

INTRODUCTION

1. The erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation were merged and renamed as Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 27.5.2000. The Ministry has two Departments namely (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

Department of Urban Development

2. The Department of Urban Development has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of urban development, urban water supply and sanitation. These are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Institutional Finance and technical support. In addition to this, the Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning and co-ordination in Urban Transport matters in the country.

3. The other set of responsibilities of Department of Urban Development pertains to the construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, with the exception of those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication. It is also responsible for the management of Central Government land/property, most of which is in Delhi and some other Metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the agencies of the Central Public Works Department, with field organisations spread all over the country and Land and Development Office located in Delhi. The Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications is also looked after by this Department.

4. Under its administrative control, the Department of

Urban Development has four Attached and three Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies.

5. The Central Public Works Department is the largest of these Organisations. The CPWD is likely to achieve the target workload of Rs. 2220 Crores during the year 2000-2001. The Directorate of Printing with its 21 Presses in various parts of the country caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments. The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels.

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

7. The National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. is a civil construction agency, which has major clients both in India and abroad. It has a number of turnkey projects to its credit including bridges, flyovers, industrial structures, hospitals, railway buildings etc.

8. The Delhi Development Authority has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi. The National Capital Region Planning Board constituted in March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, has two important goals to achieve viz. (i) evolving harmonised policies for the control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region and (ii) achieving manageable Delhi by 2001 A.D. The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), which was set up in 1976, is an autonomous organisation, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for carrying out urban research and collecting, processing, storing and disseminating information

relating to Urban Local Bodies with regard to their functioning, and finances. Rajghat Samadhi Committee was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act 1951, to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

9. The water supply and sanitation needs of urban areas have been the biggest casualties of the urban population explosion. The poor are the worst sufferers. Shortage of potable water is only the visible face of the problem. Problems such as better distribution, proper storage, better water management practices, conservation of ground water resources etc. have to be tackled by resource deficient Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Similarly, sanitation and environmental hygiene need urgent attention. Disposal of solid waste, proper sewerage and drainage facilities, regular conservancy and effective public health measures are other priority areas. Funds are the major constraint. Municipal finances need drastic improvements through restructuring of the ULBs, adopting a User pay-Polluter pay approach, private-public partnerships and by more efficient use of existing resources. In order to ensure sustainability of water supply and sanitation in small towns, centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (A.U.W.S.P.) provides for measures to secure safe and adequate water supply facilities to towns with population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census.

10. The Employment of Manual Scavengers & Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 was enacted by the Central Government on 5-6-93. It was a milestone achieved to bring an element of compulsion on the society for abolition of manual scavenging. A notification was issued by the Ministry on 24.1.97 which has brought the Act into force in all the Union Territories and States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal with effect from 26th January, 1997. The Act has also been adopted by the State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

11. This Department is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation. The Policy will take into account suggestions received from State Govts., State Urbanisation strategy papers prepared in the context of Integrated Development of Small and Medium

Towns scheme and the decentralisation reforms as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act) 1992.

12. In order to improve economic and physical infrastructure, the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80. The scheme is being continued with timely amendments and modifications. Investment in the development of small urban centres would also help in reducing migration to large cities and support the growth of surrounding rural areas as well.

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

14. Since the approval of Delhi MRTS Project by the Union Government in Sept., 1996, there has been satisfactory progress towards its implementation. Loan Agreement with JBIC, Japan (Japan Bank for International Co-operation-formerly OECF) for Loan Assistance has become effective. Till 31.12.2000, a total amount equivalent to Rs.550.45 crores has been disbursed by JBIC. Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have also released a total amount of Rs. 400 crores towards cost of land acquisition till 31.12.2000,

Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

15. The Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of housing and urban poverty alleviation. These are also essentially State subjects but this Department plays a facilitating role and also supports programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, institutional finance and technical advice.

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

17. After its restructuring in 1992, the National Buildings Organisation is responsible for socio-economic management information system and creation of data bank.

18. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government Company in April, 1970 with a view to provide loans and technical support to State and City level agencies and other eligible Organisations for various types of housing and infrastructural development. The Hindustan Prefab Ltd. is engaged mainly in the manufacture of pre-stressed cement concrete poles, railway sleepers, water storage tanks, vavutans (light weight autoclaved cellular concrete) blocks for insulation, partitions etc.

19. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) undertakes the task of extension and application of innovative technologies and low-cost building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes, developed by research institutions. It also encourages development of appropriate standards for the new materials and their adoption in the schedule and specifications of the public housing and construction agencies. The National Co-operative Housing Federation (NCHF) of India set up in 1969, is a national level organisation spearheading the entire co-operative housing movement in India and is supported by Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation as part of the Government's encouragement of co-operative housing societies in the country. Central Government

Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) has been set up as a Society under the aegis of Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation for providing housing to Central Government employees.

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

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

Administration & Organisation

The Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation were merged into one Ministry with effect from 27.5.2000. The merged Ministry was named as Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation having two Departments namely (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

2. Shri Jagmohan, who was Minister of Urban Development assumed charge as Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 27.5.2000 and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya who was Minister of State for Urban Development assumed charge as Minister of State for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation with effect from 14.6.2000.

3. Shri Ashok Pahwa, IAS (HY:65), who was Secretary in the Department of Urban Development, relinquished charge with effect from 4.9.2000. In his place Shri N.N. Mookerjee, IAS (AM:64) assumed charge as Secretary in the Department of Urban Development. Unfortunately, Shri Mookerjee died on 19.12.2000, Shri K. Kosal Ram, IAS (AP:65) has assumed charge as Secretary in the Department of Urban Development with effect from 20.12.2000. Shri S.S. Chatopadhyaya, IAS (WB:66) is Secretary in the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

4. At present the Department of Urban Development has two posts of Additional Secretary, two posts of Joint Secretary and two other posts of Joint Secretary level. There is one post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

5. The distribution of work among Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in both the departments under the Ministry is indicated in the organisation chart at Appendix-I. The subjects allocated to the Department of Urban Development and the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation are indicated at Appendix-II

6. The Names of various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous & Other Offices under both the Department of this Ministry is at Appendix-III

7. The Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 31.12.2000, have a staff strength of 35,905 employees, excluding the work charged staff. The strength of the work charged staff is 26,771. The detailed staff strength is indicated in Appendix-IV.

II BUDGET

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

2. For the Financial year 2000-2001 the present Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two separate Ministries, namely Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. The Demands for Grants relevant to Ministry of Urban Development were: Demand No. 84-Urban Development, Demand No. 85-Public Works and Demand No. 86-Stationery and Printing. Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation was covered under separate Demand No. 87-Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

3. Subsequently, with the merger of the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation into one Ministry i.e. Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation with effect from 27-5-2000, the Demand Nos. allotted for the Financial year 2001-2002 for the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation are: Demand No. 80-Department of Urban Development, Demand No. 81 -Public Works, Demand No. 82-Stationery & Printing and Demand No. 83-Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

4. Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) 2000-2001,

Revised Estimates (RE) 2000-2001 and Budget Estimates (BE) 2001-2002 separately for Plan and

Non-Plan (Net) are as under:

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

(Rs. in crores)

Demand No.	B E 2000-2001			R E 2000-2001			B E 2001-2002		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
80-Deptt. of UD									
Revenue	370.47	295.21	665.66	241.23	279.06	520.31	362.30	294.65	656.95
Capital	414.56	74.79	489.35	398.27	64.22	462.49	436.76	63.75	500.51
Total	765.03	370.00	1155.03	639.50	343.30	962.60	799.06	356.40	1157.46
61 -Public Works									
Revenue	9.00	373.65	382.65	8.80	369.43	377.43	9.00	400.00	409.00
Capital	106.40	151.35	257.75	87.00	130.57	217.57	105.30	120.00	225.30
Total	115.40	525.00	640.40	95.00	500.00	595.00	114.30	520.00	634.30
62-Stationery & Printing									
Revenue		98.25	98.25	—	82.53	82.53	—	94.19	94.19
Capital	—	1.75	1.75	—	1.20	1.20	—	1.40	1.40
Total	—	100.00	100.00	—	63.73	83.73	—	95.59	95.59
83-Deptt. UEPA									
Revenue	224.50	9.51	234.01	117.00	7.55	124.55	206.00	7.27	213.27
Capital	155.00	10.00	165.00	155.00	10.00	165.00	174.00	10.00	184.00
Total	379.50	19.51	399.01	272.00	17.55	269.55	380.00	17.27	397.27

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

iii. HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The scheme of House Building Advance to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing assistance to the Government employees to construct/acquire houses/flats of their own. The scheme was introduced in 1956, as a welfare measure. Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation acts as the nodal Ministry for the same.

2. House Building advance is admissible to all

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

3. In tune with the recommendations of the Vth Central Pay Commission, the House Building Advance admissible has been revised to 50 months pay of the employee concerned or 7.5 lakhs or the cost of construction/acquisition of house/flat or repaying capacity whichever is least as against Rs. 2.5 lakhs earlier. Similarly cost ceiling limits has been revised to 200 times the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and maximum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs from the earlier Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.00 lakhs respectively.

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

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

IV. WORK STUDY UNIT

The Internal Work Study Unit performs all O&M functions of the Secretariat of the Ministry. The Unit undertakes Work Measurement Studies and Organizational Analysis in respect of the Sectt. and its attached/Subordinate offices. During the year 2000-2001 report of the Work Measurement Study of the Library of the Ministry for assessing staff requirement has been undertaken and the report issued. Besides this, the Work Measurement study for assessing staff requirement at the Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata and its three Regional Stationery Depots at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai have also been undertaken and the report is under preparation.

During the year 2000-2001, Special drive on Record Management was conducted in the Ministry and its attached offices in the month of August 2000, in which 469 files were recorded and 865 files were weeded out from a total of 991 files reviewed. The Induction Material in respect of the Ministry has also been revised and is likely to be issued soon.

V. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

The Ministry has been making steady progress in progressive use of Hindi in its official purposes over the years and as a result won first Prizes of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Puraskar Scheme for two consecutive years i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99. During Rajbhasha Golden Jublee Year 1999-2000 (upto September, 2000) special incentive schemes and various programmes were organised in the Ministry and in the Attached/Subordinate offices, PSUs and Statutory/Autonomous Bodies under its control. These schemes and programmes were in addition to normal incentive schemes and programmes organised during Hindi Week/Fortnigh during September, 2000. During this period All India Level Seminar and Workshops on various subjects, through Hindi medium, were organised by the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and an amount of about Fls. 12 lacs was spent by the Ministry as a whole on popularising and propagating

the use of Hindi through these schemes and programmes.

2. Hindi Advisory Committee of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was re-constituted in August, 2000 and its first meeting is being convened shortly. The Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) of the Ministry is meeting at regular intervals in each quarter and so also the OLCs of the other Organisations under this Ministry.

3. During the year, the performance of the Ministry and its Offices in implementing the Annual Programme of use of Hindi in their official work has been 109% in almost all the items of programme except that of correspondence in Hindi. The percentage of correspondence in Hindi made by various offices of the Ministry has been as under:

Percentage of Achievement of the offices
Correspondence in Hindi:-

(i) 80% and above	HUDCO, HPL, NBO
(ii) 70% to 80%	Department of Publication, DUAC
(iii) 60% to 70%	The Secretariat of Ministry Directorate of Estates, DG(W), DDA, NBCC and TCPO
(iv) 50% to 60%	Directorate of Printing, NCHF
(v) 40% to 50%	L&DO, NIUA
(vi) 40% and below	Stationery Office (Region 'C')

Note: A large number of letters received in English from the State Governments in region "A" were replied to in Hindi by all the big offices.

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

4. Hindi Training

The programme of imparting working knowledge of Hindi to Non-Hindi knowing employees as well as imparting Hindi typing and shorthand training to remaining eligible employees has also been running successfully. With the notification of Govt. of India Stationery office, Kolkata, in Gazette of India under official language Rule 1 O(4) on 31-8-2000 now the Headquarters of all the Organisations under the

Ministry have acquired working knowledge of Hindi and they alongwith the 467 unit offices, where 80% of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi, stand notified in Gazette of India under Rule 10(4). The newly notified offices have been advised to specify the items of work to be done in Hindi under Rule 8(4). Altogether 10 out of 43 sections of the Secretariat of Ministry stand specified for doing specified items of work in Hindi.

During the year, 4 officials of the Ministry, after qualifying in Prabodh level examination, have been nominated for Praveen level classes, under the Hindi teaching scheme. 1 official has been nominated for Prabodh class, 2 officials have been nominated for Hindi typing training on Computer, 1 Stenographer and 2 LDCs have also been nominated for training in Hindi Stenography and Hindi typing respectively. HUDCO has made its own arrangement for training its employees in Hindi, Hindi Shorthand and typing the DUAC, NCR Planning Board and the NIUA also have been availing these facilities provided by HUDCO. The other offices have been availing these facilities provided under Hindi teaching scheme of the Govt. of India.

5. Training in Hindi noting and drafting

Training of official noting and drafting in Hindi is being provided by the Ministry and its offices by organising Hindi Workshops from time to time. The Ministry had decided to organise bi-monthly Hindi Workshops with effect from June, 2000 and 17 officials have been trained in this drive.

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

- (i) The cash award scheme for doing work in Hindi has been made attractive by the doubling the amount under various prizes and now large number of employees of the Ministry and its organisations are participating in the competition.
- (ii) Making available popular Hindi literature to the employees is another area of focus and adequate fund of the library budget has been spent on popular Hindi literature. The various offices under the Ministry are also following similar system.
- (iii) The Town and Country Planning Organisation, a Subordinate office under the Ministry has introduced new Hindi Magazine, titled "NIYOJAN SANDESH". All organisations have brought out special issues

of their Journals with the title of "RAJBHASHA SWARNA JAYATI VISHESHANK" to commemorate of Hindi as Official Language. The BMTPC and HUDCO have been bringing out publicity material bilingually and/or in Hindi.

- (iv) All 93 Codes/Manuals/ items of Procedural Literature have been prepared and published bilingually.
- (v) During the year, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the CPWD offices at Chennai and Bhubaneswar, Govt. of India Stationery office, Kolkata and the regional offices of HUDCO at Thiruvananthapuram and Patna. The inspection team of the Ministry inspected the offices of CPWD, HUDCO & NBCC at Chennai, Kolkata, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Thiruvananthapuram, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jallundhar, Delhi, Shimla, Bhopal, Indore and Nagpur etc.
- (vi) There are two Dy. Directors, 31 Asstt. Directors, 15 Sr. Translators, 93 Junior. Translators and adequate number of trained Hindi stenos/Aypists under the overall supervision of Director (OL) of the Ministry.
- (vii) Bilingual facility has been provided on all the Computers in all the offices.
- (viii) the TCPO has continuously been using Hindi in drafting its various survey reports on Urban/ Tourism Development Projects located in Hindi speaking areas.
- (ix) The detailed Guidelines/Directives on various subjects of the Ministry were prepared and issued both in Hindi & English simultaneously.

VI. WELFARE

Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receives active attention and encouragement. Nine 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 various Cultural and Sports activities organised by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board (CCSCSB), Department of Personnel Training.

2. During the year 2000-2001, this Ministry's teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments/

Championships in Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Carom, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Power-Lifting, Table-Tennis, Weight-Lifting & Physique, Volleyball and Shooting Ball organised by the CCSCSB. This Ministry's participant won medal in individual event of Athletics. The Volley Ball team of the Ministry was Runner-up in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments during the year 2000-2001. A number of sports persons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices have also been selected to play the Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments/Championships.

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

4. Activities of the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) continued to be performed satisfactorily.

VII. PARLIAMENT MATTERS

Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. During 2000, this Ministry answered 1059 (63 Starred and 996 Unstarred) Parliament Questions on various subjects relating to Local Bodies, Housing, Central Public Works Department, Water Supply, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme etc.

2. During 2000, five meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation were organised wherein the following important issues, in addition to general discussion on various matters relating to this Ministry were specifically discussed:-

- (i) Water Supplies and Sanitation in South Delhi like Vasant Kunj, Vasant Vihar, Maiviya Nagar,
- (ii) Menace of Unauthorised Constructions in recently developed colonies Pamposh Enclave etc.
- (iii) New initiatives in the arena of Urban Development, Urban Infrastructure, Urban Housing and Slums and Squatters resettlement in Delhi.
- (iv) Delhi Apartment Ownership Act.
- (v) Allotment of land to Private Clubs.
- (vi) Allotment of land to Institutions.
- (vii) Follow-up action in respect of recommendations/conclusions drawn at the All India Conferences of Ministers of LSG/UD, Housing, Mayors and Horticulturists.

- (viii) Review of the Drive launched in the Delhi to get rid the city of the menace of illegal/unauthorised construction.
- (ix) Progress made in respect of the scheme of 'Rejuvenating Culturally significant Towns'.
- (x) Setting up of National Academy of Urban Administration and Technology.
- (xi) Review of the special efforts made so far to check corrupt practices in various Organisations dealing with lands and buildings in Delhi.

3. Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the 1999-2000 of the following Organisations were laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament during 2000:-

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

VIII. EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Deputy Secretary in-charge of Administration in the Ministry is the Liaison Officer for the work relating to the Employment of ex-servicemen. Additional Liaison Officers in the Attached/Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings also watch the implementation of the Government rules, regulations and orders on the subject. Statistics relating to appointment of ex-servicemen in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings are given in Appendix V.

IX. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A special Cell in the Ministry watches the implementation of Government orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through periodical returns prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose. In addition, the Cell also monitors the filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Recruitment Drive in respect of the Attached/Subordinate offices and the Public Sector Undertakings of this Ministry. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the offices under its control to strictly observe the instructions circulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of the reservations made for Other Backward Classes. The Cell periodically monitors the filling up of vacancies reserved for OBCs in respect of the Attached/Subordinate 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. PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MACHINERY

The Public Grievance Cell in the Ministry ensures redressal of the grievances of public under the overall supervision of Joint Secretary (Adm.) who acts as Director of Public Grievances. He is also assisted by a Dy. Secretary level officer of the Ministry. Grievances are received through Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Department of Personnel & Training, Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, registered associations and members of public. The grievances received in the Ministry are duly acknowledged and referred to the concerned offices under this Ministry for redressal. As per instructions received from the Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat & Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the grievances are continuously monitored and the overall position reviewed periodically. A detailed break-up of public grievance cases is as below:-

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCE CASES RECEIVED AND DISPOSED DURING THE YEAR 2000

Name of the Organisation	No. of grievances pending at the beginning of year	No. of grievances received during the year	No. of grievances disposed off during the year	No. of grievances pending at the end of the year
C.P.W.D.	167	151	205	113
Delhi Development Authority	36	137	103	70
Land & Development Office	7	28	35	—
Directorate of Estates	4	12	15	1
Directorate of Printing	16	11	20	7
Total	230	339	378	191

A watch is also kept on the grievances appearing in the newspaper columns. The cell has contributed to the speedy disposal of genuine complaints and representations during the year.

The Public Grievance Officers of the Ministry and various organisations under it are given on next page.

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Public Grievance Officer
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Joint Secretary in charge of Administration assisted by a Director level officer [At present Shri Niraj Kumar, Dy. Secretary (UD)]
2.	Land & Development Office	Shri D.K. Bazzaz, Dy. L&DO
3.	Directorate of Estates	Shri S.C. Gupta, Deputy Director
4.	C.P.W.D.	Director (Adm.)
5.	Delhi Development Authority	Mrs. Neemo Dhar, Director (PG & PR)
6.	Directorate of Printing	Shri H.A. Yadav, Director (Ptg.)

Xi. COMPUTERIZATION IN THE MINISTRY.

A General

1. Local Area Network:- 110 computers belonging to the main Ministry and Directorate of Estates have been connected to the Nirman Bhavan LAN, (NB LAN). They have been provided with E-Mail and Internet facilities. The present demand for additional connections is placed at 75. Action is initiated to procure LAN equipment for connecting these nodes in Phase-II.

2. Web site of the Ministry:- A web page in English has been created and launched which has been updated twice. Efforts are on hand to redesign the site with enhanced features. The corresponding Hindi version of the page is also being created.

3. Training:- About 300 officer/staff of the Ministry have been trained in MS Office, and usage of E-Mail and Internet.

4. I.T. Plan:- 5 year I.T. Plan has been prepared. Towards the implementation, computers have been provided and installed. They have been connected to NBLAN.

5. E-Governance:- Owing to the thrust of the Government to introduce E-Governance in the Government Departments, as a part of minimum E-Governance Agenda, the following measures have been taken.

a) implementation of PGRAMS:- The Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) is being implemented in the Ministry. The Ministry has procured a separate server and the software has been installed in it. The designated officers/staff have been trained. Implementation is in progress.

b) Websites of varlous offices under the Ministry:- The following offices under MUD have launched their web sites with the following addresses. They have been linked to the GOI Directory of official WebSites having the site address goidirectory.nic.in.

Organization	Site
Ministry	http://urbanindia.nic.in
CPWD	http://cpwd.nic.in
Dte. of Estates	http://estates.nic.in
HPL	http://www.hindprefab.com
HUDCO	http://www.hudcoindia.com
NBCC	http://www.nbccindia.com
BMTPC	http://www.bmtpc.org
DUAC	http://www.duac.org
NIUA	http://www.niua.org
DMRCL	http://www.delhimetrail.com
NCRPB	http://www.ncrpb.com
DDA	http://www.delhidevelopmentauthy.org

6. Internet connectivity through Diaiup at the residences of officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above: The connections have been provided at the residences of MOS (UD&PA), Secretary (UD), Addl. Secretary (Finance), Joint Secretary (UD) and Economic Adviser.

B) Main Ministry

Regular maintenance and development work is being carried out on the following operational' office automation systems.

i) VIP References Monitoring system for the offices of Minister and Minister of State

ii) Payroll Computation

iii) Annual Maintenance Contracts Monitoring.

iv) CGHS cards Information System.

v) Telephone Bills Payments Monitoring.

vi) Parliament Questions Information System.

C) Directorate of Estates:-

i) LAN:-Regular Maintenance and Development work is being carried out on the LAN which has 31 nodes.

ii) **Housing information System:-** This system is successfully running on 35 terminals with maintenance and development support from NIC.

iii) **Web Page:-The** Web page has been designed by NIC. Information is collected from various sections, compiled and kept in the Web. The Waiting list dissemination is made web-enabled. The Web site is ready for launch.

D) Central Public Works Department:-

i) **IVRS:-An** Interactive Voice Recognition System for registering complaints in the Govt. Quarters and monitoring their status is under development.

ii) **LAN:-A** LAN with about 60 nodes is operational in CPWD with the regular maintenance and development support from NIC.

iii) Maintenance and development work is being carried out of the following is being carried out on the following operational application software.

(a) Integrated Budgeting Information System.

(b) Quality Control Inspections Monitoring System.

(c) Vigilance cases Monitoring Information System.

(d) Payroll computation.

XII. OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORTS

The details of outstanding Inspection Reports/Audit objections as on March, 2000 in respect of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices are given in Appendix-X.

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES DURING 2000-2001

The Administrative Vigilance Unit of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation 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 Deputy Secretary, three Under Secretaries (Vig.) and Vigilance Officers of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry and also the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings 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 Poverty Alleviation and its Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies, Societies/other Local Authorities.

2. Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action. Under Preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas under this Ministry. As regards surveillance and detection, lists

d officers of gazetted status whose conduct needs to be watched are prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the rules are imposed on those who are found guilty.

3. Generally, the Charge relates to execution of substandard work in construction and maintenance of buildings, overpayments to contractors, irregularities in calling of tender/quotations and award of contracts, disproportionate assets, illegal gratification, subletting of Government accommodation/shops and violations of the building byelaws and the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

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

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

6. During the period from April, 2000 to December, 2000, 176 surprise & regular inspections were carried out, 208 officers were charge sheeted, 29 officers were placed under suspension, major penalties were imposed upon 59 officers and minor penalties upon 169 officers.

"Women in Urban Governance"

October 4, 2000, New Delhi

Organised by
Ministry of Urban Development and Planning
Department of Urban Development and Planning
Government of India



माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री श्री जगमोहन, विश्व पर्यावास दिवस के अवसर पर

"आपसकरी आर. डी.एन. बिनिंग मैटेरियल्स एंड प्रोडक्ट्स 2000-2001" को लॉन्च कर रहे हैं।

Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development Shri. Jagmohan releasing the "Directory of Indian Building Materials and Products 2000-2001" on the occasion of World Habitat Day.



विभिन्न हिंदी प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं को लिए प्रशस्ति पत्र वितरण समारोह

Prize distribution ceremony for winners of various Hindi competitions



प्रभात प्रीत विहार गार्डन, दिल्ली
Prabhat Preet Vihar Garden, Delhi



स्वर्ण जयन्ती पार्क, रोहिणी, दिल्ली
Swarna Jayanti Park, Rohini, Delhi

**DEPARTMENT
OF
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Water supply and sanitation are important basic needs affecting the quality of life and productive efficiency of the people. The State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible for providing these services through proper planning, implementation, operation, maintenance and monitoring out of funds available under the State Plans, internal resource generation and/or by taking loans from financial institutions. The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation assists the State Governments/ULBs by providing guidance for policy formulation, legislation, technical clearance of schemes, Central assistance, facilities for training, seminars/workshops and external assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies. The programmes and activities undertaken by this Ministry during 2000-2001 are as under:-

ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP)

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is a Centrally sponsored scheme initiated with the objective of solving the drinking water problems in towns having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Considering the water scarcity and the narrow revenue base of these small towns, the scheme is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio 50:50. The programme was launched during March, 1994. Up to 31.3.2000, water supply schemes in 439 towns were approved at a cost of Rs. 500.86 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 201.57 crores was released by this Ministry to different State Governments as central share. During the year 2000-2001, detailed project reports for 136 towns at a cost of Rs. 207.69 crores have been approved by this Ministry and an amount of Rs. 60.48 crores has been released to various State Governments till 27.2.2001. A statement showing the progress of releases Statewise is given at Annexure-I.

LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME (LCS) FOR LIBERATION OF SCAVENGERS.

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

The scheme is being operated by providing subsidy from this Ministry and loans from HUDCO in a synchronised manner so that the conversion/construction of low cost sanitation units and liberation of scavengers is done on a 'whole town' basis. A statement showing the financial & physical progress of the scheme as on 31.12.2000 is given at Annexure-II.

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

GANGA BARRAGE PROJECT AT KANPUR

The Govt. of India approved the Ganga Barrage Project on 10th April, 1999 at a cost of Rs. 263.40 crores. It was decided that 50% of this amount would be given as loan to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh by the Government of India. The Project envisages to rectify the gradual shifting of river Ganga from its right bank at Kanpur and also to solve the drinking water problem of the city.

Against the Central share of Rs. 131.70 crores, Rs. 70.49 crores has been released to Government of Uttar Pradesh till 9.1.2001.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Bird hits are among the major causes of air crashes in our country. The IAF has lost a number of extremely valuable air-crafts and pilots during the last few years due to increasing ingestion of birds into the engines, especially during take-off and landing at

the air-fields.

In order to control the bird menace, an Inter-Ministerial Joint Sub-Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence in February, 1989 had recommended measures for sanitising the areas around the following Air-fields by providing solid waste management and drainage facilities on priority basis:-

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

Project feasibility reports for the 10 selected IAF airfield towns were prepared with the help of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (9 Nos) and Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (1 No.). The Feasibility Reports were forwarded to the concerned Air Force Stations, State Governments and Municipal Agencies for their suggestions/views. Further, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries, the Ministry formulated a scheme for providing Central assistance to the State Govts./Urban Local Bodies as 100% grant assistance to meet the capital as well as O & M cost of the scheme for 5 years. Thereafter, the scheme would be handed over to the concerned urban local bodies, A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated for this scheme during the Ninth Plan. The provision available in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is Rs. 5 crores. 'In principle' approval of the Planning Commission has been obtained for this new Centrally sponsored scheme. As per advice of the Planning Commission, approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), full Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has to be obtained in that order before launching of the scheme.

Total cost of the revised scheme at 2000-2001 price level is Rs. 119.51 crores. Keeping in view the limited availability of funds during the Ninth Plan period, the scheme is proposed to be undertaken in two phases, i.e. phase-I in 6 towns, namely Adampur, Sirsa, Tezpur, Jodhpur, Hindon and Ambala at an estimated cost of Rs. 5534.02 lakhs during Ninth and Tenth Plans and phase-II in four towns, namely Gwalior, Bareilly, Pune and Dundigal at a cost of Rs. 6417.33 lakhs during Tenth and Eleventh Plans. Comments of appraising Ministries/

Departments have been received and response of the Ministry thereto have been prepared and circulated for consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY GROUP ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

In pursuance of the Supreme Court Case on Solid Waste Management and the recommendations of the Committee appointed by it, the Ministry after holding Inter-Ministerial consultations constituted a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) on Solid Waste Management vide order dated 18th August, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Adviser (PHEE), Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) for collecting information on proven technologies, providing technical guidance to urban local bodies, channelising limited resources, etc. The tenure of the TAG is for a period of five years. As requested by the TAG, the Ministry constituted the following three Core Groups.

- i) Appropriate Technologies and Research & Development
- ii) Financial Resources & Private Sector Participation
- iii) Capacity building, Human Resource Development and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

The Core Groups submitted their draft reports to the TAG which was considered in a meeting held on 29th January, 2001. The draft reports are to be further modified and submitted to TAG.

MANUAL ON MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation had constituted an Expert Committee comprising 15 members under the Chairmanship of Adviser, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation for preparation of the "Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management" in February, 1998. The Committee had held eleven meetings between February 1998 and January 2000 and finalised a draft of the aforesaid Manual. The draft of the Manual was discussed in February 2000 in a National Workshop held at New Delhi to solicit comments from Urban Local Bodies and other concerned agencies in order to finalise the Manual. Final version of the Manual has been printed in May 2000 and is available as a priced publication in all the Government Book Depots/outlets for the benefit of Urban Local Bodies.

TECHNICAL CLEARANCE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEMES

The CPHEEO has approved 13 schemes from 01.01.2000 to 31.12.2000 for implementation by different State Governments with loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The list of schemes approved and their estimated cost is at Annexure-III.

MONITORING & MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Ministry has since developed computer based Management Information System (MIS) software on urban water supply and sanitation. The software has been provided to all the State/UT Public Health Engineering Department/Water SUPPLY and Sewerage Boards. Workshops and meetings were held to demonstrate the usefulness of the MIS software for collection, dissemination of data and for decision making.

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

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Considerable efforts have to be made by the Central and State Governments to secure external assistance for urban water supply and sanitation projects. A list of externally added projects, which are ongoing is given at Annexure-IV.

PHE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Development of trained manpower is one of the thrust areas of the Ministry. The CPHEEO organizes various training courses for in-service engineers working in the State Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sanitation Boards, Urban Local Bodies, etc. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 93.85 lakhs have been released till January, 2001 to the recognized Engineering Colleges and Training Institutes for conducting Post Graduate, Short Term and Refresher Courses. About 1300 in service engineers and technical staff are expected to have benefited from the Programmes mentioned below till December, 2000:-

Post Graduate Courses :	56 Engineers
Short term Courses :	50 Engineers*
Refresher Courses :	1200 Engineers & Technical Staff.'

*Tentative, as information is awaited from most of the Institutes where Short Term B Refresher courses have been conducted during 2000-2001.

During January to March, 2001, additional 400 engineers and technical staff are expected to be trained.

A programme agreement was executed by the Ministry on 8th August, 2000 with the Department for International Development, Water Engineering Development Centre, UK and Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad for the future development of the training course on Management Development for Senior Urban Public Health Officials and its transfer to India during the period from 2000 to 2004. Under this programme, the Ministry had deputed 22 officials and professors from the State Governments and academic Institutes for attending the Management Development training course in the United Kingdom followed by the in-India component of the course at Mysore & Hyderabad. Besides this, a few other officials were also deputed for training in Sweden, Japan and the Netherlands.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The following R&D projects are ongoing during 2000-2001 :-

1. Preparation of directory of on-going as well as completed R&D projects on Water Supply and Sanitation including Solid Waste Management and Storm Water Drainage by Waterfalls Institute of Technology Transfer, New Delhi.

2. Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas by National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

Very recently, the following two research studies have been entrusted to the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur under the WHO assistance programme:-

(i) Impact of on-site sanitation on the quality of Ground and Surface Water Sources.

(ii) Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality in Selected Cities/Towns in India. (Delhi, Jammu, Agra, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Mumbai, Nagpur and Ahmedabad).

The Cost of the first project will be met by the Ministry & WHO amounting to Rs. 12.24 lakhs and 8.60 lakhs respectively. The second project is expected to be fully funded by the WHO.

ANNEXURE - I

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP)
FINANCIAL PROGRESS FROM 1993-94 TO 2000-2001

Status-27.02.2001
(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Sl. No.	STATE		Annual allocation 2000-2001	DPRs. Approved so far						Range capita cost (Rs)	Funds Released (Central Share)						state share released	Expdr. Reported	Month up to which Progress reported	
				upto 1999-2000		2000-2001		Total			population 1991 Census	During VIII Plan	During 1997-98	During 1998-99	During 1999-2000	During 2000-2001				Total
				Nos.	Estt. Cost.	Nos.	Estt. Cost.	Nos.	Estn. Cost											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20057	NIL	—	NIL	—	NIL	—	—	—	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	NIL	—	—	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.32	2	2467.00	NIL	—	2	2467.00	34266	53946372	63.29	21.16	0.00	149.09	50.00	303.53	153.46 .	1 0 0 6 . 0 1	Sep-00	
3.	Assam	319.26	12	2446.44	NIL	—	12	2446.44	137466	667-2397	194.11	140.00	196.67	324.26	0.00	657.24	290.10 .	5 0 3 . 0 5 8	Sep-00	
4.	Bihar	306.40	16	2113.53	1	146.55	17	2262.06	220413	490.1246	94.50	0.00	192.75	319.47	0.00	606.72	45.00	112.218	sep-99	
5.	Goa	37.95	2	51.13	NIL	—	2	51.13	19254	202.306	25.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.56	25.65	51.41	Dee-97	
6.	Gujarat	329.47	15	1903.37	4	646.76	19	2750.15	306165	109-1486	255.62	0.00	0.00	347.25	303.67	906.54	796.32	1063.47	Sep-00	
7.	Haryana	126.30	14	1666.17	6	1697.26	22	3563.45	299312	473-1579	226.10	67.03	130.19	259.56	436.65	1143.73	522.24 .	931.73	Nov-00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46.19	7	1070.00	1	188.00	6	1258.00	26014	035-t 7970	116.10	44.95	56.95	156.50	125.25	503.75	1029.72	1029.72	Dec-00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.51	4	773.31	NIL	—	4	773.31	34226	1603-2587	63.97	41.61	20.75	163.90	0.00	310.23	73.26	122.978	Mar-97	
10.	Karnataka	396.93	21	3273.71	4	1066.70	25	4362.41	344425	194-2457	237.65	179.96	296.06	465.91	555.60	1737.6	1124.16	1 6 0 2 . 4 5	Oct-00	
11.	Kerala	142.15	3	712.62	2	510.70	5	1223.52	73751	11672060	136.63	64.39	65.50	67.69	127.66	484.09	515.00	266.718	Sep-00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	922.16	91	7251.51	9	1260.50	100	6532.01	1172226	1712056	1064.94	417.96	626.72	936.56	526.55	3594.75	2261.25 .	3202.35	Sep-00	
13.	Maharashtra	39030	15	2643.34	5	2063.16	20	4906.52	296729	132-2703	366.91	271.60	393.94	369.01	360.51	1602.17	1696.39	2 4 3 1 . 1 6	Sep-00	
14.	Manipur	101.05	12	1066.13	3	653.54	15	1739.67	114057	280-1876	143.19	90.99	63.16	160.51	206.00	663.65	306.16	6 6 9 . 0 6	Oct-00	
15.	Meghalaya	19.04	1	195.63	1	386.10	2	501.73	16203	1633-3222	56.90	36.92	0.00	0.00	96.53	194.05	94.01	163.10	Sep-00	
16.	Mizoram	52.72	6	625.55	1	322.66	7	946.43	34550	639-5756	23.24	51.66	76.95	63.42	136.11	353.40	203.54	415.66	Sep-00	
17.	Nagaland	24.90	2	902.70	NIL	—	2	902.70	24011	2606-4385	52.33	34.36	17.51	175.60	65.96	365.96	445.43	555.06	Dee-99	
18.	Orissa	247.56	14	2166.19	6	722.79	20	2908.98	258050	366-2466	269.73	156.62	256.W	256.62	65.07	1026.04	662.67 .	1 5 0 9 . 0 6	Sep-00	
19.	Punjab	134.93	9	579.22	NIL	—	9	579.22	103433	370-789	164.13	0.00	0.00	105.46	0.00	269.61	1 4 0 . 9 4 8	Jun-00	
20.	Rajasthan	376.26	26	2600.18	9	1226.66	35	3626.66	499650	61-2566	603.69	171.52	324.61	0.00	306.74	1606.76	146166	2635.61	Jun-00	
21.	Sikkim	7.32	1	115.66	NIL	—	1	115.66	3880	2961	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.92	0.00	26.92	N R	N R	—	
22.	Tamilnadu	375.65	26	3013.40	6	1444.12	34	4457.52	440906	61-3176	195.95	205.46	234.91	521.36	535.54	1693.22	621.56 .	1690.37	Dec-00	
23.	Tripura	67.36	2	421.49	3	800.97	5	1222.46	40349	2171-3101	5.16	0.00	42.11	91.44	175.25	313.96	125.00 .	263.71	Sep-00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1491.92	134	11372.26	67	6194.97	201	17567.25	2212583	2325367	2031.34	776.57	932.63	1515.26	1680.19	6936.19	432336	7033.59	Sep-00	
25.	West Bengal	197.56	4	413.26	4	994.05	6	1407.33	100962	797-2578	162.94	0.00	43.97	0.00	246.51	455.42	202.27	365.21	Mar-00	
			439	50086.06	136	20769.79	575	70655.65	6620929		6662.40	2795.00	40W.W	6500.00	6046.23	26205.63	1699652	28306.89		

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

@: Reported Expenditure is less than 50% of the releases made by both state and Central Govt.

