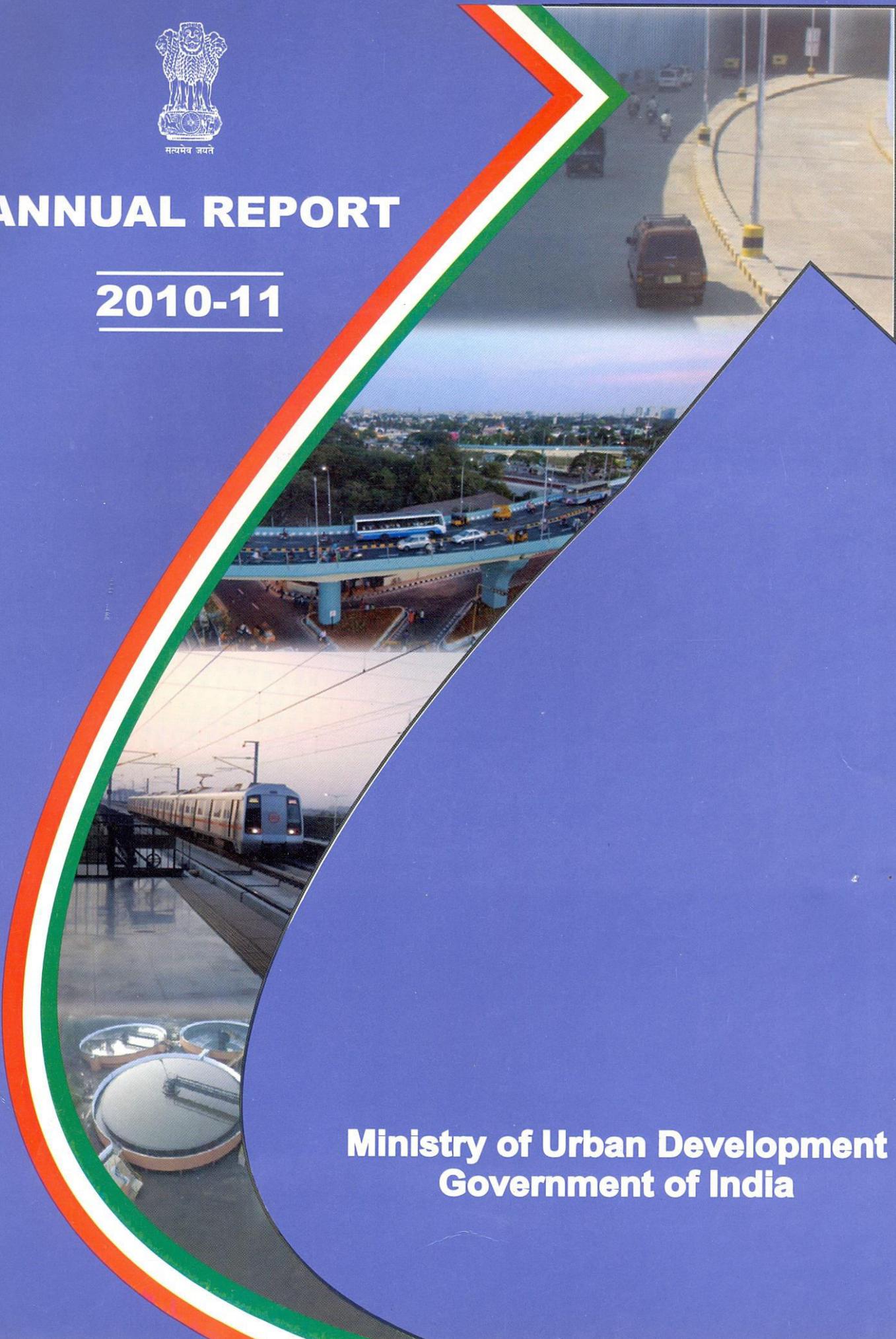




ANNUAL REPORT

2010-11



**Ministry of Urban Development
Government of India**

MINISTRY
OF
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2010-11

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ABBREVIATIONS

AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
CPHEEO	Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DUAC	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
HBA	House Building Advance
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
IDSMT	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
L&DO	Land & Development Office
LCS	Low Cost Sanitation
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NERUDP	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
PEARL	Peer Experience and Reflective Learning
PHE	Public Health Engineering
UD	Urban Development
UEPA	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
UIDSST	Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Satellite Towns
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure & Governance

The Ministry of Urban Development has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of urban development and urban water supply and sanitation. These are primarily State subjects but the Government of India plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry addresses various issues of urban sector through policy guidelines, legislative guidance and sectoral programmes.

1.1 Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization is characterized by a most dramatic increase in the number of large cities, although India may be said to be in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi urban society.

1.2 At current rate of growth, urban population in India will reach a staggering total of 575 million by 2030 A.D. According to Census 2001, as many as 35 Cities in India had population of a million plus. Over successive decades, the number of urban areas and towns has increased, as is given in the table below:

Year	Number of Urban Areas/ Towns in India over decades
1951	2843
1961	2363
1971	2590
1981	3378
1991	3768
2001	5161

1.3 It is acknowledged that this transition to a quasi- urban society, however, has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services like water supply, sewerage and drainage network, garbage disposal facilities, citywide roads, public transport, and public safety systems like street lighting and pedestrian pathways. The supply of land and housing has not kept pace with the increase in urban population.

1.4 In recent years, the urban sector in India has undergone a major change following the country's transition towards a market-based economy and the spirit of decentralization embodied in the

Constitution (Seventy Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992. The Act came into force on June 1st , 1993. The decade of the 1990s and 2000s had also witnessed important changes in the thinking about cities and their role in economic growth and reduction in poverty. There is a wide acceptance of importance of urban governance, and recognition of challenges of accountability and responsiveness of the local self governments to people, and in this perspective, importance of self-sustainability and creditworthiness of such local governments lies. Therefore, the pricing system of urban services requires major overhauling, as services when tendered indiscriminately to all below cost cannot be sustained.

1.5 **The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which was launched on 3rd December, 2005** is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 65 Mission cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets etc. The Mission makes available reform-linked Central Assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06. There are also subcomponents under JNNURM to cater to similar needs of the small towns and cities. The Mission completed five years in December 2010.

1.6 The objective of the Mission is to encourage the city governments to initiate measures that would bring about improvements in the existing service levels in a financially sustainable manner. The Mission calls upon states/cities to undertake fiscal, financial and institutional changes that are required to create efficient and equitable urban centres, and the Mission is reform-driven, which would largely meet the challenges of urban governance.

1.7 Under National Urban Sanitation Policy launched in 2008 with the vision of all Indian cities and towns becoming totally sanitised, healthy and liveable to ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and the women, various activities are being taken up. These include rating of towns and cities on sanitation. Service level benchmarks have been laid down for municipal services. The Ministry is supporting capacity building at various levels, including the urban local bodies and the State personnel in areas related to governance, financial management, and service delivery. The Ministry has set up 13 centres of Excellence, 9 for urban development and 4 for urban transport in reputed institutions across the country.

1.8 The Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal ministry for planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters at the central level. The Ministry had prescribed a National Urban Transport Policy in 2006 with objectives to ensure easily accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all. To bring uniform legislative cover for all metro rail projects in the country Metro Railways Amendment Act came into force in September, 2009.

1.9 The Ministry of Urban Development is piloting a Bill to provide 50 percent reservation for women in Urban Local Bodies. The Bill after introduction in Lok Sabha has been already examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, and further action is being taken.

1.10 The Ministry of Urban Development executed successfully two new schemes, the Scheme for Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around seven mega cities and the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, launched during 2009-10.

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

1.12 The **Government of India Stationery Office** caters to the stationery requirements of the Central Government Offices. The **Department of Publication** stocks and sells Government publications.

1.13 Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Development has four Attached and three Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies, including one non-statutory registered society.

1.14 The **Central Public Works Department (CPWD)** is the largest of these Organizations. A work load of ₹ 5575 crore has been achieved up to 31.12.2010 during the year 2010-2011. The total workload after the end of the financial year is likely to be ₹ 8950 crores. The **Directorate of Printing** with Presses in various parts of the country caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments. The **Directorate of Estates** is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels. The **Land and Development Office (L&DO)** administers *nazul* and rehabilitation leases in Delhi, in addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi.

1.15 The **Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO)** is the technical arm of Ministry of Urban Development in matters of town planning, regional planning and urban development.

1.16 The **National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)** a Public Sector civil construction agency under administrative control of the Ministry is a Schedule "A" and ISO-9001 company NBCC today is about ₹ 1000 crore plus company and its activities are spread all over the country and abroad. NBCC is a Memoranda of understanding (MOU) signing company, and based on the evaluation of MOU parameters its performance has been rated as "Excellent" consistently during 2003-04 to 2008-09.

1.17 The **Delhi Development Authority (DDA)** has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the **Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC)** has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi. The **National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board** constituted in March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, has the important goal to evolve harmonized policies for control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region. The **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**, set up in 1976, is an autonomous non-statutory body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for carrying out urban research in the country. It is also

involved in collection, processing, storing and dissemination of information relating to urban local bodies, their functioning, management, finances, development programmes and training. **Rajghat Samadhi Committee** was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act 1951, to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

1.18 A list of important events and policy divisions during 2010-11 is at Annexure 1.1.

Important Events and Policy Decisions in 2010-2011

1. The Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Human Resource Development jointly launched the National School Sanitation Initiative with the objective of bringing about much needed behavioral change which is a key to success of any sanitation related initiative.
2. Under the National Urban Sanitation Policy, announced in October, 2008, three initiatives were launched for strengthening implementation of the policy — (i) rating of 423 class-I cities; (ii) communication campaign; (iii) support for formulation of State sanitation strategies and State sanitation plans. The sanitation ratings of 423 class-I cities was declared in May, 2010.
3. In order to support better monitoring and reporting of service levels in cities, the Ministry of Urban Development has initiated an exercise to extend Service Level Benchmarks in over 1700 cities.
4. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, formulated by Ministry of Urban Development has been approved by Prime Minister's Council.
5. JNNURM is a reforms driven programme. As against commitments to achieve reforms by the 5th year in accordance with the respective Memoranda of Agreement, 29 out of 29 States/UT have repealed Urban Land Ceilings Act, 21 out of 29 States have constituted District Planning Committees, 15 out of 15 States have rationalized stamp duties to 5% and 17 out of 26 States have transferred /integrated water supply and sanitation functions. Also 42 out of 62 urban local bodies have shifted to double entry based accounting system.
6. A total number of 526 projects, as on 31-12-2010, have been sanctioned at an approved cost totaling ₹ 60215.44 crore for 62 cities out of the listed 65 mission cities across 31 States/UTs.
7. The Government has also recently authorized the Central Monitoring and Sanctioning Committee of JNNURM to assess and take note of the steps taken by the States and cities in implementation of reforms at the time of approval of sanction of new projects, and in such cases of ongoing projects where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms, further instalments may be released after withholding 10% of central share, which can be released by way of reimbursement after completion of reforms.
8. All the work relating to Phase-II of Delhi Metro, [except the High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport and] have been completed. The Sarita Vihar - Badarpur portion of Central Secretariat- Badarpur Corridor has also now been put into operation recently in January 2011.
9. During the year, computerized monitoring of projects, e-tendering and registration and monitoring of complaints for maintenance of General Pool Residential Accommodation in Delhi through a computerized Call Centre were introduced in the Central Public Works Department.

