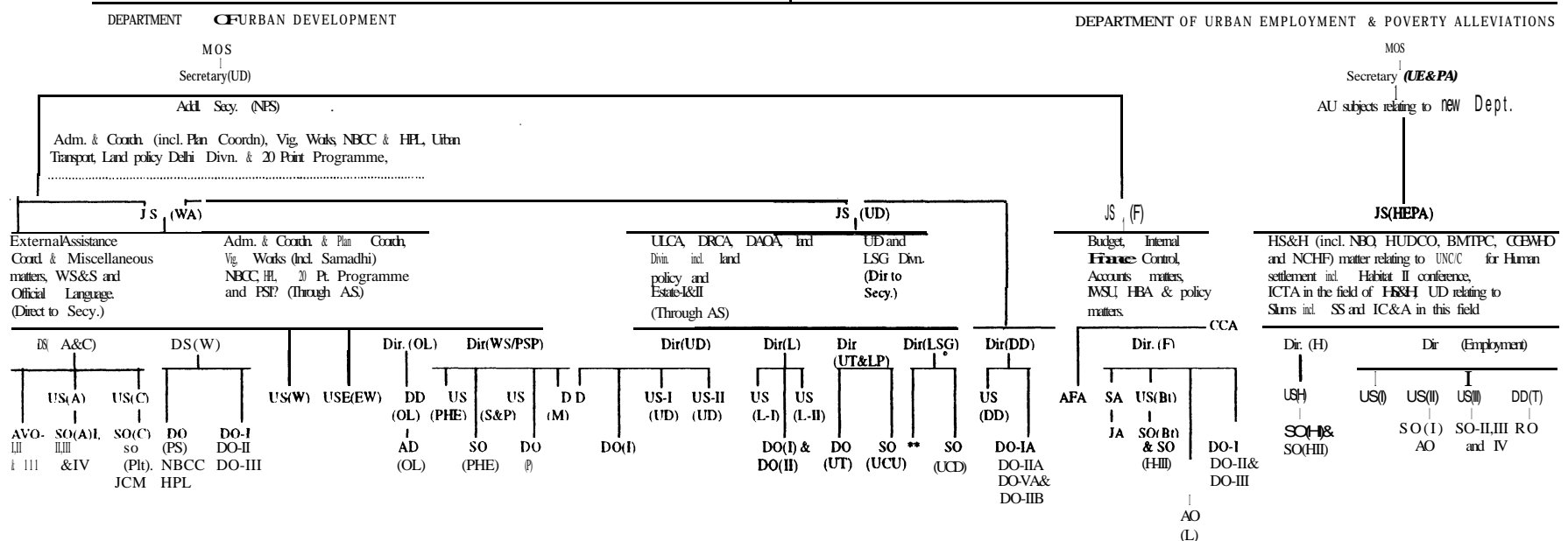
(3) Persons permanent in one grade but officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades are show in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included.

Appendix-X
(Vide Chapter 2 para 43)

*Department-wise details of outstanding reports/Audit objections in respect of M/O UA&E and its Attached/
Subordinate Offices*

Office/Department	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Objections (No.)
Directorate of Printing	197	456
Land & Development office	--	61
Govt. of India Stationery office	4	8
Department of Publications	1	11

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
ORGANISATION CHART AS ON 31-03-1996.



- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|--|----------|--|------------|---|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. AS | Adl. Secretary | 11. C | Coordination | 26. HEPA | Housing Employment and Poverty Alleviation | 39. NCHF | National Cooperative Housing Federation | 54. UNCC | United Nations Commission/Centre |
| 2. A&C | Administration & Coordination | 12. DRCA | Delhi Rent Control Act | 27. IC&A | International Cooperation and Assistance | 40. OL | Official Language | 55. Vlg. | Vigilance |
| 3. AVO | Assistant Vigilance Officer | 13. DAOA | Delhi Apartments Ownership Act. | 28. ICTA | International Cooperation and Technical Assistance | 41. PHE | Public Health Engg. Public Sector | 56. WA | Work and Administration |
| 4. A | Administration | 14. D S | Deputy Secretary | 29. Iwsu | International works study unit | 42. P | Publication | 57. W | Work |
| 5. AFA | Assistant Financial Advisor | 15. Dir | Director | 30. JS | Joint Secretary | 43. Pub | Printing Stationary and Publication | 58. WS&S | Water Supply & Sanitation |
| 6. A.O | Accounts Officer | 16. DD | Delhi Division | 31. JCM | Joint Consultative Machinery | 44. PSP | stationary & Printing | 59. D o | Desk Officer |
| 7. BMTPC | Building Material & Technology Promotion Council | 17. DD(M) | Deputy Dir. (Monitoring) | 32. JA | Junior Analyst | 45. s & P | Senior Analyst | 60. so | Section Officer |
| 8. B. | Budget | 18. DD(T) | Deputy Director (Technical) | 33. LSG | Local Self Government Lands | 46. SA | Squatter Settlements | 61. Plt. | Parliament |
| 9. CCA | Chief Controller of Accounts | 19. Ew | Establishment Works | 34. L | National Bldg. Ogan. Corporation Ltd. | 47. SS | Urban Land Ceiling Act | 62. DD(OL) | Deputy Director (Official Language) |
| 10. CGEWHOC | Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation | 20. F | Finance | 35. Mos | Minister of State | 48. ULCA | Urban Development | | |
| | | 21. H | Housing | 36. NBO | National Bldg. Ogan. Corporation Ltd. | 49. UD | Urban Ceiling Unit | | |
| | | 22. HPL | Hindustan Prefab Ltd. | 37. NBCC | National Bldg. Construction Corporation Ltd. | 50. UCU | Urban Community Development | | |
| | | 23. H. DCO | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. | 38. AD | Assistant Director | 51. UCD | Urban Transport and Land Policy | | |
| | | 24. HBA | House Building Advance | | | 52. UT&LP | Urban Transport and Land Policy | | |
| | | 25. HS&H | Human Settlement and Housing | | | 53. us | Under Secretary | | |
| | | | | | | 53A. UE&PA | Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation | | |

For DRCA Dy Secy. (W) submits to JS (UD).

For DAOA and ULCA, SO (UCU) submits dir to JS (UD).

Admn. Coach. Plt. works, Vig. Finance & House Keeping Jobs of UE&PA is 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) and 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 to other Ministries and Departments.

2. All Government Civil Works and Buildings including those of Union Territories, excluding Roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Railways, P&T and the Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag), and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).

3. Horticulture operations.

4. Central Public Works Organisation.

5. Administration of Government estates including Government Hostels under the control of the Ministry. Location or dispersal of offices in or from the Metropolitan cities.

6. Allotment of accommodation in Vigyan 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 of rail based systems being subject to items 1 and **2** under the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Railway Board (Rail Board).

14. Town and Country Planning; matters relating to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas; International 'Co-operation and Technical Assistance in this field.

15. Schemes of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.

16. Delhi Development Authority.

17. Master Plan of Delhi, Co-ordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum **Clearance in the Union Territory of Delhi.**

18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.

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

20. The Delhi **Rent Control Act**, 1958 (59 of 1958).

21. Development of Government Colonies.

22. Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations (excluding the Municipal Corporation of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Committee), other Local Self Government Administrations excluding Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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

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

25. The Central Council of Local Self-Government.

26. Allotment of Government land in Delhi.

27. All Attached or Subordinate Offices or other organisation concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.

28. Public Sector Projects falling under the subject included in this list except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.

29. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, **1976 (33 of 1976)**.

30. Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, **1973 (1 of 1974)**:

31. Administration of Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

32. All matters relating to Planning and Development of the National Capital Region and Administration of 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).

8. DEPARTMENT OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHAHARI ROZGAR AUR GARIBI UPSHAMAN VIBHAG).

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for national Housing Policy.