NR : Not Reported.

LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME FOR LIBERATION OF SCAVENGERS

1.	Total No. of schemes sanctioned	633
2.	No. of towns covered	1249
3.	Project cost of sanctioned scheme	R.s. 1315.54 crores
4.	Subsidy sanctioned	Rs. 441.55 crores
5.	Loan sanctioned	Rs. 564.78 crores
6.	Subsidy released	Rs. 219.82 crores
7.	Loan released	Rs. 259.15 crores
a.	No. of units sanctioned for conversion	15,60,101
9.	No. of units sanctioned for construction	18,08,887
10.	No. of Community latrines sanctioned	3,749
11.	No. of scavengers to be liberated	1,10,704
12.	Total conversions/constructions completed (cumulative)	13,83,242
13.	Total conversion/constructions completed during 2000-2001	4,51,311
14.	Total conversions/constructions in progress	3,30,257

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

List of Schemes approved from 01.01.2000 to 31-12-2000 under State Plan/JC Loan Assistance

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)
I. MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Lakhunder-Bank Note Press water supply scheme, Distt. Dewas	1195.00
II. MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Aug. to water supply scheme of Mhaswad Town, Distt, Satara	1793.47
2.	Augmentation of water supply scheme to Shegaon Town Distt. Buldhana	2613.43
3.	Augmentation of Shirdhi Water Supply Scheme, Taluk; Koprgon, Distt. Ahmednagar (Mah.)	1816.00
III. MIZORAM		
1.	Greater Champai water supply scheme under non-lapseable Central pool Resources, Champai Town	1371.13
IV. UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Scheme of laying rising mains from water works on Bodla-II, III Shaganj, I, II & III Zones, Gurup-ka-Tat to lawyer's colony 81 synchrononous pump house at water works I to Tajganj II at Taj Trapezium Zone (U.P.)	1649.325
(i)	Raising Main from Sikandra water works-11 to Bodla-II, III and Shaganj I, II, III at Agra	740.000
(ii)	Laying of Feeder Main from guru-ka-Tal to Lawyer's Colony at Agra	99.915
(iii)	Laying rising mains from synchronous pump house in water works I to Tajganj II at Agra	809.410
2.	Scheme for Storm water drainage in Sikandra Navalganj and Bhimnagar Areas, Agra under Taj Trapezium Zone, Agra	192.46
(i)	Storm water drain of Sikandra, Agra under Taj Trapezium Zone	70.34
(ii)	Bhim Nagar Drainage system under Taj Trapezium Zone	57.95
(iii)	Storm water drains of Navalganj Areas in Trans-Jamuna under Taj Trapezium Zone (U.P.)	64.17
3.	Scheme for Clear water pumps and Segregation of rising mains at old water works and Augmentation of water supply system of Agra Head works at Agra under Taj Trapezium zone at Agra	387.98
(i)	Clear water pumps & segregation of rising mains at old water works at Agra (U.P.)	214.04
(ii)	Augmentation of water supply system of Agra Head works at Agra under Taj Trapezium Zone	173.94
4.	Improvement of Sewerage system in Agra under Taj Trapezium Zone Phase-I, Phase-I Tajganj Sewerage Distt.	4805.00
5.	Rehabilitation of Clear Water Reservoirs at Khandari, Sikandra-I and Kotwara zones under Taj Trapezium Zones	97.06
(i)	Reh. of clear water reservoirs at Khandari, Agra	43.54

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
	(ii) Reh. of clear water reservoir at Sikandra-I under Taj Trapezium Zone	23.49
	(iii) Aug. of water supply system, Kotwali zone (Repair of CWR) under Taj Trapezium Zone)	30.03
6.	Augmentation to Water Supply Scheme of Mathura, Urindavan Towns from Gokul Barrage under Taj Trapezium Zone, project Phase-I and Phase-II	5418.84
	(i) Phase I — 1320.00	
	(ii) Phase II — 4098.84	
V. PONDICHERRY		
1.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of Zone-V (pondicherry) Scheme revised	283.00
VI. MEGHALAYA		
1.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of Great Shillong, Phase-I and Phase-II (Scheme Revised)	8491.04

ONGOING EXTERNALLY AIDED WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECTS

Sl. no.	Name of the Project	Cost Rs. in Crores	Loan Assistance (million) Fund Agency	Month & Year of commencement	Expected date of completion
1.	II Chennai Water Supply & Sanitation	546.31 (REVISED)	86.5 US \$ World Bank	June, 1997	30.6.2002
2.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal	1131.2	192 US \$ World Bank	March, 1996	31.12.2002
3.	Functional improvements to Chennai WSS system	598.69	17098 yen JBIC (JAPAN)	Feb, 1995	30.4.2001
4.	Bangalore water supply and sewerage	1072	28,452 yen JBIC (Jaw)	Jan, 1996	31.12.2001
5.	Kerala water supply	1787.45	11,997 yen JBIC (Japan)	Feb, 1997	30.6.2003
6.	Improvement water supply and sewerage system in Bangalore city	97.34	50 F.F. French	Dec, 1999	30.6.2002
7.	Integrated Water Supply and sewerage scheme for Visa Khapatinam	65.7	98.F.F. French	1996	Commercial agreement is yet to be signed
8.	Water Management project for Delhi (Model 40 mgd STP at Rithala)	81 .12	45 F.F. French	Dec, 1998	31.5.2001
9.	Rehabilitation of Kanghup old water treatment plant of 14.4 mld and augmentation water supply by 9 mld (IMPHAL)	21.6	31.65 F.F. French	June, 1997	30.4.2001
10.	Shimla Sewerage Project	66.34 (Orig) 54.80 (Rev.)	10 US \$ OPEC	Ott, 1997	31.12.2001
11.	Feasibility study of solid waste management of Kolkata City	1.4 m. FF	1.4 F.F. French	Dec, 1997	31
12.	Preliminary study for a pilot project for solid waste management in Bhubneswar	1.90 F.F	1.9. FF French	Feb, 1999	Not reported by the State Govt.
13.	Improvement of water supply distribution management in Kolkata	33.30	36 FF French	Nov, 1999	Nov, 2002
14.	Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Master Plan Project	19.00	AUSAID A\$ 6.5	Feb, 2000	June, 2002

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

The Department of Urban Development is in the process of formulating a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation, the economic reforms and the elements of national urbanisation strategy listed out in the regional Action Plan on Urbanisation adopted by the ESCAP countries, vide the New Delhi Declaration. The National Urban Policy would take into account the suggestions of the State Governments, State Urbanisation Strategy papers prepared in the context of the IDSMT Scheme and the decentralisation reforms envisaged in the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1992. Due cognisance would be given to overall development goals of States, their physical and financial resources, growth potential of towns in different regions and integration of spatial and economic planning. With the formulation of overall national urbanization strategy, it would be possible to identify thrust areas and address the various urban problems such as infrastructural deficiencies, poverty and environmental deterioration in a systematic manner, keeping the goals of sustainable development in view.

2. The Planning Commission had constituted a National Task Force on Perspective and Policy in 1995. Three Technical Groups were also constituted on the subjects of urban perspective and Policy, Urban Infrastructure and Urban Planning System. Final reports in respect of Urban Perspective and Urban Planning System have been received whereas

in respect of Urban Infrastructure draft report has been received. Taking into account the three Reports as well as the documents mentioned in the preceding para, a National Urban Policy is being formulated.

LEGISLATIONS

1. Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992.

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities (known as the Nagarpalika Act) was passed by Parliament in the Winter Session of 1992 and it received the assent of the President on 20.4.1993. This Act seeks to provide a common framework for the structure and mandate of Urban Local Bodies to enable them to function as effective democratic units of Local Self-Government.

2. Government of India notified 1st June, 1993 as the date from which the 74th Amendment Act came into force. The Act provided for a period of one year from the date of its commencement, within which the Municipal Laws which were in force at that time in States/Union Territories were required to be changed/amended/modified in order to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

3. The salient features of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act cover the following:

- (i) Constitution of Municipalities
- (ii) Composition of Municipalities
- (iii) Constitution of Wards Committees
- (iv) Reservation of Seats
- (v) Fixed duration of Municipalities
- (vi) Power, Authority and Responsibilities of Municipalities
- (vii) Appointment of State Election Commission
- (viii) Appointment of State Finance Commission
- (ix) Constitution of Metropolitan and District Planning, Committees.

4. Action has been taken by the State/UT Governments to set up State Finance Commissions/ State Election Commissions. All States have set up their Finance Commissions. Most of the State Finance Commissions have already submitted their Report to the concerned State Government. The concerned states have accepted nearly all of the recommendations made by their respective Finance Commissions.

5. All State Governments/UTs have set up their

Election Commissions for conducting elections to Urban Local Bodies. Election to Municipal Bodies have been completed in all States/UTs except Bihar and Pondichery where elections are held up due to court cases.

2. Delhi Rent Act

Delhi Rent Act was enacted on 22.08.1995 primarily with a view to balance the interests of the landlords and the tenants. The Act could not be brought into force due to agitation by some groups. On detailed examination it was decided to bring the Act into force after effecting amendments to some of its provisions. The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.07.1997. The Parliament had referred the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development to examine and report. The Committee examined the Bill from time to time but it could not finalise its report as there were frequent changes in the Government. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development of the 13th Lok Sabha examined the Bill again and finalised its examination. The Committee submitted its report to the Parliament on 21.12.2000. The Government is examining the recommendations of the Committee and would take a view in the matter. The Bill is likely to be pursued during the next Session of the Parliament.

3. Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act

The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act came into force on 17.02.1976. The Act was repealed through an Ordinance on 11.01.1999 followed by Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 in replacement of the Ordinance. The repeal Act has been adopted by Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and all the Union Territories. Guidelines have also been issued to all the State Governments and UTs emphasising the need for imposition of vacant land tax on the land likely to be made available after the repeal of the Act and also providing for EWS/LIG category houses while sanctioning housing projects.

4. Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986

Delhi Apartment Ownership Act was brought into existence on 23.12.1986. The Act was found to be defective as it lacks penal provisions. Suggestions for major amendments and revisions came from various quarters. After examining the matter in detail and taking into account various factors, it has been decided by the Government to formulate a new legislation in place of the old Act. A revised Bill is under formulation and is likely to be introduced in the current year's Budget Session.

5. Delhi Real Estate Developers Regulation Bill

This Department is examining a proposal to have a legislation in order to regulate construction & sale of apartment, development of colonies and activities of promoters, builders and the estate agents of the NCT Delhi.

6. Model Rent Control Legislation

A Model Rent Control Legislation was formulated and tabled in the Parliament on 14.07.1992. This was circulated among the State Governments/Union Territories for amending their existing Rent Control Laws or enacting new rent acts on the lines of the Model Rent Control Legislation. Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pondicherry and Delhi are considering amendments to their respective Acts. Government of Maharashtra has enacted a new Act.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

The total population of the country has increased from 361 million in 1951 to 844 million by 1991, whereas, urban population increased from 62 million to 217 million, while in the same period the number of urban agglomerations has increased to 3768 from 2843. This indicates that the increase in urban population was 250% whereas increase in urban agglomerations was only 32%. Thus, it is evident that there was a clear shift towards large towns, perhaps due to lack of employment opportunities and poor urban infrastructure base of small and medium towns.

To improve the economic and physical infrastructure and also to provide essential facilities and services and also to slow down the growth of large cities by developing small and medium towns through increased investments in these towns, the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-80 and is continuing with timely amendment and modifications. Investment in the development of small urban centres would also help in reducing migration to large cities and support the growth of surrounding rural areas as well.

The guidelines have since been revised and the new guidelines sent to the State Governments and UT Administrations,

Objectives

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

For the current year 2000-2001 Central assistance of Rs. 60.00 crores has been earmarked under IDSMT Scheme (tentatively reduced to Rs. 52.00 crores). Till 31st December, 2000, Central assistance of Rs. 10.68 crores has been released to 45 ongoing towns and 1 new town under IDSMT. Also Rs. 24.60 lakhs has been released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme for preparation of projects. The balance amount shall be released on receipt of progress reports and utilisation certificates from State Governments and UT Administration.

During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 43.46 crores was released to 121 ongoing towns and 60 new towns. Further Rs. 1.03 crores was released for 83 towns under CUISS.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities

Keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) and in response to persistent demands made by the State Governments for central assistance to undertake the development of infrastructure in Mega Cities, the centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructural development in mega cities was initiated during 1993-94. The Primary objective of the scheme is to undertake infrastructure development projects of city-wide/regional significance covering a wide range of components like water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, city transport, solid waste management etc. The scheme also envisages that the Mega City Nodal Agency set up a Revolving Fund for infrastructure development on a sustainable basis with appropriate direct and indirect cost recovery

measures by the last year of 9th Five Year Plan. It was also meant to act as a vehicle for urban sector reforms to promote the long term objectives of the Constitutional 74th Amendment Act 1992.

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

- (a) The Scheme is applicable to Mumbai, Calcutta Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- (b) The funds under the scheme are channelised through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the state level.
- (c) The sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. is at 25% : 25%; the balance 50% is to be met from institutional finance/capital market.
- (d) The projects under the Scheme consist of a suitable mix/basket of (A) remunerative, (B) user charge-based and (C) basic services projects.
- (e) The nodal agencies are required to provide project-related finance for urban infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage sanitation, city transport network, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management, etc.

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

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

Mumbai	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)
Kolkata	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA)
Chennai	Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO)
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Finance Development Corporation (APUIFDC)
Bangalore	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)

5. The projects under the Mega City Scheme are

sanctioned by a Sanctioning Committee constituted at the state level with 3 members of the State Government and 1 member each from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alteration.

6. The Planning Commission notionally indicated an outlay of Rs. 700 crores for 8th Plan Period for Mega City Scheme. Against this the actual allocation was Rs. 290.50 crores. For the 9th Plan period a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made. During the first four years of 9th Plan the actual allocation has been Rs. 315 crores. Out of the allocation for the year 2000-2001 which is Rs. 91 crores, an amount of Rs. 63.50 crore has already been released to the

State Level Nodal Agencies. The details of funds released to the five mega cities as central share upto 31.12.2000 is given at Annexure-I.

7. The State Level Project Sanctioning Committee in all the Mega Cities have approved 389 projects amounting to Rs. 3332.43 crores for implementation. Upto November, 2000 an amount of Rs. 1288.37 crores has been spent on approved projects. The Mega City Nodal Agencies are also making efforts for mobilising Institutional Finance and an amount of Rs. 922.23 crores has been mobilised from HUDCO and other sources. The details of financial and physical progress under the Mega City Scheme are at Annexure II.

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

RELEASE OF CENTRAL AND STATE SHARES AS ON 16.2.2001

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City		Central Share Released	State Share Released
Mumbai	93-94	20.10	—
	94-95	16.10	16.10
	95-96	18.08	23.90
	96-97	13.08	20.00
	97-98	17.73	24.00
	98-99	17.39	11.34
	99-2000	19.40	15.00
	2000-01	not yet re.	11.44
	Total	121.78	121.78
Kolkata	93-94	20.10	—
	94-95	16.10	60.27
	95-96	18.08	45.90
	96-97	13.58	32.50
	97-98	14.89	28.50
	98-99	16.23	20.00
	99-2000	16.78	25.00
	2000-01	19.09	—
	Total	134.85	212.17
Chennai	93-94	15.10	15.00
	94-95	11.10	11.00
	95-96	17.08	17.00
	96-97	11.98	47.00
	97-98	12.81	20.00
	98-99	13.78	—
	99-2000	14.15	16.11
	2000-01	16.10	—
	Total	112.10	126.11
Hyd'bad	93-94	15.10	15.00
	94-95	11.10	11 -
	95-96	15.58	15.58
	96-97	11.71	15.50
	97-98	12.22	13.00
	98-99	13.90	13.90
	99-2000	15.66	8.43
	2000-01	14.95	—
	Total	110.22	92.41
B'lore	93-94	00.10	—
	94-95	20.10	20.00
	95-96	15.08	15.18
	96-97	10.55	10.55
	97-98	11.25	11.25
	98-99	13.55	13.55
	99-2000	13.91	11.85
	2000-01	14.42	17.80
	Total	98.96	100.28
GRAND TOTAL		577.91	652.75

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

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PRDGRESS AS ON 31.12.2000

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of Mega City	No. of Proj Appd.	Total Project cost	Projects under Progress	Projects completed	Projects yet to start	Central Share released (as on 16.2.2001)	State share released	Institutional Finance mobilised	Expernd. incurred
Mumbai	55	659.79	15	07	33	121.88	110.34	152.19'	285.77
Kolkata	87	682.51	40	37	10	134.85	212.17	186.61@	302.85
Chennai	95	660.31	39	43	13	112.10	126.11	323.30	324.63
H'bad	126	589.38	104	06	16	110.22	92.41	98.40+	184.49
B'lore	26	572.45	17	01	08	98.96	100.28	161.83#	190.63
(As on 31.12.2000)									
Total	389	3164.44	215	94	80	578.01	652.75	922.33	1288.37

* HUDCO-Rs. 73.06 crore and MMRDA-Rs. 79.11 crore.

@ HUDCO-Rs. 11.61 crore. WBIDFC-Rs. 33.50 crore. Non SLR Bonds- Rs. 141.50 crore

+ HUDCO-Rs. 66.40 crore and Indian Overseas Bank-Rs. 30.00 crore

HUDCO-Rs. 67.91 crore and KUIDFC-Rs. 93.92 crore

3. URBAN MAPPING SCHEME

Introduction

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act provides a framework for physical and economic development of urban areas and envisages a three tier planning structure in States: (i) at local level planning by Panchayats and Municipalities, (ii) at regional level, District Development Plan and Metropolitan Area Development Plans to be prepared by District Planning Committee and Metropolitan Planning Committee respectively; and (iii) at State level, State Plans to be prepared by the State Government. The planning exercises need continuous data collection, analysis interpretation and updating of data. A computer based data base and information system in GIS environment should be developed at various levels which would provide support to planners in, development planning, particularly for the present and future development of rapidly growing cities and metropolitan areas.

Scheme :

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

3. To meet the requirement of base maps for towns and cities a scheme for preparing large scale urban maps using aerial photography for 50 towns (now increased to 53 towns) was started during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The project envisaged development of technical capabilities of the town planning organisations at central and state level so as to enable updating of the maps in a revision cycle. In the first phase 25 towns from six states were selected on priority basis for coverage under this scheme, in consultation with the State Governments, by the Town & Country Planning Organisation

(TCPO), the implementing agency. The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) was assigned the task of supplying aerial photo mosaics for these towns along with line maps after rectification ground control etc.

Fund Flow:

4. An amount of Rs. 17.18 crore (including Rs. 2.50 crore released during the year 1999-2000) has been released to TCPO under the Scheme so far and an expenditure of Rs. 9.95 crore has been incurred by way of payment to National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and upgradation of hardware/software facilities and training of personnel. During the current **year 2000-2001**, an amount of Rs. 1.44 crores has been released to TCPO till 15th February 2001,

Agencies :

5. The Executing Agency for the project, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) has completed aerial photography and they have supplied photographs and aerial maps for all the towns of phase-I. TCPO in collaboration with concerned State Town Planning Departments is undertaking interpretation of aerial photographs and collection of other secondary data/information to generate thematic maps and graphic data base for the development of GIS and processing of information for use as multi purpose maps.

Project Details :

6. As envisaged in the 8th Five Year Plan document, the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme involving 28 more towns was approved to be covered in the Ninth Five Year Plan period. For the second phase of Urban Mapping Scheme 28 towns have been proposed of which 13 towns for Aerial Photography and mapping has been assign to NRSA and these aerial survey work has been completed for 10 towns. For the remaining 15 towns pre-qualification tenders have been called for aerial photography and mapping which is under process for clearance from Ministry of Defence (MoD)

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

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is the nodal Ministry for implementation of barrier-free built environment for the disabled and elderly persons as envisaged in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Resolution adopted in its 48th session held in Beijing

in 1992 declaring the period 1993-2001 **as** the "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1996 passed by Parliament. A Pilot Project known **as** "New Delhi Pilot Project" **was** implemented by this Ministry with the support of UN-ESCAP.

2. An area of one sq. km was selected in Indra Prastha Estate complex, New Delhi jointly by ESCAP and the Working Committee set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UD) for implementation of the project. A number of buildings located in this area, frequented by disabled persons, were taken up for implementation of the project. Besides, Nirman Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan housing the Ministries of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Social Justice and Empowerment respectively have also been included in the list of buildings identified for implementing the project. The project was completed and a final workshop was held in June, 1998. A number of important recommendations were adopted during the workshop. The Working Committee was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of JS(UD) to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

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

4. Besides, the Chief Ministers of the States and UTs were requested to implement the provisions relating to promotion of barrier-free built environment for the disabled in the buildings in their states/UTs, especially the buildings belonging to State Legislatures, High Courts etc. Similar request has been sent to Secretary Generals of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and Registrar Supreme Court to carry out suitable additions/alterations in their buildings to provide barrier free built access to the disabled. The Railway Board and Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Surface Transport, Department of Health, Department of Education have also been addressed in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Applications were invited from Urban Development Departments of the States and Area Development Authorities for the Award for 1998-99 biennium. The last date for receipt of nominations prescribed was 30th November, 2000. However, due to very poor response, the date is being extended upto the middle of March, 2001.

EXTERNALLY AIDED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Main Features

The Externally Aided Urban Development Projects are funded from the following sources:

- The World Bank
- The ADB
- * The WHO
- * US AID

1. THE WORLD BANK PROJECTS

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

World Bank has approved the second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project consequent to successful completion of the first TNUDP-I. The total estimated cost of the project is US \$ 205 million out of which the World Bank proposes to provide loan upto \$ 105 million. The remaining requirements of funds would be met by the State Governments, TNUDF, Local Bodies and Financial Institutions

altogether. The project objective is to improve urban infrastructure services in the State in a sustainable manner. This is sought to be achieved by strengthening the capacity of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and also by attracting private capital into urban infrastructure and facilitate better performing ULBs to access capital markets.

West Bengal Municipal Development Project

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

Karnataka Municipal Development and Urban Infrastructure Project

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

2. THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) PROJECTS

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project-

The objective of the Project was to decongest Bangalore city at a cost of US \$ 132 million of which ADB share is US \$ 85 million and US \$ 20 million was provided to HDFC for Low Cost Housing. The aim of the project is to develop the four towns of Mysore. Tumkur, Chennapatnam and Ramnagaram in order to decongest the Bangalore city and to build up the capacity of the Urban Local Government to help to ensure the sustainability of the investment. The primary components of the project include (i) environmental sanitation (water supply, solid waste management, sewerage system and storm water drainage), (ii) road improvements, (iii) poverty alleviation (slum upgradation, low income sanitation,

residential sites and services and cultural and women training centres), (iv) industrial sites and services and (v) institutional strengthening. The loan became effective in July 1996 and the scheduled closing date is 30.6.2002. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the implementing agency for the project. A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of JS (UD) in the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation monitors the progress of implementation of the project.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project

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

Karnataka Coastal Environmental Management and Urban Development

Under this project Asian Development Bank will provide a loan of US \$ 1.75 million out of the total cost of US \$ 251.4 million the balance of the project cost would be met by the State Government and the Urban Local Bodies. The objective of the project is to optimise social and economic development in the urban areas of west Karnataka by supporting investment in urban infrastructure and services required to meet basic human needs and facilitating policy reforms to strengthen urban management. The project component includes capacity building, community participation and poverty reduction, water supply rehabilitation and expansion, urban environmental improvement, street and bridge improvement, coastal environmental management, implementation assistance and land acquisition. The project has already been approved.

Loan for Urban and Environmental Infrastructure Facility Project

ADB has agreed to provide a loan amounting to \$ 200 million to three financial institutions namely. HUDCO (US \$90 million). ICICI (US \$ 80 million) and IDFC (US \$ 30 million) for providing loans to Urban Local Bodies for taking up various urban infrastructure projects. The eligible projects include water supply



छोटे व मझोले कस्बों के समेकित विकास मकसद के तहत 'सिटी पार्क बारा बंकी (उ.प्र.)' का विकास
 Development of City Park Bara Banki (U.P.) under IDSMT Scheme



दिल्ली की द्रुत जन परिवहन प्रणाली, दिल्ली का भूभेदी पुल
 Elevated viaduct of Mass Rapid Transit System, Delhi

and sanitation, solid waste management, drainage and sewerage, area development, slum upgradation, environmental protection and improvement, pollution control, street bridges and public transport system, markets and enhancement of financial and managerial capacity of urban local bodies.

In addition the Bank has also agreed to provide a Technical Assistance grant of US \$ 5 lakh to HUDCO to assist integrating micro finance with mainstream urban and environmental infrastructure development. The Bank will also provide a separate Technical Assistance to SEWA Bank through HUDCO. The loan has become effective w.e.f. 22.9.2000

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for Kolkata Municipal Environmental Improvement Programme

The objective of the TA is to prepare technically and financially viable projects for improvement of drainage, waste water management, solid waste management as well as other investments necessary for improving environmental quality over the next 20 years within Calcutta Municipal Corporation at a cost of US \$ 1,310,000. A project loan of US \$ 200 million was negotiated in November, 2000.

TA for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Urban infrastructure Finance and Development

To assist the Governments of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarai for strengthening the institutional capacity of KUIDFC, establishment of state level

financial intermediaries in Gujarat and Rajasthan and for improving municipal accounting system and procedure, ADB has agreed to provide a TA amounting to US \$ 5 lakh (US \$ 6.25 lakh is the total estimated cost of the TA-balance of US \$ 1.25 lakh to be met by the State Government). The report submitted by the consultants are under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

3. WHO PROJECT

Healthy City Programme

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation formulated a proposal on "Health Cities Programme" in the country with financial assistance from WHO based on the concept of Healthy Cities Programme of WHO at a cost of US \$ 125,000.

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

URBAN TRANSPORT

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

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

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

4. Since 1986, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is the nodal ministry for planning

and coordination of Urban Transport matters. However technical planning continues to be with Indian Railways. Similarly road transport is the responsibility of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Projection for future:

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

6. Available data suggests that per capita trip rate (mobility rate) in metropolitan cities is increasing at the rate of 2-2.5% p.a due to increasing disposable incomes. Rising population coupled with higher trip lengths and per capita trip rate is likely to push up the transport demand at a much higher rate than the population growth. The total number of daily trips by vehicular modes in all million-plus cities which was estimated as 67 million in 1994 is projected to rise to about 92 million by 2001 and 216 million by 2021 A.D.

7. Average two wheeler and car ownership levels in metropolitan cities which were 112 and 14 per 1000 population in 1994, are expected to grow to 393 and 48 respectively by the year 2021. This would mean 53 million two wheelers and 6 million cars in next 20 years in metropolitan cities. If adequate and effective mass transport facilities are still not provided in these cities, it would mean greater dependence on use of these personalized motor vehicles which in turn would result into almost choking up of already congested roads and increasing the atmospheric pollution to unbearable levels.

Present situation

8. At present a subsidy of 40% is given by the Central Government to State Governments for the preparation of Comprehensive Traffic System Management plans, feasibility studies and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Urban Transportation Projects i.e. Mass Urban Transport Projects. Uptill now feasibility studies for improvement of Traffic and Transportation scenario at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, NOIDA,

Jammu Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar, Simla, Lucknow-Kanpur and Lucknow corridor have already been completed. Feasibility study for integrated mass transport system in Agra city and Agra-Mathura-Ferozabad-Fatehpur Sikri-Taj Trapezium areas has also been completed.

9. Feasibility study for Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation plan are in progress in Thiruvananthapuram Urban Area. Bhopal Urban Area, Indore Urban Area, Gwalior Urban Area, Kochi Urban Area Techno economic feasibility study for Thane mass transit system is also in progress Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation studies are likely to be taken up in Guwahati and Visakhapatnam, Study for short term improvement measures/solutions for traffic and transportation issues for Rajkot, Jamnagar & Bhavnagar is also likely to be taken up.

URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS

A. UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

1. Delhi MRTS Project

The proposal for Delhi Metro Rail Transport System Project was approved 'in principle' by Union Government in 1994. However, the investment proposal for the first phase of Delhi MRTS were approved by the Union Government only in September, 1996. the project envisaged introduction of a metro rail system of about 55.3 kms. comprising of 11 kms. of underground rail corridor and 44.3 kms. of elevated-cum-surface rail corridor. However, the rail corridor from Subzimidandi-Holambi Kalan (19.3 kms.) has now been substituted by another rail corridor from Trinaragar-Barwala (15.98 kms). The decision in this regard was taken by Group of Ministers in August, 2000. Consequently, the total route length for Phase-I has been reduced to 51.98 kms. The total cost of the project at current prices is estimated to be around Rs. 8155 crores.

2. The project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2005 for which the construction has already been commenced in October, 1998. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC)-a Govt. company, with Govt. of India, (GOI) and Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) as equal share holders- was set up in April, 1995 to implement the project. As per the Cabinet decision of September, 1996 GOI and GNCTD are required to continue about 15% each towards equity of the project @ Rs. 122.9 crore p.a. About 56% of the cost is being met through soft loan from JBIC (Japan) Japan Bank for International Co-operation (formerly OECF) and the balance

represents the cost of land and proceeds from property development.

3. An agreement was signed with JBIC (Japan) in February, 1997 under which a soft loan amounting to 14,760 million Japanese Yen (approx. Rs. 478 crore) representing first tranche of loan for the project would be available. This tranche of the loan is available on reimbursement basis and is to be utilized mainly for construction of the metro corridor, General Consultancy services, interest during construction and contingencies only. Till 31.12.2000, a total amount equivalent to Rs. 550.45 crore has been disbursed by JBIC.

4. The total cost of land acquisition is Rs. 404 crore to be shared by GOI & GNCTD in equal proportion. A total amount of Rs 400 crore has been released by both the Governments till 31.12.2000.

5. Out of the total requirement of about 217.67 ha. of private land required for the Project about 62.99 ha. has been taken over by DMRC Ltd. A total of 190.32 ha. of Government land would also be required to be transferred to the Project out of this about 126.90 ha. has been taken over by DMRC Ltd. In addition, some railway land is also to be transferred to this project for which significant progress has been made.

6. Till 31.12.2000, an over all physical progress for the Project is about 10.7%.

7. To ensure timely implementation of the Project an MRTS Cell has been set up in this Ministry to monitor the progress of the Project and to take appropriate action wherever necessary.

B. NEW INITIATIVE

1. Bangalore LRTS Project

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

Analysis for the project. These are still awaited from the State Government.

2. Hyderabad LRTS Project

In 1992-93, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) has proposed to introduce light Rail Transit System in

Hyderabad. The GOI had also agreed to participate in the equity of the company to be set up for implementation of the project. However, now the GOAP has decided not to pursue LRTS Project and has proposed to take up a Multi Modal Suburban Commuter Transportation System.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD), is the principal agency of the Government of India for construction as well as maintenance of all Central Government buildings and projects excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communication, Atomic Energy, Airports (National and International) and All India Radio. The existence of CPWD could be traced back to the year 1883 when the Ajmer Provincial Division was created. However, CPWD was formally created in its present form in 1930.

1.2 The Central PWD handles a wide range of projects like Housing and Office complexes, Hospitals, Workshops and Factories, Hostels and Hotels, Food Grain storage structures, Roads, National Highways, Bridges and Flyovers, Airports Computer Centres, Environmental and other utility services. It also executes Border Fencing, Flood lighting and Road projects in difficult terrain and under hostile conditions along the Indo Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border. CPWD has its field units all over India to take up construction and maintenance works even in the remotest parts of the country. Through its country wide network of planning and construction units, it also undertakes the works of Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies as Deposit works. CPWD has also executed many overseas works such as construction of Embassies and Hospital Buildings in various countries and Roads & Bridges in Nepal.

1.3 CPWD involves itself in a project from the stage of selection of site, takes up geo-technical investigations, field data collection, prepares architectural, structural, electrical, air conditioning and landscaping designs and drawings, undertakes construction management including quality assurance and continues its responsibility through post completion maintenance management etc.

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

Bhawan and many Multi storied Structures, Stadiums like J.L.Nehru Stadium, National Stadium in Delhi and beautiful landscapes and Gardens in the hot and arid areas like Delhi. It is an organisation, which can render the most comprehensive services in the field of planning, design, construction and maintenance management, for all Civil Engineering projects with Total Quality Assurance for all types of structures.

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

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

1.7 It has 5813 Civil Engineers, 2255 Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, 521 Architects and 185 Horticulturists on its roll in addition to 10996 Ministerial Staff and 26453 work. Computerisation has been introduced in areas like Architectural Designs, Structural Design & Detailing, Project Planning, Scheduling and Monitoring Preparation of Schedule of Rates, Tender Justification, Pay Rolls, Personnel Management, Inventory Control, Accounting and Budgeting etc.

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

1.9 CPWD has well documented Specifications & Standards and Schedules of Rates which are updated from time to time, to keep pace with latest Technologies and market trends. These Specifications Schedule of Rates are being followed by various construction organisations both in public as well as private sectors.

2. ESTABLISHMENT

The Central PWD has the Director General (Works) as its head. Jurisdiction of the department is divided into seven regular Regions. Directorate General (Works) is assisted by Additional Director General (Works) for effective control of works and in administrative matters.

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

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

2.2 ADG (TD) (Head Quarter-Delhi)

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

2.3 ADG (NR) (Head Quarter-Delhi)

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

2.4 ADG (WR) (Head Quarter-Bombay)

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

2.5 ADG (ER) (Head Quarter-Kolkata)

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

2.6 ADG (SR) (Head Quarter-Chennai)

ADG (SR) is in-charge of works in Southern Region in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh,

Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondichery, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshdeep Islands. There are three CE(C), one CE(E) in this unit.

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

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

2.8 ADG (Border)

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

2.9 ADG (Arch.)

The ADG (Arch.) exercises technical control on all the four Chief Architects apart from being advisor to Ministry of UA&E on matters of Architectural Planning within the country and Indian embassies in other countries.

2.10 ADG (Training)

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

2.11 CPWD also assists the Income Tax Department in implementation of Direct Tax Law so far as they relate to immovable properties. 2 Chief Engineers (Valuation) one each at Delhi & Chennai and 7 Chief Engineers (Appropriate Authority) at Delhi, Kolkata, Bombay, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Ahmedabad along with other necessary complementary officers and staff are working in Income Tax Department.

2.12 The Ministry of Environment has also created a Civil Construction Unit Headed by a Chief Engineer and have encadred this unit with CPWD. Thus CPWD also helps the Ministry of Environment in their projects.

3. SPECIALISED UNITS

To achieve excellence in its operation, CPWD has under mentioned specialised units.

- (i) Central Design Organisation
- (ii) Training Institute
- (iii) Landscape Horticulture Unit
- (iv) Standards and Specifications Cell
- (v) Technology Application & Development Unit
- (vi) Consultancy Cell
- (vii) Techno-legal Cell
- (viii) Quality Assurance Wing
- (ix) Architectural Documentation Centre
- (x) Central Laboratory

4. ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1 Work Load

Target Work load of Rs. 2220 crores is likely to be achieved during the year 2000-2001. Details are given in Annexure-I

4.2 Construction works

4.2.1 GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Target for completion of 1086 residential quarters was fixed for the year, out of which 798 residential quarters have been completed upto November 2000. Details of these quarters are given in the Annexure-II.

4.2.2 GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

Target for completion of 13110 sqm. of non residential accommodation during 2000-2001, is likely to be achieved. Details are indicated in Annexure-III.

4.2.3 WORKS COMMENCED

In the category of Major Works each costing more than Rs. 2 Crore, 73 works of total value of Rs. 348 Crores have commenced during the year upto Nov. 2000. 20 works of a total value of Rs. 108 Crores are likely to commence during the remaining part of the year. Details are given in Annexure-IV.

4.2.4 WORKS COMPLETED

In the category of Major works each costing more than Rs. 2 Crore, 59 works of a total value of Rs. 242 Crores have been completed during the year upto Nov. 2000. 52 works of a total value of Rs. 475 crores are likely to be completed during the remaining part of the year. Details are given in Annexure-V.

4.2.5. IMPORTANT EVENTS/FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONIES/INAUGURATION:

The important events/foundation stone laying ceremonies inauguration etc. during 2000-2001 are indicated in Annexure VA.

4.2.6 SANCTION RECEIVED

Sanctions of 35 new works each costing more than Rs. 2 Crores of a total value of Rs. 202 Crores have been received upto Dec. 2000. Details are given in Annexure VB.

4.2.7 PARLIAMENT LIBRARY PROJECT

The work of prestigious building to house Parliament Library costing approximately Rs. 180 Crores is going on. This library building is being designed to provide all modern facilities like Micro Filming. Reprographic Services Documentation, Computer Centre etc. and will have a stack area of about 3 million volumes. The work is likely to be completed by August, 2001 along with the work of interior decoration etc.