10. In order to ensure complete transparency in allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation, faster rotation of housing stock and to provide more convenience to the applicants an Automated System of Allotment (ASA) for New Delhi has been launched by the Directorate of Estates in June, 2010.
11. During 2010, the Government approved amendment in Section-2 of Public Premises (eviction of unauthorized occupants) Act, 1971 in order to bring the properties of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and other metro rails and New Delhi Municipal Council within the definition of public premises, which will enable eviction of unauthorized occupants from these properties without delay. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Budget Session of the Parliament.
12. Sixteen Zonal Development Plans of various zones of Delhi have been notified after the approval of Central Government.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries, viz. the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No.CD-160/2004 dated 27/5/2004. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was subsequently named as Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) vide Doc.CD-299/2006 dated 1/6/2006. However, Ministry of Urban Development is the Cadre Controlling Ministry in respect of M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation also.

2.1 Shri S. Jaipal Reddy held charge as the Minister for Urban Development till 19-1-2011. Shri Kamal Nath took over the charge of Minister for Urban Development on 20-1-2011. Shri Saugata Roy is the Minister of State for Urban Development since 28-05-2009.

2.2 Shri Navin Kumar, IAS(BH:75) is the Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Development since 01-07-2010.

2.3 At present, the Ministry of Urban Development has one post of Additional Secretary, three posts of Joint Secretaries, one post of Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser (JS&FA) one post of Officer-on -Special Duty(Urban Transport) and one post of Economic Adviser equivalent to the rank of Joint Secretary. The post of Joint Secretary-cum-Mission Director (JNNURM) was created exclusively for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM). One additional post of Joint Secretary(UT) has been created exclusively for Urban Transport Division. The distribution of work among Additional Secretary and Joint Secretaries in the Ministry is indicated in the Organization chart at **Appendix-I**.

2.4 Action on the work related to e-service book and e-Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) is being taken up by the Ministry in phased manner.

2.5 The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development are indicated at **Appendix-II**.

2.6 The Name of Various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous bodies and other organizations under the Ministry of Urban Development are at **Appendix-III**.

2.7 The group-wise staff strength of the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertaking is indicated in **Appendix-IV**.

2.8 The information relating to Ex-Servicemen/SC/ST/OBC & Persons with Disability in the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertaking is given at **Appendix-V and IX**.

II. BUDGET

2.9 Budget Section is responsible for the preparation and printing of Demands for Grants, and Outcome Budget of the Ministry and laying of these documents on the Tables of both the Houses of the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends works relating to Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit paragraphs, and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the direct control of the Chief Controller of Accounts and Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser.

2.10 There are three Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Urban Development. For the financial year 2010-11 the three Demands for Grants viz Demand No. 100- Urban Development, Demand No. 101-Public Works and Demand No. 102-Stationery & Printing are being operated by Budget Section.

2.11 Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) 2010-11 (Plan) & (Non-Plan) and actual expenditure are as under:—

(₹ in crore)									
Demand No. & Name	B.E. 2010-11			R.E. 2010-11			Actual Expenditure 2010-11 (Upto December, 2010)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Demand No. 100- Ministry of Urban Development									
(a) Revenue	662.78	549.83	1212.61	466.95	593.97	1060.92	280.84	460.69	741.53
(b) Capital	4643.72	132.84	4776.56	5359.05	126.67	5485.72	3600.65	65.95	3666.60
Total	5306.50	682.67	5989.17	5826.00	720.64	6546.64	3881.49	526.64	4408.13
Demand No. 101-Public Works									
(a) Revenue	10.00	1004.19	1014.19	10.00	1004.56	1014.56	6.55	844.86	851.41
(b) Capital	141.34	258.90	400.24	175.84	327.08	502.92	107.20	207.05	314.25
Total	151.34	1263.09	1414.43	185.84	1331.64	1517.48	113.75	1051.91	1165.66
Demand No. 102-Stationery & Printing									
(a) Revenue	0.00	85.64	85.64	0.00	90.49	90.49	0.00	71.71	71.71
(b) Capital	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.15
Total	0.00	85.77	85.77	0.00	90.62	90.62	0.00	71.86	71.86

III. ACCOUNTS

2.12 The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) looks after the accounting, internal audit and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its attached and subordinate offices. CCA formulates the revenue receipts, interest receipts/recoveries and loans and capital receipts. A team consisting of one Deputy Secretary, two Controllers of Accounts, one Pay and Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer and supporting staff assists him.

IV. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

2.13 Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. Ministry shares the services of its Official Language Division with Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Hence, the Hindi Division caters to the entire translation needs of both of the Ministries i.e. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of both the Ministries. The offices under control of both the Ministries have adequate translation arrangements.

2.14 *Hindi Prayog Protsahan Mas* September, 2010 (Promotion of use of Hindi Month) was observed jointly in both the Ministries to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions and 3 hindi workshops were organised during the month.

2.15 There is a Joint Official Language Implementation Committee (Joint OLIC) under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD&Admn.), Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in both of the Ministries. Regular meetings of this Committee were held.

2.16 The meetings of the OLICs of Subordinate/Attached offices of Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation were also held at regular intervals and representatives of the Ministry took part in these meetings to review the use of Hindi in official work of the offices concerned.

2.17 Efforts are being made to impart Hindi training to non-Hindi knowing employees and Hindi typing/Hindi stenography trainings to the typists/stenos in a phased manner. During the period under review one LDC has got Hindi typing training. During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected 2 subordinate offices under the control of Ministry.

2.18 Subordinate/Attached Offices of the Ministry were visited by the officers of the Official Language Division under Inspection-cum-contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy.

V. PARLIAMENT SECTION

2.19 Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Sessions 2010 of Parliament, the Ministry of Urban Development answered 554 (45 Starred and 509 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects dealt in this Ministry.

2.20 During 2010, two meeting(s) of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Development were organized on 11.06.2010 and 7.12.2010. Following subjects were discussed during the first and second meetings.

(i) National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)

(ii) Reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

2.21 One meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on 14.01.2011 which continued discussion on reforms under JNNURM.

2.22 Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the year indicated against each of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of Lok/Rajya Sabha during the Winter Session 2010 of Parliament:—

- (i) Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (2008-09)
- (ii) Rajghat Samadhi Committee (2008-09)
- (iii) Delhi Development Authority (2008-09 : Annual Accounts)
- (iv) National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (2009-10)

VI. WELFARE

2.23 Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Eight Recreation Clubs are functioning for the purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in the various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

2.24 During the year 2010-11, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships / Competitions in Athletics, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Kabaddi, Shooting ball, Table-Tennis, and Volley Ball organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. A large number of sports persons representing this Ministry won 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in the individual's events of Athletics and most of the team events are in progress at present and the teams are expected to do well.

2.25 A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments/ Championships. It is hoped that teams representing the Ministry would perform well and come up with flying colours, in future sports events also.

VII. HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE (HBA) TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

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

2.28 The rate of interest on House Building Advance(HBA) varies between 5% to 9.5% depending on the sanctioned amount of HBA. Slab-wise details in this regard are as follows:—

S. No.	Amount of Advance sanctioned to Govt. servant	Rate of interest on HBA (Per Annum)
1.	Up to ₹ 50,000/-	5%
2.	Up to ₹ 1,50,000/-	6.5%
3.	Up to ₹ 5,00,000/-	8.5%
4.	Up to ₹ 7,50,000/-	9.5%

2.29 The position with regard to the maximum admissible amount of House Building Advance and cost ceiling limit in respect of purchase/construction of new house/flat, stands as follows:—

- (i) House Building Advance is now admissible to the extent of 34 months' of pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of ₹7.5 lakh or cost of the construction/acquisition of house/flat or repaying capacity, whichever is the least. The maximum limit for grant of House Building Advance for enlargement of existing house is 34 months' pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of ₹1.8 lakh or cost of the enlargement or repaying capacity, whichever is the least.
- (ii) Cost Ceiling limit for purchase/construction of new house/flat stands at 34 times of the pay in the pay band subject to a minimum of ₹7.5 lakh and maximum of ₹30 lakh

VIII. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

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

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

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

X. CITIZEN'S CHARTER AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

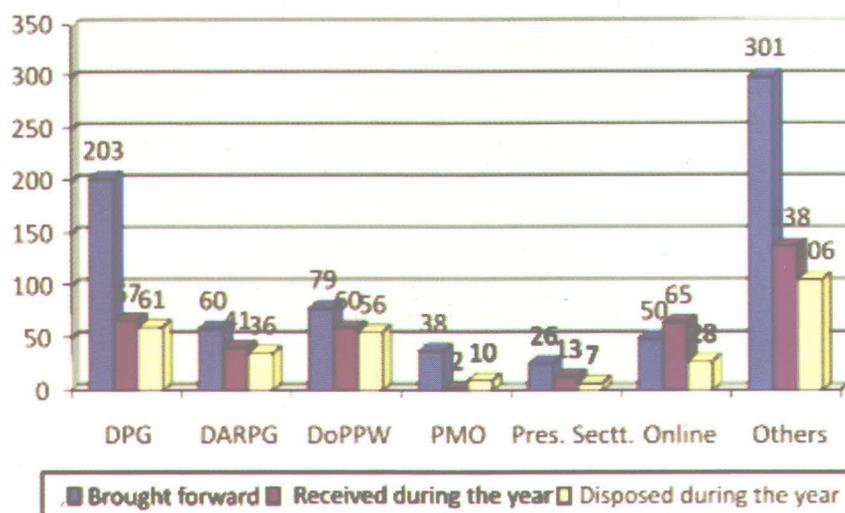
2.32 The Urban Development Division in the Ministry prepare the recently prescribed overall Results Framework Document (RFD) consisting of priorities among the departmental

objectives. As part of this exercise Coordination Section has prepared a Sevottam compliant Citizen's Charter for the Ministry of Urban Development in prescribed format.