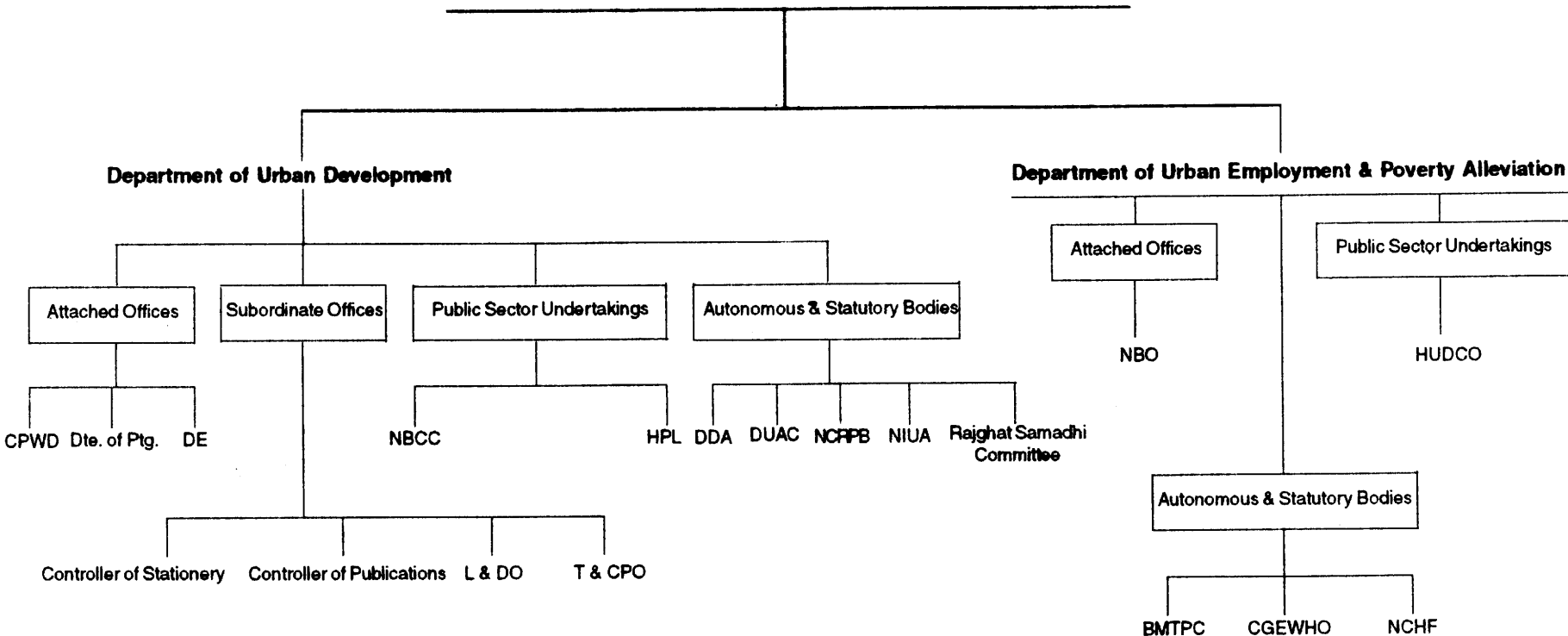
2. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.

3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and technical assistance in this field.

4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.

5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment Schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna and other programmes evolved from time to time.

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT



LEGEND

1. BMTPC — Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
2. CGEWHO — Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
3. CPWD — Central Public Works Department
4. DDA — Delhi Development Authority
5. DE — Directorate of Estates

6. Dte. of Ptg. — Directorate of Printing
7. DUAC — Delhi Urban Arts Commission
8. HPL — Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
9. HUDCO — Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
10. L & DO — Land & Development Office
11. NBCC — National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

12. NCHF — National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
13. NBO — National Buildings Organisation
14. NCRPB — National Capital Region Planning Board
15. NIUA — National Institute of Urban Affairs
16. T & CPO — Town & Country Planning Organisation