4.2.8 BORDER ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS

A. INDO-PAK BORDER

Total 1501 Km. Length of fencing and 1483 Km length of flood lighting works have been completed upto 31.12.2000 in Rajasthan & Punjab sector. As regards the possibility of achievements of targets laid down for this year, it is difficult to predict at this stage as it depends on several factors like insurgency activities along with border.

The road and fencing work in 34 kms. reach in Gujarat Sector sanctioned by HLEC has already been started and is in progress.

B. INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

CPWD and other departments have completed a total length of 2374 Km of road, 20822 Mtr. of bridges and 854 Km. fencing upto Dec. 2000. Out of this, CPWD has completed 1478 Km. of road, 12,890 meter of bridges and 509 Km of fencing. During this year upto December, 2000. CPWD has completed 12 Km. of road, 220 metres of bridges and 22 Kms. of fencing. The work of CPWD is badly hampered due to non-availability of land from Govt. of West Bengal and also due to unprecedented floods in districts in West Bengal.

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

4.3 PLANNING WORKS

4.3.1 CENTRAL DESIGN ORGANISATION

Central Design Organisation, a specialised unit of CPWD, was formed in the year 1969. Since its inception, the activities of CD0 have become manifold to meet the modern developments particularly in the field of structural design, computerization, adoption of new materials and new construction techniques, materials testing, soil investigations, repairs and rehabilitation of structure in distress, development of software etc. The organisation has been instrumental in structural designs of major structures costing more than Rs. 8 crores and/or buildings/structures of complex nature and promoting new techniques and materials in the field of building construction. The Repairs and Rehabilitation Unit has been created to suggest corrective measures for the structures in distress. The Computer Centre has been entrusted with development of software and implementation of computerisation in CPWD. In its present form, the CD0 has following four units each headed by a Superintending Engineer.

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

Achievements of these Units during 2000-2001 are given in Annexure-VII.

4.3.2 CONTRACTS, STANDARDS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT

The unit is engaged in updating the technical documents like Schedule of Rates, Specifications. Most important task undertaken by the unit during the year has been revision of CPWD Manual Vol. II, which is Works Manual for the department. It has modified the existing rules of enlistment of Contractors in CPWD, so as to bring changes, as per the requirement of present day working. The achievement of CSQ unit are indicated in Annexure-VIII.

4.4 OTHER AREAS

4.4.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Training programmes for Group A and Group B (North Region) officers are conducted in the main Institute at Ghaziabad. The Institute has Regional Training centres located at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai for group B and C employees of the department for other Regions. The training of workers and Group D employees is also undertaken

at Regional Training Centres located in these metropolitan cities. Training programmes conducted and no of trainees imparted training during the year to Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' officers are given in the attached Annexure-IX.

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

4.4.2 CONSULTANCY SERVICES

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organisations/autonomous bodies in planning, design and execution of major buildings projects, complex structures and specialised planning and services like air conditioning and electrical installations, project management etc. The CPWD also provides consultancy services outside India in construction of Hospitals, Institutional Buildings, Housing Hostels and Office Buildings. During the year it has completed the planning for several projects like Navodaya Vidyalayas at several places in Bihar. It has also taken up new projects like inland water transport terminal at Patna and Nuclear Science Centre, Delhi and Forensic Science Institute at New Delhi etc. in this year as per Annexure-X.

4.4.3 VIGILANCE MATTERS

The vigilance Unit of CPWD is headed by Chief Engineer (Vigilance), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department. The activities of the Vigilance Unit include investigation of complaints, enquiries against erring officers and staff, issue of Vigilance Clearance Certificates for service matters, conducting surprise checks on stores and preventive vigilance by suggesting changes in the procedures.

The achievements of Vigilance Unit during 2000-2001 are given in Annexure-XI.

4.4.4 OTHER MATTERS

(a) Review of Rules and Procedures

A big exercise has been undertaken to review the complete system of rules and procedures existing in the Department to bring these in tune with the present day requirements. The report given by MDI, Gurgaon, who were appointed by Ministry to carry out Management Study of CPWD, is being examined and comments of department on the report will be sent to Ministry. Works Manual is under revision and draft has already been prepared. Establishment

manuals for regular staff and work charged staff are under revision.

(b) Cadre Review

The System & Development unit has undertaken the task of preparing the Cadre Review proposals of Engineering Services. The same will be submitted to Ministry during the financial year.

(c) Documentation

Central PWD is in existence since 1863 and acquired present shape in 1930. It has executed lot of infrastructural works including time bound projects at the time of partition of the country, war time projects and other works for holding International events by the country. Efforts are on to document all these infrastructural works. Compilation of road and bridge works has already been done.

(d) Maintenance Manual

This Unit has issued Maintenance Manual 2000 for the department. This Manual is expected to be a good guide to the engineers engaged in the job of maintenance of Govt. assets.

(e) Communication

Lest we are left behind in the emerging modes of communication through electronic mail, the CPWD has started the e-mail facility in a big way. All field units upto Superintending Engineer level are sending urgent informations through this mode. CPWD web site has been created during the year and more and more information is being put on the site.

(f) Inspection Team

Fifteen inspection teams consisting of groups of SE.s/ EEs & AEs have been formed for assessing the structural damage in buildings affected by the recent earthquake in Gujarat State and they will go into action as and when required by the State Govt. In addition, the C.G.I. sheets used during Republic Day celebrations at Delhi are proposed to be used for constructing temporary shelters for CPWD offices others at Bhuj in Gujarat and the first truck was flagged off from Delhi on 10.2.2001.

WORK-LOAD LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED DURING 2000-2001

(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Constn. including Deposit Works	Maintenance including Deposit Works	Total in Financial terms	Total Work Load 2+3x2.25
1	2	3	4	5
1. Actual upto Nov. 2000	565.98	307.11	873.09	1256.98
2. Likely expenditure for balance period i.e. upto March 2001	484.02	212.89	696.91	963.02
3. Total expenditure for the year 2000-2001	1050.00	520.00	1570.00	2220.00

GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 2000-2001

S.No.	City	Type of Quarters (Nos.)						Already Completed upto 1 1/2000	
		T	T-II	T-III	T-IV	T-V	T-VI	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	NEW DELHI (R.K. Puram)	—	—	—	72	200	—	272	—
2.	Shimla	—	30	42	—	—	—	72	60
3.	Lucknow	160	194	—	—	—	—	354	350
4.	Allahabad	—	24	102	18	4	2	150	150
5.	Varanasi	24	—	102	12	—	—	138	138
6.	Gangtok	24	24	40	12	—	—	100	100
Total		208	272	286	114	204	2		798

GENERAL POOL OFFICE
ACCOMMODATION LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 2000-2001

Zone	Brief Name of work & Location	In progress during the year (Sq. m.)	Target during the year (Sq. m.)	Completed upto 1 1/2000
1	2	3	4	5
NZ I	GPOA at RP Niwas, Shimla	4,370	4,370	4,370
NZ II	GPOA at Sanjay Palace, Agra	8,740	8,740	—
sz II	GPOA for Vijaywada	6,222	—	—
sz III	GPOA at Thrikkara, Cochin	16,268	—	—
c z	GPOA at Bhopal.	5,250	—	—
	Total	40,850	13,110	4,370

MAJOR WORKS LIKELY TO COMMENCE DURING 2000-2001
(WORK COSTING MORE THAN RS. TWO CRORES)

(Amount in Lacs of Rs.)

S.No.	Name of works	Station	Ministry/Department	A/A & E/S	Position as on 11/2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Replacement of old valve type solid state PA system installed in various conference halls at Parliament House Annexe.	Delhi	Urban Development	257.86	Started.
2.	Replacement of 27Nos. old lifts in various bldgs. (a) Vigyan Bhwan (b) Vayu Bhawan	Delhi	Urban Development	306.00	Tender under scrutiny. Started.
3.	Replacement of Centrifugal units alongwith accessories & providing cooling tower in Parliament House.	Delhi	Urban Development	335.48	Started.
4.	Improvement & modificatin of power distribution system l/c wiring etc. in Parliament House.	Delhi	Urban Development	351.41	Started.
5.	General Pool Hostel at Dev Nagar	Delhi	Urban Development	219.00	Testing of soil done. Report awaited.
6.	Addl. GPRA at Gandhi Ngr.	Agartala	Urban Development	694.45	(1) T-II 32 Nos. awarded. (2) Tenders for T-III & IV recalled. (3) NIT for T-V under preparation.
7.	Providing independent w.c. and bath room to T-I qtrs.	Shimla	Urban Development	265.65	Started.
8.	Holiday Home at Ooty	Ooty	Urban Development	203.40	Planning permission from State Govt. awaited. NIT finalised & ready for approval.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	C/o GPRA	Port Blair	Urban Development	1,714.00	Work awarded for 22 Nos. T-IV & 10 Nos. T-V Qrs. for balance qrs. NIT
10.	Office Bldg. for GPOA	Vijawada	Urban Development	748.39	DE under preparation
11.	MS transit Hostel at Hyderabad Estate Napean Sea Road	Mumbai	Urban Development	491.70	Started.
12.	C/o GPOA at Plot No. "3-8", Sector-10, CBD, Belapur	Navi Mumbai	Urban Development	1,022.82	Tenders under scrutiny.
13.	Annexe Bldg. Addl. Hostel Accom. & Remodelling Existing office bldg. for institute of Hotel Management & Catering	Kolkata	Tourism	324.00	Started.
14.	C/o Shore Based Marine Academy at KARAVEI (Sh: Hostel Bldg.) Ph-I	Navi Mumbai	Shipping	216.09	Started.
15.	Positional Astronomy Centre at Salt Lake Kolkata	Kolkata	Science & Technology	426.00	Started.
16.	C/o Office Bldg. for CWC at Jala	Bangalore	Power	221.06	
17.	Hostel Bldg. for RVTI for Women	Kolkata	Labour	222.00	Started.
18.	Resdl. Qtrs. for Employee Provident Fund at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	Ludhiana	Labour	217.28	Tender under process. Deposit not received from client.
19.	Office Bldg. for SSB at EM, Eastern Bye Pass	Kolkata	Home	245.28	Started.
20.	100 bedded Hospital for BSF	Kadamatala	Home	446.00	Started.
21.	CISF Complex at EM Bye-Pass	Kolkata	Home	798.00	Started.
22.	C/o Trg. Block for RTC for CISF	Mundali	Home	398.91	Tender received on 22.10.2000 & under process
23.	C/o T-I/33, II/62, III/20, IV/2 & V/1 Qtrs. for CISF	Mundali	Home	423.22	Started.
24.	50 Bedded Hospital for BSF at Meru	Hazari Bagh	Home	438.32	Modified Arch. Drgs. awaited from DGHS. Likely to start shortly.
25.	C/o Office cum Resdl. Complex for SIB	Agartala	Home	315.62	Started.

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	C/o 50 bedded Hosp. for BSF	Salbagan	Home	430.64	Tender rejected to be recalled. Likely to start shortly.
27.	C/o Office cum Resdl. Complex for IB	Agartala	Home	461.61	Started.
28.	Office cum Resdl. Complex for IB	Shillong	Home	461.61	Work awarded
29.	Resdl. Accom. for BSF at Giddar Galian	Jammu	Home	345.36	Tender under process
30.	Base Workshop for TPT Bn. ITBP at BEHLANA	Chandigarh	Home	362.08	Started.
31.	CRPF Bn. Complex at Lidhran, (SH-2 Nos. 180 Men Barracks & Quarter Guard)	Jalandhar	Home	420.07	Started.
32.	Resdl. Accom. for CRPF at G.C. (T-II/140, T-III/16, TV/2, T-VI/3)	Pinjore	Home	457.10	Started.
33.	C/o 351 NB family qrts. for GC, CRPF at Bijnore (SH: Ext. Sewerage System, W/S Pherifirial Roads)	Lucknow	Home	326.77	Started.
34.	C/o Admn. Block for ITBP.	Gaucher	Home	468.12	
35.	C/o T-II/136, III/7, IV/4, V/1 Qrts. at GC CRPF at Phaphamau	Allahabad	Home	645.60	Started.
36.	Resdl. & Non-Resdl. accomm. for 5th Res. Bn. CISF	Ghaziabad	Home	1,229.00	Started.
37.	Training Instt. for Cabinet Sectt. at Gurgaon Ph. II (R&D Block)	Gurgaon	Home	1,307.00	Revised LOP under approval. Likely to start shortly.
38.	C/o Dormitory for 180 barracks for CRPF Ph.-I	coimbatore	Home	219.10	Started.
39.	Staff Qtrs. T-I/35 & T-II/9 Nos. for CBI	Chennai	Home	228.34	Started.
40.	C/o Dormitory for 180 men SO's Trainees at CTC-II, CRPF.	Coimbatore	Home	232.20	Started.
41.	C/o Trg. Block for SVP, NPA	Hyderabad	Home	268.53	Started.
42.	Development works & bulk services for BSF-C/o 120 Barracks & Toilets.	Gandhinagar	Home	428.31	Tender invited.
43.	C/o Resdi. Bldg. for (T-III, CRPF (Ph-II) T-	Nanded	Home	309.23	Started.
44.	157 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CE Deptt.	Nagpur	Finance	722.10	Started.
45.	Resdl. Qtrs. 218 Nos. T-II to T-VI for	Telegaon	Home	1034.00	Started.

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	C/o National Institute of Homeopathy	Kolkata	Health	337.82	Started.
47.	New Institute Bldg. for National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases	Kolkata	Health	695.32	Tender invited.
48.	C/o Annexe to AIIPMR Centre at Haji	Mumbai	Health	553.16	Started.
49.	Office Bldg. for CE at Eastern Bye-Pass, Kolkata	Kolkata	Finance	3,803.00	Started.
50.	Hostel Bldg. & S/Qrs. for I. Tax	Bhubaneshwar	Finance	206.82	Started.
51.	Qtrs. for Audit Pool at Chandigarh SH:T-II/97 Nos. (Ph. IV)	Candigarh	Finance	777.43	Started.
52.	C/o combined office bldg. for C/Excise customs Telecommunication wing & DRI.	Gorakhpur	Finance	499.61	Tender under scrutiny.
53.	C/o Office & Resdl. Qtrs. for Divn. Office C & CE at Bhiwadi	Alwar	Finance	239.07	Started.
54.	Interior work of Office Accom. for I Tax Deptt., Vaishali	Ghaziabad	Finance	1,531.00	Started.
55.	C/o Office bldg. AG audit I & II.	Chennai	Finance	1,129.00	Started.
56.	C/o Office bldg. & staff qrs. for I.T. deptt.	Gulbarga	Finance	330.30	Started.
57.	C/o addl. Office Accom. for I.T. deptt. at MVP Colony.	Vizag	Finance	452.69	Started.
58.	C/o branch AG's office.	Kottayam	Finance	327.00	Started.
59.	C/o office bldg. & resdl. Qtrs. for IT Deptt.	Nadiad	Finance	214.65	Sanction received. DE/NIT under preparation.
60.	C/o Office & resdl. Accom. for CE&C.	Nadiad	Finance	418.05	Started.
61.	C/o A-I School Bldg. & 11 staff qrs.	Seonimalwa	Deposit work	238.95	Started.
62.	C/o Kendriya Vidyalaya at Joka	Kolkata	Deposit work	310.86	Started.
63.	Andaman and Nicobar Govt. Guest House at Salt Lake	Kolkata	Deposit work	361.24	Started.



छोटे व मझोले कस्बों के समर्पित विकास स्कीम के तहत इस्लामपुर (महाराष्ट्र) में सब्जी मॉर्केट का विकास
Development of Islampur (Maharashtra)-Vegetable Market under IDSMT Scheme



छोटे व मझोले कस्बों के समर्पित विकास स्कीम के तहत वाशिम (महाराष्ट्र) में मीड़ियों और हाटों का विकास
Development of Washim (Maharashtra)—Mandies and Markets under IDSMT Scheme

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	A.I Type Bldg. for K.V at Angul	Orissa	Deposit work	277.24	New site taken over by client in 10/2000. Client to hand over the land deed to CPWD.
65.	C/o JNV at Gandey.	Gandey	Deposit Work	393.33	Started.
66.	C/o JNV at Araria (Ph. A)	Araria	Deposit Work	405.84	Started.
67.	C/o balance bldg. for JNV	Sitamarhi	Deposit work	405.84	Started.
68.	C/o Bldg. for JNV at DEOTI	Saran	Deposit work	493.30	Started.
69.	C.o JNV at Bonga.	Bonga	Deposit work	495.24	Started.
70.	Guest House for the UTs of Lakshadweep, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Deposit work	240.00	Work awarded.
71.	Tripura Guest House at Chanakyapuri	Delhi	Deposit Work	309.00	Started.
72.	C/o KVS at Pragati Vihar	Delhi	Deposit work	319.35	Started.
73.	C/o KV I.C. office & Qrts.	Guwahati	Deposit work	318.00	Started.
74.	C/o JNV.	Jowai	Deposit work	382.34	Started.
75.	C/o JNV (Ph-A) Bldg.	Pailapool	Deposit work	520.76	Started.
76.	C/o JNV. (Ph-A) Bldg.	Hailakandi	Deposit work	520.76	Started.
77.	C/o Building for JNV	Chanlong	Deposit work	528.00	Started.
78.	C/o JNV	Tinsukia	Deposit work	532.27	Started.
79.	C/o JNV	Titabar	Deposit work	534.49	Started.
80.	C/o Seminar Hall for REC.	Jalandhar	Deposit work	257.19	Started.
81.	C/o Bldg. for JNV, Raipur Rani (Ph-A)	Punchkula	Deposit work	361.52	Started.
82.	C/o JNV at Sagga	Kamal	Deposit work	386.66	Started.
83.	C/o JNV	Kothipura	Deposit work	414.94	Started.
84.	C/o Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Gomti Nagar	Lucknow	Deposit work	276.26	Started.
85.	C/o Bldg. for JNV at KHIRBAD	Kota	Deposit work	390.07	Started.

1	2	3	4 .	5	6
86.	C/o Bldg. for JNV at CHONKERWARA	Bharatpur	Deposit work	392.93	Started.
87.	C/o Bldg. for JNV (Ph-A)	Dholpur	Deposit work	397.62	Started.
88.	C/o academic (CDE) and faculty building at Bharathi Dasan University.	Trichy	Deposit work	289.00	Started.
89.	C/o admn. Bldg. (Ph-I) for Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Hyderabad	Deposit work	431.00	Started.
90.	C/o school bldg. for JNV (Ph.-I)	Kollam	Deposit work	514.91	Started.
91.	C/o type school bldg. for KV	Porbandar	Deposit work	207.56	Started.
92.	C/o KV & staff qtrs. at CRPF	Gandhinagar	Deposit work	223.10	Started.
93.	C/o School bldg. for Kendriya Vidyalaya	Solapur	Deposit work	318.37	Started.

MAJOR WORKS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 2000-2001

(Works costing more than Rs. 2 Crores)

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Cost/Estimated amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ministry/ Department	Position as on 11/2000
1.	C/o JNV Bldg. (Dormitory Qrs. 4 Nos.)	Betul	212.17	NVS	
2.	C/o JNV at Bastar	Bastar	225.77	NVS	Completed
3.	JNV at Arianwala	Shajapur	246.60	NVS	Completed
4.	72 Nos. Qtrs. for I.T. Deptt. Jabalpur	Jabalpur	276.00	Income Tax	Completed
5.	104 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs for SPM at Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	384.00	Min. of Finance	
6.	155 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Bhopal	Bhopal	458.39	CRPF	Completed
7.	351 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF at Bhopal	Bhopal	1,103.30	CRPF	Completed
8.	C/o I.T. Office Bldg.	Sambalpur	202.25	Income Tax	Completed
9.	Office Bldg. & Staff Qrs. of Customs & Central Excise	Motihari	216.03	Custom & C/Excise	Completed
10.	C/o Annexe Bldg. for I.T. Deptt.	Bhubaneshwar	265.00	Income Tax	Completed
11.	C/o T-I/80, II/56, III/8 for BSF	Barasat	259.03	BSF	
12.	C/o K.V. II at I.C. Block Salt Lake	Kolkata	334.83	KVS	Completed
13.	C/o 6 Nos. 120 Men's Barrack for BSF	Jalpaiguri	475.58	BSF	Completed
14.	Accom. for CRPF at Sector-IV & V at Salt Lake.	Kolkata	854.13	CRPF	Completed
15.	I.T. Qtrs. at EM Bye-Pass, Kolkata	Kolkata	1,676.89	Income Tax	Completed
16.	S/Qtrs. for C & CE at EM Bye-Pass Kolkata	Kolkata	1,715.00	Custom & C/Excise	
17.	NTH Complex at Salt Lake, Kolkata	Kolkata	1,987.00	NTH	
18.	C/o Navodaya Vidyalaya at Pachari	Darbhanga	206.00	NVS	
19.	C/o Secondary Block for K.V. at Baily Road.	Patna	216.11	KVS	Completed
20.	C/o JNV at Saranga	Dhenkanel	261.55	NVS	Completed
21.	C/o JNV at Surangi	Surangi	274.53	NVS	Completed
22.	C/o 120 Men barracks 4 Nos. for BSF	Kishanganj	296.18	BSF	

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Cost/Estimated amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ministry/ Department	Position as on 11/2000
23.	C/o JNV at Buxar (Ph-I)	Buxar	296.18	BSF	
24.	C/o JNV at Landiguda (P-II).	Koraput	342.53	NVS	Completed
25.	Upgrading of existing group centre for CRPF.	Mukamaghat	485.01	CRPF	
26.	C/o JNV at Zinc Nagar	Surdargarh	502.88	NVS	Completed
27.	Air Condg. of National Archives of India Building Ph.II-Extension of AC to main Building.	New Delhi	224.00	National Archives of India	Completed
28.	Augumentation of Elect. Power supply & distribution system at Shastri Bhawan.	New Delhi	276.00	Urban Development	
29.	105 S/Qtrs. LHMC & SSKH, New Delhi SH: 45-T/1. 30-T/II & 30-T/III.	New Delhi	255.00	Min. of Health	
30.	Development of Vir Bhumi, Samadhi of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, New Delhi.	New Delhi	668.38	Urban Development	
31.	Transit Hostel for CPWD Staff at Aliganj, New Delhi	New Delhi	266.73	Urban Development	
32.	C/o IInd Manipur House.	New Delhi	275.68	Deposit	Completed
33.	C/o 106 suites Hostel at Sec-I, R.K. Puram.	New Delhi	567.93	Urban Development	
34.	Resdl. qrs. at Auyur Vigyan Nagar of Deptt. of Health	New Delhi	762.42	Min of Health	
35.	95 T-V Qrs. G.P.R.A. at Sec-X, R.K. Puram.	New Delhi	1251.23	Urban Development	
36.	C/o Permanent Training-cum-Residential Complex for SPG at Pappankalan,	New Delhi	9888.00	Special Protection Group (Cabinet Secretariat)	
37.	MSIB Complex at SPM.	New Delhi	4698.00	Min. of Home	
38.	C/o Permanent Complex for NSG.	Manesar, Gurgaon	2331.00	Min. of Home	
39.	120 seated boys hostel for Assam University	Silchar	246.00	HRD	Completed
40.	Sports Complex	Badharghat	270.22	S.A.I.	Completed

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Cost/Estimated amount Rs. in Lakhs)	Ministry/ Department	Position as on 11/2000
41.	Resdl. & Non. Resdl. Bldg. for NI SIET (Ph-I)	Guwahati	293.89	NI SIET	
42.	C/o Resdl. qrs. for Assam University	Silchar	320.22	HRD	Completed
43.	Resdl. Accom. for ARC.	Doomdoma	322.33	Aviation	
44.	C/o T-I/100, T-III/24 Qtrs. for Assam Rifles	Imphal	362.00	AR	Completed
45.	C/o Regional Vocational Training Institute	Tura	370.13	Min. of Labour	
46.	IIHT (Ph-II)	Guwahati	390.00	IIHT	Completed
47.	C/o 10000 MT capacity 2 Nos. 5000 MT each food-grain godown for FCI.	Dimapur	402.49	FCI	
48.	T.I/100 & III/40 Qtrs. for Assam Rifles	Maram	409.00	AR	Completed
49.	C/o T-I/100, T-III/40 Nos. qtrs. for Assam Rifles	Jawalamukhi	409.00	AR	
50.	Extension of Passenger Terminal Bldg.	Guwahati	1,245.00	Aviation	
51.	C/o 120 Men Barrack for ITBP	Pithoragarh	256.14	ITBP	Completed
52.	C/o T-1/160, II/40, III/10, IV/4 Nos. Qtrs. for BSF	Arianwala	226.00	BSF	
53.	Resdl. Qtrs. for ITBP at Leh	Leh	254.82	ITBP	Completed
54.	C/o 152 Qtrs. for BSF at Amarkot	Amarkot	255.73	BSF	Completed
55.	C/o CFSL Qtrs. in Sec-36-B.	Chandigarh	286.43	CFSL	Completed
56.	C/o General Pool Office Bldg. at R.P. Niwas.	Shimla	306.36	Urban Development	Completed
57.	JNV at Kothipura	Bilaspur	411.94	NVS	Completed
58.	C/o 165 Qtrs for GC, CRPF	Jalandhar	426.05	CRPF	Completed
59.	C/o Office Bldg. for GSI	Chandigarh	535.60	GSI	Completed
60.	C/o 264 GPRA at Shimla	Shimla	991.79	Urban Development	
61.	Pdg. bulk services at GC, CRPF	Lucknow	347.18	CRPF	Completed
62.	C/o GP Office Bldg. at Sanjay Place	Agra	452.51	Urban Development	
63.	Admn. cum Lab Bldg. CHINP at Rehmankhara	Lucknow	539.50	Agriculture	

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Cost/Estimated amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ministry/ Department	Position as on 11/2000
64.	C/o 351 family qtrs. for GC, CRPF at Phaphamau	Allahabad	678.00	CRPF	Completed
65.	C/o RTI for CBDT at Gomti Nagar	Lucknow	696.26	Agriculture	
66.	C/o T-I/125, II/194, III/17, IV/8, V/5, VI/2 Qtrs. for CRPF	Lucknow	821.02	CRPF	Completed
67.	144 Men Barracks & Admn. Block for GC, SSB	Sriganganagar	241.96	SSB	Completed
68.	C/o RTC Complex & Development works for CISF	Jaipur	486.88	CISF	Completed
69.	M.S.I.B. Complex at SP Marg	Delhi	4698.00	Min. of Home	
70.	'B' Type School Bldg. for KV at GPRA, Anna Nagar,	Chennai	208.86	KVS	Completed
71.	C/o 130 Nos. Family qtrs. for CISF	Arkonam	450.24	CISF	Completed
72.	Admn. Block at JIPMER, Pondicherry	Pondicherry	455.00	Min. of Health	Completed
73.	120 Nos. Qtrs. for Customs Deptt.	Trichhy	490.96	Custom & C/Excise	Completed
74.	C/o office accommodation I.T. Deptt. at 121 NH Road.	Chennai	1,543.00	Income Tax	Completed
75.	JNV I/c school bldg. qtrs. Dormitory, Kitchen etc.	Yanam	235.05	NVS	
76.	Lab cum Admn. Bldg. for CIPMC	Jeedimelta	237.84	CIPMC	
77.	C/o JNV at Trishulpahad	Adilabad	302.27	NVS	Completed
78.	Addl. Office Accom. for Central Excise	Vizag	340.11	Custom & C/Excise	Completed
79.	C/o Office Bldg. for COCO & Arcount and spice.	Calicut	210.11	Agriculture	Completed
80.	Central School (A-Type) & S.Q. (SH: School Bldg.)	Kottayam	259.86	KVS	Completed
81.	C/o JNV at Palloor, Mahe	Palloor	271.29	NVS	
82.	S/Qtrs for EPF	Cochin	287.20	Min. of Labour	Completed
83.	C/o office cum court complex for CAT at Kaloar	Cochin	311.47	Min. of Home	
84.	C/o Academic & Admn. Block for Kannur University	Kannur	312.69	HRD	Completed
85.	50 Nos. S/Qrs. for C & CE Deptt. at Kankanady	Mangalore	319.54	Custom & C/Excise	
86.	Office bldg. cum lab for All India Soil & Land use survey	Bangalore	350.48	Agriculture	
87.	C/o NVS Bldg.	Hasokoppa	351.00	NVS	Completed

S.No.	Name of work	Station	Cost/Estimated amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ministry/ Department	Position as on 11/2000
88.	Resdl. accom. for officers & staff of Reg. Passport Office	Cochin	358.34	Min. of External Affairs	
89.	Office Bldg. for Central Excise	Mysore	368.75	Cusotom & C/Excise	
90.	C/o staff qtrs. for I.T.Deptt.	Kottayam	368.80	Income Tax	
91.	C/o JNV Bldg. under Ph-A & B	Chennithala	411.52	NVS	
92.	C/o office bldg. for GSI	Mangalore	518.44	GSI	Completed
93.	Office Bldg. for CIFNET	Cochin	633.12	Min. of Agriculture	Completed
94.	A'type school bldg. & Resdl. Qtrs. for KV	Dantiwada	237.00	KVS	Completed
95.	JNV at Kodinar	Amreli	252.51	NVS	Completed
96.	T-II/60, T-III/20 for GP Accom. at SM Plot.	Mumbai	257.16	Urban Development	
97.	JNV at Targad	Rajkot	269.12	NVS	
98.	Office Cum Resdl. Complex for Reg. Passport Office	Ahmedbad	305.96	Min. of External Affairs	Completed
99.	JNV at Chanasma Distt. Mehsana	Chanasma	348.95	NVS	
100.	Office bldg. for CE collectorate	Rajkot	503.00	Custom & C/Excise	
101.	1018 Qtrs. for GPRA	Mumbai	1,949.00	Urban Development	
102.	JNV Works Distt. Satara	Kshetra Moholi	217.23	NVS	Completed
103.	C/o T-1/28, T-II/7, T-III/2, T-IV/2 for Regional Provident Fund Commissioner	Panjim	259.16	Min. of Labour	
104.	Office Bldg. for CE Deptt. Panjim, Goa	Goa	286.62	Custom & C/Excise	Completed
105.	Development & Bulk services for CRPF	Mudkhed/Nanded	295.47	CRPF	
106.	Office Bldg. & Resdl. Qtrs. for IT Deptt.	Akurdi	327.60	Income Tax	
107.	Office Bldg. for 5 Divisions of Central Excise Deptt.	Akurdi	344.91	Custom & C/Excise	Completed
108.	C/o 3 Nos. 120 Men Barracks to CRPF	Telegaon	389.44	CRPF	Completed
109.	Development works for CRPF	Telegaon	535.96	CRPF	
110.	C/o 275 Nos. Resdl. Qtrs. for CRPF	Nagpur	696.73	CRPF	
111.	Technical Bldg. for VSNL	Arvi	1,427.97	VSNL	

**IMPORTANT EVENTS/FOUNDATION STONE LYING CEREMONIES/INAUGURATION ETC. DURING 2000-2001
(COSTING MORE THAN ONE CRORE)**

S. NO.	Name of Work	City	Cost/A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in Lacs)	Date of event
1.	Foundation stone laid for Office Building and Staff Quarters of Income Tax Department.	Tanuku	112.23	17.4.2000
2.	Foundation stone laid for New Office Building for Income Tax Building at M.V.P. Colony	Vizag	452.69	19.4.2000
3.	Foundation stone for the work of C/o Office Building for Passport Office at Koramangala by Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, Hon'ble Minister of State of External Affairs of G.O.I.	Bangalore	721.21	3.7.2000
4.	Inauguration of KV 'B' type school building at GPRA, Annanagar by Commissioner, KVS, New Delhi.	Chennai	206.66	5.8.2000
5.	Inauguration of C/o office complex for SIB by Shri Shyamal Dutta, Director, IB	Chennai	105.73	7.8.2000
6.	Sh. E. Chandrasekharan Nair, Hon'ble Min. of Tourism, Law and Food, Govt. of Kerala Laid foundation stone for the work of C/o Pilgrim Amenity Centre	Kulananda	112.74	7.8.2000
7.	Sh. E. Chandrasekharan Nair, Hon'ble Minister of Tourism, Law and Food, Govt. of Kerala laid foundation stone for the work of C/o Heritage Zone Conservation Project	Fort Kochi	202.61	8.8.2000
8.	Sh. E.K. Nayanar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala laid Foundation stone for the work of C/o Engineering College Building	Thodupuzha	150.00	8.8.2000
9.	Shri E.K. Nayanar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala inaugurated the Kannur University Campus Palayad Centre.	Kannur	397.55	10.8.2000
10.	Foundation stone for 'B' Block of GPOA laid by Hon'ble Minister of state for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Shri Bandaru Dattatraya	Nagpur	621.31	27.8.2000

S.NO.	Name of Work	City	Cost/A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in Lacs)	Date of event
11.	Inauguration of Guest House, School of Studies of Ambedkar University by His excellency Governor UP Shri Suraj Bhan	Lucknow	160.91	4.10.2000
12.	Inauguration function of Toxicology, Explosives and Library Block for Central Forensic Laboratory, by Sh. V.N. Singh, IPS, Director General, BPRD	Hyderabad	690.00	10.10.2000
13.	Inuguration of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Building for institute of Advanced Study in E Education	Tirupathi	106.66	14.10.2000
14.	Foundation stone for Kendriya Sankrit Vidyapeeth, by Dr. Murli Manohar Johsi, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development	Lucknow	276.26	16.10.2000
15.	Foundation stone of Bio-Technological lab, Building at IIHR Complex at Hessarghatta was laid by Shri Nitish Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture	Hessarghatta	247.82	3.11.2000
16.	School Bldg. of JNV Pallor was inaugurated by Shri P. Shanmugham, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Pondicherry	Mahe	286.20	4.11.2000
17.	Inauguration of Staff Quarters for Central Excise Deptt. at Gulbarga by Shri J. N. Nigam, IRS, Commissioner Belgaum	Gulbarga	330.30	15.11.2000
18.	Office Buidling "Finance Towers" of M/s Kerala State Financial Corporation at Kaloore, Kochi Ernakulam was inaugurated by Shri T. Sivadasa Menon, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Govt. of Kerala	Kaloore, Cochin	342.25	30.11.2000
19.	Office Bldg. for Regional Labour Commissioner	Cochin	112.72	4.12.2000
20.	Inauguration of M.S. Income Tax Building by Hon'ble M.O.S. for Finance.	Chennai	1543.00	1.2001
21.	Inauguration of ITPO Trade Centre at Chennai by Hon'ble C.M. of Tamilnadu.	Chennai	1500.00	31.1.2001
22.	Inauguration of CRPF Bldg. By Hon'ble M.O.S. Home Affairs.	Hyderabad	6700.00	6.1.2001

**SANCTION OF NEW WORKS RECEIVED (COSTING MORE THAN RS. TWO CRORES)
DURING 2000-2001
(UPTO 12/2000)**

S. No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	Date of A.A. & E.S. Reference	A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	C/o Exhibition Complex for ITPO (PH-I)	Chennai	Apr-00	1170.00
2.	C/o Exhibition Complex for ITPO at Whitefield.	Bangalore	Apr-00	1090.00
3.	C/o Bldg. for JNV, Ladhakh, Ph.I	Leh	Apr-00	758.73
4.	C/o Ph.II work for Instt. of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition at Kufri	Shimla	Apr-00	941.20
5.	C/o Resdl. & Non. Resdl. Accom. for AT/EPE	Dehradun	Apr-00	484.00
6.	C/o A-I Type, K.V. and 11 Nos. staff qtrs. at Pologround LBSNAA, Ph-I & Ph-II	Mussoorie	Apr-00	259.95
7.	C/o Office Bldg. for CWC at Gandhi Nagar	Gandhi Nagar	May-00	326.77
8.	C/o Office complex for Central Water Commission at Nallagonda R.R. Dist.	Nallagonda	May-00	508.41
9.	Constn. of Technical cum-office bldg. for Metrological Centre at Begumpet Hyd. Airport	Begumpet	May-00	369.58
10.	C/o Office Block, Faculty Block, Hostel and Qrs. for Regional Training Institute for Direct Taxes	Bangalore	May-00	1227.96
11.	C/o T-1/52 Nos. (D/S) and T-II/24 Nos. (D/S) Qtrs. at BN. HQ BSF, Humhuma	Srinagar	May-00	221.96
12.	C/o 2 Nos. 180 men barracks qtr. grd. Kote, GO's mess etc. Allahabad		May-00	829.00
13.	C/o A-I Type School Bldg. & 11 Nos. Staff Qtrs. at KV NEPA Barapani Meghalaya		May-00	246.15
14.	C/o Office Building and residential Qrs. for Archaeological Survey of India	Dharwar	Jun-00	317.56
15.	JNV Ph-B Dormitory 3 Nos. (2 boy & 1 Girl) & staff qrs. T-III/8, II/1, I/6 Nos.	Mahadevpur	Jun-00	222.76
16.	Convention cum cultural complex for Central University	Pondicherry	Jul-00	272.89
17.	C/o Officers' mess and suites for CRPF, GC at Yelahanka	Bangalore	Jul-00	272.97
18.	C/o Building for JNV	Chatra	Jul-00	498.94