XI. PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CELL (PG Cell)

2.33 PG Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to delivering responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the charge of Economic Advisor/ Joint Secretary who is designated as the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, their attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under them.

2.34 Grievances are received from various sources. During the period from 1-01-2010 to 31-12-2010 grievances received and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following chart :—



2.35 Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to their respective fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action within three working days. They are followed by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of issue of a reasoned and speaking reply/action taken report.

2.36 Overall position of public grievances received & redressed till 31-12-2010 is as under:—

No. of grievances pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01-04-2010	:	757
No. of grievances Received till 31-12-2010	:	386
No. of grievances disposed of	:	304
No. of grievances pending as on 31-12-2010	:	839

2.37 The Ministry is endeavoring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendation of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions DAR&PG, a Sevottam Compliant System has been created to redress and monitor public grievances in the Ministry and has been posted on the Website of Ministry of Urban Development. The PG Cell has successfully achieved the target fixed in the Annual Action Plan for the year 2010-11.

Public grievance officers of the Ministry and various Organisations under it as on 31-12-2010

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Public Grievance Officer	Telephone Nos. and email addresses
1	Ministry (Secretariat)	Ms. Aditi S. Ray, Economic Advisor is the Director of Grievances in the Ministry.	Room No. 232, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel No. 23061397 Email: directorgrievanceud@gmail.com
		Shri J. P. Agrawal, Director (C&PG)	Room No. 239, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan New Delhi Tel No. 23061425 Website: www.urbanindia.nic.in
2	CPWD	Shri Sudhir Kumar Deputy Director General (Works)	Room No. 117, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel. No. 23061506
		Sh. Kishan Lal Deputy Secretary (PG)	Room No. 125, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel. No. 23061128 Website: www.cpwd.nic.in
3	Land & Development Office	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh, Land & Development Officer	Room No. 611, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel No. 23062871 Website: www.ldo.nic.in
4	Directorate of Estates	Shri Ashok Kumar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Estates	Room No. 540, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel No. 23063004 Website: www.estates.nic.in
5	Directorate of Printing	Shri R. C. Gupta, Joint Director (Admn.) Directorate of Printing	Room No. 105, 'B' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi Tel No. 23061092
6	Delhi Development Authority	Smt. Neemo Dhar Director (PG)	Vikas Sadan, New Delhi Tel No. 24616526 Website: www.dddelhi.com

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Public Grievance Officer	Telephone Nos. and email addresses
7	National Buildings constructions Corporations Ltd.	Mr. S.K.Khurana, Executive Director(F)	NBCC Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110003
8	Town & Country Planning Organisation	Shri K.K.Joaddar, Town & Country Planner	TCPO, E-Block, Vikas Bhawan, IP Estate, New Delhi 110002

XII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

2.38 The procedures established in the Ministry for processing of RTI applications/appeals are fully functional and satisfactory in accordance with the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005. Some of the measures taken for administering and implementing the Spirit of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Secretariat of the Ministry are enumerated below:

Statutory action taken

- (i) Material/information under Sections 4(1) (b) & (c) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry and is being updated as and when required. The various organizations under the Ministry have also developed their own websites. Links have been provided in the Ministry's website.
- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities have been designated in the Secretariat of the Ministry as well as in all the organizations under its control. The list of the Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities as well as their contact details have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Mechanism installed

- (i) A Public Information Cell has been established in the Ministry to facilitate filing of applications, receipt of fees and costs from the public and for monitoring the status of disposal of applications/appeals received under the RTI Act, 2005. Officers of the level of Section Officer/Desk Officer/Under Secretary in the Secretariat of the Ministry have been designated as Central Public Information Officers and their immediate supervisory officers of the level of Deputy Secretary/Director as Appellate Authorities.
- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities are maintaining official E-mail IDs to enable the public to apply through electronic medium as per the requirement of the RTI Act. The thrust is to provide all types of facilities to the public for filing RTI applications easily.

2.39 Overall position of RTI cases received and disposed off in the Secretariat of the Ministry of Urban Development during the financial year 2010 is as under:

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| (i) No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01.01.2010 | : | 18 |
|---|---|----|

(ii) No. of cases received during the year	:	996
(iii) No. of cases disposed of during the year [including the cases brought forward as at (i)]	:	983
(iv) No. of cases pending as on 31.12.2010	:	31

XIII. COMPLAINT COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE

2.40 In pursuance of judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and others V. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1997) and on the recommendation of National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at workplace has been constituted in the Ministry with the following composition:—

1. Smt. Aditi S. Ray, Economic Adviser	...	Head
2. Ms. A. Radha Rani, Under Secretary	...	Member
3. Smt. Gulveena Badhan, Asstt. Dir.	...	Member
4. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Director(JNNURM) & Dy. CVO	...	Member
5. Ms. Lalita Sen Joshua (Representative from YWCA)	...	Member
6. Smt. Swarnashree Rao Rajasekhar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	...	Member

2.41 The Committee is common for Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing Urban and Poverty Alleviation.

2.42 In so far as the Ministries of UD/Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are concerned, a complaint of sexual harassment was reported to the Committee during the year 2010-2011. The Committee after due deliberation rejected the case since sexual harassment was not convincingly established as a likely fact in the submissions made during the oral evidence. However, the committee found that the complainant had felt a sense of gender discrimination, and accordingly directed the Department of Publication to consider inter-alia, inter personal sensitivity with respect to women employees to the extent feasible and develop a grievance redressal mechanism where women employees are given personal opportunity of being heard. The Committee held the last meeting on 13.08.2010.

Brief Highlights of the e-Governance projects

1. The Ministry has its own website. Most of the organizations under its control have also their respective websites. The following websites were maintained and regularly updated during the period:

Organization	Website Address
(a) Ministry of Urban Development	www.urbanindia.nic.in
(b) Central Public Works Department	www.cpwd.gov.in
(c) Directorate of Estates	www.estates.nic.in
(d) Land and Development Office	www.ldo.nic.in
(e) Directorate of Printing	www.dop.gov.in
(f) Department of Publications	www.deptpub.gov.in
(g) Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO)	www.cpheeo.nic.in
(h) Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts	www.ccamoud.nic.in
(i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	www.jnnurm.nic.in
(j) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	www.ncrpb.nic.in

- Local Area Network (LAN) has been operational in the Ministry and its other organizations located in Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. A number of LAN nodes were added during the year to enhance the reach of the LAN, Internet, and E-mail services at the lower level of the staff. It was also extended to the Ministry units located in Vigyan Bhawan. Anti-virus software support was provided to all PCs connected to the LAN. The unmanaged switches of the Local Area Network (LAN) in the Ministry were replaced by managed switches.
- 2. Re-designing of website of the Ministry in Hindi and English with complete Content Management System as per GIGW guidelines is going on through NICSI.
- 3. IntraGov Portal for M/o UD has been launched.
- 4. e-Granthalaya application has been installed and made operational.
- 5. Initiatives taken on Creation of Crisis Management Cell in the Ministry for Cyber security
- 6. E-mail IDs to all Appellate Authorities / CPIOs of the Ministry were provided.
- 7. File Tracking System (FTS) developed by NIC with a view to keeping record of receipt of dak, issue of letters, as well as movement of files was operational in the Ministry and its organizations located in Nirman Bhawan. Necessary operational training and technical support was provided by NIC to the officers and staff.
- 8. CPGRAMS web-enabled software developed by NIC is used by the Ministry for handling Public Grievance related cases.
- 9. e-Service Book is under implementation for the employees of the Ministry.

10. Composite Payroll System was used for preparation of salary bills.
11. Downloadable Forms and Formats for use:
 - The websites of the DoE, CPWD and L&DO contain forms for downloading by the citizens / customers.
 - Formats for providing information are available on the websites of the JNNURM Mission and CPHEEO.
12. Information dissemination and facilitation to the public and concerned users:
 - Information regarding waiting lists, allotment offers of GPRA, allotment letters, etc. were made available to the applicant on the website of the Directorate of Estates.
 - Online filling up of Application Form for allotment of Government Accommodation was made available on the website of the Directorate of Estates.
 - Online booking requests for Holiday Homes / Tour Officers Hostel was made available. Online confirmation of booking requests was also made available.
 - Online registration and redressal of service requests from the allottees of GPRA were done through the web-enabled CPWDsewa and Call Centre.
 - Online status of applications submitted to L&DO was provided on its web-site for easy access by the applicant / public.
13. **eAwas - Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS)** : The web application was used by the Directorate of Estates and its regional offices at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Nagpur, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Chandigarh.
14. **Automated System of Allotment for GPRA** - An Automated System of Allotment of GPRA in Delhi has been introduced by the Directorate of Estates. The system was inaugurated by the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, on 10.06.2010 with the allotment for Type – 6A (C-II) using the system. The system has since been extended to Types – 5B (D-I), 5A (D-II), 4(Special), 4, 3 and Hostel accommodation. SMS and Email facility has been integrated with Automated System of Allotment for timely communication.
15. **Online License Fee Recovery and Posting System:** An *Online License Fee Recovery and Posting System* was used by the DDOs to send the License Fee schedules to the Directorate of Estates and update Rent Cards of the allottees, in real time. Letters generated through the system was issued to allottees and DDOs to get the recoveries updated for timely issue of No Demand Certificate to allottees on retirement.
16. The website of CPWD was improved. The websites of the regional offices were integrated with CPWD website.
17. CPWDSEWA, a web-enabled application, for the Allottees of government accommodation and operational in 144 CPWD Service Centres in Delhi, and for

CPWD Management for service related complaints was improved as per the requirements of CPWD. Generation of Occupation and Vacation Reports by CPWD Service Centres was made mandatory for online submission to the Directorate of Estates. The system was extended to Chandigarh. Call Centre for service requests from allottees of GPRA and information alerts through SMS were implemented during the year.