Statement showing staff strength as on 31.3.96

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A (Gazetted)	Group B	Group B Non-Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work charged staff	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Secretariat (including attached and Subordinate Offices)								
1.	Min/o Urban Affairs & Employment (Sectt.)	50	60	97	165	99	-	471
2.	Pr. A. Office M/o UA&E	6	78	-	572	70	-	726
3.	C.P.W.D.	1088	2766	206	13665	6824	31140	55689
4.	Dte. of Estates	8	48	75	482	229	-	842
5.	Dte. of ptg.	28	89	103	8967	2109	-	11296
6.	National Buildings Organisations	7	3	13	13	17	-	53
7.	Controller of publication	2	5	-	311	220	-	538
8.	Controller of Stationery	3	7	2	456	466	-	934
9.	Land and Dev. Office	7	8	1	179	60	-	255
10.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	44	5	40	81	54	-	224
B. Public Sector Undertakings								
11.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	48	30	-	425	236	-	739
12.	National Building Construction Corp. Ltd.	571	-	408	636	1829	49	3493
13.	Housing and Urban Development Corp. Ltd.	366	76	-	320	115	-	877

Position regarding employment of Ex-Servicemen as on 3 7.3.96 in the Ministry its Attached and Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings.

Group	Number of vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-Servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
1	2	3	4
Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices			
C.	44	20	1
D	38	21	6
Public Sector Undertakings			
C	1	1	—
D	—	—	—

Total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 3 1st March, 1996 in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and its Attached/Subordinate Offices

Group/Class	Permanent/Temporary	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percen- tage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percen- tage to total employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A (CL I)	Permanent						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class 1.	987	157	15.90	25	2.53	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class 1	144	19	13.19	8	5.55	
	Total :	1131	176	15.56	33	2.91	
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than Lowest rung of Class 1	25	8	32.00	—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Class 1	44	10	22.72	1	2.72	
	Total :	69	18	26.08	1	1.44	
Group B (Class Ii)	Permanent/ Temporary	2792	428	15.32	19	0.68	
Group C (Class III)	Permanent/ Temporary	23342	4296	18.40	1187	5.08	
Group D (Class IV) (Excluding Sweepers)	Temporary	9946	2095	21.06	677	6.80	
Group D (Class IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent/ Temporary	977	933	95.49	14	1.43	

(Vide Chapter 2 para 30)

Statement showing the total number of Government Servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31st March 1996 in the Public Sector Undertakings i.e. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

Group/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total 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 Cl. I	813	100	12.3	10	1.23	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	172	36	20.9	3	1.74	—
	Total:	985	136	13.8	13	1.31	—
	Temporary						
	(i) Other than lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent Temporary	514	89	17.3	9	1.75	—
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	1382	310	22.4	34	2.46	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	2152	259	12.0	22	1.01	
Grade D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	28	28	100	—	—	

- 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 show in in the figures relating to the class of service in which the higher grade concerned is included.

**Department-wise details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit objections as on 31-3-96 in respect of M/O
UA&E and its Attached/Subordinate Offices**

Office/Department	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Objections (No.)
Directorate of Printing	134	405
National Buildings Organisation	6	31
Controller of Publications	4	36
Govt. of India Stationery Office	15	9

ERRATA

Occuring at Page No.	para	Line	For	Read
4	5	5&6	Demand Nos. 81.82 & 83	Demand Nos. 82.83 & 84
4	Revised Estimates 1995-96 (Gross Figures) (of para 6)		<u>Demand No. 81</u> Plan Non-Plan Total 3.40 186.85 190.25 90.42 295.15 385.57	<u>Demand No. 81</u> Plan Non-Plan Total 3.40 376.85 380.25 90.42 105.15 195.57
4	Budget Estimates 19% 97 (Gross figures) (of para 6)		Demand No. 81 Demand No. 82 Demand No. 83	Demand No. W. Demand No. 83 Demand No. 84
4	-do-		<u>Demand No. 82</u> Plan Non-Plan Total 4.50 199.43 203.93 84.98 315.85 400.83	<u>Demand No. 83</u> Plan Non-Plan Total 4.50 404.83 409.33 8498 110.45 195.43
6	19	1	report	regard
29	3	1	Centrally scheme sponsored	Centrally sponsored scheme
34	Annexure-III Sl. No. 2	Col. 9	31.12.96	31.3.96
41	17	1	National Committee on	National Committee for
83	62	22	Urban Basic for the Poor	Urban Basic Services far the poor