S. No.	Name of work	Location of work (City)	Date of A.A. & E.S. Reference	A.A. & E.S. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
19.	C/o Resdl. Accom. for SHQ DSF Campus, Pantha Chowk Srinagar SH : C/o T-II-60 Nos. T-III/1 Nos. & T-IV/4 Nos.	Srinagar	Aug-00	234.78
20.	C/o Audit Bldg.	Gangtok	Aug-00	497.00
21.	160 Men barracks at GC SSB	Bangaigaon, Assam	Aug-00	249.52
22.	2nd & 3rd Floor to Pharmacy Block JIPMER	Pondicherry	Sep-00	203.00
23.	C/o Resdl. & Non. Resdl. Bldg. for CRPF (Ph-II) 2 Nos. 180 Men Barracks	Coimbatore	Sep-00	438.60
24.	C/o 218 Nos. family quarters for CRPF GC at Yelahanka	Bangalore	Sep-00	1153.00
25.	C/o Regional Passport Office at Koramangala	Bangalore	Sep-00	721.21
26.	C/o 144 Nos. Qrs. for Central Excise Deptt.	Cochin	Sep-00	1629.00
27.	Library and Computer Centre for Assam University	Silchar	Sep-00	458.20
28.	C/o Office Bldg. for AG (Pb.) Chandigarh (Ph.II)	Chandigarh	Oct-00	1318.49
29.	C/o T-I/48 Nos. (D/S) and T-II/24, Nos. (D/S) Qtrs. at Bn. HQ BSF Humhuma Srinagar	Srinagar	Oct-00	211.01
30.	C/o proposed complex for Anthropological Survey of India Salt Lake	Calcutta	Oct-00	533.70
31.	Bldg. for JNV	Baghmara	Oct-00	545.82
32.	C/o Building for South Malabar Gramina Bank	Malapuram	Nov-00	333.70
33.	C/o Office Building for ASI	Mysore	Nov-00	1208.93
34.	C/o New Building for School of Technology and Applied Science	Edappady Cochin	Nov-00	219.38
35.	C/o Office Bldg. for IT deptt. at Behrampur	Gankam	Dec-00	206.82

**BORDER, ROADS, FENCING & FLOOD LIGHTING WORKS
DURING 2000-2001**

Border/Item		Work Completed upto last March (Length in Kms.)	Target for this year (Length in Kms.)
1		2	3
A. INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER			
(i)	ROAD	1467	60
(ii)	BRIDGES	12.670	0.876
(iii)	FENCING	487	21.50
B. INDO-PAK BORDER			
(a)	Punjab & Rajasthan Sector		
(i)	FENCING	1501	-
(ii)	FLOOD LIGHTING	1483	-
(b)	Gujrat Sector		
(i)	FENCING & ROAD	10	27
(ii)	FLOOD LIGHTING	10	18

**ACTIVITIES/JOB'S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CDÔ DURING 2000-2001
DESIGN UNIT**

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended	Current Year Target	Position as on 12/2000
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Excise Office Building at Calcutta (8 Blocks: G+8) Rs. 38.03 Crores	Preparation of structural drg. for columns. Beams and slabs upto 6th floor level (100%)	60%
2.	C/o Annexe for Indian Museum (1 Block: G+7+Basement) Rs. 11.76 Crores	Analysis of structure base on final Architect reg Preparation of structural drawings from basement floor & second floor level (100%)	—
3.	GPO Bldg. at Lodhi Road, New Delhi (2 Basement + G + 11)	Finalisation of structural system based on arch. drgs. Analysis & design of structure (100%)	—
4.	C/o M.S. Admn. Bldg. M.S. RTI Centre and Hostel for IT at Calcutta SH: M.S. Admn. Bldg. (G + 10) Rs. 35.12 Crores	Design of Pile design structural drgs. for cols. beams and slab upto 5th floor level (100%)	55%
5.	C/o Bhasha Bhawan at National Library, Calcutta (Block 9 Nos.: Super Structure-Basement + 5), Rs. 72.00 crores	Atrium portion, M/C room, Mumty drawing to be issued 100%	—
6.	Punjabi Bagh Flyover (three level grade separator) Proof Checking Rs. 45 Crores	Underpass and Pedestrian Plaza drawing to be issue 100%	—
7.	C/o Parliament Library domes (12 Nos. Domes)	Issue of details regarding chajja details for all the domes and retaining wall for Auditorium. VIP, BPST, Library and Reinforcement details for part bubbles for Core, VIP Auditorium, BPST and Library. Column reinforcement, termination details for all the domes. Issue of structural drawing for focal centre dome with detail of joints. Documentation of all the design record for all the domes. 100%	—

1	2	3	4
8.	C/o Left and Right Wing of OPD Ph. III Safdarjung Hospital 8 Blocks (G+5 Nos. 5 to 12 (Rs. 16.44 Crores)	Issue of structural drawings for all the floors of the blocks 100%	80%

COMPUTER UNIT

S. No.	ITEM/JOB Identified for this year to be attended (C.C. Unit)	Current Year Target	Position as on 12/2000
1.	Integration of structural drawing of columns in tabular form with IADB 100%	100%	100%
2.	Integration of structural drawing of beam in tabular form with IADB. 100%	100%	100%
3.	Integration of Analysis of Flexible Raft with IADB 100%	100%	100%
4.	Integration of slab design with IADB 100%	100%	100%
5.	Draft of revised and updated CDO Manual (RCC Design) Vol. II 50%	50%	20%
6.	Design of structures as assigned	Continuous	Continuous
7.	Maintenance of CDO software and user interface	Continuous	Continuous
8.	Coordination for computerisation in CPWD	Continuous	Continuous
9.	Maintenance of Hardware in CDO	Continuous	Continuous
10.	Imparting training for using IADB, IPA and other CDO software	Continuous	Continuous

REPAIR & REHABILITATION UNIT

S.NO.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR TO BE ATTENDED	CURRENT YEAR TARGET	POSTION ON 12/2000
1.	Repair & Rehabilitation of Manual upto dating 100%	100%	Draft completed. Likely to be published by 3/2001
2.	Compilation of case studies of various Repair & Rehabilitation job done by RR Unit 12 reports	12 Reports	9 Reports To be published in 3/2001
3.	Investigation Reports suggesting remedial measures 12 reports	12 Reports	9 Reports
4.	Structural Design of Buildings structures 3 Nos.	3Nos.	1 No.

TADC UNIT

S.NO.	ITEM/JOB IDENTIFIED FOR THIS YEAR	CURRENT YEAR TARGET	POSITION ON 12/2000	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Environment friendly materials/technology			
	I. Wood substitutes			
	i. FRP Shutters			
	ii. Secondary Wood shutters like:	Performance to be reviewed and renewals to be	75%	
	— Rubber Wood	considered, 100%		
	— Eucalyptus wood etc.	Performance to be reviewed, 100%	75%	
	iii. PVC shutters	Performance to be watched & manufactures to be	75%	
	iv. Steel shutters	approved, 100%		
		To be studied for developing specifications, 100%		As IS Code is available for steel shutters so it does not require approval from TADC
2.	Use of Fly Ash			
	i. Fly Ash Bricks	Performance to be reviewed & use to be promoted. 100%	75%	
	ii. Cellular Light Weight Concrete	Test use to be got done. Performance to be observed 100%	75%	
II.	Approval of New Materials	1. About 10 materials to be considered for approval for use on trial basis 100%	100%	

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Review/renewal of performance of old materials already approved for test use — 100%	75%	
III. Testing (Material & Soil)		20 lac receipts — 100%	186% (37 Lacs)	Already deviated on higher side

ACTIVITIES/JOBS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CSQ UNIT DURING 2000-2001

S.NO.	Items/Jobs identified for this year to be attended	Target of the job for the year	Position as on 12/2000
1	2	3	4
1.	SE(S%S) Unit		
(1)	Review of mandatory tests and its approval.	100%	70%
(2)	Preparation of specification for vol. VII-1996	100%	60%
	a) Water proofing		
	b) Pile foundation		
	c) Aluminium works		
(3)	Issue of booklet containing cost indices of various places during 2000.	100%	100%
(4)	Cost index of Delhi as on 1.6.2000	100%	100%
(5)	Cost index of Delhi repair and services as on 1.6.2000	100%	100%
2.	SE(C&M) Unit		
(1)	Revision and printing of CPWD, Manual Vol. II	Draft already prepared.	Final draft/revised CPWD manual Vol-II has been put up to DG(W) for approval.
3.	SE(QA) Unit		
(1)	Inspection of construction maintenance works in progress	144 nos.	93 nos.

ACTIVITIES/JOB'S LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY HRD UNIT DURING 2000-2001

S. No.	Activity	Group	Course (No.)		Trainees (No.)	
			Target for the year	Achieved upto Dec. 2000	Target for the year	Achievement upto Dec. 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Organising regular Training Programme	A	41	33	615	539
		B&C	68	57	680	863
		D	40	19	400	205
2.	Sponsoring Officers for Training in India	A/B	—	—	300	282
3.	Sponsoring Officers for Training abroad	A/B	—	—	12	04
4.	Training to entry level officers	A/C	1	—	—	—

ACTIVITIES/JOBES LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED BY CONSULTANCY UNIT DURING 2000-2001

S.No.	Name of Work	Name of Client	Nature of work	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Progress as on 12/2000
1.	Construction of JNV at Bokaro in Bihar (Ph-II)	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Complete Planning	188	50%
2.	Institute of Applied Manpower Research at Delhi	CE (ODZ) Delhi	Str. Design	1569	100%
3.	Nuclear Science Centre, Delhi	University Grants commission	Arch. & Engg. Planning	800	95%
4.	Convention Centre for NIAM at Jaipur	CE (NZ) III, Jaipur	Arch. Planning	266	100%
5.	NRCRM Project at Bharatpur	CE (NZ) III, Jaipur			
	(1) Admn-cum-Lab Building		Arch. & Str. Planning	419	100%
	(2) Guest House		Arch. & Str. Planning	90	75%
	(3) Director's Bungalow		Arch. Planning	13	100%
6.	Interior Design for AICTE, Delhi	AICTE, Delhi	Arch. & Engg. Planning	50	75%
7.	Indian Institute of Pulse Research at Kanpur	CE (NZ)-II LUCKNOW	Arch. & Str. Planning	300	60%
8.	GTB Project at Shahdara, Delhi Library building	CE (PWD)-I NCTD	Str. Planning	144	40%
9.	Inland Transport Terminal at Gaighat, Patna	Inland Waterways Authority India	Complete Planning	1400	100%
10.	Building for Principal Bench of CAT, Delhi	CE (P&P)	Str. Planning	847	90%
11.	Foreign Science Institute at New Delhi	CE (NDZ) III	Str. Planning	1200	50%
12.	Tripura State Guest House at New Delhi	CE (NDZ) III	Str. Planning	300	60%
13.	UT Guest House at New Delhi	CE (NDZ) III	Str. Planning	700	60%

ACTIVITIES/JOBS COMPLETED BY VIGILANCE UNIT DURING THE YEAR 2000-2001

Item	Target for the year (No.)	Target achieved upto 12/2000 (No.)	Target likely to be achieved during the year (%)
1	2	3	4
1. Complaints disposed off			
a) Detailed investigation report submitted	90	49	100
b) Closed after preliminary enquiry	40	44	>100
2. Major Penalty disposed off	20	13	85
3. Minor penalty cases disposed off	10	2	50

DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing, an Attached Office of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, primarily is a Government Printer for executing printing jobs for all Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India along with printing of publication of various Ministries/Departments to fulfil their requirements regarding all printing jobs, School Books, Forms for Civil and Defence purposes, stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments as per their requirements are also other important functions of this Directorate. Having professionals in the organization, this Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Govts. and Central Govt. Ministries/Departments on technical matters related to printing and matters allied with Printing Technology. It has under its administrative control 21 Govt. of India Presses including 3 Text Books Presses spread throughout the country, one outside printing branch and a Forms Store at Calcutta exclusively fulfilling the demand for various standard forms of entire Govt. of India.

The Directorate mainly deals with the printing of publication of various Ministries/Departments such as Codes Manuals, Reports, Publicity Material, Scientific Publications etc. In spite of heavy constraints and specific demands of Departments for printing of publications etc. by photo-composing offset printing with colours, efforts have been made to accommodate requests of the Departments to the desired production quality each year. The following voluminous items and printing under tight time schedule:-

1. Economic Survey of Ministry of Finance.
2. Publications connected with Adult Education.
3. Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
4. Printing work relating to Independence Day, Republic Day and other official ceremonies.
5. Overnight printing of Daily Parliamentary paper

for circulation amongst the Members of Parliament.

6. Periodicals, reports, journal of different departments and test book and State Book.
7. Import and Export Policy.
8. Annual Reports, Performance Budget and Demands for Grants of all the Ministries/ Departments of the Govt. of India.
9. Railway Budget.
10. Gazettes of Govt. of India and Delhi Gazettes.

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

1. Rashtriya Panchang of India Meteorological Department in various languages;
2. Various Publications of Income Tax Department;
3. Various Publications of Registrar General of India;
4. Publications of Ministry of Law and Justice;
5. Teaching materials and question papers of Central Hindi Directorate;
6. Printing of Ballot papers and other materials in connection with elections of NCT of Delhi and other State Govts.;
7. Various Publications of Delhi Administration/ NCT Delhi;
8. Posters and other publications of National Museum;
9. Printing of Debates of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and State Assembly of Govt. of NCT of Delhi;
10. Confidential/restricted/secret jobs of various Ministries/Depts.

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

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

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

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

THE PRODUCTION DATA OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES

S. No.	Items	Actuals 1999-2000	Original 2000-2001	Revised 2000-2001	Estimated 2001-2002
1.	No. of pages composed in A-5 Size both Book work and Form work (in lakhs)	4 lakhs	4 lakhs	4 lakhs	4 lakhs
2.	No. of impressions printed both Book work and Form work (in crores)	69 cores	70 crores	70 crores	70 crores
3.	Quantity of paper consumed (in MTs)	9500 MTs	12000 MTs	12000 MTs	12000 MTs

3. ANNUAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES:

The average percentage of utilization achieved by the Government of India Presses, despite constraints of staff shortage and old machinery under the administrative control of this Directorate during the year 1999-2000 was 45.18%.

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

All Group "B" (Non-Gazetted) and C&D Employees of Government of India Presses and branches were paid Productivity Linked Bonus for 17 days for the year 1999-2000 without any eligibility ceiling of emoluments. The calculation ceiling, however, remained unchanged i.e. Rs. 25001.

5. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES CELL:

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

6. MODERNISATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES/BRANCHES:

During the current financial year i.e. 2000-2001, there is no plan allocation. As such part modernisation of Bindery Section of Govt. of India Press (LPU) and (PLU) Faridabad could not be take up.

7. PARTIAL MODERNISATION UNDER NON-PLAN SCHEME:

During the current financial year i.e. 2000-2001, an amount of Rs. 1.75 crores was allocated for M.E.T.P. (Non-Plan). This amount is meant for procurement of various M.E.T.P. items (i.e. machinery, equipments, tools and plants) of Govt. of India Presses as well as for the partial modernisation of Govt. of India Press (LPU), Faridabad. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1.22 crore is earmarked for partial modernisation of Govt. of India Press, Faridabad. The civil/electrical works related with this scheme has since been completed.

DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for:

1. ADMINISTRATION:

(a) Administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office Accommodation) in 8 cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Simla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur and Trivandrum. Besides these places, General Pool Residential Accommodation is also available at 17 other stations viz. Hyderabad, Imphal, Kohima, Bhopal, Kanpur, Bangalore, Lucknow, Cochin, Shillong, Indore, Agartala, Alhabad, Jaipur, Rajkot, Dehradun, Mysore and Srinagar. The CPWD offices located in these areas are handling administration of these residential units. General Pool Office Accommodation is likely to become available at Lucknow also.

(b) Administration of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1952.

(c) Allotment of Accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan.

(d) The Control and Administration of Holiday Homes at Simla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore and other Govt. hostels.

(e) Administration of Markets Shops in Government Colonies in Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Mumbai & Nagpur.

2. SATISFACTION LEVEL:

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

3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION:

The position of office accommodation is also not very satisfactory. We have a shortage of about 1.48 lakh sq. metre in Delhi alone. The details of availability and shortage of General Pool Office accommodation

at various stations as on 31-12-2000 are given at Annexure 'II'.

4. HOLIDAY HOMES:

As a welfare measure, Holiday Homes are being run at Simla, Kanyakumari, Amarkantak and Mysore. The regular Hostel Accommodation for eligible Govt. servants is available at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Lucknow. The details of hostel accommodation available in Delhi is given at Annexure III.

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

There is a separate residential pool for MPs of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Details of these are at Annexure IV. With a view to meeting the requirement of guest accommodation, 4 suites in Vitthalbhai Patel House and 17 Suites in Western Court Hostel have been kept reserved for allotment to guests of Members of the Union Council of Ministers. Two canteens and 25 shops in North/South Avenue cater to the needs of Members of Parliament. One flat and two garages in V.P. House have been allotted to Super Bazar for use of Members of Parliament.

6. CONFERENCES IN VIGYAN BHAWAN:

During the period from 1.1.2000 to 20.12.2000 243 & 103 conferences by Government Organization and 41 & 14 conferences by Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies/Private Parties were organized in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annex respectively. It has been decided to charge the license fee from all Central Govt. Offices which were earlier enjoying the facility of rent-free accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan and its Annex. License fees realized in respect of conferences/functions held in the Vigyan Bhawan & its Annex for the period from 1-1-2000 to 20-12-2000 is Rs. 1,42,20,49/-.

7. SUBLETTING INSPECTION:

During the year 2000 (1-1-2000 to 31-12-2000) 1231 eviction cases were filed against unauthorized occupants and 722 cases were disposed off by the way of eviction/vacation. During the period 1431 houses were inspected from subletting angle and subletting suspected in 449 cases and cancellation were made in 135 cases.

8. PENALTY FOR SUBLETTING

The provisions of allotment rules have been made more stringent to deal with the menace of subletting by providing that in proven cases of subletting, the allottees shall be debarred for allotment for the remaining period of his service. He shall be charged ten times of the normal license fee during the notice period of 60 days. Disciplinary proceedings for major penalty shall also be initiated against him under the relevant rules,

9. MARKETS/SHOPS:

This Directorate has in its charge 35 markets, a majority of which is located at Central Government Colonies. Out of these markets Govt. decided to confer ownership rights to the shopkeepers of 4 rehabilitation markets in 1978 on confessional terms as a measure of rehabilitation. No land premium was charged from them. The Government decided in 1989 to confer ownership rights to the shopkeepers of another 10 markets on payment of a percentage of the land premium as fixed by the Govt. at the pre-determined commercial rate notified on the date of transfer. Out of 1002 shops in these markets only 844 shopkeepers applied for ownership rights and ownership offers have been issued in 760 cases so far. On 31.8.2000 the Government have decided to grant ownership rights to the shopkeepers of another markets.

10. DISCRETIONARY ALLOTMENT:

As per the new guidelines framed and issued on 17-11-97, the overall ceiling of discretionary allotment shall not be more than 5% of all the vacancies in each type in a calendar year. Discretionary allotment to serving Govt. employees shall be permitted on medical and functional grounds. Two Committees have been constituted which shall consider discretionary allotments and make speaking recommendations in each case.

11. RESERVATION IN ALLOTMENT:

10% of vacancies in Type-I and II and 598 of vacancies in type-III and IV have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe employees. The allotment is made to SC and ST employees in the ratio of 2:1.

12. INFORMATION FACILITATION CENTRE:

An information Facilitation Centre have been functioning in the Directorate of Estates w.e.f. 14.07.97, under the overall charge of a Deputy Director of Estates with the supporting staffs. The following information is being provided at present:

- a) The waiting list position of the applicants who are wait listed for the allotment year 1.1.2000 to 31.12.2001 in all types.
- b) The change waiting list number that has been covered in each of the types.
- c) Licence fee that is payable by an allottee in respect of the accommodation allotted to him.
- d) Availability of Holiday Homes/Touring Officers Hostel in the various places. The details of the suites that are available in the Holiday Homes/Hostels and rates chargeable towards the occupancy of the suites.
- e) The details of the localities/areas in which the General Pool Residential Accommodation is available in various types of houses.
- f) The names, room numbers, telephone number along-with the distribution of the work of all the officers in the Directorate of Estates of the rank of the Asstt. Directors and above.

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

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY & SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATION AS ON 31.12.2000.

Stations	Demand Sq.ft.)	Availability	Shortage (Sq.ft.)
Kolkata	31,92,939	17,02,144	14,90,795
Mumbai	18,04,410	9,46,322	8,58,088
Chennai	6,86,591	5,47,443	1,39,148
Shimla	3,73,992	3,03,412	70,580
Chandigarh	1,53,757	1,10,032	43,725
Nagpur	3,17,511	2,92,559	24,952
Faridabad	2,79,686	1,82,126	97,560
Ghaziabad	1,20,330	1,20,330	Nil
Bangalore	3,58,602	1,71,700	1,86,902
Trivandrum	79,903	60,665	19,238
Hydrabad	2,68,095	80,932	1,87,163
Delhi	99,62,000	83,53,000	16,09,000
Total	1,75,97,816	1,28,70,665	47,27,151

ANNEXURE-II**DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN DELHI AS ON 1.1.2001. (ON RESTRICTED BASIS)**

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

1. GOVERNMENT HOSTELS IN NEW DELHI:

NAME OF THE HOSTEL	NO. OF UNITS
1. CURZON ROAD HOSTEL	478
2. MINTO ROAD HOSTEL (OLD)	96
3. TAGORE ROAD HOSTEL (OLD)	96
4. PRAGATI VIHAR HOSTEL	792
5. ASIA HOUSE HOSTEL	131
6. MINTO ROAD HOSTEL (NEW).	184

2. ACCOMMODATION FOR CASUAL VISITORS:

41 single suits (without kitchen) in F Block at Curzon Road Hostel are set apart for the use of casual visitors coming to Delhi on official duty/guests of allottees of Curzon Road Hostel and they are allotted to them for the temporary stay normally not exceeding 15 days by charging the prescribed licence fees.

DETAILS OF MP'S ACCOMMODATION (LOK SABHA, RAJVA SABHA)

1. Bungalows	2 6 6
2. Twin flats in North/South Avenue	5 5
3. Single flats in North/South Avenue	3 1 4
4. Flats in B.K.S. Marg	1 7
5. Flats in Meena Bagh	3 9
6. Newly constructed MS. flats	2 4
7. Flats in other Areas	1 0
8. Western Court Hostel and V.P. Houses	6 8
9. Newly constructed Special Type	
Flats in Swarnjayanti Block at B.D. Marg	2 8
Total	8 2 1

LAND AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE

Land and Development Office, an Attached Office of the Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for administration of about 50,500 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of this, 3300 are Perpetual leases of Nazul land the remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation from 1962 onwards. In addition to the above, the Land & Development Office also handles the following items of works:-

- (i) Allotment of land to various Government/Semi-Government Department and Institutions of different categories.
- (ii) Auction of vacant land/build-up properties under its charge.
- (iii) Removal of squatters on Government land and recovery of damages from them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 in respect of lands under its control.
- (iv) Conversion of leasehold residential properties into freehold.

2. As part of the lease administration, the requests for various permissions under the lease namely, Sale Permission, Gift Permission, Mortgage Permission, Substitution, Mutation, Change of Purpose etc. are processed and disposed of. The number of applications disposed of on the subjects during the current financial year up to 31.12.2000 vis-a-vis the last financial year is as detailed below:-

	Current financial year (up to 31.12.2000)	Last financial year (1.4.99 to 31.3.2000)
Sale Permissions granted-	29	39
Substitution carried out —	622	967
Mutation carried out —	170	293
Mortgage Permission granted —	07	37
Gift Permission granted —	0	NIL
Total	828	1336

3. The revenue is earned from premium for allotment of land, unearned increase, grant of sale permission, damages/misuse charges for the breaches committed by the lessees, ground rent, revised ground rent and charges for change of use and conversion charges. The total revenue received on this account during the year i.e. from 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000 is Rs. 96,91,65,699/- while during the last financial year total revenue generated was Rs. 164,84,77,589/- (Rs. 83,48,06,780/- UP to 31.12.1999).

4. Fresh allotments of plots were made to 39 Institutions/Government Departments during the year (up 31.12.2000) as against 47 during the last year (31 cases upto 31.12.1999).

5. Under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971, about 524 cases were pending before the Estate Officer as on 31.12.2000. During the year (up to 31.12.2000) 15 cases have been decided. These cases were for recovery of damages and also for eviction of unauthorized occupants.

6. Under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1956, lease deeds were executed in 97 cases, There are still 640 cases remaining for execution of the leases 31.12.2000. In most of these cases, progress is slow due to the difficulty in getting the legal heirs of the allottees on record and due to the litigation amongst the legal heirs.

7. Under the scheme of conversion of leasehold into freehold of the residential plots and tenements, the

reduction of conversion fee resulted in increase in the number of applications. To cope up with the increase in applications and also to dispose of the pending cases special drives were launched. The officers and staff worked after office hours/Saturdays and Sundays and as a result, the office could settle/process 8577 during the report year. This is almost double of the cases processed/settled during the previous year. During the report year, the Government has so far received Rs. 4,07,81,510/- towards the conversion charges as against Rs. 55,71,64,084/- (Rs. 30,81.51,291/- upto 31.12.1999) received during the last financial year under this scheme.

8. The Public grievance cases received through the Cabinet Secretariat were given priority and settled in a time bound manner. Out of the 17 public grievance cases received, 15 cases have been settled as on 31.12.2000.

9. This office continued its efforts to promote the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work. With a view to strengthen the position and to identify certain areas, which require focussed attention, an extensive Rajbhasha inspection of all sections specified under Rule 8 (4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 to do the maximum possible work in Hindi was carried out. As a result, correspondence in Hindi has registered a steady growth. Efforts are being made to further improve the works done in Hindi. Under the Hindi teaching scheme sponsored by the Official Language Department, 8 LDCs were got trained in Hindi typing thus raising the number of personnel knowing Hindi typing to 18. The Official Language Implementation Committee meets every quarter to discuss and monitor the progress of use of Hindi in the official work in the organization. To commemorate the grand finale of year long Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Official Language number of events were organized which include Hindi workshops and RAJBHASHA RATNA award scheme.

10. RE-DEVELOPMENT OF L&DO AREAS

10.1 RE-DEVELOPMENT OF DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD/RAISINA ROAD INSTITUTIONAL AREA: The total land available in this area is about 10 acres. The plan is being finalized by Chief Architect, CPWD in consultation with the NDMC and DUAC. One plot each have been earmarked/allotted to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, National Library), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (for National Press Center) and MTNL.

10.2 RE-DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF MATA SUNDARI ROAD AREA/ROUSE AVENUE ROAD AREA:

The total area available in Mata Sundari Road Area/Rouse Avenue Area is about 74 acres. The plan is under preparation by Chief Architect, CPWD. After removal of unauthorized encroachers from that area a modern park is presently being developed as Deen Dayal Upadhyay Park.

10.3 RE-DEVELOPMENT OF SALT PAN LAND, GREATER MUMBAI:

Salt Pan Lands in Greater Mumbai measuring 2177 ha. were acquired by the Government of India and given on lease/license to private Salt manufacturers from 1879 onwards. Through the years salt production in these areas has declined and the rationale of these lands for continuing as Salt Pan Lands has eroded. It is proposed to take over the land from the Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Industrial Development) and re-develop and utilize the same for the requirements of various Govt. departments. HUDCO has been authorized to bring out a status report and work out modalities for utilization of the land. At present, the matter is under consideration of the Ministry.

10.4 TAKING OVER OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS (SAPRU HOUSE):

Large-scale misuse and administrative irregularities were observed in the premises leased out to the Indian Council of World Affairs (SAPRU HOUSE). The 'Council' has been recently taken over by the Govt. through an 'Ordinance'. The Accounts of the erstwhile Council is being audited by a team of officers of C&AG and the preliminary reports indicate that there have been serious mismanagement of funds, enrolment of members, holding of elections etc.

11. NEW INITIATIVES/LANDMARK ACHIEVEMENTS

11.1 DISPOSAL OF LONG PENDING CONVERSION APPLICATIONS:

The Scheme for conversion of leasehold rights into freehold was introduced in the year 1992. It was observed that a large number of applications from 1992 onwards were pending even in 1999 and to clear these cases, a Special Drive was launched in July 1999. During the Drive, the officers and staff worked after office hours and also on Saturday/holidays. Approximately 3750 conversion applications were processed/disposed of during the period from July-December 1999. The scheme was liberalized in June 1999, inter alia, by adopting the land rates of 1987 for calculation of conversion fee up to 31/3/2000. As a result of these concessions, a large number of

lessees came forward for converting the lease hold rights. Since introduction of the scheme and up to 31.3.2000, this office received approximately 23488 conversion applications. This includes 8924 applications received during the period from July 1999 to March 2000. To clear these applications another Special Drive was launched. During the period from April-December, 2000, 8577 conversion applications have been processed/settled, which is an all time record. To keep up the momentum, a fresh drive to clean pendency has been launched w.e.f. 1.1.2001

11.2 UP-GRADATION OF L&DO AS AN ATTACHED OFFICE: With a view to improve transparency and provide clean administration in the Land and Development Office, the status of the office have been upgraded from Subordinate Office to that of an attached office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation w.e.f. 4.4.2000. This has facilitated inter-transferability of officers and staff of Land and Development Office with those of the Ministry and its other attached offices.

11.3 INTEGRATION OF LANDS DIVISION WITH L&DO: With a view to speed up the policy decision etc. by introducing single file system and abolishing one tier in the hierarchy, the Lands Division in the Ministry has been integrated with the Land and Development Office since June 2000.

11.4 COMPUTERISATION: A detailed proposal costing to Rs. 2.82 crores for computerization of Land & Development Office was prepared in consultation with NIC. Rs. 80 lakhs was allocated for first phase of computerization during 1998-99 & 1999-2000 and this was utilized for purchase of hardware, software, computer furniture, establishing LAN and providing basic infrastructure. Computer training to officials of the office was imparted during 1999-2000 through NIC. Computers have been installed in all the sections and officers' rooms and Local Area Network established. NIC has developed software(s) for on-line processing of conversion applications, creation of property/hap database and revenue monitoring system. The processing of conversion application through the computer network has started. In order to create property database, the input proforma has been finalized and data for approximately 5000 properties culled out and entered in the systems. Data of about 1000 properties has been collected and entered into the system which can be linked with the- alpha numeric records and it is possible to

display property records for a particular property and property map from property record. Software with regard to Revenue Monitoring system is being developed by NIC which envisages 'generation of inspection reports', 'calculation of recoverable dues', 'generation of demand letters', 'monitoring of encashment of valuables' 'generation of defaulters list' etc. This software is at testing stage. "Establishing a Mapping System" for all areas under L&DO costing to Rs. 1.82 crores is major component of the computerization plan. The proposed mapping system envisages creation of base maps on a scale of 1: 1250 which has all the land parcels properly mapped on it. This base map will then be linked to a database consisting 'postal address', 'file number', 'land utilization', 'area', 'FAR', 'existing layout' etc. Map data will be based on aerial photography, digital photogrammetry, ground verification and other land based surveys. The Map base once installed can be used for 'locating a plot of land in entire territory', 'status of a plot', monitoring encroachment etc. NIC has assured that aerial photography of entire territory under L&DO will be completed by end of March 2001 subject to weather conditions. Apart from this, it has been decided to computerize the Record Room as part of modernization plan by making inventory of all files kept in safe custody so as to ensure prompt retrievability and effective file track mechanism. This proposal will cost to Rs. 10 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,86,230/- has been funded by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and rest would be met from the allocated funds of Rs. 40 lakhs for 2000-2001.

11.5 MODERNIZATION: In order to keep the property files/documents in a scientific manner and to facilitate their easy retrievability, a proposal for renovation/modernization of the obsolete Record Room of the office of L&DO was prepared and the first phase implemented. The Record Room has been renovated and compactors have been purchased and installed. Computerization of old records has also been initiated.

With a view to make the Land and Development Office a model office by improving the working environment and optimum utilization of space, a detailed proposal costing to Rs. 1,06,69,025/- was prepared in consultation with the CPW/NIC and sent to the Department of Administrative Reforms for financial assistance. Out of total requirement, sanction for Rs. 58,55,225/- has been issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and

Public Grievances and for rest of the amount sanction issued by the Ministry of UD & PA from the CPWD Head of Account which is to be utilized during the current financial year i.e. 2000-2001.

11.6 REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS FROM PUBLIC LAND:

(i) About 2618 jhugies in the Envelope No. 5, 6 & 7 in CGO Complex allotted to the Department of Electronics, SCOPE, Ministry of information & Broadcasting and MTNL have been removed and the encroachers are being re-settled by the MCD. In addition to the above, about 500 jhugies have been removed from Rajiv Gandhi Camp (along with the Nala) of the CGO Complex and being resettled by the MCD. A common compound wall is being

constructed around the envelopes to protect further encroachment on the land.

(ii) In addition to the above, the following Public lands under encroachment were retrieved during the last one year:-

Locality	Area
(1) Baba Kharak Singh Marg	4.00 Acres
(2) Aram Bagh	1.00 Acre
(3) Poorvi Marg	2.041 Acres
(4) Pusa Road	0.207 Acre
(5) Motia Khan	0.33 Acre
(6) Lodhi Road	0.33 Acre
TOTAL	<hr/> 7.908 Acres <hr/>

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

1. The Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is an apex technical advisory body on the matters pertaining to urban and regional planning strategies, research, monitoring and evaluation of central government schemes and development policies. It provides technical inputs to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for formulation of urban development and infrastructural development programmes and policies. It also provides consultancy services on various aspects/projects to central ministries & state governments/public sector agencies and other organisations and departments. As in the previous years, during 2000-2001 the TCPO continued to be involved in the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of important schemes of the Government of India Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), World Bank Assisted State Urban Development Projects and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS), Mega City, etc. Besides, TCPO has also been assigned the task of implementation of Central Sector Urban Mapping Scheme.

2. During the financial year 2000-01, central assistance of Rs. 60.00 crore (Rs. 55 crores under Revised Estimate) has been earmarked under IDSMT scheme. So far, central assistance of Rs. 10.93 crore has been released to 45 ongoing towns. A sum of Rs. 24.60 lakh has also been released under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme (CUISS) for preparation of project reports of 24 towns. A Status Report on IDSMT 1999-2000 highlighting the salient features of the scheme, progress component wise for each state and UT upto 31.03.2000 was prepared and circulated. Under EIUS Scheme, during the period April 2000 to June 2000 about 3.78 lakh slum dwellers constituting 7.36% of the annual target of 51.34 lakh have been covered. As part of providing inputs to various state governments / UTs. National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) training programmes

on Geographical Information System (GIS) Application in Urban and Regional Planning in collaboration with Human Settlement Analysis Group (HUSAG), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) Dehradun has been conceived. Background materials for the training programme has been prepared and logistics are being arranged. A study on Urban Residential Land Price scenario in Hyderabad city has been completed. Other studies like Mid-term Appraisal of Industrial Growth Centres, Study on Urban Residential Land / Property, Price Scenario in Metropolitan city of Pune, Export Promotion Industrial Park, etc., are in progress. TCPO as the nodal agency, has been looking after the dissemination of the outcome of the New Delhi Pilot Project for promotion of Non-Handicapping Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons and other related issues on barrier free access and provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

3. Assistance and advice has been provided to the Ministry of Commerce on Export Processing Zone and to the Department of Industrial Development. Regarding development of Industrial Growth Centres, TCPO represented the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation as a member of Project Appraisal Committee and so far, reports in respect of 74 growth centres from 26 States / UTs have been appraised. The Chief Planner, TCPO also represented the Ministry on the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee of Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP). So far, TCPO has examined 28 proposals for establishment of EPIP from 22 states and offered comments thereon. Chief Planner TCPO also represents the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation on the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Commerce for the Export Processing Zone which envisage to increase the level of export by setting up of export oriented units. So far Project Reports in respect of Five Export Processing Zones from four States have been examined and offered comments thereon. Primary survey was conducted to assess the fallout of ongoing scheme of conversion from leasehold properties to freehold system in NCT-Delhi. A draft report on the same was prepared and sent to the Ministry. Assistance and advice was given to the Ministry in the matters pertaining to growth and development of Chandigarh, exemption of operational construction of central government departments from the control of local bodies/state governments, allotment of land to various agencies in

Delhi, rehabilitation of slums in NCT-Delhi, cases of changes of land use in Delhi and NCR, issue of farmhouse use and motels in Delhi and changes in the norms for group housing schemes in Delhi.

TCPO organised training programme on Project Formulation, Appraisal and Implementation of IDSMT Scheme in collaboration with Directorate of Local Self Government, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla. A training programme on Management of Urban Slums was organised for state government officials during April 2000 at New Delhi.

4. During the year TCPO provided technical input to the Committees constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation on Private Clubs in Delhi and Condonable Items in Buildings in Delhi. Chief Planner, TCPO functioned as the Convenor-Member of these Committees. Considerable assistance was provided for preparation of the reports of the Committees. Assistance was also provided for revision of draft National Urban Policy from time to time. Draft Guidelines for the Scheme on Development of Cities of Special Significance as well as for the Scheme on Development of Large and Metro Cities (5-40 lakh population) were prepared and sent to the Ministry. Chief Planner TCPO chaired an Expert Group on Trade and Commerce constituted by DDA for preparation of Master Plan for Delhi 2021. Chief Planner, TCPO represented the Ministry on various Committees constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for implementation of Persons with Disability Act, 1995. He is also representing the Ministry as a Member of the NDMC and DDA. Considerable technical assistance and advice was given to Auroville Foundation for preparation of Master Plan for International Auroville Township.