The system was also extended to Non-residential buildings with the implementation of the facility for Nirman Bhawan in January 2011 and extended subsequently to other buildings under the maintenance of CPWD such as Yojana Bhawan, Krishi Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan, Udyog Bhawan, etc.

18. **eDharti – Urban Land Management Information System (ULMIS)** was used by L&DO to help it in various activities related to Lands such as Conversion, Substitution, Mutation, Sale Permission, Mortgage Permission, Gift Permission, Inspection, Demand Calculations, Payments and Refunds. It also provides online status of applications through L&DO's website. The system was improved in operational aspects. Additional facilities required in eDharti as per the Annual Action Plan of L&DO for 2010-11 are being implemented.
19. Court Cases Monitoring System was used by L&DO for speedy monitoring and disposal of court cases related to properties in various courts. To efficiently handle the court cases, facilities such as generating automatic alerts and MIS were used. Automatic alerts are the login based alerts that are generated for the cases coming up for hearing in the next 15 days.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

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

3.1 Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action. Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas under this Ministry. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

3.2 All vigilance/disciplinary cases pertaining to Group 'A' Officers from the stage of issue of charge-sheet, holding of inquiry, taking final decision, appeal and review are submitted to the Minister for Urban Development for consideration and decision, who is also the Appellate Authority in respect of Group 'B' Officers posted in the Ministry and its organizations.

3.3 Generally, the charges are based on execution of sub-standard work in construction and maintenance of buildings, overpayments to contractors, irregularities in calling of tenders/quotations and award of contracts, disproportionate assets, illegal gratification, subletting of Government accommodation and shops and violation of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

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

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

3.6 During the period from April, 2010 to December 2010, 46 surprise and regular inspections were carried out, 107 officers were charge sheeted, 46 officers were placed under suspension, and major penalties were imposed upon 120 officers and minor penalties were imposed upon 106 officers.

The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for assisting the States in meeting the challenge of rapid urbanization. Brief details of the schemes and progress made during the year 2010-2011 are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

Introduction

4.1 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

4.2 65 Cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of the JNNURM. The complete list of cities/Urban Agglomeration/towns covered under the Mission is given at **Annexure – 4-I**. These cities have submitted their City Development Plans delineating their long-term vision for development. All the 65 Mission Cities have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India committing to a time bound agenda of reforms aimed at achieving sustainable urban transformation.

Duration of the Mission

4.3 The duration of the Mission is seven years beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-2012. During the period, the Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development of select cities.

Mission Strategy

4.4 The Mission Strategy is as follows:—

- (i) Planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years (with 5 yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies of meeting fund requirements would be prepared by every identified city. This perspective plan would be followed by preparation of Development Plans integrating land use with services, urban transport and environment management for every five year plan period.
- (ii) Cities/Urban Agglomerations/ Parastatals will be required to prepare Detailed Project Reports for undertaking projects under identified areas.
- (iii) Private Sector Participation in development, management and financing of Urban Infrastructure would be clearly delineated.

- (iv) Funds for the identified cities would be released to the designated State Nodal Agency, which in turn would leverage, to the extent feasible, additional resources from the financial institutions/ private sector/ capital market.
- (v) Funds from Central and State Government will flow directly to the nodal agency designated by the State, as grant. The nodal agency will disburse central assistance to ULBs or Para-statal agencies as the case may be, as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant.
- (vi) A revolving fund will be created to meet the operation and maintenance costs of the assets created under the Mission.

1. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

4.5 The main thrust of the sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance is on major infrastructure projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner (old) city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial/commercial establishments to conforming areas etc.

The inadmissible components are projects pertaining to the following:—

- (i) Power
- (ii) Telecom
- (iii) Health
- (iv) Education
- (v) Wage employment programme & staff component

4.6 Depending upon population, geographical location of the cities and category to which a city belongs, funding under JNNURM is provided as indicated below:—

- (i) 35% / 50% / 80% / 90% of the cost of projects would be funded by the Government of India through 100% Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and
- (ii) 65% / 50% / 20% / 10% would be funded by State/ULBs/Financial Institutions.
- (iii) The funds would be released in four instalments.
 - The first instalment shall be released on signing of MOA and approval of City Development Plans (CDPs) /Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
 - The balance will be released in subsequent instalments dependent upon achievement of reform/milestones and progress of projects.

4.7 Funds have been allocated under Mission to States/UTs as per the population criteria. The criteria for allocation for Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Component is based on Urban population of Mission cities. Planning Commission has allocated ₹31,500 crore for the whole mission period i.e. 2005-2012 for all components of JNNURM and ₹31,500 crore (including additional allocation of ₹6000 crore in February, 2009) for UIG component of JNNURM for the Mission period.

National Steering Group

4.8 To steer the Mission objectives, a National Steering Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development with Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as co-Chairperson. The National Steering Group may add additional reforms to the identified reforms and may consider addition or deletion of cities/towns under Category-C (other than State Capitals) based on the suggestions received from State Governments.

4.9 So far National Steering Group has held six meetings. The sixth meeting was held on 24.11.2009.

Urban Reforms

4.10 The main thrust of the strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) become financially sound and the assets created are maintained properly. To achieve this objective, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories:—

- i. Mandatory Reforms
- ii. Optional Reforms

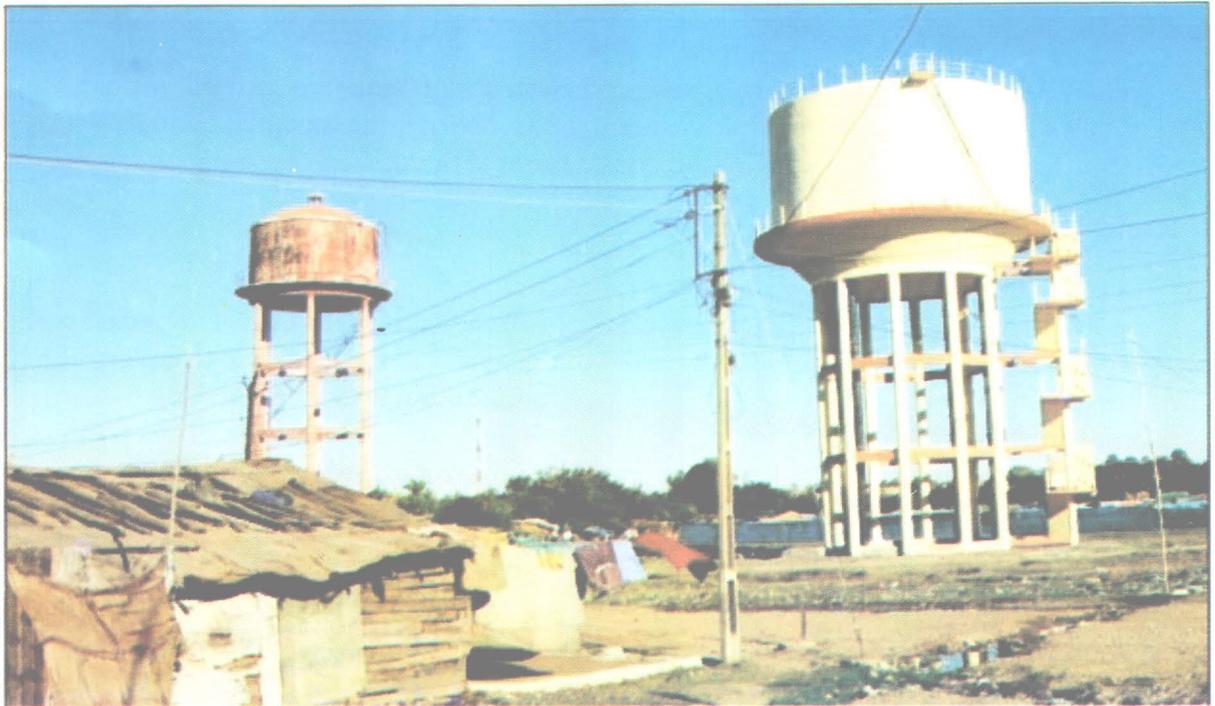
4.11 All the mandatory and optional reforms are to be implemented by the State/ULB/Para-statal within the mission period.



[Renovation of Sewage Treatment Plant at Vasana, Ahmedabad]



[Combined Water Supply Scheme to: Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty, Madurai]



[Water Supply to Gas affected areas, Bhopal]



[Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda]

Capacity Development Initiatives

4.12 Building the capacity of municipal staff and elected representatives as well as the State level nodal agency to effectively implement radical urban reforms and infrastructure projects is recognised as an urban imperative. In this direction a number of initiatives has been undertaken.

A. Rapid Training Programme (RTP)

4.13 Capacity building of city level elected representatives and staff of ULBs / para-statal organizations in the mission cities is recognized as a priority to take on the task of implementing projects and reforms under the Mission. As a part of this, the Mission Directorate undertook a Rapid Training Program (RTP) on three prioritized Modules namely Governance and Reforms, Supervision of Preparation of DPRs, and Project Implementation and Management. Six national level institutions were engaged to conduct these trainings at the cities, using mobile teams. A total of 97 training programs have been conducted in various cities. It has been reported that, about 1800 ULB and parastatal staff, and over 2000 elected representatives from Mission cities participated in the RTP.