5. Arrangements have been made for 4 week NNRMS Training Programme on "Remote Sensing and GIS Application in Urban and Regional Planning which would jointly be organised by TCPO and Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun during February-March 2001. The programme is split into two modules of 2 weeks each to be conducted at IIRS, Dehradun and TCPO, New Delhi. Draft report on urban Information System was prepared by the Sub-Committee of NNRMS chaired by Chief Planner, TCPO.

6. TCPO provided technical, logistic and secretarial support for organising the Mayors Conference at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi. The meeting was convened by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and arrangements for the same

were made by TCPO. A meeting of Architects and Town Planners chaired by Hon'ble UDPAM was organised by TCPO at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss the issues regarding unauthorised development in Delhi.

7. Chief Planner prepared key papers on Role of TCPO from Development of Urban and Regional Information System (URIS) to Urban Observatory and Information Technology in Urban Development Planning: Issues and Imperatives for the National Town and Country Planners Congress to be held at Hyderabad being organised by the Institute of Town Planner, India and sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. Chief Planner also accompanied UDPAM to Amritsar and Chandigarh to study the planning and development imperatives of tourist and cultural centres. A Workshop on Vrindavan Healthy City Project was organised at Vrindavan to create awareness among the local functionaries, NGOs, CBOs, for preparation of Action Plan under the project. Actions have been taken for inviting the entries for PM's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Design 1998-99.

8. In Urban Mapping Scheme, under the second phase, 28 towns have been selected from 17 states out of which work of areial photagrahy and mapping for 13 towns have been entrusted to NRSA. Aerial photography for 7 towns has already been completed and the remaining work is in progress. A total grant of Rs. 11.18 crores has been releasd by the Ministry for the scheme. All the maps generated for 25 towns under the first phase of scheme have been sent to the respective State Town Planning Departments for their use as well as by other agencies such as Water Supply Board, Telecom Department and other like agencies. After scanning and generating digital data base, these maps proved to be very useful for updating Master Plans of the respective towns and also for use by other agencies.

Forecasts of Progress for the remaining months of the Financial Year 2000-2001.

During the remaining period of the financial year work on the on-going projects would continue and plans and studies would be completed within stipulated time. Under IDSMT Schemes, appraisal reports of new towns will be prepared if the project reports alongwith urbanisation strategy papers and priority list of towns are received from concerned states/UTs well in time. Besides, 8th Plan towns covered during 1996-97 and onwards are likely to be dealt with the appraisal reports for 2nd and susequent instalment will be prepared provided

utilisation certificates, physical and financial progress reports of the earlier release of central assistance are received from the concerned agencies in time. It is also proposed that the towns located in various states/JTs will be visited to assess the progress of IDSMT scheme where it is operative. Under Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (BUS) Scheme, the targets of the beneficiaries to be covered during the year under the EIUS Scheme, the targets of the beneficiaries to be covered during the year under the EOUS Scheme will be covered during the remaining period of the financial year. A training programme is also proposed to be organised on "GIS Application in Urban and Regional Planning". Further work on the study on financial systems in

urban local bodies and to improve the capacity of urban local bodies for better management of limited finances in the State of Maharashtra, preparation of District Plan for Jodhpur District and PM's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Design 1998-99 would be taken up. Master Plan for Auroville Township would be finalised.

2. Details of completed projects/studies during the year and the on-going projects as well as comments offered on various technical reports/projects received from Ministry of Urban Development Poverty Alleviation and other agencies are given in the enclosed statement.

Important Project/Studies Completed During the Year 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Project/Study	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and other Central Agencies.			
1.	Report of the Committee on Private clubs in Delhi.	July 2000	Sept. 2000	Assisted the Committee in preparation of Draft Report.
2.	Report of the Committee on condonable Items in Buildings in Delhi.	Oct. 2000	Dec., 2000	-do-
3.	Report on Conversion from Leasehold System to Freehold in NCT Delhi.	Aug. 2000	Dec. 2000	Draft Report submitted to the Ministry and other concerned Agencies.
4.	Draft Guidelines for the Scheme on Development of large and metro cities (5-40 lakh population).	May 2000	Nov. 2000	Draft sent to the Ministry.
5.	Draft Guidelines for the Scheme on Development of Cities of Special Significance.	May 2000	Dec. 2000	do-
6.	Per Capita Ceiling cost under EIUS (A study of Urban Slums)	Dec. 1999	Nov. 2000	Report sent to the Ministry.
7.	Study on Planning Norms and Practices in selected metropolitan cities.	May 1997	Dec. 2000	Report finalised after incorporating the comments from concerned city development authorities.
B.	Projects for States/UTs			
1.	Master Plan for Jammu Perspective 1985 2001		Dec. 2000	Report alongwith maps completed and sent to Development Authority for notification.
C.	TCPO's Work			
1.	Transport Profile of Mega cities	1994	2000	Report completed and sent to Ministry and other concerned agencies.
2.	Urban Residential Land Price Scenario-Hyderabad.	1998	Dec. 2000	Report completed

1	2	3	4	5
3	Status Report on IDSMT Scheme (as on 31.3.2000)	April 2000	May 2000	Report completed and sent to the Ministry and other concerned agencies.
4.	Niyojan Sandesh publication in Hindi)	(Quarterly July 2000	Sep. 2000	Publication brought out and circulated.

Important Ongoing Projects/Studies During the Year 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Project/Study	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Entrusted by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and other Central Agencies.			
1.	Urban Mapping Project	April, 1993	March, 2002	<p>Aerial photography and line maps of 25 towns under phase-I have already been sent to the concerned state govts. for their use.</p> <p>Under phase-II, out of 28 towns aerial photography for 7 towns have been completed by NRSA. Work on other aspects is in progress.</p>
2.	Industrial Growth Centres Scheme	continuing		TCPO is providing technical inputs to the Project Appraisal Committee.
3.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ)	continuing		Comments of TCPO offered to the Ministry of Commerce from time to time.
4.	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	continuing		The centrally sponsored EPIP Scheme has been introduced with a view to involving state govts. in creation of infrastructural facilities with export-oriented production. So far TCPO has examined 28 proposals received from 22 states and offered comments thereon.
5.	Study on Social Infrastructure Scenario in selected small and medium towns.	June, 1999	Sept. 2001	Data received from the states for 64 towns have been scrutinised and
B.	for State/UTs			
1.	Urban Residential Land Price Scenario-Pune	2000	Dec. 2001	Final report Prepared, being processed for printing.
2.	Comparative Transport Profile of Metro Cities.	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2002	Work initiated.



बेल एयर, मॉरीशस में स्टेट सेकेंडरी स्कूल का एक दृश्य
View of State Secondary School at Bel Air, Mauritius



कोलकाता में राष्ट्रीय फैशन कलेजों का स्थायी (निर्णय) परिसर का बाहरी दृश्य
Exterior view of Permanent Campus of NIFT at Salt Lake, Kolkata

1	2	3	4	5
C.	TCPO's Work			
1.	Status Report on Coastal Zone Management Plans in India	Oct. 1999	June 2000	Report under finalisation.
2.	Financial System in Urban Local Bodies-case study-Maharashtra	April 2000	Dec. 2001	Data collection and computerisation in progress.

Comments/Scrutiny of Technical Reports and Preparation of Technical Notes and Papers: 2000-2001

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

1. Note on the Proposal of the Ministry of Railways for development of New Delhi Railway Station as a Modern Terminal and development of its surrounding areas.
2. Notes on Implementation of Agenda-21 in India during the last 5 years and on the 55th Annual Session of ESCAP held in Bangkok.
3. Draft National Environmental Action Plan was examined and comments sent to the Ministry.
4. Comments on the concept of Eco-cities were sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
5. A Note on District level profiles for the newly created state of Jharkhand was prepared and sent to the Planning Commission.
6. Comments on the Report of the Six Task Forces constituted by the Government of West Bengal on Information Technology, Agro-Industries Service Sector, Haldia Infrastructure, Downstream Industries, Road Infrastructure and Simplification of Procedure for Industries were sent to the Ministry.
7. Various legislation received from the state government/Ministry of Home Affairs such as Madhya Pradesh Agni Saman Adhiniyam Vidhyak 1999. Controlled Area in the Jammu Master Plan (15 km. radius from the urban area of Jammu), its legislative implication, Amendment in Punjab Periphery Act (use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes), West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment Bill 2000, the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Haryana Amendment) Bill regarding amendment on restriction of building height upto 11 mts. in the 'abadi deh' and Rajasthan Town and Country Planning Bill-2000.
8. Comments were sent as the Proposal of the Gaziabad Nagar Nigam for the financial assistance from the Government of Spain.
9. Material for revision of Draft National Urban Policy was compiled and sent.
10. Draft for taking up study on Documentation of Best Practices in the Urban Infrastructure and Urban Finance in India was prepared and sent to the Ministry.
11. Status note to guide and channelise growth of Chandigarh was prepared for the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee on Chandigarh.
12. Note on New Township Anandgarh was prepared and sent to the Ministry.
13. India National Report for Istanbul+5 UNCHS (Habitat) Conference-2001 was studied and comments of TCPO on the same was sent. The Chapter 7 on Future Action and Initiatives for the above Report was re-written by TCPO and sent to the Ministry.
14. Draft Policy Paper on the Global Campaign for Good Governance-Habitat Strategy-2000 was studied and views of TCPO on the same were sent to the Ministry.
15. Detailed comments on Auroville Master Plan were given. TCPO is advising the Auroville foundation for finalisation of the Master Plan for Auroville township.
16. Notes prepared for the meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee.
17. A paper on Delhi-Existing Situation and Future Scenario was prepared and sent to the Ministry.
18. Note on the proposed amendment to various sections of the Delhi Development Act-1957 was prepared and sent to the Ministry.
19. A Paper on Planning and Development Imperatives for Hill Area Development was prepared and sent to HUDCO.
20. A paper on Role of Women in Urban Affairs and Governance was prepared for the Conference on World Habitat Day organised by the Ministry.

21. Documents relating to 56th Annual Session of the ESCAP held at Bangkok were studied and views of TCPO on the same were sent to the Ministry.

22. Representation of the Institute of Town India regarding All India Board of Studies in Town and Country Planning Education received from the Ministry was examined and views sent on the same.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE & DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

(1) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE

This Department is responsible for procurement and supply of paper and paper-made articles and other stationery items as required for day-to-day functioning of all Ministries and Departments of Government of India including Indian missions/Posts abroad, Union territories and some quasi-Government Organization.

Organizational Setup

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

It was decided in the year 1987 to wind up the Department. However, subsequently, it was revived as an interim measure in early 1991. Its present working strength is 898 (as on 31.12.2000). A study was entrusted to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and a report has been furnished by them. It has been decided to make an internal work study of this office. A decision on its future will be taken based on the study report.

Activities

Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata and its 3 Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 14355 indentors for stationery stores, different types of papers and paper made articles, inviting open tenders. It conducted rate contracts of the value of about Rs. 2.09 crores and running contracts of about Rs. 11.03 crores during the year 1999-2000. During this period, it placed 586 supply orders for stationery and paper. The total expenditure incurred on purchase of paper and stationery stores was about Rs. 12.70 crores.

Budget provision for the year 2000-2001 was Rs. 15 crores however after 10% mandatory cut due to austerity measures of Government, budget provision

is Rs. 13.5 crores only for the year 2000-2001 for procurement of stationery articles. Govt. of India Stationery Office has placed orders for supply of stationery stores other than paper of the value of about Rs. 34.87 lakhs and for paper of value Nil up to December, 2000.

Govt. of India Stationery Office, Kolkata has a Vigilance Cell headed by Deputy Controller (Admn.) and complaints of various natures are handled in this Cell.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

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

Organizational Setup

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

(a) Main Office of the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

(b) Sale Depots/Units:

(i) Kitab Mahal, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi.

(ii) Government of India Book Depot, 8 K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta.

(iii) Sales Counter, New C.G.O. complex, New Marine Lines, Mumbai.

(c) Sales Counter:

(i) Sales Counter, Main Office, Civil Lines, Delhi-54.

(ii) Sales Counter, Delhi High Court, New Delhi.

(iii) Sales Counter, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

(iv) Sales Counter, U.P.S.C., New Delhi.

(d) Gazette Distribution Unit at Government of India Press, Mayapuri, New Delhi.

(e) In addition to the Book Depots/Sales Counters, the publications are sold through about 1085 Agents.

Activities :

During the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000, the major activities of the Department of Publications have been as follows:-

(i) Publications of the value of Rs. 586 lakhs approximately were sold/distributed.

(ii) The Department secured advertisements valuing Rs. 246 lakhs approximately for insertion in Government Publications.

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

(iv) 500 titles were weeded out. With the weeding out of obsolete publications considerable space has become available for keeping new publications safe in an appropriate manner.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Introduction

National buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) was incorporated as a Public Sector Undertaking in November, 1960. Its main line of business is execution of Civil Engineering Projects, rendering of Consultancy Services and Development of Real Estate Projects.

The paid-up capital of the Corporation stands at Rs. 111.65 crore against the authorised capital of Rs. 120 crore.

NBCC has been granted ISO 9001 Certification by the Bureau of Indian Standards for Providing of Consultancy and Construction Services by Consultancy and Project Management Divisions.

NBCC today is about at Rs. 350 crore company and its activities are spread all around the country and abroad. NBCC has earned a net profit of Rs. 12.29 crore during the year 1999-2000 and has orders in hand worth about Rs. 650 crore as on 1.1.2001.

NBCC is an MoU signing company and based on the evaluation MoU parameters its performance has been rated "Excellent" by the DPE for the years from 1995-96 to 1998-99. However, the performance for the year 1999-2000 based on the audited results is likely to be rated as "Very Good".

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

NBCC ranks at 179th position among the top 225 international construction companies as per the "Engineering News Record" a journal published by McGraw Hill, New York.

2. Performance 2000-2001

(a) Memorandum of Understanding

The MoU for the year 2000-01 envisages the following targets:

	Rs. Crore
* Business Development	380.00
*Turnover	330.00
*Gross Margin (Home)	39.00
*Net Profit	13.20

(b) Achievement during 2000-01 (Upto Dec. 2000)

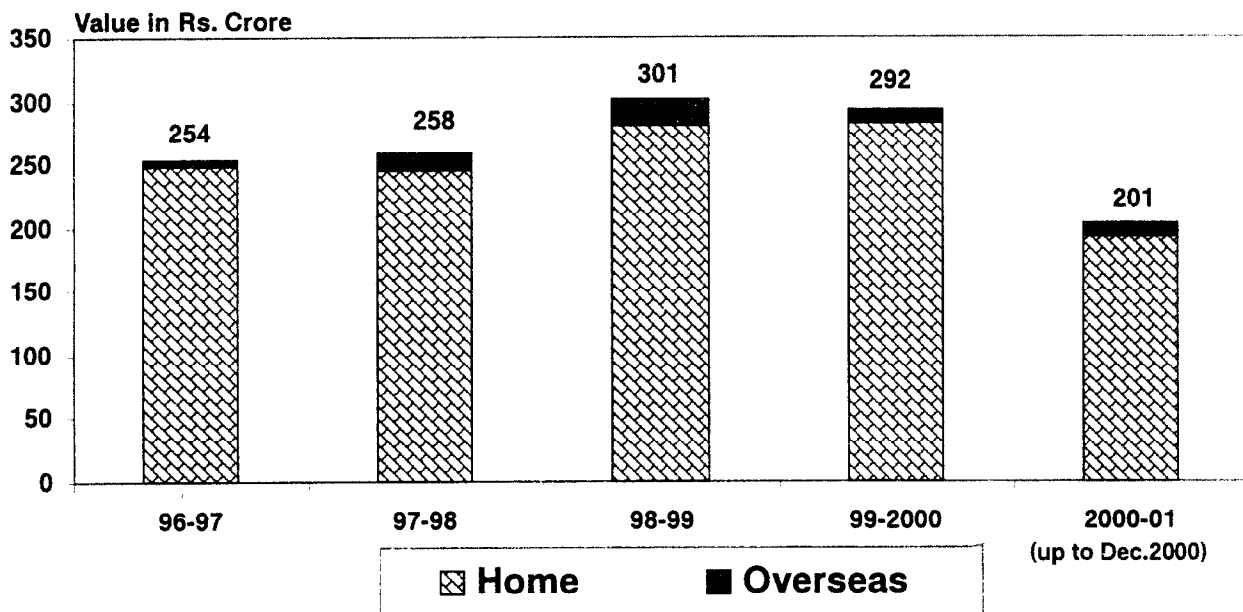
PERFORMANCE UPTO DEC. 2000 (2000-01)		(Rs. Crore)
	Target	Achievements
*Business Development	270.00	277.00
* Turnover	201 .00	203.00
* Gross Margin	22.00	23.00
* Net Profit	7.00	7.00

(c) Forecast for January-March, 2001 (2000-01)

	(Rs. crore)
* Business Development	103.00
* Turnover	127.00
* Gross Margin	16.00
* Net Profit	6.20

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

TURNOVER SINCE 1996-97



3. Order Book Position

NBCC as on 31st December, 2000 has in hand work load of about Rs. 650 crore, out of which projects worth Rs. 540 crore have been cleared by various clients for execution. The Order Book Position of the Corporation is quite comfortable. The major projects secured during 2000-01 (upto Dec. 2000) are as under:

(i) Providing of Project Management Services for construction of EWS/LIG Flats in Sector 71 and 82 and development works in sector 46 at NOIDA for New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA), valuing Rs. 114.39 crore.

(ii) Survey, soil investigation, construction, testing & commissioning of 270 cusecs Water Supply Augmentation Scheme for Upper Ganga Canal near Muradnagar to Sonia Vihar, Delhi for UP Jal Nigam, valuing Rs. 87.10 crore.

(iii) Project Management Services and Consultancy for

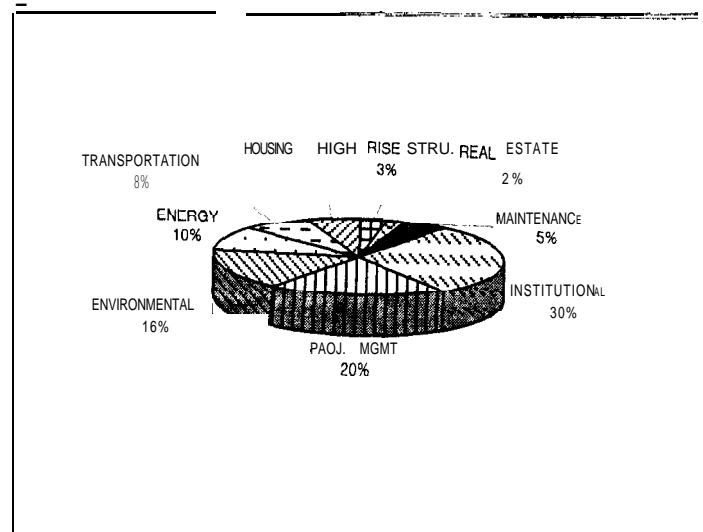
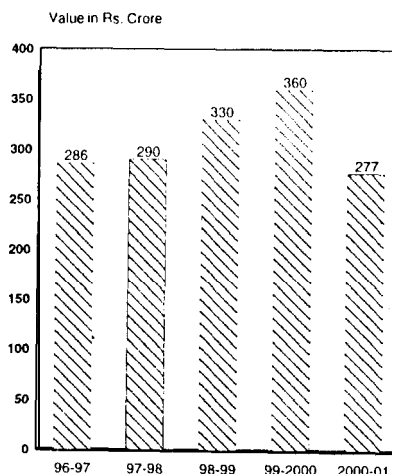
reconstruction of housing units in Adapazari, Duzee, Golyaka and Cumeayeri in Turkey for Govt. of Turkey valuing Rs. 11.50 crore.

(iv) Construction of MRTS Railway Station Building at Tis Hazari, Delhi for DMRC valuing Rs. 11.44 crore.

(v) Construction of National Law Institute University (NLIU) Building at Bhopal for NLIU valuing Rs. 10.47 crore.

(vi) Design and Construction of Staff Quarters at HAL Complex, Bangalore for HAL valuing Rs. 10.22 crore.

The Business Development trend for the last five years is given asunder:



4. REAL ESTATE

The real Estate sector was adversely affected due to slump in the real estate prices and the business in this sector is on the decline at present. In the hope that the market will improve in future, the Corporation is planning to undertake development of some Commercial Complexes in Kolkata and Vadodara.

5. DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

In tune with the changing times, NBCC has been diversifying its activities from time to time and its thrust areas are Environmental Engineering Plants using "UASB" Technology, Tall Stacks & Cooling Towers using Slip-Form Technology, Real Estate, Project Management etc.

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

6. SOME OF THE MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS

(i) AMRITSAR HOSPITAL:

The work for construction of 150 Bedded Civil Hospital at Amritsar awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.75 crore is in progress after dismantling the existing civil hospital which was over 100 years old. The project is spread over an area of about 4 acres. The Hospital complex is a four storeyed RCC framed structure with basement. The project involved construction of Casualty Ward, OPD Block, Ward Block, Substation, external development works, Underground tank & tubewell etc. The project is about 75% complete and is progressing satisfactorily.

(ii) JALLANDHAR-HAMIRPUR TRANSMISSION LINE

The project comprising of supplying, erection, testing and commissioning of 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line and 53 M high transmission towers in a length of 121 KM from Jalandhar to Hamirpur was awarded to the Corporation by Power Grid Corporation (I) Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crore. The work for erection of transmission towers is almost completed while the erection of Transmission Line is in progress. The project is about 95% complete and is likely to be completed by March, 2001.



दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान 2021 में ग्रामीण उपयोग
जोन व हरित पट्टी पर 13 मई, 2000 को
आयोजित कार्यक्रम
Workshop on Rural use zone and Green
Belt in Master Plan of Delhi 2021,
13th May, 2000

मसूदपुर, दिल्ली में दिनांक 4-10-2000 को
समुदाय केंद्र का उद्घाटन
Inauguration of Community Centre at
Masudpur, Delhi on 4-10-2000



सूर यमुना घाट, नई दिल्ली का उद्घाटन
Inauguration of Sur Yamuna Ghat,
New Delhi

सूर यमुना घाट, नई दिल्ली
Sur Yamuna Ghat, New Delhi



(iii) NEW DELHI CITY CENTRE AT PARLIAMENT STREET

The project comprises of construction of two multi-storeyed blocks with a parabolic curvature in elevation and having three level common basements. The supporting elements of the buildings have a sweeping curvature with a broad base and narrow top. The total area of basement is 31902 Sqm. and of super structure is 26484 Sqm. This is a first NDMC project having three level basements. The project is about 85% complete and is likely to be completed by 31st March, 2001.

(iv) METRO RAILWAY TRANSPORT SYSTEM(MRTS) STATION AT TIS HAZARI, DELHI

The project comprising of construction of Station Building, Platform, railway track Supporting Structures, parking facilities, development works, landscaping etc. was awarded to NBCC at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.44 crore by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). The station building comprising of ground floor, first floor, concourse level and platform level etc. is of about 21.75 m high. The scope of work also includes construction of pedestrian bridge over Boulevard Road. This bridge gives direct access to station building at concourse level. The project has commenced in the month of Dec. 2000 and is scheduled to be completed in a period of 24 months.

(v) BRIDGE ACROSS SUPPLEMENTARY DRAIN NEAR MUKRABA CHOWK ON DELHI KARNAL SECTION OF NH-1

The construction of eight lane bridge across Supplementary Drain near Mukraba Chowk on GT Road was awarded to the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.82 crore by Delhi PWD. The bridge is 36 M wide and 73.5 long. The bridge will facilitate flow of traffic on G.T Road at Karnal by-pass near Azadpur, Delhi. The six span bridge is supported on 8 piers. The scope of work also includes approach roads both on Azadpur and Karnal sides.

7. SOME OF THE MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED

(i) 70 MLD SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AT GHAZIABAD

The above project based on "Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket" (UASB) Technology has been successfully completed under "Yamuna Action Plan" at a cost of Rs. 14.66 crore on turnkey basis. The project is spread in an area of 56 Acres and is meant to cater for the sewage disposal needs of South-East part of the Ghaziabad.

The UASB process is an anaerobic treatment system wherein the organic matter is digested, absorbed and metabolised into bacteria cell, mass and biogas. The treated water is suitable for irrigation and for discharge in river. In this type of technology, operation cost is very negligible and no heavy plant and machineries are required for its operations.

(ii) BAKRESHWAR CHIMNEY

The project comprising of 220 metre high multiflue RCC Chimney with a diameter of 24.5 m at the bottom for Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant has successfully been completed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 10.40 crore.

(iii) INDIRA GANDHI CENTRE FOR INDIAN CULTURE (IGCIC) AT PHOENIX, MAURITIUS

The above project with a total built-up area of 7650 Sqm. has successfully been completed for Govt. of India in Mauritius at a cost of Rs. 25 crore. The complex, a landmark in Mauritius and is being used for promoting various Indian Cultural programmes for the people of Mauritius. The building, a monument of aesthetic excellence has been designed and constructed in the traditional architectural style with a central dome and numerous arches. The main building comprises of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 670 persons.

(iv) MALOUT INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MIMIT) AT MALOUT (PUNJAB)

The construction of MIMIT at Malout, Distt. Muktsar (Punjab) awarded by Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) has successfully been completed at a cost of Rs. 7.57 crores. The institute comprises of Boys Hostel, Girls Hostel, Academic Block Laboratories, Class Rooms,

Principal's Office, Community Recreation Centre etc. The Corporation has also done the external and internal development works of the Institute complex.

(v) RAJARHAT BRIDGE

The four Lane Bridge over Krishnapur Canal awarded by the Govt. of West Bengal for connecting the new township at Rajarhat has successfully been completed at a Cost Of RS. 12 crores. The bridge is of 'S' curved Shape having 17 spans each of 19.2 m length each except the central span which is 45 m long. The bridge has two carriageway of 10 width separated with a central verge of 1.2 m width alongwith footpaths on both sides.

9. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Training is the most important component of Human Resource Development. It helps in improving and updating knowledge, skills and the competency of the manpower in the Organisation. Training has now acquired an added relevance for building up leadership quality and confidence amongst the employees to attain the organisational goals. Several In-house training programmes catering the training requirements of various Officers at different levels, have been organised by the Management Development Centre (MDC) at the Corporate Office. Similarly, employees have also been sponsored for training programmes organised by external professional Organisations.

10. CORPORATE MANUALS

(i) Accounts and Works Manuals

Accounts and Works Manuals which contains Accounting Policies, Working Policies Procedures and various instructions issued from time to time been prepared and put into use at the projects.

Both the above manuals are of great help in smooth working at the projects.

(ii) Personnel Manual

Personnel Manual which comprises all rules and regulation is nearing completion and would be put into use in the year 2001.

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

(iii) Safety Manual

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

(iv) Updation of Corporate Plan 1998-2003 and prospective plan for next five years thereafter

The Corporate Plan for a period of five year i.e. from 1993-2003, defining the long term and short term goals, corporate strategies for optimum utilisation of its resources with an eye for using new and advanced technologies etc. have been updated and prospective plan for next five years thereafter have been prepared and is being followed in planning/implementation process.

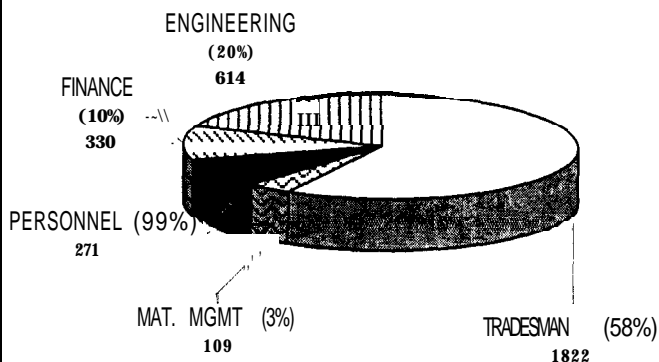
11. WELFARE OF SCs & STs IN SERVICE

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

12. PROPAGATION OF USE OF HINDI

The Corporation has been implementing the provisions of Official Language Act. Employees are

HUMAN RESOURCES (As on 31st Dec., 2000)



TOTAL MANPOWER : 3146

encouraged to use Hindi in their day-to-day work. Monetary incentives are also offered to achieve these objectives. Hindi Cell carries out physical inspection at the Zonal Offices to inculcate a spirit of greater use of Hindi. Hindi Diwas and Hindi Saptah were also organised during the year under report. Besides, competitions were organised and prizes were distributed to the winners. A quarterly in house journal 'BHAVAN LOCHAN' is published for the benefits of the employees.

13. NBCC HOSTS ITS WEBSITE BOTH IN HINDI & ENGLISH

NBCC has hosted its Website both in Hindi and English with the domain name www.nbccindia.com on the internet to provide latest information to its customers. All informations pertaining to working of NBCC, indicating its achievements, acquisition of new construction technologies, administrative set up, tenders information, financial results, addresses of the various zonal offices etc. have been included in the Websites.

AUTONOMOUS AND STATUTORY BODIES

(1) DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Main activities of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are development of acquired land, development of infrastructure like road, drains, water supply, sewerage and other facilities, development/construction of commercial centres and construction of dwelling units, the developed land is utilised for providing plots and also for construction of houses of various categories. The land is also allotted to Cooperative Societies.

(A) CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING:

Essentially, the DDA constructs houses of various categories viz. SFS/MIG/LIG/JANTA/EWS etc. for a large number of registrants. The brief details of houses in progress as on 1-4-99 and new houses started and completed by DDA during the year 1999-2000 are given in Table I:

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CENTRES

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

The position of various shopping/commercial complexes, new complexes started and completed during the year 2000-2001 is given in Table II:

Table I

	SFS	MIG	LIG	JANTA	TOTAL
1. Houses completed Upto 31-3-2000	50309	61526	75070	81337	268242
2. Houses in progress as on 1-4-2000	4319	1710	1212	12728	19969
3. Houses targeted to be taken up during 2000-2001	8021	3212	1262	1207	13702
4. New houses taken up/started upto Dec.' 2000	132	1008	448	496	2084
5. New houses to be taken up during Jan. to March, 2001	7889	2204	814	711	11618
6. Houses targeted to be completed during 2000-2001	566	368	526	5600	8060
7. Houses completed upto Dec. 2000	304	176	Nil	396	876
8. Houses likely to be Completed between Jan. to March, 2001	592	1006	522	3824	5974

Table II

	D.C.	C.C.	L.S.C.	C.S.C.	TOTAL
1. Commercial Complexes completed upto 31-3-2000	6	25	116	424	571
2. Commercial Complexes in progress as on 1-4-2000.	Nil	5	8	5 + 1 JM	18 + 1 JM
3. New Complexes targeted to be taken up during 2000-2001	1	8	16	18 + 1 JM	43 + 1 JM

4.	Commercial schemes taken up upto Dec. 2000	Nil	1	1	3	5
5.	Commercial Scheme likely to be taken up during Jan. to March, 2001	1	7	15	15 + 1 JM	38 + 1 JM
6.	Commercial schemes targeted to be completed during 2000-2001	Nil	15	8	5 + 1 JM	18 + 1 JM
7.	Commercial schemes completed upto Dec. 2000	Nil	Nil	1	3 + 1 JM	4 + 1 JM
8.	Commercial schemes likely to be completed during Jan. to March, 2001	Nil	5	7	2	14

(C) MAJOR DEVELOPMENT OF LAND SCHEMES:

Progress of some of major development schemes attained is given in Table III:

Table III

Name of Scheme	Area of the scheme in Hacts.	PHYSICAL ACHEIVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE							
			Road	Sewerage	Water Supply	Storm Water Drain	Electricity		
			in kms.	in kms.	in kms.	in kms.			
Dwarka	1862	A	100.86	59.3	79.92	150.00	DVB	work	in
a) Phase-I		B	80.74	59.0	57.56	149.78	progress		
b) Phase-II	2098/	A	60.55	24.13	27.32	45.50	DVB	work	in
(Land available)	1014	B	42.00	11.00	6.00	15.00	progress		
Narela	7282/	A	33.00	33.00	33.00	79.00	DVB	work	in
	750	B	33.60	32.00	28.00	60.00	progress		
Dhirpur	194.5	A	5.60	6.00	6.00	10.00			
		B	2.80						
Rohini	2400/	A	300.00	105.00	148.00	67.00	Completed		
a) Phase-I & II	1756	B	300.00	105.00	148.00	67.00			

b) Phase-III	1000/ 700	A B	166.00 165.50	26.60 26.60	55.00 55.00	83.00 83.00	DVB work in progress
Vasant Kunj,, Phase-II	315/ 9 2	A B	5.75 2.80	3.90 3.90	4.30	Work is in progress.	
Jasola	163.87	A B	17.25 11.15	14.5 10	19.4 15.25	15 11	

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

B. Services laid upto 31-12-2000.

(D) FINANCIAL REPORT OF ENGINEERING WING:

Name of Zone	Budget Estimates 2000-2001/Achievements				(in Lacs upto Dec. 2000)
	Nazul A/C-I (Maintenance)	Nazul A/C-II (Development)	BGDA (Housing & Commercial)	Other (Fly-Overs)	Total
	Tgt./Ach.	Tgt./Ach.	Tgt./Ach.	Tgt./Ach.	Tgt./Ach.
East Zone	101.00	6620.00	2637.00	Nil	9358.00
	179.00	3634.40	956.55	Nil	4770.33
North Zone	777.00	6688.00	4040.00	Nil	11505.00
	319.63	3517.94	1933.27	Nil	5769.84
South West Zone	390.00	4689.00	6781.00	Nil	11860.00
	241.07	2264.44	2517.32	Nil	5022.83
South East Zone	Nil	4960.00	6301.00	Nil	11261.00
	1288	2544.20	2840.87	Nil	5389.03
Rohini Zone	Nil	7731.00	7369.00	Nil	15100.00
	Nil	2830.06	1450.69	Nil	4280.77
Dwarka Zone	Nil	7680.00	8633.00	Nil	16313.00
	Nil	4942.26	3935.64	Nil	8877.90
Fly-Over Gr.-I	Nil	Nil	Nil	8295.00	8295.00
	Nil	Nil	Nil	2090.13	2090.13
Total	1268.00	38368.00	35761.00	8295.00	83692.00
	752.96	19732.40	13637.34	2090.13	36209.83

(E) SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS/DRIVERS

(a) HANDING OVER OF SERVICES TO MCD:

The services of 382 developed colonies are to be handed over to MCD in a phased manner. Out of these colonies, services of 299 colonies have already been handed over to MCD and services of 47 more colonies also stands transferred from 9.6.2000.

The efforts are being made to ensure the handing over of rest of the 382 colonies by March, 2001.

(b) ESTIMATES APPROVED FOR NEW SCHEMES:

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

2000-2001 upto Dec. 2000 : Rs. 294 Crores.

NEW THRUST AREAS:

(1) FLYOVERS:

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

(i) Wazirabad Road-Road No. 88.

(ii) Vikas Marg-Road No. 57.

(iii) NH-24-Noida crossing.

(iv) Jail Road/Mayapuri Road Crossing.

(v) Ring Road-Road No. 41.

(vi) Nelson Mandela Marg-Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road.

(vii) NH-2 Road No. 13-A.

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

Phase-II.

In second phase seven more fly-overs have been planned and shall be taken up during 2000-2001. The new flyovers which have been identified are:-

(i) G.T. Road-National Highway-I

(ii) Intersection of Road No. 58 with G.T. Road.

(iii) Underpass on NH-24, Ghazipur Fright Complex.

(iv) Grade Separator at Andrewsgunj.

(v) RUB/ROB on Rewari Line at Pankha Road.

(vi) Ring Road and HN-24 intersection.

(vii), Sarai Kale Khan ISBT entry and Ring Road.

The project is likely to be completed in 2001.

(2) NEW P.V.C. MARKET, TIKRI KALAN

After the incidence of devastating fire of June, 1995 in the Jwalapuri PVC Market New PVC Market at Tikri Kalan near Rohtak Road was started for development in the year 1996 for rehabilitation of the fire affected shopkeepers of Jawalapuri PVC Market. The total area of the scheme is 101.00 Hac. and brief details of the scheme is given as under:

Land Use	Area in Hac
Area under plots	31.06
Area under facilities	15.00
Area under green	12.50
Area under parking	14.50
Area under roads	28.00

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

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

In addition two shopping centre consisting of 14 shops each, the SPS, one Administrative Building has also been constructed for facilitating the management of the entire complex.

(3) CIRCULATION SYSTEM AROUND VIKAS SADAN.

Since it is a public dealing department, it has been decided to computerise the entire data to begin with of the housing department so that information could become available to the public with least inconvenience.

In view of the above, therefore, it is necessary to

give a corporate look to the entire office, as such, it has been decided to upgrade the facilities of the entire D-Block where housing department is located. The work of upgradation has already been started and most likely will be completed by March' 2001.

(4) RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Rain water harvesting is an easy and effective method of replenishing the ever depleting water table in order to ensure a reliable source of water in the near and distant future. The importance of this has been fully realised by the DDA over the last few years. The DDA has been proactive and commissioned several agencies such as the Central Ground Water Board, INTACH etc. to carry out detailed studies in the various areas of their development and suggest methods of water harvesting so as to achieve a degree of self sufficiency as far as water is concerned in these area.

Preliminary work has already been commenced in this regard in Dwarka where it is proposed to harvest the rain water in a low lying area of almost 150 Hac., and steps have already been taken in this

direction. The project comprises of sets of dwelling units set around a large central green area. The rain water from all the roofs, terraces, roads parking area and others hard paved surfaces, is being collected together in a network of underground storm water pipes and led to the central green area where they will be connected to a series of perforated pipes laid at a suitable depth under the green area. This would allow the rain water to percolate through the soil and recharge the ground water reserves. This would also assist in providing a suitable environment for the greenery in the area. Besides the connection to the perforated pipes, the network will also be connected to several Rain Water Soak Pits in order to assist in the rapid percolation of rain water in the event of a sudden cloud burst etc., without creating any localised flooding conditions.

Besides the harvesting of rain water as described above in this Mega Project, it is also proposed to install a "Grey Water" system, to obtain water for the horticultural requirements of the green areas and thus further assist in the recycling of used water for ground water recharge.

2. DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION

The Delhi Urban Art Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament with a view to advise the Central Govt. in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi and to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operation or engineering operations or any development proposals which effects or is likely to affect the sky-line or the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein. The Act came into force with effect from May 1, 1974.

2. The Commission is an advisory body. Proposals are referred to the Commission by the local bodies for advice and the same are duly considered in regular meeting of the Commission and decisions taken are conveyed to the local bodies for further necessary action. During the period 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000 the Commission received 573 proposals for consideration. The Commission rendered valuable advice on the proposals received from time to time keeping in view its mandate as stipulated in the DUAC Act.

3. As per mandate of the Commission, given in the DUAC Act, 1973, the Commission may suo-moto promote and secure the development and re-development or beautification of any areas in Delhi in respect of which no proposal in that behalf have been received from any local body. In consonance with its mandate the Commission has initiated the following three pro-active projects headed by prominent Architects of Delhi:-

- (i) Public Area improvement of Nehru Place District Centre. The study of Nehru Place was chosen because it has since become an eyesore on the cityscape with its management cum administration problems, deterioration in the overall environment, defunct services and lack of infrastructure like water scarcity, sewerage disposal problem, encroachment, inadequate parking space etc.
- (ii) Public area improvement of entire stretch of Barakhamba Road area. The goals of the study include creating a distinct identity of the place, enhancing active programs and activities, integration with MRTS, creation of planned amenities etc.
- (iii) Heritage area improvement plan for Hauz Quazi in the walled city where the Supreme Court has ordered shifting out of a number of Chemical units. The Commission considered this area for

study from the point of view of utilization of the vacated spaces available for community facilities/open spaces.

4. On conclusion of these studies the recommendations would be sent to the Government/ concerned local bodies for improvement of these areas.

5. During the current year 2000-2001 the Commission has also initiated preparation of a paper relating to the General Guidelines of the Commission on different types of projects, The Commission also proposes to initiate a study on Optimum use of Glass in buildings which will depend on availability of funds during the year.

6. The entire expenditure of the Commission is Non-Plan in nature which is provided by the Central Govt. by way of grant-in-aid. The BE 2000-2001 is Rs.80 lakhs. The Commission has proposed Rs.84.40 lakhs in RE-2000-2001 and Rs.117.29 lakhs in BE 2001-2002 including Rs.24 lakhs for R & D studies. In case funds are provided as proposed, the Commission plans to take up six different, areas in the Walled city on a select basis for survey and preparation of conceptual proposal for preventing further degradation of these areas and restore their hospitable environment. On an average the likely expenditure on each study would be about Rs.3 lakhs totaling Rs.18 lakhs for all the studies.

7. While the Master Plan for planned development of the city have covered urban metropolitan areas of Delhi, large number of urban villages in this region have been excluded from the ambit of the Master Plans, These urban villages have their own socio-cultural identity. Due to the important geographical locations within the urban areas the demand for space in the urban villages has gone up phenomenally leading to gross exploitation by vested interests, These factors have resulted in unplanned growth of the villages. The Commission, therefore, proposes to, in the first instance, take up two urban villages for study in different parts of Delhi subject to availability of funds. Again, the objective would be for conducting a survey and evolving a conceptual plan in consultation with the local Panchayats and authorities concerned. The likely expenditure on each of the villages would be around Rs.3 lakhs.

8. Besides the expenditure proposed on R & D studies in 2001-2002 the Commission also proposes to replace its only available Staff Car which is due for condemnation in terms of government guidelines on the subject. The Commission proposes to continue

with the modernisation activity through further computerisation during the next financial year.

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

1. Background

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

2. Goals, Objectives and Strategies of Regional Plan-2001

As mandated under the Act, the Board had notified a 'Regional Plan-2001 for NCR' in January, 1989 prescribing therein a set of inter-related policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the Region. The Regional plan envisages the restriction of growth of Delhi by dispersing activities to areas outside DMA, allowing only a moderate growth the DMA towns which surround Delhi (Ghariaabad, Noida, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh & Kundli) and induced development in the rest of the region by accelerating the growth of 11 priority towns i.e. Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari & Dharuhera in Haryana, Alwar & Bhiwadi in Rajasthan and Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr & Khurja in Uttar Pradesh.

3. Preparation of Sub-regional and Functional Plans

As per section 16 of the Act, the Board has also prepared and approved the Functional Plans for Transportation, Telecommunications, Power and Industry in the areas.

4. Plan Policies & Programmes

The Regional Plan also envisages integrated development of self contained Priority and selected DMA towns within NCR and Counter Magnet Areas outside the NCR as interceptors of potential Delhi bound migrants. The general strategies for implementation of the policy measures as envisaged in the Regional Plan-2001 are as under:

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

5. Review of Regional Plan-2001

The NCRPB Act 1985 stipulates that the Regional Plan shall be reviewed periodically and in compliance of this legal mandate, the NCRPB and constituted a Steering Committee which further constituted 7 expert Sub-groups to review different components of Regional Plan-2001. The Review Report was considered and approved by the Board in its 24th meeting held on 23.3.99. Some of the important

findings and recommendations of the Review Committee were as under:-

- i) The Regional Plan-2001 has not taken off because of non-fixation of priorities and time bound programmes and recommended modifications in the Plan-enabling legislation to mandate systematic programming and fixation of priorities.
- ii) Offices and institutions, which have already been identified, should be shifted out of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to the DMA, preferably to rest of the Region.
- iii) No massive short-term investment should be made in Delhi as this could enhance its attraction further.
- iv) Operationalization and implementation of the principle of Common Economic Zone.
- v) Amendments and modifications required to be made in DDA Act 1957 and NCRPB Act 1985.
- vi) Need for preparation of a Regional Plan 2021.

6, Regional Plan-2021

NCR Planning Board in its 24th meeting decided to undertake preparation of Regional Plan 2021. In the 25th Board meeting, it was decided to constitute a High Level Group for the preparation of Regional Plan-2021. The Board's Secretariat has so far undertaken the following activities:-

- i) The existing landuse map has been prepared using Remote Sensing & Geographical Information System technologies. The main source of data is IRS-IC PAN and LISS-III merged geocoded data of March, 1999 generated on 150,000 scale.
- ii) The Board has also generated Regional Image Atlases (consisting of 196 image products) at 1:25000 scale and Town Atlases for 21 towns in the scale of 1:12500 scale (consisting of 183 photo products). The atlas products which are generated with PAN LISS III merged data of March, 1999 with value addition will be very useful for preparation of master plans/development plans.
- iii) A Study on "Development of digital data base in Hydro-Geomorphology, Geology; and Ground water for NCR" has been awarded to NRSA Hyderabad. The drainage maps with water shed boundaries, geological maps with geological structure and tectonic features, Geo-

morphological map with the geomorphic units, landforms. Paleo-channels, flood plain areas etc., ground water quality map etc. which are proposed to be generated through this study would be utilized for the preparation of the RP-2021.

- iv) Demographic Projections for the Region has been done for the year 2021 with the help of Ex-Deputy Registrar General, Census of India.
- v) Delhi 1999-A Fact Sheet has been prepared which is a compendium of information highlighting the concern for shortfall in the existing infrastructure for the burgeoning metropolis--the raison-d'etre of NCR.
- vi) The Board has prepared the NCR Directory which gives detailed information and data on the existing infrastructure, natural resources, human resources, industrial prospects and environmental conditions in NCR. This will be immensely useful for the preparation of RP-2021.
- vii) A base paper highlighting various issues, constraints, policy implications, objectives, alternative spatial configuration for enhancing regional growth potential has been prepared for discussion and consideration of the constituent States.

7. Financing Regional Development

a) Budget Support 2000-01

During the year 2000-01, against a demand of Rs. 160 Crs., an amount of Rs. 50 Crs. has been allocated by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, out of which Rs. 25 Crs. was released by the Ministry till November, 2000. In addition, an amount of Rs. 42.5 Crs. has been proposed by the Board to be received from the Govt. of NCT Delhi and internal accruals to the tune of Rs. 70 Crs. (till 15.1 1.2000) by way of debt service payments, interest on deposits, etc. The Board has received approval of Rs. 389.50 Crs. under IEBR which has been revised to Rs. 284 Crs. at RE stage.

b) Financial Progress 2000-01

During the year 2000-01, so far (4/2000 to 12/2000). Rs. 36.23 Crs. was released to participating states and their implementing agencies as under:

(Rs. in Crs.)

'Govt. of U.P.

i)	Vasundhara Infrastructure Scheme, Ghaziabad	Residential Development	11.25
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ii)	Improvement of Road Network in Meerut		2.14
iii)	Improvement of Drainage Network in Meerut		0.84
		Sub-total	14.23
HSIDC			
i)	Development of Industrial Model Township at Manesar		15.00
ii)	Growth Centre, Bawal		7.00
		Sub-total	22.00
	Total		36.23

In addition, Rs. 80.00 Crs. has been invested in Bonds Redemption Reserve to Service Bonds at the time of their maturity and Rs.17.00 Crs. on payment of half yearly interest on Bonds and other debt services.

The following projects are in pipeline for consideration and funding during the remaining period of the financial year 2000-01 (January to March, 2001):-

	(Rs. in Crs.)
— Development of Residential Sectors 32 & 33. Greater Noida	47.81
— Development of Residential Sectors 42 & 43. Greater Noida	55.33
— Development of Infrastructure, Greater Noida	72.82
— Augmentation of Water Supply, Faridabad	42.95

In addition to the above funds will be released for the ongoing projects depending on the demand raised by the State Govts.

8. Meetings of the NCR Planning Board

a) 25th Meeting of the Board

The 25th meeting of the NCR Planning Board was held on 12.7.2000. The important decisions taken in the meeting are as follows:

- A High. Level Group to be constituted for the preparation of Regional Plan-2021 under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation.
- The following additional areas were included in the NCR:-

- The whole of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Mathura and Aligarh in U.P.

The whole of districts of Bharatpur, Dholpur, the remaining tehsils of Alwar district and Kotputli & Shahpura tehsils of Jaipur district in Rajasthan.

Accordingly the total area of NCR now is approx. 54,213 sq. kms.

b) 45th Meeting of the Planning Committee

The 45th meeting of the Planning Committee was held on 22.5.2000 and the following important decisions were taken:

- The Draft Development Plan for Rewari-2021 was considered and recommended for the approval of the Board.
- The Proposal for declaration of "Bhiwadi-Tapookra-Kushkhera" as Regional Complex in Regional Plan-2001 -NCR was considered and recommended for approval of the Board.
- The proposal for change of landuse of an area measuring 480.10 (modified) ha. from 'rural use' to 'industrial/institutional/commercial use' along G.T. Road in the Greater Noida notified area was considered and recommended for approval of the Board.

9. Initiatives regarding the shifting/relocation of Industries

The Board is assisting the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation regarding the shifting of polluting industries from residential/non-conforming areas in Delhi. A series of meetings with the State Govt. representatives have been organised. The Board had organised an Interface amongst the **Industrialists of Delhi and the NCR States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh** which had

provided an opportunity for the State Govt. agencies and the Industrial Associations in Delhi to have face-to-face interaction on the industrial policies of the States and procedures regarding the setting up of new industrial ventures as well as relocation of existing units from Delhi and the availability of vacant industrial plots, their sizes, price and support facilities in various NCR towns.

This interface was held under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation on 30.9.2000 in New Delhi and was attended by a large number of representatives of various Industrial Organisations/Industrialists of Delhi, Associations/Federations from Delhi and constituent States and the officers of the State Industrial Development Agencies. On this occasion, an exhibition on the **Status of Industrial Infrastructure In the NCR** was also organised in which their locations and the layout plans of the industrial estates, and information on vacant plots, their sizes, price, concessions & incentives, etc. were displayed. The representatives of the State Govts. had made presentations highlighting on the industrial policies, concessions and incentives, industrial/social infrastructure and financial support, plots availability, price, etc. for promoting industries in the respective States.

10. Implementation of Expressways

Transport Sector is a major component in the RP-2001 for improving accessibility and mobility which will help in planned development and facilitate the dispersal of economic activities and in bound and out bound passenger/commuters and freight traffic from Delhi. Accordingly, the Board initiated the process of planning and developing the following Expressways in the region.

S. No.	Expressways	Length (Km.)
1.	Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad Expressway	56
2.	Ghaziabad-Meerut Expressway	38
3.	Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad Expressway	120
4.	Peripheral Expressway between NH-1 and NH-2 via NH-10 and NH-8.	85
5.	Elevated Expressway on Ring road	48
6.	Loni-Noida-Surajpur-Bulandshahr-Khurja Expressway	150

A Steering Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD), was constituted to explore the possibility of implementing the expressways in NCR. The Steering Committee in its last meeting held on 30.6.2000 discussed various available options including Public-Private-Partnership approach to implement the Expressway projects. It was decided to explore the possibilities of integrating the NCR Expressway Corridors surrounding Delhi with the Golden Quadrilateral/National Highway Development Project (NHDP) under PMO. The need for integration is felt as the National Highway corridors converging in Delhi i.e. NH-1, NH-2 and NH-8, NH-9 and NH-10 being NHDP network will bring heavy commercial traffic along with vehicular traffic from across the country, will choke the Delhi's roads, thereby creating physical and environmental hazards to the citizens of Delhi. As a follow up action of the Steering Committee a Detailed proposal was prepared and submitted to the Ministry for further necessary action. Other possible alternatives like forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to implement the expressway project are also being explored.

11. Publications of the Board

The Board had recently published two documents **Delhi 1999-A Fact Sheet and National Capital Region Directory** as a part of its ongoing efforts to create a proper data base for the region and to widely disseminate the information among various development agencies and entrepreneurs so as to accelerate the pace of development in the region.

4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

The Government of India in November 1975 decided to set-up an autonomous body, to be named as "National Institute of Urban affairs" under the Ministry of Works & Housing (Now the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation), with participation of the State Government, urban and regional development authorities and other agencies interested in urban affairs. The Institute has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on January 12, 1976.

2. The Objects of the Institute are as under:-
 - i. to act as an autonomous scientific and research organisation to undertake, promote and coordinate studies in urbanization, rural-urban relationship administration, environment and technology pertaining to human settlements and urban and regional development in India;
 - ii. to act as a center for advanced study of urban problems and to provide and promote necessary training and research facilities;
 - (iii) to initiate and assist in developing suitable policies and programmes pertaining to the problems of urban development and allied fields by the Central, State and Local Governments as well as private and public sector undertakings;
 - iv. To study social, administrative, financial and other aspects of the implementation of various plans for urban development vis-a-vis policies in different regions.
 - v. To act as an agency for strengthening the interaction on urban- affairs between the Government and the people, local authorities, legislature and members of academic, industrial and business communities;
 - vi. To mobilize available expertise in the field of urban affairs and to offer and coordinate technical and consultancy services with or without payment of remuneration as necessary.
3. The Institute has a Governing Council, which directs and controls the affairs of the Institute. The governing Council consists of the President, appointed by the Government of India, two Vice-Presidents, elected by the General Body and sixteen members including three members of the Government of India in their ex-officio capacity. The Council may delegate its powers for the conduct of the business of the Institute to the President/ Director/any officer or any Committee or Sub-committee which may be formed.
4. The Director of the Institute is appointed by this Ministry and is responsible for the overall supervision of the affairs of the Institute, under the direction and guidance of the Governing Council. He regulates the work of the Institute undertaken in furtherance of its objects as its technical and academic head. He is responsible for all administrative duties as a Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.
5. This Ministry gives grant-in-aid (Non-plan) to the Institute to meet establishment and general

maintenance expenditure including the salary and allowances of the core staff (49 in number), The Salary and other expenditure of the additional staff appointed by NIUA from time to time for research projects are met out of the Plan grants. During the year 1998-99 and 1999-00. this Ministry released a Non-Plan grant-in-aid of Rs. 105.25 lakhs and Rs. 135.10 lakhs respectively.

RESEARCH STUDIES/PROJECTS/PAPERS/NOTES COMPLETED DURING 2000-2001 (UP TO DECEMBER 2000):

- (i) Impact Assessment of Mega Cities Scheme
- (ii) EIA for Urban Environmental Infrastructure Projects: An Added Advantage
- (iii) Financing Urban Infrastructure: A Case Study of Tiruppur
- (iv) Draft National urban Policy 2000
- (v) Comments on World Bank's "Draft Urban Sector Operational Strategy-India".
- (vi) Background paper on "Approach to State-Municipal Fiscal Relations".
- (vii) A note on Municipal Financial Requirements and the SFC's Role.
- (viii) Parts of the six data sets developed for the proposed internet site on the clearing house of information, viz. indiaurbaninfo.com

(ix) A background note on Healthy Cities Project

ON-GOING RESEARCH STUDIES/PROJECTS:

- (i) GIS for Primary Education Enhancement Project
- (ii) Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas
- (iii) Access to Environmental Infrastructure Services in Urban Poor
- (iv) Municipal Personnel System
- (v) Best Practices in Municipal Management
- (vi) Municipal resource Mobilisation Practices in Selected States
- (vii) Healthy Cities Project
- (viii) Design and implementation of Clearing House of Information
- (ix) LAN system at NIUA

Training Programmes during 2000-2001 (up to December 2000):

- (i) Urban Water Supply, YASHADA, Pune
- (ii) Emerging Concepts in Urban Governance, CMAG, Ahmedabad
- (iii) Public-Private-People Participation in Development of Civic infrastructure, RIPA, Jaipur
- (iv) Two Urban Project Development at Bangalore and Bhopal
- (v) Municipal Financial Resource Mobilisation and Accounting at Bhopal
- (vi) Financial Management of Urban Local Bodies at Jaipur
- (vii) Innovative Urban Management and Financing of Urban infrastructure at Chandigarh
- (viii) A brain storming workshop for Developing a Health Plan for Hyderabad and Mirzapur at Hyderabad.
- (ix) Devolution of financial powers to urban local bodies, YASHADA, Pune
- (x) National Trainers' Workshop, EXNORA INTERNATIONAL, Chennai
- (xi) Geographic Information System, KILA, Thiruvananthapuram.
- (xii) Solid Waste Management, MPAA, Bhopal
- (xiii) Workshop on Empowerment of the city governments in the context of 74th Constitutional Amendment, CRRID, Chandigarh
- (xiv) 6 Training programmes for volunteers in PLA tools and communication skills under Primary Education Enhancement Programme
- (xv) 3 Training programmes for Basti Leaders at ward level to build their capacities
- (xvi) 10 training programmes for NGO's community facilitators on working with urban poor communities
- (xvii) 4 training programmes under SJSRY to share experiences of poverty alleviation programme

Seminars/Meetingr conducted by the NUA during 2000-2001 (up to December 2000):

- (i) International Seminar on "Developing Projects in Emerging Cities", New Delhi

- (ii) National Meet on 'An Approach to State-Municipal Fiscal Relations', New Delhi
- (iii) Policy Promotion Meetings in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

Newsletters/Research Studies published during 2000-2001 (up to December 2000):

- (i) Urban India-Bi-annual journal
- (ii) Urban File-Bi-annual bibliography on urban affairs
- (iii) Urban Finance-Newsletter (FIRE D-II)
- (iv) Urban News-Monthly compilation of newspaper clippings
- (v) Urban Poverty--Quarterly newsletter in English and Hindi

Proposed Research, Training and other activities for the period from January 2001 to March 2001

1. Research Studies/Projec/Papers

- (i) Formulation of Health (Action) Plans for the cities of Hyderabad and Mirzapur under Health Cities Project
- (ii) Study on Reforming the Property Tax
- (iii) Study on Municipal Accounts and Financial Reporting System
- (iv) Water Tariff innovation in Karnataka
- (v) Documentation of Self-assessment Scheme for Property Tax in Bangalore
- (vi) Documentation of Nashik Municipal Bond Issue
- (vii) Designing and implementation of a Clearing House of Information

2. Training Workshops to be conducted

- (i) Access of Basic Services to Urban Poor in Surat and Nagpur
- (ii) Private sector participation in Urban infrastructure at Pune
- (iii) Urban Project Development at Pune
- (iv) Municipal Financial Resource Mobilisation at Ahmedabad
- (v) Municipal Financial Resource Mobilisation and Accounting at Bangalore
- (vi) Dynamics of Integrated Slum Development Processes at Ahmedabad

- (vii) Water Resource Management: Water Crisis and the Management of Water Supply
- (viii) Public-Private partnership in Provision of Urban Services at Trissur
- (ix) 6 training programmes for community workers for both new/old volunteers in the use of PLA tools, communication skills
- (x) 6 Basti Leaders training programmes for networking leaders at the ward level and building their capacities
- (xi) 2 Workshops for NGO partners to discuss future plans for education interventions during PEEP phase II
- (xii) Workshop for City Managers to share community based information system under SJSRY
- (xiii) Workshop on formulation of Health Action Plans under Healthy Cities Project

3. Seminars to be organized

- (i) A National Seminar on “Global Climate Change and the Cities” will be organized at Hyderabad in collaboration with USAID under FIRE-D Project

- (ii) A National Seminar on “Generic Guidelines for Public-private partnership in Water Supply and Sanitation”, is to be organized under FIRE-D

- (iii) An International conference on Information Security will be organized at New Delhi

4. Publications/Documentation

- (i) Urban India-Bi-annual journal
- (ii) Urban File-Bi-annual bibliography on Urban Affairs
- (iii) Urban News-monthly compilation of Newspaper clippings
- (iv) Urban Finance Newsletter-FIRE-D Newsletter
- (v) Urban Poverty Newsletter-Quarterly Newsletter in English and Hindi
- (vi) Urban monthly mailer
- (vii) Web Newsletter



ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಜಯಂತಿ ಸ್ತರೋ ರೋಗಗಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಎಸ್ ಜೆ ಎಸ್ ಶಾರ್ ವಾರ್ಡ್) ಕೆ. ಕಠಲ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮುಖಾಂತಿ ಲಭಿಸಿದ ಉಪಕರಣ
 A woman beneficiary with her autorikshaw provided under the 'Swarna Jayanti Sharan Rozghar Yojana' (SJSRY)



ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಜಯಂತಿ ಸ್ತರೋ ರೋಗಗಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕೆ. ಕಠಲ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಉಪಕರಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಶೋರನೂರು, ಕೇರಳ
 Remedial Education Centre (REC), Shoranur, Kerala set up under the 'Swarna Jayanti Sharan Rozghar Yojana' (SJSRY)

**DEPARTMENT
OF
URBAN EMPLOYMENT
AND
POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. National Housing and Habitat Policy

National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 was formulated to address the issues of sustainable development, infrastructure and for strong public private partnership for shelter delivery. The objectives of the policy are to create surpluses in housing stock and facilitate construction of 2 million additional dwelling units each year in pursuance of National Agenda for Governance. It also seeks to ensure that housing alongwith-supporting services is treated as priority sector at par with infrastructure. The Central theme of the policy is strong public private partnerships for tackling housing and infrastructure problems. The Government would provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment.

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

2. National Agenda for Governance

The National Agenda for Governance has identified 'Housing for All' as a priority area, with particular emphasis on the needs of the vulnerable groups, As per this programme, it is proposed to facilitate construction of 20 lakh additional units every year, with emphasis on EWS & LIG sections of the population as also the needs of SC/ST and other vulnerable groups. Out of 20 lakh additional houses, 7 lakh houses will be constructed in urban areas and remaining 13 lakh in rural areas. This would require an additional investment of around Rs.4000 crore. HUDCO is expected to meet more than 55% of

target i.e. 4 lakh units and the balance 3 lakh units per year will be met by other HFIs recognized by NHB, Cooperative Sector and Corporate Sector. An action plan for implementatidn of the new policy for achievement of targets has been drawn up and the progress is being monitored closely. The following has been the achievement for the year 1999-2000.

Agency	No. of Units
HUDCO	4.60 lakh
NHB controlled HFIs	1.13 lakh
NCHF	0.88 lakh
Total:	6.61 lakh

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

HUDCO (upto 31.12.2000)

Total sanctioned	—	308483
Constructed	—	188751 (cumulative)
In progress	—	583971 (cumulative)

Cooperative sector	—	88218
HFIs	—	113000

3. Building Centres and Technology Extension

The National Network of Nirman or Nirmithi Kendras (Building Centres) has been established with central assistance through HUDCO under a Central scheme. These centres impart training to artisans in low cost construction skills and produce building materials and components by utilizing agro-industrial wastes. Under the scheme, a central grant of Rs. 2 lakh was originally granted to each centre. The funding pattern of the scheme has been revised. The Central grant-in-aid ranging from Rs.3 lakh to Rs 5 lakh is now available to the building Centres depending on the level of their activities. In addition, loan from HUDCO subject to a maximum Rs. 22 lakh is also available to these Centres. As on 15.02.2001, 574 centres have been sanctioned out of which 418 centres have become functional. These centres have received Government of India grant of Rs. 13.93 crore and have imparted training to over 2.10 lakh construction workers.

4. Night shelter and Sanitation facility for Urban Footpath Dwellers

This central scheme seeks to provide night shelter and sanitation facilities to footpath dwellers at a per capita cost of Rs. 5000 with 20% subsidy from

Central Government and 80% as contribution from implementing agencies or through HUDCO loan, The scheme is being implemented through HUDCO and has now been extended to cover all urban areas, wherever the problem of footpath dwellers exists. The guidelines of the scheme were revised in 1993 with a view to widen the scope of the scheme and to make it more attractive and effective. The guidelines are under further revision, with a view to attract more projects.

As on 12.02.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 4199.25 lakh and Government subsidy amounting to Rs. 4009.73 lakh for a total number of 104 schemes to provide 18217 beds, 25383 pay and use toilet seats, 1874 baths and 1882 urinals. Out of these, 8209 beds, 3669 pay & use toilet seats, 310 baths and 217 urinals are complete. 3073 beds, 617 WCs, 103 baths, and 145 urinals are in progress. Some state agencies have not started the construction work. HUDCO weeds out the schemes, which do not take off two years after sanction.

5. International Cooperation

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

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

During 2000-2001, the World Habitat day celebrations were held on 4th October 2000. The theme of the day was 'Women in Urban Governance.' This Ministry organised painting/ elocution/slogan writing competition for school children through Bal Bhawan. Special issues of HUDCO's journal 'Shelter', 'BMTPC's News letter' and NCHF's Journal were brought out on the occasion.

UN General Assembly will be having a Special Session in June 2001 to monitor the implementation of the Habitat Agenda adopted at Istanbul Conference. In that connection first substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Habitat Agenda was held during May 8-12, 2000 at Nairobi,

Kenya. Secretary (Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation) led the Indian delegation comprising of Director (LSG), Deputy Secretary (H), CMD, HUDCO and High Commissioner of India to Kenya.

6. International Assistance for Housing

6.1 KfW/OECF Loan Assistance for Housing Projects

Government had negotiated for line of credit to HUDCO and HDFC from KfW of Germany. So far KfW had provided/committed assistance by way of credits totalling DM 170 million to HUDCO for undertaking housing schemes for EWS and low cost sanitation scheme. KfW has also sanctioned grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for Building Centres scheme.

KfW has provided loan of DM 25 million to HDFC also for financing EWS housing programmes and has committed a grant of DM 30 million to HDFC for undertaking low cost housing programmes and supporting urban infrastructure. Agreement in this regard was signed in February 1994. Another agreement for grant of DM 30 million is under consideration.

6.2 IBRD Technical Assistance (Grant)

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

7. NRI Investments and FDI in housing

The housing sector suffers from paucity of funds in the backdrop of the magnitude of housing shortage in the country. The available domestic funds leave a huge "Resource gap" resulting in unabated increase in the housing shortage. There are significant gaps in resources, technology and management in the sector.

In the ongoing process of economic reforms and liberalisation of trades and industrial policy of the Government, the housing and real estate sectors have emerged as a key area with immense investment potential. In order to pass on the benefits of the liberalization process to NRIs/PIO/OCBs and

to promote inflow of foreign exchange and augment resources for the housing sector, the Government announced a scheme for NRI investment in housing and real estate development. The scheme covers investment by non-residents of Indian Nationality/origin and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by NRIs/PIO in the following areas:-

- (i) development of serviced plots and construction of built-up residential premises;
- (ii) investment in real estate covering construction of residential and commercial premises including business centres and offices;
- (iii) development of townships;
- (iv) city and region level urban infrastructure facilities including both roads and bridges;
- (v) investment in manufacturing of building materials;
- (vi) investment in participating ventures in (i) to (v) above.
- (vii) investment in financing housing institutions.

So far an investment of the order of Rs 562 crore has been made by NRIs/PIOs/OCBs in housing & real estate sector.

8. Fiscal incentives for the Housing sector

In addition to the concession given during earlier years being continued following further concessions under Income Tax and Wealth Tax have been given during the financial year 1999-2000.

- I. Interest on loan for self-occupied property upto a ceiling of Rs. 75,000/- exempted from tax (Section 24 IT Act.)
- II. The benefits available under Section 43(D) of IT Act extended to Housing Finance Company also. Income of Housing Finance Company will be taxable on actual basis rather than on accrual basis.
- III The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Scheduled Commercial Banks to lend upto 3% of their annual incremental deposits for housing sector as compared to the existing 1.5% and that the individual housing loans upto Rs.10 lakh extended by them will for part of the priority sector lending as compared to the earlier limit of Rs. 5 lakh.
- IV. The foreclosure laws in the housing sector have been suitably simplified through

amendments to the National Housing Bank Act.

- V. The rate of depreciation on new dwelling units purchased by the corporate sector for its employees has been increased from 20% to 40%.
- VI. The Govt. has also been successful in obtaining various concessions in Excise Duty and Customs duty. This will go a long way in stimulating increased production of cost-effective building materials and components based on utilization of agro/industrial wastes, natural wood substitutes and other cost-effective technology.

These existing concessions under Central Excise & Customs Tariff Act were continued with some modifications.

9. Legal Reforms and Legislations

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

Model Legislations

A Model Rent Control Legislation has been formulated and tabled in the Parliament on 14.7.92. This had also been circulated among the State Govts./UT Adms. for amending the existing Acts or enacting new Rent Acts on the lines of the model legislation. Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu are considering amendments to their respective Acts. Punjab has already passed a Rent Bill and is awaiting President's assent. The Model Apartment Ownership Bill formulated in 1992 provides for heritable and transferable ownership rights to every apartment owner. It also provides for an association of apartment owners and effective management and maintenance of common areas and facilities in which every apartment owner has a percentage of undivided interest. The Model Apartment Ownership legislation provides for enforcement of obligations on promoters and apartment owners. The bill is under circulated among the State Governments for adoption. Under the National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998, the role of the Government has become more of a facilitator than a builder. As such, housing activity would be increasingly undertaken by private builders. With an increased role of the private sector in land assembly and development, housing and

infrastructure sectors, it has become necessary to regulate the activities of private builders and estate agents for healthy growth of the housing sector and also to ensure protection of the interests of

prospective buyers. Towards this purpose a Model Apartment and Property Regulation Bill has been drafted and circulated among the State Governments.

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Fiojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two special schemes, namely-

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

Salient Features

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end, community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CSDs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs are the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of application, monitoring of recovery and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The **CDSs** also identify viable projects suitable for that particular area.

The CDSs, being a federation of different

community based organisations, are the nodal agencies for this programme. It is expected that they will lay emphasis on providing the entire gamut of social sector inputs to their areas including, but not limited to health, welfare, education, etc. through establishing convergence between schemes being implemented by different line departments within their jurisdiction.

THE URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP):

This programme has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures. This sub-scheme is called "The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)"
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

Coverage

- (i) The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- (ii) The programme is being implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.

Target Groups:-

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

- iv) A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries has been done. Non-economic parameters are applied to identify the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria of the urban poverty line.
- (v) All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed households, viz. widows, divorcees, single women or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.

salient Features of USEP

(A) Setting up Micro-Enterprises and Skill Development

Maximum unit cost	= Rs. 50,000/-
Subsidy	= 15% of the project cost subject to a Maximum ceiling Rs. 7500/-
Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiary	= 5% of the project cost

For Joint Venture:-

Project cost	= sum of individual project cost allowable per beneficiary.
Subsidy	= Total permitted subsidy per person.

(B) Training and Infrastructure support:-

Training cost per person	= Rs. 2000/-
Training period	= Two to six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours.
Tool kit worth	= Rs. 600/-

Development of Women and Children In Urban Areas (DWCUA)

DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures, The group should consist of at least 10 women. The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of project whichever is less. Where the group sets itself up as Thrift and Credit Society, in addition to its self employment venture, it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs. 1000/- maximum per member. The Fund is meant for purposes like purchase of raw materials and marketing,

infrastructure support, one time expenses on child care activity, expenses upto Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expenses allowed by the State in Group's interest. The Revolving Fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION COMPONENT

States may utilise upto 2% of their allocation for activities under the IEC component. Once again, care shall be taken by the State to ensure that full use is made of the material made available by the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and the recognised national institution in this regard.

2. THE URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Under this Programme, there is no restriction on educational qualification.

This programme applies to urban local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 lakhs as per the 1991 Census.

The material labour ratio for works under this programme is to be maintained at 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme.

Community Development Societies (CDSs) survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas. Missing basic minimum services shall be listed thereafter. The term "basic services" above shall carry the same connotation as is carried under the scheme of EIUS.

The CDSs will prioritise the above services into two lists "A" and "B". This prioritisation will be final and not subject to change and modification by any other agency. List A will be the order of priority for the missing minimum services whereas List B shall be the order of priority for other required infrastructure. These lists along with the remarks of the CDS with respect to where such services should be located etc. is to be forwarded to the Town Poverty Eradication Cell at the beginning of the year. The DVDA or the ULB, whosoever is empowered in this behalf by the State Government, shall accord the final sanction.

Targets:-

No physical targets have been fixed and this matter has been left to be decided by State Governments in conformity with the guidelines on the scheme and result of beneficiary survey. This has been done to ensure adequate flexibility of operation of the scheme.

Allocation of funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY):

The funds remaining unspent in respect of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), UBSP and PMIUPEP with various States/UTs as on 30.11.97 were the opening balance for incurring expenditure under the new scheme. In addition, Central funds of Rs. 98.63 crores, Rs. 158.47 crores and Rs. 118.77 crores had been released during 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000 respectively and allocation of Rs. 163.70 crores has been made for 2000-2001 out of which till 31.12.2000 a sum of Rs. 31.05 crores has been released to the States/U.T.s. The Component-wise release of funds during 2000-2001 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) USEP/DWCUA (including Training, infrastructure & Credit & Thrift Society)	1611.36
(ii) UWEP	1041.02
(iii) Community Structure.	453.00

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER DIFFERENT COMPOSITION OF SJSRY

(A) URBAN SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-2000)

(Rs. In lakhs)

(i) Amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to beneficiaries for setting up micro enterprises Under = USEP	9746.06
(ii) Amount of subsidy sanctioned to DWCUA group for setting up Joint = selfs employment units	1058.83
(iii) Amount of assistance given to Thrift & Credit Societies as = Revolving Fund	1389.77
(iv) Amount spent on Training & = infrastructure	2794.42

Physical Achievements (till 31-12-2000)

(i) No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro Enterprises	= 253478
(ii) No. of DWCUA Groups formed	= 9099
(iii) No. of women beneficiaries assisted (under DWCUA Groups) to set up Joint Self employment ventures under DWCUA	= 13556
(iv) No. of persons trained/undergoing training for skill upgradation	= 214536
(v) No. of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	= 39001

(B) URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

Financial Achievements (till 31-12-2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

- (i) Expenditure reported under UWEP = 37016.52

Physical Achievements (till 31-12-2000)

- (i) No. of mandays generated from completed/on going work = 310.40

(C) COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND IEC COMPONENTS

Financial Achievements (as on 31 .12.2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

- i) Expenditure reported by States' UTs under Community Structure = 3333.21
- ii) Expenditure on IEC component = **55.54**

Physical Achievement (as on 31 .12.2000)

- i) Beneficiaries covered = 279.24 lakhs
- ii) Persons trained = 243319

20-POINT PROGRAMME & NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. 20 Point Programme

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is a nodal Ministry to fix physical target in respect of Point Nos. 14(d), EWS housing, 14(e) LIG housing and 15-EIUS (Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum) of the 20-Point Programme and it also monitors the progress made under these points. These relate to Housing for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low 'Income Groups in Urban Areas under Points Nos. 14(d) and 14(e) and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under Point No. 15. These are State Plan Schemes. Funds are allocated by the implementing States/UTs from their own plan resources keeping in view their needs and priorities and are also supplemented by the institutional finance. Besides these, two evaluatory items namely "Use of Low Cost Building Material" under Point No. 14 and "Restricting Growth of Urban Slum" under Point No. 15 are also monitored. A comprehensive monitoring of point Nos. 14(d) 14(e) and 15 is done on half yearly and annual basis.