4.14 Based on the implementation experiences and lessons learned in the RTP, MoUD has prepared an Action Plan for second phase of Capacity Building for the remaining Mission period. A model of decentralized capacity building of the Mission cities through a partnership of Regional Hubs and Network Institutions has been proposed for operationalising the Action Plan. There will be eight Regional Capacity Building Hub Institutions (RCBH) for eight Regions selected after transparent bidding process. Based on the needs of each of the eight regions the institutions selected for functioning as RCBH will prepare a Regional Training Plan for their respective Regions in partnership with the Specialised Institutions (Network Institutions). While imparting training in a particular region the RCBH will also partner with the Administrative Training Institute of the regions, so that the ATIs develop capacity in urban management and training.

B. Programme Management Unit (PMU)

4.15 To strengthen the capacity of the State Level Nodal Agencies, to effectively coordinate implementation of projects and reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the Mission Directorate is supporting establishment of Programme Management Unit (PMU) at the state level.

The financial support for establishing PMUs was initiated in June 2007. Based on proposals sent by the states the Mission Directorate has approved 20 PMUs of which 13 states have established and operationalized the PMUs.

C. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

4.16 The Mission Directorate is providing financial and technical support to establish Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the municipal level, to enhance their capability to effectively implement projects and reforms under JNNURM. The PIU is meant to be an operations unit supplementing and enhancing the existing skill mix of the ULB, rather than a supervisory body.

4.17 The Mission Directorate has approved 50 PIUs of which 41 PIUs have been established and operationalized by the ULBs.

D. Development and Dissemination of Toolkits

4.18 Tool kits relating to the following have been prepared disseminated to ULBs, State Governments, State Level Nodal Agencies :—

- i. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)
- ii. Development of Heritage Areas
- iii. Community Participation Fund (CPF)
- iv. Reimbursement of cost of preparation of CDP and DPR.
- v. Appointment of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies for projects.
- vi. Programme Management Units (PMUs)
- vii. Project Implementation Units (PIUs)
- viii. National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities
- ix. Revised Toolkit on preparation of City Development Plans

4.19 These toolkits facilitate the States/ULBs in submission of projects and other proposals under the Mission Programme.

E. Peer Experience and Reflective Learning (PEARL)

4.20 The “Peer Experience and Reflective Learning” (PEARL) programme was launched to foster cross learning and knowledge sharing through networking between the Mission cities. To achieve this objective, the Mission supported formation of groups/networks amongst JNNURM cities having similar socio-economic profile and urban issues, along with natural affinity to peer pair. The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) has been appointed as the National Coordinator for the PEARL program for coordinating the overall functioning of the networks, and assisting the Mission Directorate in supporting and monitoring the programme.

4.21 Under the programme a website has been made operational providing tools to support networking and knowledge sharing. NIUA has organized a number of knowledge sharing workshop with the network of cities and also brought out a newsletter “PEARL Update”.

F. Credit Rating of JNNURM ULBs

4.22 With an objective to assess the financial health and credit worthiness of the ULBs, credit rating for 69 ULBs (in the 63 JNNURM cities) was undertaken. The exercise while focusing on providing an indication of credit worthiness to potential lenders also provides an opinion on the relative ability and willingness of the ULB to meet its financial commitments, such as interest payment, repayment of principal, counterpart obligation, etc. So far, 64 ULBs have been credit rated, of which 38 ULBs have been awarded investment grade ratings. With an objective to ensure the ratings are credible over a period, an annual surveillance of these ratings are being undertaken. Of the 64 ULBs rated so far, surveillance ratings has been assigned to 43 ULBs and 41 ULB ratings have been found to be stable.

4.23 Four workshops have been conducted for dissemination of ratings and bringing the ULBs in contact with the banks/ financial institutions.

G. National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities

4.24 A Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in municipalities has been prepared by this Ministry to make urban governance more efficient and effective. Since local government is the first interface between citizens and government this initiative would solve a number of problems that the people in towns and cities are facing due to rapid urbanization. It would assist improved service delivery, decentralization, better information management & transparency, citizen's involvement in government, improved interaction between local governments and its citizens as well as other interest groups like NGOs, CBOs, RWAs, etc. It has been decided that initially the scheme would be a part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for 35 cities with population of over 10 lakh.

4.25 Accordingly, the guidelines on NMMP on e-Governance in municipalities has been prepared and circulated to the States/ULBs for submission of DPRs. Eight projects on e-governance in Municipalities have since been approved for the city of Vijayawada, Nagpur, Kochi, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Navi Mumbai, Ulhasnagar, Chennai and Dhanbad. Details are at **Annexure 4.II**

Monitoring of the Projects and Reform

4.26 The Mission Directorate constantly monitors implementation of projects and reforms. A number of steps have been taken in this:—

- (i) A system of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) is in place to monitor implementation of projects and reforms.
- (ii) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission every month. The representatives from select States/UTs are asked to attend these meetings with a view to review and expedite the implementation of the Mission.
- (iii) Every year a meeting of the State Secretaries of Urban Development is held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) where the implementation of the Mission is reviewed.
- (iv) There are Regional Review Meetings by Secretary (UD) for different regions of the country.
- (v) D.O. letters at the level of Secretary (UD) are written to the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs every month bringing to the notice issues requiring urgent action.
- (vi) Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme of the officials of ULBs/parastatals, supporting Programme Management Unit (PMU) at the State level and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the ULB level, and Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the State level, preparing and providing toolkits for preparation of CDPs, DPRs along with their reimbursement etc. has been taken by the Mission Directorate.

- (vii) The reform appraisal agencies have been asked to hand hold the States/ULBs in order to facilitate the reforms process.
- (viii) The Reform primers have been prepared by the Mission Directorate and disseminated to the State/ULBs to facilitate understanding of reforms.

4.27 The status of reforms and project implementation of the already sanctioned projects of a State/UT is considered by the CSMC at the time of sanctioning of a new project or any second or subsequent installment of funds.

Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA):

4.28 IRMA are agencies to be appointed by the states for monitoring of the progress of implementation of the projects sanctioned under the JNNURM so that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner. The proposals of Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Pudducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka for appointment of IRMA have been approved by the CSMC. IRMAs have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Nagaland, Puducherry and Rajasthan. The states of Bihar, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are in the process of appointing IRMAs.

4.29 For the states of Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Goa, Ministry of Urban Development has initiated steps for appointment of IRMAs on the behalf of these States. CSMC has approved the selection of agencies for appointment of IRMAs in these States and States have been intimated about the decision for entering into the agreement with them. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura have engaged the agencies as IRMA.

Development of community partnership

(i) Establishment of City Voluntary Technical Corp(CVTC)

4.30 City Volunteer Technical Corps (CVTC's) are voluntary groups of professionally qualified persons in the urban sector. Their setting up is being facilitated by the National Technical Advisory Group (NTAG) on request of the ULB.

4.31 The Ministry has issued the guidelines to facilitate the formation of CVTC's through professionals in all Mission cities in the 7 areas of urban engineering, urban planning, urban poverty, urban governance, urban environment, urban heritage and Financial Services.

CVTC's expected role in the overall scheme of JNNURM includes:—

- a. Advise to city governance and management team on enlisting community participation in service delivery;
- b. Building poverty reduction programmes;
- c. Ensuring transparency and accountability to citizens in programme implementation of JNNURM;
- d. Help enlist involvement of citizens at grassroots level through Ward Committees, Area Sabhas, etc.

(ii) Community Participation Fund

4.32 A Community Participation Fund (CPF) has been established on 4.6.2007 by the Mission Directorate with the initial corpus of ₹ 100 crore with the provision of ₹ 90 crore for funding the projects during the remaining years of mission period. So far 45 proposals under CPF has been approved.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

4.33 The Mission Cities have agreed to include promotion of PPP through appropriate policies and projects as a part of the reform agenda. A number of States such as West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat have adopted PPP policy. PPP cell has also been established by Assam and West Bengal for promotion of PPP for infrastructure projects in their States. PPP initiatives have been taken by Indore, Vadodara, Pune and Ahmedabad for establishing City Bus Services. While sanctioning projects, efforts are made to ensure public private partnership in areas where it is feasible.

Progress under (UIG) since Inception

4.34 A total number of 526 projects have been sanctioned under the UIG component of JNNURM at total approved cost of ₹ 60215.44 crore where the ACA committed is ₹ 27878.43 crore. As on 31.12.2010, an amount of ₹11917.04 crore has been released as ACA to various states and UTs for the projects approved and ₹13036.82 crore in totality taking into account the releases for financing for procurement of buses sanctioned under JNNURM, CPF funds, e-Governance projects and reimbursement of cost of CDP/DPRs preparations etc. Statements showing state-wise number of projects sanctioned and other details are at **Annexure 4.III**. More than 88% of UI&G allocation (₹ 31,500 crore) has been committed for the projects of the various Mission cities. Taking the amount committed for purchase of buses into account, the ACA committed under UIG is 95%. As on date 84 projects have been reported physically complete.

Progress of Reforms

4.35 The States and cities are required to undertake a set of mandatory State level and ULB level reforms as well as optional reforms. All optional reforms have to be undertaken; they are optional only in the sense that these reforms may be undertaken either by the State or by the ULB. All reforms have to be completed within the Mission period.

Financing of Buses

4.36 In pursuance to the Economic Stimulus package, sanction has been accorded to the procurement of 15260 buses under JNNURM at an approved cost of ₹ 4723.94 crore. An amount of ₹ 2088.90 crore has been committed as ACA, of which an amount of ₹ 1088.90 crore has been released as ACA.

Status from 1.04.2009 to 31.12.2009

4.37 The important developments during 2009-2010 were as follows:

1. 10 projects at a total cost of ₹ 2706.99 crore have been approved. ACA committed for these project is ₹ 996.52 crore.

2. An amount of ₹ 614.87 crore has been released during the aforesaid mentioned period as ACA for the projects approved under UIG of JNNURM.
3. 1 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) each for Bangalore and Jamshedpur has been approved for ₹ 52.40 lakhs and ₹ 40.08 lakhs respectively.
4. 11 projects [Water Supply Sector-3 projects, Sewerage-2 projects and Transport (RoB+OT) – 6 Projects] having approved cost of ₹ 128.40 crores with ACA commitment of ₹ 54.10 crores have been reported physically completed.
5. 11 projects [Water Supply Sector-3 projects, Sewerage-2 projects and Transport (RoB+OT) – 6 Projects] having approved cost of ₹ 128.40 crores with ACA commitment of ₹ 54.10 crores have been reported physically completed.