The 20-Point Programme envisages the nation's commitment to eradicate poverty, reduction of income disparity, socio-economic inequalities and also to provide basic amenities including housing for improving the quality of life of the poor and other weaker sections of the society.

The Physical targets for Point Nos. 14(d), 14(e), and 15 of the 20-Point Programme for the year 1999-2000 were fixed in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations having regard to the plan provision, past performance and other resources of the agencies. The Monitoring Cell in the Ministry monitors the progress made under these points of the 20-Point Programme on the basis of data/information collected from the States/UTs.

It is seen that the level of performance varies among different States. There are many reasons for low performance of housing schemes. These include inadequate budget provision, land acquisition problem, difficulty in providing services, institutional

capability, lack of access to institutional finance, shortage of materials, rising costs of construction etc. These deficiencies are brought to the notice of the State Governments for taking appropriate corrective action.

14(d) EWS Housing

Direct public investment is made for providing housing to the Economically Weaker Section in the urban areas. This is supplemented by loans from the HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.). The HUDCO loaning for EWS housing is to the extent of 15% of its resources. Refinance is also available from the National Housing Bank to States, Cooperatives and other organisation involved in the construction of EWS Housing.

Income ceiling which was Rs. 700/- per month per household in the 7th Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs. 1250 during the 8th Five Year Plan. Presently, for the schemes financed by HUDCO income limited is upto Rs. 2500 per month and loan ceiling Rs. 40000/- for construction of EWS houses in urban areas. Rs. 20000/- for additions and repairs and Rs. 15000/- for improvement of shelterless service under population scheme.

During the year 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000) about 1.02 lakh dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 1.98 dwelling units.

14(e)-LIG Housing

This is primarily a long scheme and is being executed by the State Governments through Housing Boards and Housing Departments. The budget provision is supplemented by institutional finance. The Income eligibility which was Rs. 701-1 500 during 7th Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs. 1251 during the 8th Five Year Plan. Monthly Income limited for HUDCO scheme is over Rs. 2500 and upto Rs. 5500 per month and loan component for this category of houses is Rs. 1,25,000/- for construction of houses and Rs. 62,500/- for repairs and additions.

During the year 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000) 5688 dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 27457 dwelling units.

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

The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities:-

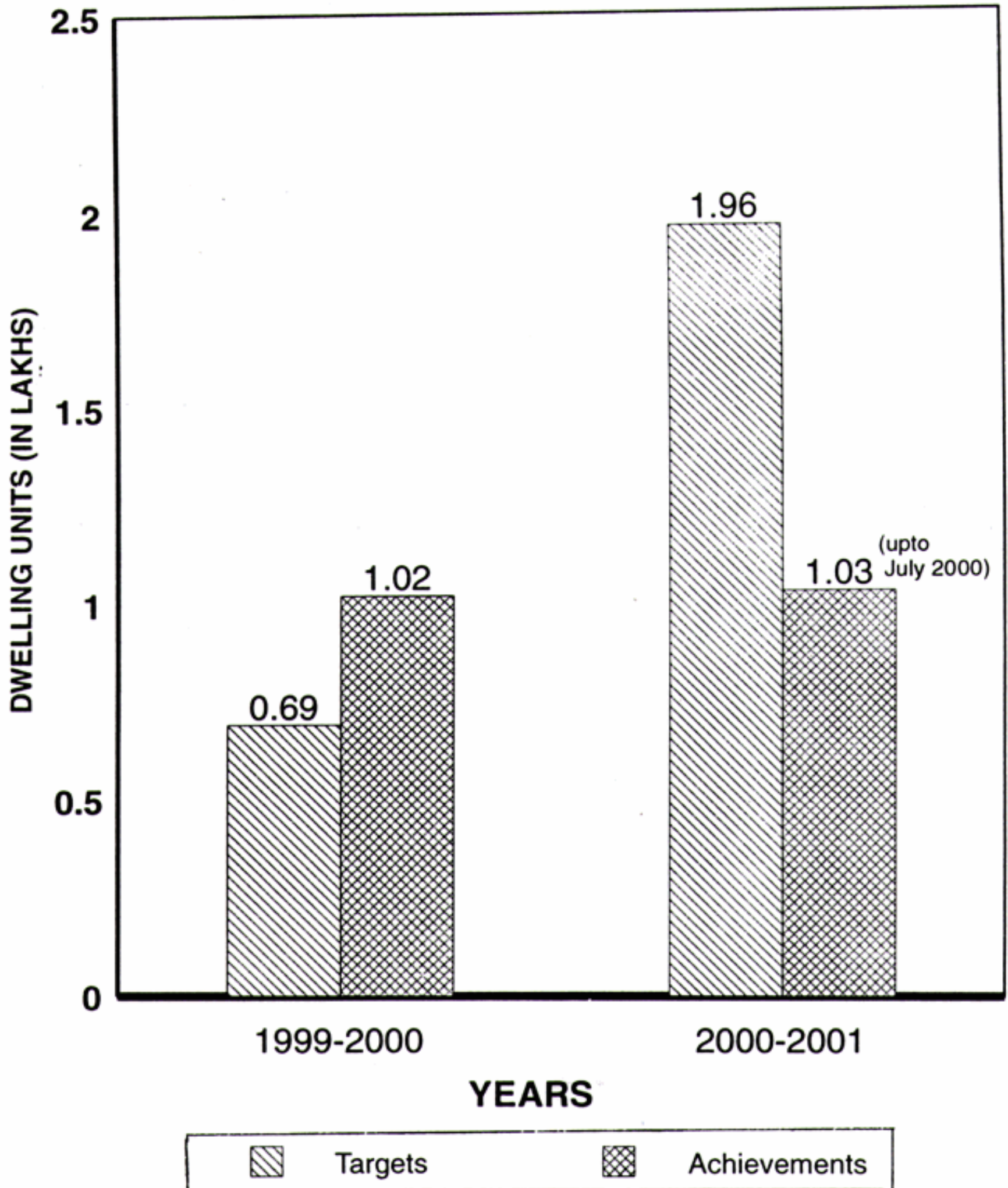
Water supply, Sewer-open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of stagnant waste water, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways and street lighting and other community facilities to

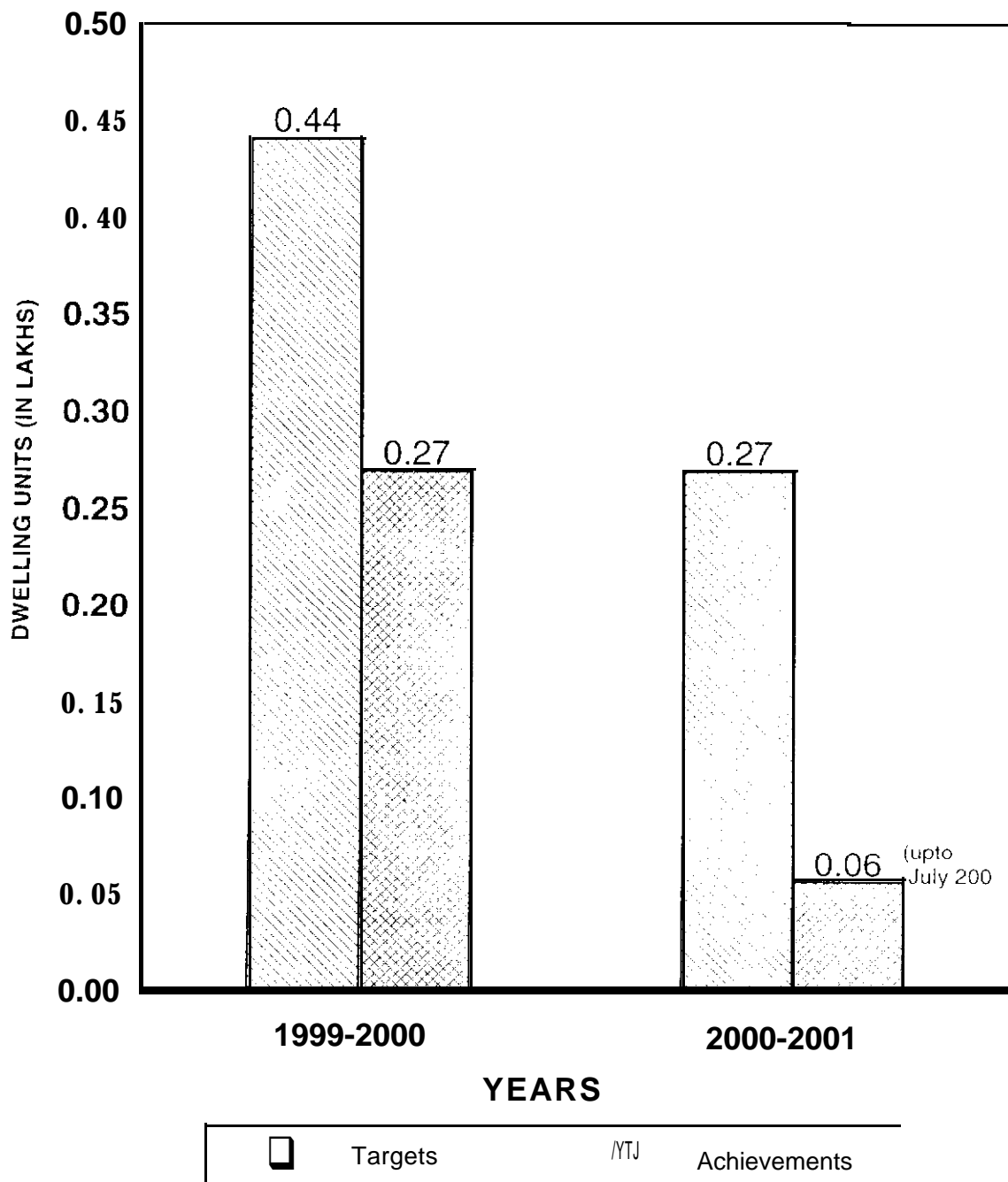
slum dwellers. The schemes was introduced during the 6th Five Year Plan in the year 1972 as a centrally sponsored scheme, but was transferred. to State Sector in 1974. The ceiling of per capita expenditure has been raised from Rs. 525/- in 1991 to Rs. 800/- in 1995.

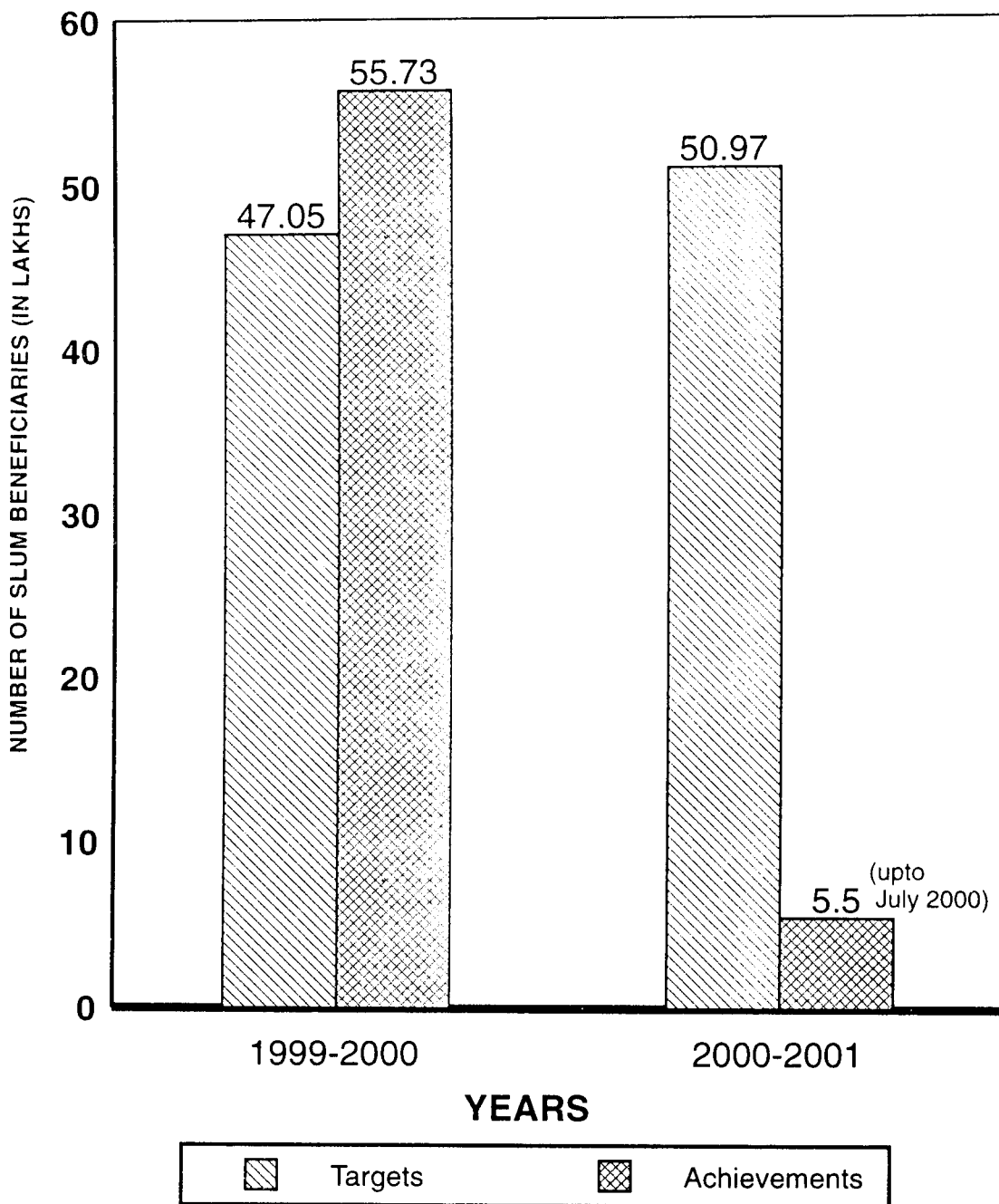
During the year 2009-2001 (upto July, 2000), 5.50

lakh slum dwellers were covered under this Scheme against the annual target of 51 lakh slum dwellers

Bar charts indicating the performance of Point Nos 14(d), 14(e) and 15 during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000) are at Annexure-I to III. The targets and, achievements during the year 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000) are indicated at Annexure IV to VI

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

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

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

**TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF 14(D)-EWS HOUSING OF 20-POINT
PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2000-2001**

Sl. No.	States	Targets* 2000-2001	Achieve- merits' upto July, 2000	Percentage of Achieve- ment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3026	0.00
2.	Assam	1666	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	5082	0	0.00
4.	Goa	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	2000	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	0	0	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	1	3.33
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	908	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	5500	2589	47.07
10.	Kerala	1936	31100	1606.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	470	11.75
12.	Maharashtra	1340	0	00.0
13.	Manipur	880	0	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00
15.	Mizoram	440	0	00.0
16.	Orissa	144721	65592	45.32
17.	Punjab	1811	0	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	1225	11	0.90
19.	Sikkim	150	27	18.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	4461	56	1.26
21.	Tripura	0	0	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6380	11	0.17
23.	West Bengal	500	0	0.00
	Union Territories			
24.	A&N Island	0	0	0.00
25.	Daman & Diu	3	0	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	12728	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	546	0	0.00
Total		196307	102883	52.41

*Number of EWS Houses

**TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF 14(e)-LIG HOUSING OF PO-POINT
PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2000-2001**

St. No.	States	Targets 2000-2001	Achievements upto July, 2000	Percentage of Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	946	0.00
3.	Bihar	2541	0	0.00
4.	Goa	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	600	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	3900	3386	86.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	116	0	0.00
10.	Kerala	2939	612	20.82
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	2952	0	00.0
13.	Manipur	943	0	0.00
14.	Meghalaya'	0	0	0.00
15.	Mizoram	356	0	00.0
16.	Orissa	949	0	0.00
17.	Punjab	862	0	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	700	0	0.00
19.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	7890	604	7.66
21.	Tripura	0	0	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	880	140	15.91
23.	West Bengal Union' Territories	288	0	0.00
24.	A&N Island	0	0	0.00
25.	Daman & Diu	4	0	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	325	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	1212	0	0.00
Total		27457	5688	20.72

*Number of LIG Houses

TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF POINT NO. 15-SLUM IMPROVEMENT
OF THE PO-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2000-2001

Sl. No.	States	Targets* 2000-2001	Achievements' upto July, 2000	Percentage of Achieve- ment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25875	34410	132.99
2.	Assam	7500	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	19360	16612	85.81
4.	Goa	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	79500	11310	14.23
6.	Haryana	82500	9383	11.37
7.	Himachal Pradesh	34375	0	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1452	2000	137.74
9.	Karnataka	22000	2625	11.93
10.	Kerala	18150	0	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	140641	0	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	469815	0	00.0
13.	Manipur	4125	0	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	5000	405	8.10
15.	Mizoram	3575	0	00.0
16.	Orissa	20460	0	0.00
17.	Punjab	0	0	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	44000	6071	13.80
19.	Sikkim	1650	275	16.67
20.	Tamil Nadu	16335	1163	7.12
21.	Tripura	20000	3950	19.75
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3915560	412775	10.54
23.	West Bengal	45000	11807	26.24
	Union Territories			
24.	A&N Island	500	110	22.00
25.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	112500	1395	1.24
27.	Delhi	7150	35841	501.27
				0.00
Total		5097023	550132	10.79

*Number of Slum Beneficiaries

2. PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN THE DISPLACED PERSONS' URBAN COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL

After considering a note submitted by the Department of Rehabilitation in 1976, the Cabinet approved the proposal to fund infra-structural development of displaced persons's (East Bengal Refugees) Colonies in West Bengal. A total number of 1032157 plots for refugees were to be developed covering 612 colonies at a cost of Rs. 23.85 crores. The various components of development in refugees colonies included provision of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items.

The Phase-III of the scheme was approved by the Cabinet in January, 1995. The Cabinet approved development of 44025 plots at the revised ceiling cost of Rs. 17,777/- per plot requiring an amount of Rs. 78.27 crore. Apart from this, the Cabinet also approved reimbursement of Rs. 2.33 crore to the State Government, incurred during the implementation of Phases I & II.

As per the Cabinet approval, so far under Phase-III, an amount of Rs. 59.77 crore, including the Rs. 2.33 crore. has been released to the Govt. of West Bengal for development of 32311 plots. During the year 1998-99, the Govt. of West of Bengal informed that out of the approved 44025 plots under phase-III. there is no further scope for the development of 11699 plots as either they have already been developed by CMDA out of the State Government's own resources. It also informed that the actual number of plots were 44010 against the Cabinet approval of 44025 plots, the discrepancy of 15 plots is possible on account of a summation error. The total development cost of these 11714 plots (11699+15) comes to Rs. 20.83 crore.

While furnishing the above information, the State Govt. requested this Ministry to allow it for development of new 11699 plots of undeveloped urban colonies of 607 Group from the balance funds of Phase-III (i.e. Rs. 20.83 crore). At the same time It also requested for additional funds of Rs. 52.20 crore from the Govt. of India for the remaining 29938 plots of 607 Group, as there are 41627 plots in 607 Group.

To meet the demand of the Govt. of West Bengal, the Ministry prepared a draft Cabinet Note and circulated the same to the concerned Ministries and Planning Commission. The Planning Commission in

its comments on the draft Cabinet Note has mentioned that it would be difficult for it to agree to the proposal for extending the scheme to another area with enhanced allocation.

Recently, the Govt. of West Bengal in its request afresh, has asked for Rs. 20.83 crore only for development of 11699 urban plots of 607 Group and dropped its earlier demand for additional funds for the development of remaining 29938 plots of 607 Group of urban colonies. This Ministry is considering the request of the Govt. of West Bengal.

3. NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was inaugurated and launched by the Prime Minister in August, 1996 at Kanpur in (U.P.) Under National Slum Development Programme, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is being released to States/UTs for the development of Urban slums. The objective of this programme is to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply sanitation, primary education health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non formal education facilities etc. The scheme also envisages provisions of shelter upgradation, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management? as well as improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus will be on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill upgradation and advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies.

Under the scheme, Planning Commission allocates the funds to States/UTs annually and Ministry of Finance releases it to States. The States further diversify the funds within the States as per their requirement. Ministry of Urban Development' has been nominated as Nodal Ministry to monitor the progress of the scheme. Ministry of Urban Development' prepared revised guidelines in the month of December, 1997 and circulated to all States/UTs.

During the year 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 250.01 crores, Rs. 290.99 crores, Rs. 353.57 crores and Rs. 391.90 crores respectively were released by the Central Government to States/UTs. For the year 2000-2001 out of Rs. 365.81 crores allocated by the planning

Commission, an amount of Rs. 111.32 crores has been released upto the month of November, 2000 to all States by the Ministry of Finance. As reported by the States/UTs since the inception of the scheme upto November, 2000 out of the total funds of Rs. 1397.79 crores released by the Central Government, an amount of Rs. 676.71 crores has been utilised and about 2.78 crores of people have been benefitted by this programme.

4. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

DFID-UK ASSISTED PROJECTS

The Department for International Development, DFID (formerly ODA) of the Government of UK is supporting Slum Improvement Projects in different Indian cities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The programme started in 1983 in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), since 1988, further projects have been approved in Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Calcutta (West Bengal), Cuttack (Orissa) and Cochin (Kerala). The DFID has approved an ambitious project proposal from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh covering 32 Class-II towns of the State. The Projects at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh),

Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Calcutta (Phase Ia & Ib) have been completed.

These projects entail not only development of physical infrastructure and provision of civic amenities but also community development and provision of social, economic and educational inputs which assist in raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of slum areas.

The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation monitors the progress of these slum improvement projects. Besides, Urban Poverty Group of the British High Commission also monitors regularly these projects from DFID side.

GERMAN ASSISTED PROJECT

German Govt. is also supporting a slum improvement project at Nagpur entitled "Nagpur Slum Improvement Project". Under this project, in principle eight years cooperation is envisaged. The Technical Cooperation (i.e. Phase-I) of this project has already been completed, which was from 1.1.1997 to 30.6.1999. The German Government has given its clearance to the phase-II of this project spread over four year from 1st July, 1999 to 30th June, 2003.

A statement giving the details of the all the ongoing slum improvement projects is at Annexure-VII.

Statement giving Details of All the on-going Externaly Aided Slum Improvement Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Duration of the Project	Approved cost of the Project
DFID-UK Assisted Project			
1.	Calcutta Slum Improvement Project, Phase-I C	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2001	12.10 crore
2.	Cuttack Urban Services Improvement Project, Phase-II	1.4.1998 to - 31.3.2003	67.91 crore
3.	Cochin Urban Services Improvement Project, Phase-II	1.4.1998 to 31.3.2003	66.00 crore
4.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project	3.6.1999 to 30.6.2006	94.40 million*
German Assisted Project			
5.	Nagpur Slum Improvement Project, Phase-II	1.7.1999 to 30.6.2003	DM 4.5 million

● ₹94.40 million in cash price (₹77.6 million in constant price)

ATTACHED OFFICES

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was established by the Government of India in 1964 as an attached office of the Ministry for technology transfer, experimentation, development and dissemination of housing statistics.

The Organisation was restructured in August, 1992 and its role was redefined to:

- (i) Study and survey socio-economic aspects of housing, collection, collation, coordination, analysis and dissemination of building and housing statistics.
- (ii) Organise and set up a Management Information System to monitor implementation of National Housing Policy.
- (iii) Organise and co-ordinate activities relating to housing census and sample surveys on housing condition.
- (iv) Maintain linkages with Central, State local agencies, financial institutions and all statistical agencies in order to collate, store, retrieve and disseminate information on shelter indicators and housing schemes.
- (v) Statistical and socio-economic functions connected with housing and urban development and proper upkeep of data through computerised data bank, etc.

Major activities

- (i) Primarily engaged in collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of housing and construction statistics.
- (ii) Coordinates activities relating to the information emanating from various sources, namely, the

Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organisation and other concerned organisations.

- (iii) Collects data on housing and construction activity in the urban areas in both public and private sectors.
- (iv) Also collects data on the prices of selected building materials and wages of building labour from the State capitals and several other important cities in the country on a quarterly basis.
- (v) Also conducts training courses for the personnel engaged in the collection of housing and building Statistics in different States.
- (vi) Report on "Housing Conditions and Social Infrastructure in Slums-Problems and Policy Issues (A case study)" based on a survey conducted by NBO in slums of Delhi was released.
- (vii) Data on "Urban Development Indicators" for the cities of Chennai, Lucknow and Varanasi were collected and examined for Global indicator Database Programme for UNCHS.
- (viii) Data on "Building Permits and Completion Certificates" issued by the municipalities of towns with a population of One lakh and above for the years 1992 to 1995 were finalised and released.
- (ix) "Compendium on Social Housing Schemes" during Eighth Plan is likely to be released shortly.
- (x) Preparation of bilingual manuscript of the publication "Handbook of Housing Statistics Part II" is at advanced stage.
- (xi) Preparation of bilingual manuscript of the publication "Metropolitan Housing Statistics" is in progress.
- (xii) The publication "Prices of Building Materials and Wages of Labour 1996" is likely to be finalised during the current financial year.
- (xiii) Data collection for "Housing Finance Institutions Directory" is in progress.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

1. HOUSINGS & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (HUDCO)

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) was set up as a fully owned Government Company in 1970 as the apex housing techno-financial organisation with a view to provide loan and technical support to State and other eligible organisation for various housing activities and infrastructural development projects. As on 30.11.2009, the authorised capital of HUDCO is Rs. 1250 crore, out of which issued and paid up capital is Rs. 1178 crore. This Ministry has provided an equity of Rs. 873 crore while Ministry of Rural Development has provided an equity of Rs. 305 crore.

HUDCO plays a major role in the implementation of National Housing and Habitat Policy. It has been entrusted with the implementation of the priority programmes of the Government like Low Cost Sanitation, Night Shelter for Footpath Dwellers, Building Centres, etc. It is operating the centrally sponsored scheme of Building Centres and has taken major initiatives for the upgradation of skills of artisans, small contractors and professionals. It is a multi-dimensional and multi-functional organisation addressing almost the entire gamut of shelter issues in the country.

HUDCO emerges as the only organisation of its kind to deal with the growing demand of shelter and infrastructure development in the human settlements and make available its techno-financial assistance to benefit the vast multitude of the city and village population. Significantly, HUDCO has crossed the 1 crore mark, in facilitating the construction of over 100 lakh dwelling units all over the country with its techno-financial assistance. HUDCO has become the largest facilitator of housing units across the globe, accounting for 1/17th of the total housing stock in India.

With the nature of emerging challenges in the housing and infrastructure development sectors in view of increasing population and rapid urbanisation, HUDCO would be playing an

increasingly larger role in mitigating the housing and city infrastructure deficiencies through extending its techno-financing assistance in the years to come. HUDCO is fully equipped to meet its mandate in the present highly competitive environment to meet the requirements of the top half of the economic segment even while adequately meeting the requirements of the other half.

Cumulatively till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned a total of 14790 schemes involving a total project cost of Rs. 53401 crore with HUDCO's loan component of Rs. 34729 crore. HUDCO's assistance has helped in the construction of 122.80 lakh residential units, over 45 lakh sanitation units and in the implementation of 1845 urban infrastructure schemes effectively improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas.

New Initiatives In Tune With Emerging Trend

During the year 1999-2000, HUDCO has undertaken a series of new initiatives. HUDCO has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Railways to act as a Co-promoter for specific projects with the objective of commercial development of identified railways lands and air space thereon. HUDCO has also started an innovative instrument, namely the Project Initiation Fund (PIF) for supporting preparation of comprehensive project reports covering realistic survey designs and estimates and also establishing financial viability, which are pre-requisite for successful and timely completion of projects.

HUDCO has been actively associated with several newtown development initiatives in various states. The major projects include New Jammu Township at Sidhra Majeen Rangura, New Shillong Township and the New Brindavan Township near Lucknow.

HUDCO is also working in a participatory programme with the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (MOUD&PA) and the local authority for 'cultural rejuvenation of Varanasi city' under the Government of India's Programme for "Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities". Under this project, a number of innovative projects have been identified, a part of which would be implemented with HUDCO's assistance. A number of other cultural important towns to be taken up for development are also being identified.

Keeping in view the amendments in the NHB all with regard to the foreclosure laws, HUDCO has decided to securitize its infrastructure loan assets on its books with an initial tranche of Rs 400 crore for the infrastructure projects.

With a view to reach out to the needy and the under privileged sections of the society, HUDCO has launched many initiatives for down marketing credit to the poor particularly in the slum areas. A major initiative, on a pilot basis is underway, under the aegis of the Ministry, to rehabilitate slum dwellers in various parts of Delhi in the identified areas, where adequate infrastructure facilities including access to credit for shelter would be provided by HUDCO.

Expansion Of HUDCO Office Network

In order to facilitate and strengthen linkages/ interfaces with the borrowing agencies and to identify new regional agencies and also to ensure greater efficiency in the implementation and control of HUDCO assisted projects, HUDCO has spread its networking of the organizational base through the setting up of decentralised Regional Offices to cover statewise operations and Zonal Offices to coordinate, guide and monitor the work of Regional Offices and Development Offices. HUDCO is in the process of streamlining its general and financial accounts by connecting all the offices through Wide Area Networking.

In addition to existing offices, HUDCO has opened its new Zonal Office for North-East at Shillong to strengthen its operations in the North-Eastern Region and also opened two Regional Offices at Jammu and Kohima during the year 1999-2000. New Development Offices have been set up at Ujjain and Agartala. Further, Development Offices are being operationalised in Aizwal, Itanagar and Kokrajhar. HUDCO Niwas operations are being strengthened in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala by launching of activities at Shimla and Khozhikode (Calicut).

HUDCO NIWAS

The individual housing finance sector has received a major resurgence with HUDCO's foray into individual financing loan scheme with its "HUDCO NIWAS". HUDCO Niwas in its very first year of operation has achieved commendable results with sanctions touching a record Rs. 1259.97 crore for more than 161,824 applicants and an amount Rs. 809.02 crore has already been released to the beneficiaries during 1999-2000.

In the current financial year 2000-2001, till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs 321.04 crore and released Rs 488.42 crore for 17892 applicants and for the remaining four months, proposes to sanction Rs 425.68 crore and release Rs. 449.68 crore.

Operations And Profitability

During 1999-2000, HUDCO sanctioned loans of Rs 8908 crore for housing and urban infrastructure scheme against MoJ target of Rs. 3030 crore. The actual loan released by HUDCO during the same period was Rs. 4374 crore against MoJ target of Rs. 2450 crore. The schemes sanctioned during 1999-2000 would enable construction and upgradation of 22117 residential plots and construction/conversion of over 1.78 lakh sanitation units, besides augmentation of water supply and drainage facilities. More than 90% of the total residential units sanctioned during the year were meant for EWS/ LIG. HUDCO has been empowered by the Government to expand lending for urban infrastructure, especially water supply and sanitation at normal lending rates and there has been growing response for such loans from various States and city agencies.

During the year 1999-2000, despite the loans given to lower income groups at subsidised rates, HUDCO earned a gross profit of Rs. 126.97 crore. The net profit after providing for tax and prior period adjustment comes to Rs 92.65 crore. As per unaudited financial results (as per limited review) for the current half year (ending 30.9.2000), the net profit of HUDCO was Rs 46.71 crore.

Housing

In the area of housing, HUDCO achieved significant strides during the year (1999-2000) by sanctioning 543 schemes with HUDCO loans assistance of Rs. 4781 crore as against Rs 4016.92 crore in 1998-99, an increase of 18.52 percent over the previous year. HUDCO has paid special attention to the needs of weaker sections and a total of 18.38 lakh units have been funded, with 10.06 lakh benefiting rural areas and the balance 8.30 lakh benefiting urban areas.

During the current financial year 2000-2001 and till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 134 schemes with a loan assistance of Rs 1811.20 crore. For the remaining period of 4 months in the current financial year, HUDCO is proposing to achieve a loan sanction target of Rs 3800 crore and loan release of Rs 80 crore.

During 1999-2000, HUDCO sanctioned 132 rural housing projects under the Rural Housing Programme envisaging construction of 10.06 lakh dwelling units with HUDCO's loans assistance of Rs 1477 crore. During the current financial year 2000-2001 and till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 51 rural housing projects for construction of 20.90 lakh dwelling units with a loan assistance of Rs 771.21 crore. For the remaining period of 4 months in the current financial year, HUDCO is proposing to sanction further loan assistance of approximately Rs 100 crore.

During the year 1999-2000, under 2 Million Housing Programme, HUDCO has sanctioned 11.14 lakh unit comprising of 6.54 lakh in rural areas and 4.60 lakh units in urban areas, with a loan amount of Rs 2093 crore. In the current financial year 2000-2001, till 30.11.2000, under 2 Million Housing Programme, HUDCO has sanctioned 20.68 lakh units comprising of with 19.89 lakh units (for a loan amount of Rs 347.62 crore) in rural areas and 0.99 lakh units in urban areas with a loan assistance of Rs 856.19 crore.

For the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG), out of the total 16.36 lakh units sanctioned during the year 1999-2000, as much as 15.34 lakh units are for the EWS and LIG categories, which is more than 94.43 percent of the total units sanctioned. During the current financial year, till 30.11.2000, for EWS & LIG categories, 24.11 lakh units have been sanctioned by HUDCO with a loan amount of Rs 1391.34 crore. Further, in the remaining 4 months, HUDCO proposes to sanction a balance loan target of Rs 509 crore.

HUDCO initiated a programme for development of Model villages (Adarsh Gram) and Model Improved Slums (Adarsh Basti) for providing integrated inputs of physical planning, architectural design, efficient utilization of land and appropriate technologies ensuring user participation, use of innovative/renewable sources of energy etc. with a convergence mode in all the States and Union Territories, as a part of the initiative to commemorate 50 years of India's Independence. Cumulatively (till 31.3.2000) 41 Model Villages and 38 Model Bastis have been approved for a grant-in-aid assistance of Rs. 28.01 crore. During the current financial year 2000-2001 (till 30.11.2000), HUDCO has sanctioned 18 Model Villages and 5 Model Bastis with grant-in-aid assistance of Rs 8.05 crore. In addition, HUDCO has, also committed 12 Model

Villages/Bastis in the State of Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh.

Under Low Cost Sanitation Programme for Liberation of Scavengers, upto 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 4 low cost sanitation schemes for a loan amount of Rs 26.29 crore covering 1.17 lakh units. Cumulatively, HUDCO has sanctioned 835 such schemes for a loan amount of Rs 576.89 crore covering over 34.66 lakh sanitation units.

Special Initiatives In The North Eastern Region

HUDCO continued its special thrust towards development of the North Eastern States through a special allocation of 10 percent of its annual funds under its housing portfolio. During the year 1999-2000, HUDCO sanctioned 28 schemes with a total loan component of Rs. 173.27 crore for construction of 8,520 dwelling units. This include 10 schemes in Assam for construction of 3,515 units, 10 schemes in Tripura for 1,863 units and 4 schemes in Nagaland for 2,678 units.

During the current financial year 2000-2001, till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 3 schemes with a loan component of Rs. 18.60 crore for construction of 150 dwelling units, with 2 schemes in Assam and 1 scheme in Tripura.

Urban Infrastructure (UI)

Since March 1989, HUDCO started financing city level urban infrastructural schemes in a substantial manner. A separate urban infrastructural wing has been set up for processing loan proposals from public and private agencies. Priority is given to water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes especially in small and medium towns with population of less than 10 lakh. Cumulatively (as 'on 31.3.2000), HUDCO has sanctioned 793 Urban Infrastructure Schemes involving a loan amount of Rs. 11634 crore out of which 85 schemes involving a loan amount of Rs 4147 crore have been sanctioned during 1999-2000 (ending 31.03.2000). During the current financial year of 2000-2001, from 1.4.2000 to 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 43 urban infrastructure schemes involving a loan amount of Rs 2090.75 crore and released Rs 954.97 crore. For the remaining four months of the current financial year, HUDCO propose to sanction 25 urban infrastructure schemes with HUDCO's assistance of Rs 1000 crore and also proposes to releases Rs 600 crore. Details are given at Annexure I.

During the year 1999-2000, in the water supply sector, a total of 14 schemes with loan amount of Rs 516.23 crore have been sanctioned. From 1.4.2000 till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 9 water supply schemes with loan amount of Rs 657.78 crore.

In the field of sewerage and drainage sector, 5 schemes with a loan amount of Rs 837.98 crore have been sanctioned during the financial year 1999-2000. From 1.4.2000 till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 4 schemes with a loan amount of Rs 108.48 crore.

In the area of waste management effort, during the financial year 1999-2000, HUDCO's financial assistance of Rs 90.73 crore has been sanctioned for 7 projects comprising municipal waste management and waste to energy sector. During the current financial year 2000-2001, till 30.11.2000, 2 projects have been sanctioned with HUDCO's financial assistance of Rs 26.67 crore.

In the social infrastructure sector, till 31.3.2000, 13 social infrastructure schemes have been sanctioned with a total loan amount of Rs 283.42 crore. Till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 12 social infrastructure schemes with a loan amount of Rs 150.13 crore.