Bulk flow metering system for Bengaluru water transmission network, Bengaluru

2. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme For Small And Medium Towns Scheme (UIDSSMT)

4.38 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns Scheme (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM was launched in December, 2005 by subsuming the erstwhile Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The objectives of the Scheme are to:—

- (a) Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns.
- (b) Enhance public-private partnership in infrastructural development and
- (c) Promote planned integrated development of towns/cities.

4.39 The Scheme is for seven year duration beginning from 2005-06. All cities/towns as per 2001 census excepting cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply

and sanitation. An amount of ₹ 6400.00 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by ₹ 5000.00 crore during 2008-09.

4.40 The Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure/Release of Plan Scheme (UIDSSMT) during the year 2010-11 are ₹ 1508.71 crore and ₹ 990.78 crore respectively.

4.41 Since inception of the Scheme and till 31.12.2010, 764 projects in 641 towns at approved cost of ₹. 12928.93 crore have been approved for release of funds and total Central share of ₹ 10435.93 crore has been committed against which ₹ 7110.30 crore has been released..

4.42 Of the total project approved, water supply projects top the list followed by roads, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management etc. Component wise number of project covered and ACA released are as follow:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Component	No of Projects	% to total	ACA released
1	Water Supply	418	55	4581.27
2	Sewerage	96	13	1394.71
3	Storm Water Drains	65	9	420.09
4	Preservation of Water body	9	1	15.16
5	Solid Waste/ Management	56	7	151.55
6	Urban Renewal/Heritage	10	1	18.99
7	Prevention of Soil Erosion	1	0	1.51
8	Parking	1	0	0.15
9	Road	10	14	526.87
	Total	764	100	7110.30

4.43 As required under the Scheme, all the states which have availed ACA have signed Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with Government of India for carrying out Urban Sector Reforms at State/parastatal/ULB levels. As reported by the State Governments, implementation of the Reform Agenda is at various stages within the agreed timeline.

Physical progress as reported by the State Governments:

1. 123 projects in 8 States (17 Andhra Pradesh, 06 in Gujarat, 02 in Himachal Pradesh, 03 in Karnataka, 04 in Madhya Pradesh, 08 in Rajasthan, 01 in Maharashtra and 82 in Tamil Nadu) have been physically completed.
2. Out of 123 completed project 62 are Water Supply , 08 are storm water drain, 50 are of roads and 1 each of solid waste management, urban renewal/Heritage and Prevention of Soil Erosion.

3. 560 projects are at various stages of implementation.
4. 415 Utilisation Certificates amounting to ₹ 2556.75 crore have been received from 23 states.
5. Of the total 764 projects approved so far, 108 projects at a project cost of ₹ 2620.00 crore have been approved for towns having minority population concentration. The percentage of project cost for minority concentration towns against total project cost works out of ₹ 20.27%.

Forecast of Progress from 1st January, 2011 to 31st March, 2011.

1. During the remaining period of current financial year 2010-11, work on the on-going projects would continue.
2. As the allocation for most of the States has already exhausted, thereafter, no new projects would be covered during remaining period of the financial year 2010-11 except for the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana and Orissa for which balance allocation is available.
3. It is expected that during last quarter of current financial year 2010-11, 120 UCs are expected to be received.

3. NATIONAL URBAN INFORMATION SYSTEM (NUIS)

4.44 Ministry of Urban Development has launched National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan to develop GIS database for 137 towns / cities in the country in two scales i.e., 1: 1 0000 and 1 :2000. As on date, the total no. of towns selected under the scheme are 152 (The deletion/addition of towns has been approved by TAC as requested by State Govts.). In addition utility mapping on 1:1000 scale is also undertaken for 24 towns.

4.45 NUIS scheme broadly comprises two components namely Urban Spatial Information System component (USIS), and National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDB&I). The spatial and attribute database thus generated will be useful for preparation of Master/Development plans, detailed town planning schemes and serve as decision-support for e-Governance. The major objectives of the Scheme are to a) Develop attribute as well as spatial information base for various levels of urban planning, b) Use modern data sources, c) Develop Standards d) Develop urban indices, and e) Capacity Building.

4.46 Total outlay of the scheme is ₹ 66.28 Crore of which 75% will be borne by the Central Govt. and the 25% will be State Govt. on matching share basis. Work of spatial data will be undertaken by the National Mapping Agency, Survey of India (SOI), Dehradun. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between MOUD and the National Mapping Agency, Survey of India (SOI) for data generation on 13th March, 2006. Two installments of Central Share of ₹ 16.24 Crore and ₹ 4.10 Crore have been released to SOI for Mapping and generation of GIS Databases.

4.47 As on date 32 States (including 5 UTs) have released the State share for mapping and generation of GIS databases to Survey of India. Tamil Nadu, NCT Delhi & Uttrakhand has been dropped from the Scheme. 1st installment of Central share has been released for

HW/SW and NUDB&I for one State and 2nd installments of Central share HW/SW for three States in the current Financial Year 2010-11.

Two State Coordination Committee (SCC) Meetings and one Consultative Workshop with all SNA's to review the progress of NUIS Scheme has been organized during the current financial year 2010-11.

4.48 SoI has procured Satellite images for all 152 towns for 1: 1 0000 scale mapping. Spatial data-base generation at 1: 10000 scale has been completed for 86 towns and delivered data of 73 towns to SNA's for vetting during the current financial year. Aerial Photos have been received for 102 towns and data-base at 1 :2000 is generated for 44 towns and delivered to SNA's for vetting. NUDB&I data collection has been completed for 90 towns from 22 States.

Cumulative expenditure in respect of the Scheme is given below:

(₹in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimated	Revised Estimated	Actual Expenditure Cumulative
2005-06	25.00	-	16.24
2006-07	24.00	-	18.53
2007-08	9.00	-	26.47
2008-09	0.50	2.0	28.46
2009-10	1.00	-	29.42
2010-11	4.46		30.04
Total (Central Share Released Under NUIS Scheme)			30.04

4.49 During current Financial 2010-11 year ₹ 4.46 crores has been allocated and the funds for the financial year 2011-12 is projected to be ₹ 5.00 Crores.

4. SCHEME FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE IN SATELLITE TOWN AROUND SEVEN MEGA CITIES

4.50 Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a Scheme for Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Town around seven mega cities. The objectives of this scheme are as under:-

- (i) To develop urban infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management etc at satellite towns / counter magnets around the seven mega-cities and to channelize their future growth so as to reduce pressure on the mega cities;
- (ii) To implement reforms such as E-Governance, property tax, double entry accounting, creation of barrier free environment, structural safety norms in compliance with the

National Building Code, water and energy audit of water and wastewater utilities and implementation of service level benchmarks;

- (iii) Strengthening implementation of reforms such as levy of reasonable user charges, earmarking of budgets for basic services and at least 10-15% of housing sites for the urban poor, formulation of bye-laws to incorporate provisions for disaster management, water harvesting and reuse and recycle of waste water and implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

4.51 To promote the following Urban Local Bodies (ULB) level reforms:

- Adoption of a modern, accrual based, double entry system of accounting;
- Introduction of a system of e-governance using IT applications, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Management Information Systems (MIS) for various urban services and establishment of citizens facilitation centres.
- Reform of property tax with Geographical Information System (GIS) and arrangements for its effective implementation so as to raise collection efficiency to 85 per cent.
- Levy of reasonable user charges, with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within seven years.
- Internal earmarking of budgets for basic services to the urban poor;
- Earmarking of housing sites for the urban poor;
- Formulating bye laws which shall incorporate provisions for disaster management, rainwater harvesting, reuse and recycle of waste water, barrier free environment and structural safety and shall also be in strict compliance with the National Building code;
- Implementation of Public Disclosure Law;
- Implementation of Community Participation Law

4.52 Selection of Satellite town is linked to implementation of Urban reforms. In the first phase seven metropolitan cities are to be covered and the central assistance will be admissible for Water Supply and Sanitation, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management and Capacity building assistance for implementation of reform identified under the scheme.

4.53 The States have identified towns for coverage under the scheme. The CDP's and DPR's are likely to be prepared by February, 2010 and sanction of projects will commence thereafter.

5. POOLED FINANCE DEVELOPMENT FUND SCHEME

4.54 Central Government has set up a Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) to provide credit enhancement to ULBs to access market borrowings based on their credit worthiness through State-Level-Pooled Finance Mechanism. The broad objectives of PFDF are:-

- ❖ Facilitate development of bankable urban infrastructure projects through appropriate capacity building measures and financial structuring of projects. Bankable projects

within the context of PFDF are defined as those projects structured with appropriate credit enhancement measures in such a way that they demonstrate the capacity for servicing the market debt to the satisfaction of the rating agencies and potential investors.

- ❖ Facilitate Urban Local Bodies to access capital and financial markets for investment in critical municipal infrastructure by providing credit enhancement grants to State Pooled Finance Entities (SPFEs) for accessing capital markets through Pooled Financing Bonds on behalf of one or more identified ULBs for investment in identified urban infrastructure projects.
- ❖ Reduce the cost of borrowing to local bodies with appropriate credit enhancement measures and through restructuring of existing costly debts.
- ❖ Facilitate development of Municipal Bond Market.

4.55 For implementing Pooled Finance Mechanism, a State Pooled Finance Entity (SPFE) shall be required to be set up in each State. Each SPFE is to be primarily State designed and could either be a Trust or a Special Purpose Entity, provided that the entity is only a pass through vehicle. The basic advantage of setting up of SPFE would be that it would enable the ULBs to enter the bond market on a regular basis and take advantage of scaled up operations. Further, efficient SPFEs can generate fair degree of goodwill in the bond market and may be able to achieve much higher levels of efficiency in operations than individual ULBs. Most importantly, it shall be able to hedge risks against much larger spectrum of activities than individual ULBs.

4.56 During 2010-11, one issue of Tax-Free Bonds worth ₹ 83.19 crore as second tranche under Pooled Finance Development Fund(PFDF) Scheme was done by Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund, Tamil Nadu for six Under Ground Sewerage Schemes(UGSS) and one water supply project under implementation in seven Urban Local Bodies was notified by Department of Revenue on 14.07.2010 which was fully subscribed.

6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A. Indo-Japan Working Group on Urban Development

4.57 In pursuance of the Joint Statement Towards Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership announced by the Prime Ministers of Japan and India in December, 2006, inter-alia, referring to the launching of working groups by the two countries in the field of urban development, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Japan on cooperation in the field of Urban Development was signed on 1.5.2007 at New Delhi. MoU was signed by Minister of Urban Development on behalf of Government of India and Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Japan on behalf of Government of Japan. As per the MoU, the Working Group will meet once a year and the first meeting will be held in Japan, and the second and subsequent meetings will be held alternately in India and Japan. The Working Group will be co-chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Vice-Minister for Engineering Affairs, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Japan. There will be separate Sub-Working Groups on Water Environment, Urban Development and Urban Transport. Each Sub-Working Group may deal with the subjects listed below:

- (1) Sub-Working Group on Water Environment
 - Urban Flood Management, Sewerage and Wastewater Management
- (2) Sub-Working Group on Urban Development
 - Urban Renewal and Disaster Mitigation (excluding issues dealt with the Sub-Working Group on Water Environment)
- (3) Sub-Working Group on Urban Transport
 - Urban Transport Planning, Development of Public Urban Transport, Intelligent Transport System.

4.58 Four meeting of the Indo-Japan Joint Working Group was held till date twice in Tokyo and twice in New Delhi. Two workshops on water environment and intelligent Transport Systems have been organized in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

4.59 The Fourthe meeting of the Indo-Japan Joint Working Group was held in New Delhi on 17.06.2010. The meeting was attended by senior officers from India and Japan. The meeting was also attended by a delegation of Japanese firms working in the areas of urban development. The next meeting of the Indo-Japan Joint Working Group will be held in Tokyo in 2011

B. Indo-French Joint Working Group on Urban Development

4.60 An Indo-French Joint Working Group on Urban Development was set up with the French side lead by Head of International Affairs in the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Tourism and Sea of Government of French and the India side lead by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development. The mandate of the Working Group is to foster active cooperation in the field of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and urban transport. So far six sessions of the Indo-French Joint Working on Urban Development have been held. The last session of the Joint Working Group was held on 16/11/2010 in New Delhi. During the JWG meeting on 16.11.2010, both sides made presentations on the following topics:—

Presentation by French side

- (i) French Green Deal
- (ii) Grand Paris Programme

Presentation by Indian side

- (i) Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- (ii) UIDSSMT and Schemes for Infrastructure development in Satellite towns.

4.61 Discussions were also held on other topics such as activities of AFD in India relating to urban sector and progress made in different projects, activities of BRGM-NBCC in India, Decentralized cooperation Seminar held in January, 2010, projects underway at Pimpri with Suez Environment, PPP Seminar to be organized by the MEEDDM in the next year, issues related to PPP contracts etc. in the domain of water.

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
(a) Mega Cities (Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population)			
1	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.6
6	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities (Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population)			
1	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9	Pune	Maharashtra	37.6
10	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.4

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
(c) Selected cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance)			
1	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7
5	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.9
9	Imphal	Manipur	2.5
10	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15	Agartala	Tripura	1.9
16	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	5.3
17	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21	Nainital	Uttarakhand	2.2
22	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23	Puducherry	Puducherry	5.05
24	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	2.21
28	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28
30	Porbandar	Gujarat	1.58

LIST OF e-GOVERNANCE PROJECTS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost	ACA committed for release	ACA proposed for release
1	Andhra	Vijayawada	e-Governance in Municipalities	6-Feb-09	402.76	201.38	50.35
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	e-Governance in Municipalities	6-Feb-09	1345.25	672.63	168.15
3	Kerala	Kochi	e-Governance of Kochi Municipality	29-May-09	370.5	435.52	108.8
4	Maharashtra	PCMC	e-Governance of Pune(UA of pune) Maharashtra	29-May-09	924.5	462.25	115.56
5	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Navi-Mumbai-e-Governance in Municipalities under JNNURM	26-Jun-09	1511.1	528.89	132.22
6	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar-e-Governance in Municipalities under JNNURM	26-Jun-09	562.19	196.77	49.19
7	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	e-Governance in Corporation of Chennai	22-Jan-10	1206.69	422.34	105.59
8	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Implementation of e-Municipality in Jharkhand with Pilot in Dhanbad Municipal Council	23-Jul-10	2006.59	1003	250.82
Total	8		Total		8829.58	3922.78	980.68

ANNEXURE 4.III

CUMULATIVE RELEASE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER (UIG)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of sanctioned projects	ACA admissible	ACA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	490398.01	206428.38	100263.54
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18048.2	16243.38	6067.79
3	Assam	3	44146.71	37449.64	14224.82
4	Bihar	8	71181.41	39475.73	9858.94
5	Chandigarh	3	19119.6	15297.68	1950.12
6	Chattisgarh	2	45987	34291.2	18218.4
7	Delhi	27	583937	204376.9	2220.58
8	Goa	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	68	537348.89	233337.37	123488.65
10	Haryana	4	70446.7	35225.35	11785.18
11	Himachal Pradesh	3	9849.06	7879.25	1969.81
12	Jammu & Kashmir	4	53152	46946.8	11736.71
13	Jharkhand	4	76149.48	48268.46	12067.12
14	Karnataka	48	388258.39	163279.6	59009.99
15	Kerala	10	97579	63449.6	14495.43
16	Madhya Pradesh	21	222246.54	113129.05	41934.54
17	Maharashtra	73	1156023.43	506610.72	267050.5
18	Manipur	3	15395.66	13856.1	1157.75
19	Meghalaya	2	21795.72	19616.15	4904.04
20	Mizoram	1	1681.8	1513.62	1135.23
21	Nagaland	2	7568.03	6811.23	2271.07
22	Orissa	5	81197.66	63712.53	15928.13
23	Punjab	6	72539	36269.5	14672.88
24	Puducherry	2	25306	20244.8	5061.2
25	Rajasthan	14	129016.11	77742.5	37908.44
26	Sikkim	2	9653.67	8688.3	2740.27
27	Tamil Nadu	52	561240.7	223719.34	82588.38
28	Tripura	2	18047	16043.4	1760.85
29	Uttar Pradesh	33	537452.72	270705.9	94505.5
30	Uttarakhand	9	28838.66	23072.92	8154.48
31	West Bengal	46	409393.58	150346.91	57043.65
Total		515	5802997.73	2704032.3	1026173.99

Water supply and sanitation are important basic needs affecting the quality of life and productive efficiency of the people. The State Governments/Union Territories and urban local bodies are responsible for providing these services through planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance. The Ministry of Urban Development assists the State Governments/UTs by providing guidance for policy formulation, technical approval of schemes and provides central funds under the Centrally-sponsored schemes and facilitates external assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies.

5.1 Since launching of JNNURM in December 2005, new projects for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in cities and towns are being taken up only under JNNURM. Under UIG 151 water supply projects 106 sewerage projects and 42 solid waste management projects have been sanctioned till 31.12.2010. Under UIDSSMT, 418 water supply projects, 96 sewerage projects and 56 solid waste management projects have been sanctioned till 31.12.2010. So far, 95 Water Supply projects, 12 sewerage projects and 2 solid waste management projects under UIG have been physically completed. Similarly under UIDSSMT, 62 water supply projects and one Solid Waste Management project have been completed.

5.2 The programmes and activities for urban water supply and sanitation undertaken by the Ministry other than under JNNURM during 2010-11 are as under:—

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

5.3 The Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 by Govt. of India to provide Central assistance to State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and the States for implementation of water supply schemes in small towns numbering 2151 having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census. The towns covered by the same population criteria as per 2001 census were also eligible for assistance in accordance with subsequent decision taken in consultation with Planning Commission.

5.4 On the basis of information received from different State Government as on 31.12.2010, water supply schemes in 1022 towns are reported to have been completed/commissioned/partially commissioned, five of the schemes have been dropped by the State Governments and the remaining projects for 217 towns are under various stages of implementation. With the launching of JNNURM, under which UIDSSMT formed a sub-component for catering to Urban Infrastructure including water supply and sanitation in small and medium towns, AUWSP was subsumed in UIDSSMT.

Central Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in Air Field Towns

5.5 Bird hits are among the major causes of air crashes in our country leading to the loss of costly Defence Aircrafts and loss of invaluable lives of pilots. An Inter-Ministerial Joint

Sub-Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence recommended to provide proper sanitation facilities, including Solid Waste Management and Drainage to overcome the bird menace in the following 10 towns having airfields of Indian Air Force:—

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

5.6 No funds have been allocated and released to the scheme during 2010-11. Seven of the schemes viz. Gwalior, Ambala, Jodhpur, Dundigal, Sirsa, Adampur & Pune have already been completed and the work in the remaining 3 towns i.e. Tezpur, Bareilly & Hindon are expected to be completed by December, 2011.

Sea Water Reverse Osmosis De-salination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai

5.7 The Government of India has accorded approval for implementing the 100 mld capacity Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Plant at Nemmeli near Chennai at an estimated cost of ₹ 908.28 crore. The total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to be given is ₹ 871.24 crore.

5.8 The Government of India has released a sum of ₹ 300 crore for the year 2009-10 out of which ₹ 150 crore has been released to CMWSSB by Government of Tamil Nadu. The construction of the plant is expected to be completed by December, 2011 and cost escalations, if any, will be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

5.9 Successful bidders for these items are M/s. VA Tech Wabag Ltd., India in consortium with M/s IDE Technologies Ltd., Israel, M/s Larson & Toubro Ltd, and M/s. Mecon Ltd., in consortium with M/s ADECCO Technologies Ltd., SOECO respectively. Letters of acceptance were issued to the successful bidders on 30.12.2009 for the following items of work (i) Construction of 100 mld Desalination Plant, (ii) Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the plant and (iii) Conveyance system.

Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project at Mumbai

5.10 The Government had accorded approval for the 'Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) project at a cost of ₹ 1200 crore in July, 2007. Ministry of Finance released ` 400 crore as first installment on 23rd August, 2007, ₹ 100 crore as second installment on 17th February, 2009, ` 500 crore as third installment on 31.3.2010. Thus, a total of ₹ 1000 crore has been released to the project. A Joint Monitoring Committee was set up on 20th August, 2007 to review the works of BRIMSTOWAD under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development. The latest review meeting was held on 29.10.10 at Mumbai.

5.11 Out of 20 works of Phase-I, 12 have been completed and 5 are in progress and 3 are yet to be tendered. Out of 38 works of Phase-II, 2 works were completed, 23 are in progress and 13 are not started.

Service level Benchmarks

5.12 The Ministry of Urban Development initiated service-level benchmarks for water supply, sewerage, solid waste management & storm water drainage services in 2008. A pilot project on implementation of municipal services levels in these four sectors was initiated in 28 cities. A baseline data from the participating cities was collected and based on that a databook has been prepared. Even as SLB data collection work is underway in 1700 plus ULBs towards fulfillment of the thirteenth finance commission's (13th FC) recommendation, the program is steadily gaining momentum and demonstrating how benchmarking can inform and drive performance improvement.

5.13 The thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC) has recommended that urban local bodies (ULBs) in India should put in place a system of benchmarking for four basic services, i.e. water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage in accordance with the SLB handbook published by MoUD. This is one of the nine conditions for availing the performance grants recommended by the 13 FC. As part of this condition, the ULBs (municipalities and municipal corporations) should notify every year the targets to be achieved by the end of the next fiscal year and publish the same in the State Gazette.

5.14 The Ministry has identified the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad for supporting States in operationalizing the SLB process. ASCI is organizing training programmes for the members of the State SLB Cell and identified training Institutions on the SLB process relating to the collection of data, setting of the service targets for 2011-12 and the preparation of information system improvement plan and performance improvement plan. SLB website www.urbanservices.gov.in is developed and a web based software for reporting is being developed and shall be made available to all the ULBs

National Urban Sanitation Policy

5.15 The Government of India launched the National Urban Sanitation Policy in December 2008. The main goal of the policy is to transform urban India into community driven totally sanitized healthy and liveable cities and towns. The vision of the policy is that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitised, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women. Awareness Generation and Behavioural Change; Open Defecation Free Cities; Integrated City Wide Sanitation; Sanitary and Safe Disposal; and Proper Operation and Maintenance of all Sanitary Installations are main goals of the policy.

Initiatives taken under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)

- (i) Rating of Cities
- (ii) Communication campaign
- (iii) Strengthening States & Cities for 100% City wide sanitation with formulation of State Sanitation Strategy & City Sanitation Plan.

Rating of Cities

5.16 The exercise of rating of Cities covers all major cities of the country and almost 72% of India's total urban population. The country was divided into five zones for the purpose - North, South, East and North East, West and Central and South Central. The rating of cities creates a baseline which can be used to measure progress in respect of sanitation in our cities and is expected to encourage cities to perform better in years to come.

5.17 In order to provide impetus to State and city activities and recognize excellence in performance in urban sanitation, the Government of India has instituted an annual award for cities called the "Nirmal Shahar Puraskar". The objective behind this annual award is based on the premise that periodic assessment of the performance cities will lead to greater community awareness and promote healthy competition among cities.

5.18 Cities were classified under four colour categories i.e. Red, Black, Blue and Green as per details given below:

S.No.	Category	Range	No. of Cities
1	Red	< 33 Marks	189
2	Black	< 34 - 66 Marks	230
3	Blue	< 67 - 90 Marks	4
4	Green	< 91 - 100 Marks	0

Source: National Rating and Award Scheme for Sanitation for Indian Cities, MoUD, (GOI)

5.19 The rating has been carried out for 423 cities and completed in May, 2010. In respect to the Baseline information, eligibility and selection procedures have been completed. The next rating exercise will be conducted in 2012. The ranking or rating exercise is a bi-annual exercise.

5.20 From the above table, it is observed that 189 cities under the red category are the cities on the brink of public health and environmental 'emergency'; needing immediate remedial action. About 44.68% of the cities are in the red category. Under the black category, 230 cities are there which has a range of 34-66 marks indicates that they need considerable improvements. Only 4 cities fall under the blue category, which ranges from 67 - 90 marks. The cities in this category are Chandigarh, Mysore, Surat and N.D.M.C. which depicts that they are recovering but still diseased. The last is green category, ranging from 91 - 100 marks means healthy and clean city.

Communication Campaign on Urban Sanitation

5.21 The communication campaign included broadcasting of audio spots and jingles on Radio/ FM channels with a view to sensitizing citizens regarding the importance of sanitation, negative impacts on health and the environment due to lack of sanitation and most importantly the need to eliminate open defecation. The jingles have been developed in twelve languages. 4 audio spots and 1 jingle in 13 languages have been broadcasted in 1st phase.

National School Sanitation Initiative

5.22 Our vision of totally sanitized cities cannot be achieved without the involvement of all stakeholders including our children who are our future. Keeping this in our view, a one day event on launch of National School Initiative was organized on *April 27th, 2010* by the Ministry of Urban Development & Ministry of Human Resource Development to sensitize younger children on the issue of sanitation, ecological importance issues such as energy efficiency, conservation of natural resources, segregation of waste etc for bringing about the desired changes in children. Mr. Aamir Khan, noted Film star participated in the event as Brand Ambassador for School Sanitation to spearhead the efforts towards awareness generation for better sanitation.

State Sanitation Strategy

5.23 States will be encouraged to prepare State Level Sanitation Strategies within a period of 2 years. Cities will be urged to prepare model City Sanitation Plans within a period of 2 years. Each state shall formulate its own State Urban Sanitation Strategy taking into account its local urban context. Cities will operationalize the state strategy by preparing and implementing City Sanitation Plans. The states will also be encouraged to formulate State Reward Schemes. A state level apex body will monitor the implementation of the state strategy, and a nodal agency will be appointed for planning and implementation. Each state and its cities would need to devise effective institutional arrangements at the city level. However, the ULB's (or their equivalent structures) must be at the centre of all urban sanitation activities.

5.24 At present, 24 states have initiated action for State Sanitation Strategy (SSS). 6 states have submitted their State Sanitation Strategy (SSS) out of 24 states. The 6 states are Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal. The remaining 18 states are still in the process of preparing their State Sanitation Strategy. 24 states making their State Sanitation Strategy have been given below.

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	S. No.	Name of the State/UT	S. No.	Name of the State/UT
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	Jharkhand	17	Puducherry
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	Karnataka	18	Rajasthan
3	Assam	11	Kerala	19	Sikkim
4	Bihar	12	Madhya Pradesh	20	Tamil Nadu
5	Chhattisgarh	13	Maharashtra	21	Tripura
6	Delhi	14	Manipur	22	Uttar Pradesh
7	Gujarat	15	Meghalaya	23	Uttarakhand
8	Himachal Pradesh	16	Orissa	24	West Bengal

City Sanitation Plan

5.25 Government of India is supporting cities in developing city sanitation plans (CSP). The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is facilitating 9 states in formulating their City Sanitation Plans in 85 cities.

5.26 The city Sanitation plans are expected to be completed within a year. So far around 137 Cities are taking initiative to make City Sanitation Plans and will be ready to be implemented in year 2010-11. Some of these cities are facilitated by MoUD, GOI and few by International/ Bi-lateral agencies. The 85 cities supported by MoUD in 9 states are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) Training Programme

5.27 The P.H.E training programme has been started by the Ministry with the objective of providing training to in-service Engineers and Para Engineering Staff of the various State Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Urban Local Bodies etc. The details are as follows:

Post Graduate Course in Public Health Engineering/Environmental Engineering

This training is imparted at the following academic institutions:—

1. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata
2. Veermata Jeejabai Technological Institute, Mumbai
3. Anna University, Chennai
4. Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur
5. Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad
6. Shri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore
7. G.S. Institute of Technology & Science, Indore
8. I.I.T., Powai, Bombay, Mumbai
9. Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
10. I.I.T., Kharagpur, West Bengal
11. I.I.T., Delhi, New Delhi
12. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad

5.28 The duration of the Post Graduate Course is 24 months. Central support is presently extended to meet the stipend @ ₹ 2000/- per month for 24 months for outstation trainees and tuition & examination fee for all trainees. In addition, contingency grant @ ₹ 2,500/- per semester per candidate for 4 semesters is admissible and staff support for one Professor and one Assistant Professor is also extended to the Institutes.

Short Term Course In Public Health Engineering

5.29 This programme has been tailored in such a way that Diploma Engineers working in State Public Health Engineering Departments/Water Supply and Sewerage Boards/Urban Local Bodies get adequate exposure towards the finer points of Public Health Engineering, so that they can apply the same in the field. The course is of three months duration. Financial support in the form of stipend, tuition fee, expenses on field visits etc. is extended, thus sharing a major portion of the expenditure. At present, the Short Term Course is conducted in 2 Institutes *viz.* (1) Anna University, Chennai and (2) Shri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore.

Refresher Course

5.30 Several refresher courses on various specializations are conducted by the Ministry through different academic, research & professional institutions and State Departments. Financial support in the form of honorarium to lecturers, expenses on field visits, preparation of lecture materials etc. is extended to the institutes conducting the training courses. Number of personnel trained upto end of March, 2010 and in service engineers expected to have been trained in various training courses during 2010-11 are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Total upto 31.3.2010	During 2009-10(upto 31.12.2010)	Total Cumulative*
1.	P.G. Course in PHE	2582	28	2610
2.	Short Term Course in PHE	2594	Nil*	2,594
3.	Refresher course in PHE	24,419	900**	30,319

* No short terms courses were conducted during this FY due to lack of Hostel accommodation in the two institutes conducting the courses

** Tentative, as information is awaited from most of the Institutions where the courses have been/ are being conducted during 2010-11

5.31 Rs. 6.40 lakh has been released to the concerned institutes till December, 2010. Outstanding Utilization Certificates were obtained from some engineering colleges/ institutes to facilitate further release of grants for ongoing training programmes.