Dividend

For the year ended 31.03.2000, HUDCO has made a payment of dividend of Rs 18.53 crore, out of which Rs 14.30 crore has been paid to MOUD&PA and Rs 4.23 crore to Ministry of Rural Development. HUDCO has paid the dividend after a gap of 5 years, which is also the highest dividend amount being paid to the Government by HUDCO so far.

Resource Mobilization

During the year, HUDCO has been able to achieve a significant success in its resource mobilization efforts. Mobilization of an all time high of Rs 3839.08 crore has been achieved during 1999-2000 as against Rs 3240 crore raised in the previous year 1998-99 registering a growth of about 18 percent. This mobilization has been through a basket of options covering both domestic and external funding sources. During the eight months of financial year 2000-2001, HUDCO has mobilised Rs 3118.94 crore from various sources and in the remaining four months, upto 31.03.2001, it proposes to raise Rs 2370 crore.

International Assistance

As part of its resource mobilization effort from international sources, HUDCO drew US \$50 million of Asian Development Bank (ADB) line of Credit and the same has been swapped for a period of 22 years with rupee funds amounting Rs 217 crore. ADB has also sanctioned US \$90 million to HUDCO under Urban Environment and Infrastructure Facility (UEIF). ADB has further earmarked US \$300 million under its Housing Finance-II 2000 Loan Programme under which, HUDCO is expected to be considered for an allocation of about US \$100 million.

In its maiden effort to raise funds from US market, HUDCO raised US \$10 million in the form of bonds under United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Housing Guarantee Programme (USAID-I). The bonds issued by HUDCO are guaranteed by US Government (through USAID) and counter-guaranteed by Canara Bank. The funds (US \$10 million) received by HUDCO under the Programme have been swapped with Exim Bank for a period of 30 years for Rupee funds amounting to Rs 43.60 crore. HUDCO has also initiated action for raising the second tranche of US \$20 million from the US Capital Market under the US Housing Guarantee Programme. The funds raised under the second tranche would be utilised for financing projects such as water supply, sewerage and solid waste management.

CARE has upgraded the rating assigned to HUDCO's Debt Instruments after carrying out the annual surveillance and review of the same. The rating for public deposit programme has been upgraded from "CARE AA0(FD)" to "CARE AA(FD)", while the rating for the bonds programme has been upgraded from "CARE AA-" to "CARE AA", which indicates that the rated debt instruments are judged to be of high quality by all standards and are classified as high investment grade.

Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)

HSMI is operating as Research and Training division of HUDCO and its activities are supported by a core group of qualified and experienced professionals from various disciplines. HSMI continued its efforts to provide capacity building to the professionals engaged in the Housing and Urban Development Sectors, including borrowing agencies of HUDCO, local bodies, NGOs, private sectors, Housing Finance Institutions etc.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty

Alleviation, has identified HSMI as a nodal Institute for the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of the Government sponsored scheme of Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY).

HSMI, during the year 1999-2000, organised 114 training programmes and has imparted training to 2876 professionals from various agencies involved in the urban development, and planning and management issues. Upto 30.11.2000, HSMI has organised 66, training programmes.

Technology Transfer Initiatives Through Building Centres

HUDCO continued its efforts in strengthening the Building Centre movement towards promoting cost effective, durable, aesthetically pleasing building materials and technologies. During the year 1999-2000, a total of 18 new Building Centres were sanctioned, making a cumulative total of 582 Building Centres in the National Network, of which 410 Building Centres are fully functional, and the others are in various stages of establishment. During the current financial year 2000-2001, till 30.11.2000, HUDCO has sanctioned 20 building centres and also proposes to sanction 2 building centres till 31.03.2001 under grant assistance of MOUD&PA. As on 02.01.2001, 418 centres have become functional.

In the earthquake affected Garhwal Region, HUDCO sanctioned 8 Building Centres constructed 19 demonstration units and operationalised one Mobile Building Centre. Further in the super cyclone affected areas of Orissa, HUDCO has supported establishment of 20 building centres with a total grant assistance of Rs 250 lakh with 5 special building centres for a grant assistance of Rs 15 lakh each and other 5 building centres for Rs 5 lakh each in cyclone affected districts of Orissa, besides 10 Rural building centres also approved in principle by Ministry of Rural Development for a grant assistance of Rs 15 lakh each.

HUDCO Build-Tech

"HUDCO Build-Tech", an exhibition on cost-effective and appropriate technologies was organised in the India International Trade Fair-2000 held in New Delhi. HUDCO once again bagged the Gold Medal for the 5th year in a row and 7 times till date.

Vigilance

Preventive Vigilance aspect is the focus of the working of the Vigilance Wing of HUDCO. The main activity of HUDCO involves the project appraisal and

financing, therefore, stress has been laid on formulation of detailed operating manuals for various wings of HUDCO. In order to systemize and bring about transparency in operations of HUDCO, the Vigilance Wing has initiated/suggested changes in various working procedures.

Vigilance Wing has been publishing a quarterly newsletter "JAGRITI" for creating awareness among employees on issues relating to preventive vigilance. During the current year, the Vigilance Wing of HUDCO has celebrated "Vigilance Awareness Week" and "Kaumi Ekta Week" and also dealt with 11 complaints/references.

Human Resource Development

The Human resource development continued to be key element in the overall HR strategy of HUDCO. Training with appropriate linkages with business strategy is therefore an integral part of human resource development programme of HUDCO.

As on 31.3.2000, the total manpower strength was 1015 comprising of 571 executives and 444 non-executives. Out of the total strength, there were 257 women employees, 184 Scs, 46 Sts, 32 OBCs, 19 Physically Handicapped and 39 Ex-servicemen.

The details of actual staff strength alongwith ex-servicemen, scheduled caste/tribes, physically handicapped etc. are indicated in respective annexures.

2. HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

1. Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Government of India Enterprise functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation since 1955. The Company has its registered office and Factory at Jangpura, New Delhi-110 014.

Management

2. The Company is managed by a Board of Directors. There are 606 permanent employees on its rolls as on 30.11.2000.

Operational Areas

- a) Construction works at various sites all over India.
- b) The following items are manufactured at Jangpura factory:-
 - i) Prestressed Cement concrete Rly. Sleepers.
 - ii) Rly. Bridge slabs/ballast retainers.
 - iii) Prestressed cement concrete electric poles.
 - iv) Light weight autoclaved cellular concrete blocks for insulation and partition walls etc.

c) Technical Consultancy:

Planning and designing of construction projects,
Project Management.

d) Technical Services:

Testing of concrete cubes/bricks and other.
building materials at its modern laboratory.

Construction Works

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

(Rs. in lakh)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| i) Construction of Building for Employees Provident Fund Organisation at: | |
| a) Janakpuri, New Delhi | 624.00 |
| b) Faridabad, Haryana | 400.00 |
| ii) Construction of staff quarters for RBI at SALBONI, Distt. Midnapore in West Bengal | 2349.00 |
| iii) Construction of staff quarters for SBI at Durgpur, West Bengal | 641.75 |
| iv) Construction of Office Building for GMDC Ahmedabad, Gujarat | 665.00 |
| v) Prefab Bridges for Northern Rly in Delhi-Ambala Sector | 348.00 |

Capital

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

The loan liability to the Government is Rs. 11.13 crore excluding interest of Rs. 28.05 crore thereon as on 30.11.2000.

Performance

5. During the year, the company has achieved production and turnover of Rs. 7.65 crore and Rs. 8.71 crore respectively upto 30.11.2000 and incurred a loss of Rs. 8.13 crore before accounting for Rs. 1.36 crore interest on Government loans.

Achievements during 2000-2001

6. Turnover =

(Rs. in crore)

	Target 2000- 2001	Actual 2000-2001 (Upto 30.11. 2000)	Percen- tage Achieve- ment
a) Factory turnover	15.02	5.00	33.28
b) Construction works	15.50	3.71	23.93
Total	30.52	8.71	28.53

Order Book Position

7. The net value of orders to be executed as on 01.12.2000 is as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)
a) Factory products	6.23
b) Construction works	15.60
	<hr/>
	21.83
	<hr/>

Industrial Relations

8. A cordial atmosphere prevails on the industrial relations scene.

Family Welfare

9. Family Welfare Scheme encouraging small family norms continued/remained in operation. 87 employees were benefited by way of cash incentives, one additional increment and special casual leave.

Vigilance

10. Special attention was paid to preventive vigilance, transfers from sensitive seats and amendment to procedures. Surprise checks were conducted. Circulars were issued with regard to pilferage and loitering of employees, which has given better results.

Vigilance

11. Wherever there were more than one electric socket leaving one, all have been plugged. Light, Fans etc are switched off when official is not there. In addition to this battery driven trucks are being utilised in the Factory.



माननीय शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री श्री जगमोहन और माननीय शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उपशमन राज्य मंत्री श्री बंडारु दत्तात्रेय भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 2000 के दौरान बीएमटीपीसी द्वारा विकसित विभिन्न मशीनों और स्थाय प्रभावी भवन सामग्री का अवलोकन करते हुए।

Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Shri Jagmohan and Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Shri Bandaru Dattatraya looking at the various machines and cost effective building components developed by BMTPC during India International Trade Fair 2000



अफ्रीका, दार एस् सलाम, तंजानिया में कम लागत आवास के लिए भवन सामग्री निर्माण और निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों पर भवन मालगरी प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्द्धन परिषद द्वारा आयोजित इंद्रिया दृष्टिकोण प्रदर्शनी

INDIA-UNIDO Exhibition organised by Building Material Technology Promotion Council, on Building Materials Manufacturing and Construction technologies for Low Cost Housing in Africa. Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania

Welfare of SC/STs

12. a) Activities of the special cell set-up under the control of Liaison Officer

SC/ST Cell set-up under the control of the Liaison Officer continued to keep watch over the implementation aspects of reservation of posts in the Company as per Government's directives. Rosters were maintained as per Government directives. Backlog vacancies have already been cleared.

- b) Inspection of roster conducted by the Liaison Officer

Rosters were inspected from time to time and in the case of direct recruitment, the 40 point roster on old system of reservation of points was closed from the date the Govt. issued instructions regarding reservation @ 27% for OBCs from September, 1993. No direct recruitment in general category was undertaken during this period due to ban imposed by the Govt. 200 point New roster has been adopted.

- c) Activities relating to Tribal sub-plan and special component plan for SC/ST is a subject of

State Govt. However Scheme of special interest-free advance to the employees belonging to SC/ST and weaker sections of society continued. A total amount of Rs. 2.89 lakh was advanced to 58 employees of these communities during April 2000 to November 2000.

Abatement of Pollution for environment

13. To combat pollution in the factory Company uses battery powered prime movers within the factory sheds providing a clean environment to the work-force. HPL is manufacturing PRC sleepers used by Railways in track renewal programmes in place of wooden sleepers.

Use of Official Language

14. The Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of CMD, HPL continued to monitor the use of Hindi and suggest ways and means for its promotion of official work. Use of Hindi in official work is also being encouraged by converting the existing computer applications into bilingual form and awards are being given to promote Hindi.

HUDCO'S ASSISTANCE TO URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Infrastructure Segments	1999-2000 No. of Projects	HUDCO Assistance (Rs. in crores)	2000-2001 (1.4.2000- 30.11.2000) No. of Projects	HUDCO Assistance (Rs. in crores)
Water supply	14	516.23	9	657.78
Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management	12	928.72	6	135.15
Transportation/Roads	27	1735.96	7	851.30
Area Development	13	219.42	4	222.21
Social Infrastructure	13	283.42	12	150.13
Others including commercial	6	463.66	5	74.16
Total	85	4147.41	43	2090.75

REHABILITATION HOUSING FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES AS ON 30.11.2000

Natural Calamities	Loan Amount (Rs. in Crores)	No. of Units
A) Earthquake & Landslide	84.27	64370
B) Cyclone	982.39	462416
C) Flooding & Sea Erosion	1143.24	3606117
Total	2209.90	4132903

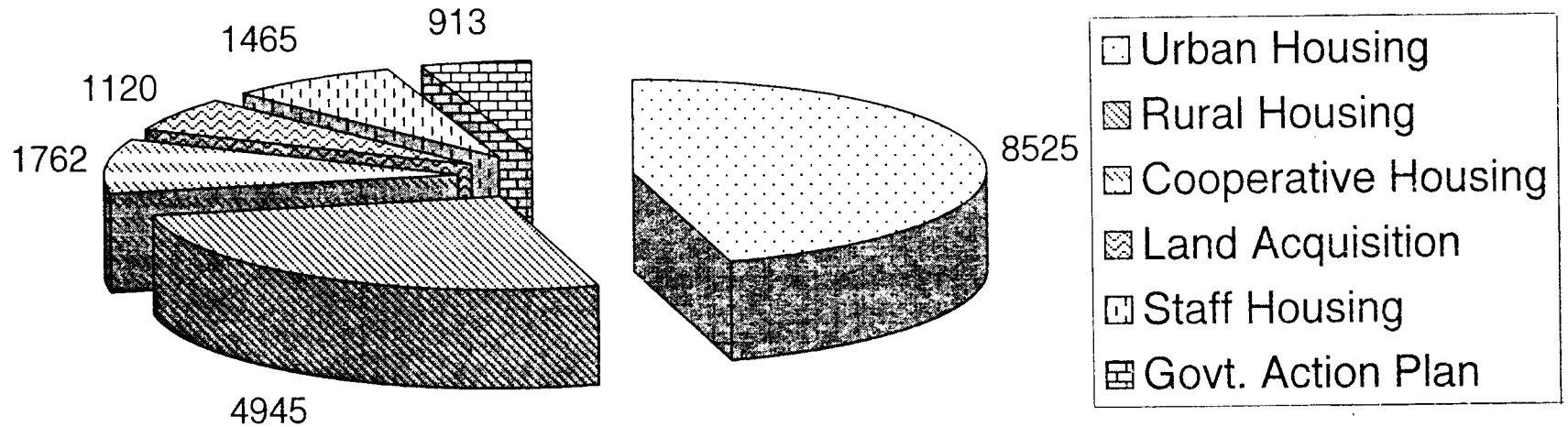
YEARWISE LOAN SANCTIONS/RELEASES

	(Rs. in crores)			
	During the year 1999-2000	During the year 2000-2001 upto 30-11- 2000	Loan sanction	Releases sanction
-Housing projects (including NRY, NS, ILCS, land acquisition)	4761	2627	2069	2040
-Urban infrastructure	4139	1746	2001	955

HUDCO's Products and Services Variety of Schemes

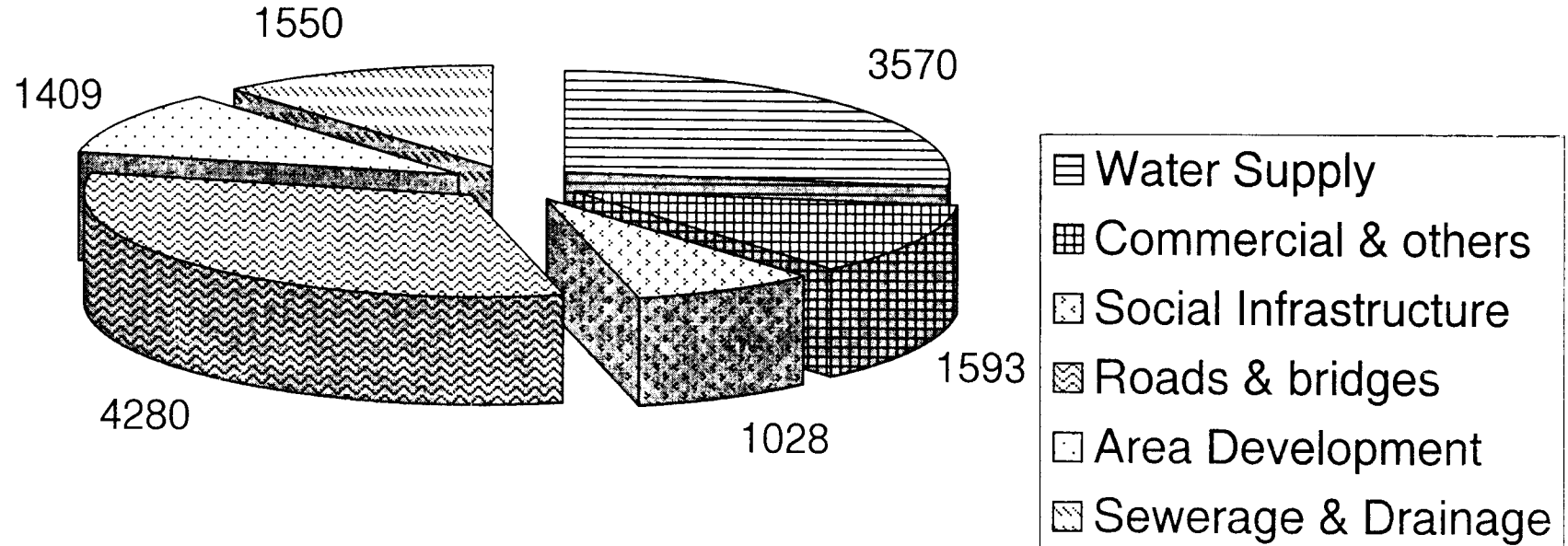
As on 30.11.2000

(Rs. in Crores)

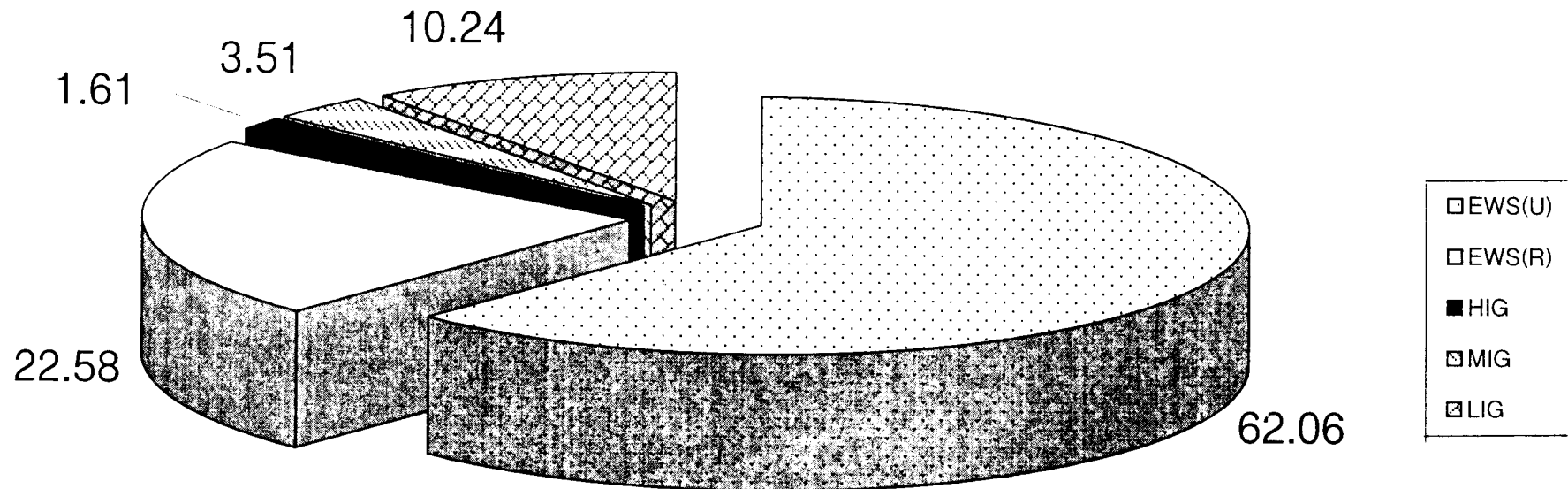


Variety of Infrastructure Schemes As on 30.11.2000

(Rs. in Crores)

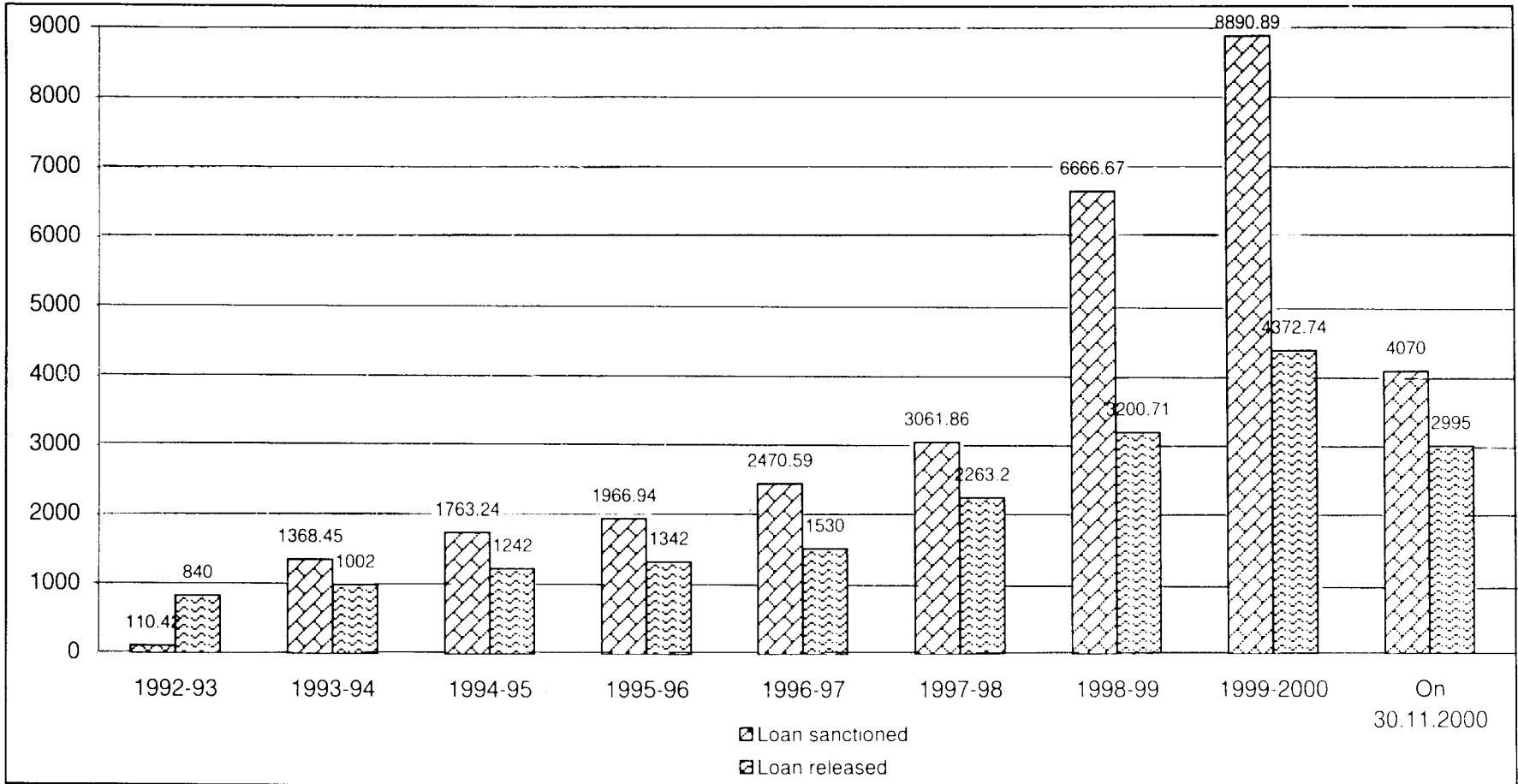


Category Breakup of Residential Dwelling Units
As on 30.11.2000
(Percentage)



HUDCO's Loan Sanctions / Releases

(Rs. in Crores)



AUTONOMOUS & STATUTORY BODIES

1. BUILDING MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION COUNCIL

The technology evaluation, promotion and dissemination programmes and activities were pursued with a reoriented approach during the year under report. The reorientation of Council's activities was required in view of the changing economic environment and pace of housing activities. The role of BMTPC in the light of new strategy is reflected in the following objectives:

1. To promote development, production, standardisation and large-scale application of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies in housing and building sector.
2. To undertake such activities as required for promoting manufacturing of new waste-based building materials and components through technical support, facilitating fiscal concessions and encouraging entrepreneurs to set up production units in different urban and rural regions.
3. To provide support services to professionals, construction agencies and entrepreneurs in selection, evaluation, upscaling, design engineering, skill-upgradation, and marketing for technology transfer from lab to land in the area of building materials and construction.

Through collective action, the Council during the period has further strengthened networking methodology for operating its integrated system of technology transfer based on multi-disciplinary and selective approach followed since its inception. During its initial phase, spanning a decade, initiatives taken by the Council made it possible to give high visibility to its own programmes and it has been possible to get the building materials sector recognised as a component of the national productive sector.

The new approach developed during past year aimed at promoting investment as part of technology transfer, commercialisation and technology

management at enterprise level and emphasis was laid on pro-active strategy as reflected in the following objectives:

-Serve, as a proactive institution by monitoring technological advances, changing trends and dissemination of information to build up awareness amongst identified target groups and stakeholders;

-Establish working industrial partnerships by promoting networking to bring together government organisations, public and private industries, R&D institutions, technology centres, academic institutions, funding and investment institutions;

-Provide short term consultancy to industrial enterprises/prospective entrepreneurs in following areas:

- * to identify and promote resource conserving and waste minimisation/utilisation, environment-friendly manufacturing technologies based on reuse of material on site and other local raw material resources;

- *management inputs for energy conservation and higher efficiency in materials production.

- *improve construction and design of products and buildings;

-Establish strategic alliances, partnerships to promote development and promotion of new technologies, capacity building at enterprise levels.

Major Activities Undertaken

During 2000-2001 (upto December, 2000):

1. Technology Development & Promotion

In order to fulfill its objectives, the BMTPC, during the period has concentrated their promotional efforts on improving availability of following materials and components:

1. Building materials and products based on industrial wastes, natural fibres such as flyash bricks, blocks, redmud based door shutters/panel products, composite materials such as coir-jute composites, glass fibre based door shutters, ferrocement based roofing/walling components, cellular light weight concrete for roof, insulation and walling components, and bamboo mat corrugated roofing sheets.
2. Ready mixed concrete and pre-mixed mortars.
3. Development and demonstration of production methods for simple building components like bricks, roofing/walling systems.

4. Selection of cost effective techniques of construction appropriate to different geo-climatic regions with particular reference to disaster prone regions.
5. Promotion of appropriate building material and construction technologies in selected rural areas in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa.
6. Preparation of manuals for repair and reconstruction of disaster resistant house construction techniques for Uttarakhand region affected by Chamoli earthquake and construction of new houses for districts in Orissa affected by super cyclone.

It has been realised that there is a much greater need for improving the market availability of proven materials, components and other products in different regions. The Council has, therefore, intensified efforts for developing closer operational relationships with R&D, investment promotion and other organisations with the, objective of enhancing industrial production and field level applications in different regions.

During the period of this report the Council has formally signed Memoranda of Understanding with the following organisations:

1. RV-TIFAC Composite Design Centre (supported by Deptt. of Science & Technology) and National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) (Ministry of Industry) — This MoU aims at taking up nation wide projects for improving production, marketing and application of glass fibre reinforced polymer door shutters, frames and panel components as substitute for traditional wooden doors.
2. Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) — Under this collaborative programme the CIDC recognising the need for an authoritative mechanism for validation of new building materials, products, components and construction systems, would collectively work with BMTPC to offer viable technological and policy level backup to the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme initiated by BMTPC. The CIDC would also share their technology database and facilitate through their member agencies to assess field performance of technology at different construction sites.
3. International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology (ICAMT-UNIDO) — This MoU aims at promoting and encouraging investment and technology transfer in the area of

eco-friendly, innovative and cost effective material manufacturing technologies within domestic industry and other developing countries in the East African, South-East Asian and Latin American regions.

4. Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (CMHC) — This MoU aims at improving continuing consultation and cooperation, inter alia, in the area of building and infrastructure technologies by promoting harmonization of building codes, norms and standards between Canadian and Indian construction sector and encouraging industrialized construction systems, design methods, timber substitutes etc.
5. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok — This collaboration particularly aims at improving institutionalised delivery of training courses on various aspects of disaster management at the Asian regional level and jointly undertaken documentation, studies and R&D on disaster management adaptation and adoption of emerging technologies.

Of the above cooperation arrangements, the MoUs between ICAMT-UNIDO, CMHC, Canada and ADPC, Bangkok are of tripartite nature wherein HUDCO and BMTPC are the partners towards achieving the objectives of the cooperation arrangements. The MoU with RV-TIFAC, is also tripartite with BMTPC, NSIC and CDC being the partners for promoting GRP door shutter and panel manufacturing technology and one with CIDC aims at strengthening and promoting Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme recently launched by the Council.

Besides the above five arrangements of partnership and cooperation to strengthen the technology promotion activities of BMTPC negotiations have also been held with Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) and Technology Development Board functioning under the Deptt. of Science & Technology, Government of India to develop operational linkages by participating technically and financially in their on-going schemes to promote technology development and commercialisation. These schemes extend financial and technical support for projects in various sectors but the authorities in DST have agreed in principle for the collaboration with BMTPC for the projects in the areas of building materials and construction.

APPENDICES

2. Field demonstration and commercial development of Bamboo based components for housing in north-eastern region

The product and process development was completed jointly by the Council with Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore. A laboratory level press was also designed and fabricated and more than 500 sheets have been produced and exhibited at different exhibitions, workshops and conferences both nationally and internationally. Few demonstration structures have also been put up in Bangalore and Delhi. Development of these corrugated sheets has attracted the attention of both the manufacturers and the professionals.

With a view to commercially exploit this technology, a proposal for setting up field demonstration and establishment of semi-commercial pilot plant in Meghalaya was submitted jointly by BMTPC and IPIRTI to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for extending financial support to the tune of Rs. 190 lakhs. The project has been approved recently.

An industrial unit named Cosmi Crafts, Meghalaya, which is already engaged in the production of bamboo based building components has been identified for locating the pilot production unit. A Project Steering Committee has already been constituted and work on fabrication of commercial press will be taken up soon for which the design has already been prepared. It is expected that the production on commercial scale will start sometime by May-June 2001. In order to provide more visibility to this newly developed material two traffic police booths have been fabricated and put up in Delhi in consultation with the Police Department.

Recently the sheets were seen by Chief Minister and Chief Secretary of Mizoram and they have shown lot of interest for setting up some production units in the state as different varieties of bamboo is available locally and the sheets could substitute the corrugated iron/asbestos sheets being used presently.

3. Rural Technology Promotion Programme in Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab and Meghalaya/Himachal Pradesh

Based on the earlier studies undertaken by BMTPC and formulation of Rural Housing Technology action Plan, the Council submitted a proposal for disseminating cost effective innovative building materials and construction techniques in the rural areas. The proposal was discussed with the

Secretary and Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Rural Development and a detailed presentation was given before the other officers of the Ministry. It was desired that in the first phase the technology promotion programme may be structured to suit the needs of rural housing activities in four states at Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Meghalaya/Himachal Pradesh.

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs to be released in two instalments. The activities have already started in Bhatinda district of Punjab and districts of Jaipur and Jodhpur, Land has been identified for setting up demonstration Centres. The objectives of this programme are as follows:

1. Improving technology environment for growth of rural housing sector by encouraging establishment of production units of appropriate cost-effective materials in the identified regions.
2. Organisation of training of trainers, artisans and entrepreneurs from the rural areas.
3. Preparation of training manuals in the local language for identified appropriate technologies.
4. Construction of demonstration houses including one or two community buildings with the innovative technologies.
5. Environmental improvement of the selected clusters in the rural areas.

The specific technologies have been selected in consultation with the district administration who have also made available land and other infrastructure.

4. Exhibition-cum-Seminar on Composite Materials and Manufacturing Technologies for Low Cost Housing in Africa

Within the framework of MoU signed between BMTPC, HUDCO on the Indian side and UNIDO working through ICAMT an International Exhibition-cum-Seminar was organised from 30th June to 9th July, 2000 at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in close collaboration with High Commission of India and the Board of External Trade, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of Tanzania. The exhibition coordinated by BMTPC was participated from the Indian side by BMTPC, HUDCO, Ministry of Rural Development, dept. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, NSIC, RV-TIFAC Composite Design Centre, Sulabh International and few licensee entrepreneurs, who are manufacturing machines developed and promoted by BMTPC.

The exhibition resulted in very encouraging response

from entrepreneurs, decision makers, professionals and it was visited by high powered dignitaries, VIPs from Tanzania, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Kenya and Burundi. The participation in the seminar also included the representations from seven countries. As a result Govt. of Tanzania and Zambia have proposed draft MoUs to set up permanent mechanism for transfer of technologies from India.

The MoU proposed earlier by Govt. of Uganda was also discussed by the officials of National Housing & Construction Corporation of Ugandan side and HUDCO and BMTPC from Indian side. Project for establishing few Building Centres using Indian machinery and technologies has been finalised at Dar-es-Salaam. The NHCC (Uganda) proposes to submit this project for financial support by DFID. Similarly, a project proposal which was jointly prepared by BMTPC and Institute for Promoting Innovations, Govt. of Tanzania has already been submitted to Govt. of Japan through Japanese Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam for funding. The Presidential Housing Initiative from Zambia who have proposed the MoU is keen to implement a demonstration project of 250 houses.

The above mentioned twin events in Dar-es-Salaam generated lot of interest for the Indian machinery and the equipment and entrepreneurs from Tanzania purchased machinery worth US\$ 60,000 soon after the exhibition.

5. New Machines Developed during the period.

As a part of ongoing work, the following new machines have been developed during the period. These machines have been fully tested and demonstrated and sold for commercial utilisation:

1. Stone/coal disintegrator
2. Pipe and bar cutting machine
3. Multi-purpose stone cutting & polishing machine
4. Bi-Directional Vibro Press for production of bricks/blocks/pavers with higher production capacity.

6. Participation in Exhibition HUDCO BUILDTECH'2000 and TECHMART' at India International Trade Fair-2000 during November 14-27, 2000 at New Delhi

One of the main objectives of the Council is to promote and propagate the production and use of innovative building materials, components and technology by spreading the information about their availability and benefits to the professionals as well

as the users. Taking another step in this direction, Council organised its presentation at the India International Trade Fair in two prime locations, HUDCO-BUILDTECH' and TECHMART'2000. Besides exhibition panels, samples and literature, there was also display of live demonstration of machines producing innovative, cost-effective building components. Most of these machines are developed by the Council itself having their own advantages of use. Both the presentations of the Council were visited by host of VIPs including Honourable Ministers of Government of India, Member of Parliament, Secretaries and other top officers of various ministries. foreign delegates and dignitaries, heads of various NGO's and number of general public. The most sought after technologies of BMTPC were the technology for manufacture of flyash bricks, bamboo corrugated roofing sheets, wood substitute doors, red mud roofing sheets and building components made by using rice husk. Delegation from Venezuela showed their interest in CLC, rice husk utilisation and other low cost technologies. It was also observed that the products-bamboo corrugated sheet, densified fibre door shutters, red mud polymer door shutters, particle board/tiles made from agricultural wastes generated lots of interest in the visitors. Quite a few valuable and useful suggestions were also received from the visitors. The Council bagged First Prize for "Institutional Participation" in Techmart' 2000. The council has bagged a Silver Medal for participation in HUDCO-BUILT TECH'2000.

7. Technologies Developed

Following new products and process technologies have been finalised during the period as joint efforts of the Council with R&D Centres:

- **Development of Glass Ceramic Products for Aluminium floor tiles using waste (three types) from Aluminium industry** **Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur and BMTPC**

It is heartening to report that the projects have resulted into successful development of a new Glass Ceramic material which can be commercially converted into tiles and other products. The JNARDC and BMTPC are exploring the possibility to identify a Glass Ceramic enterprise in Nagpur area for setting up a pilot commercial plant in the first phase.

Funding options for the Pilot Plant are being explored for Glass Ceramic Products and negotiations are

being held with officials of TDB (Technology Development Board) for investing in Pilot Demonstration Plant.

8. Training Programme and Exhibition on Innovative Building Material and Project preparation at EDI, Ahmedabad

BMTPC and Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), Ahmedabad, International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology (ICAMT) jointly organised Training Programme on Industrial Project Preparation and Appraisal with the special focus on Building Materials Sector from November 20 - December 8, 2000, at EDI Campus, Ahmedabad. The programme was sponsored by UNIDO and Government of India. Following were the broad Programme Objectives:

1. Enhance knowledge and skill of participants in preparation and appraisal of Industrial Investment Projects in the construction sector in general and building materials sector in particular.
2. Facilitate experience sharing among participants in the area of 'Project, Development Cycle'.
3. Generate awareness on issues involved in marketing of building material products.
4. Increase awareness level of the participants in the area of appropriate technologies/equipments.
5. Equip the participants with an understanding of techno-commercial aspects of the sector.
6. Help the participants identify and understand critical issues involved in promoting, formulating and appraising projects for building materials.

The participants in the programme included senior and middle level officers from Industries, Industrial Promotion Organisations, Associations and Research Organisations in Botswana, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Bangladesh.

BMTPC also took this opportunity to organise an exhibition on this occasion from 4th to 7th December 2000. The exhibition was titled "*Innovative Technologies for Building Materials & Cost-Effective Housing*" and was received very well by the visiting community. The exhibition interalia covered state-of-the-art, proven technologies for cost effective, disaster resistant housing and habitat related sectors. The display included technologies on flyash based concrete blocks, paver blocks, bricks, door frames, walling units, ferrocement doors, ferrocement roofing channels, compressed earth blocks, rafters and joists, cellular light-weight

concrete blocks etc. The display also covered unique technologies like Corrugated bamboo roofing sheets and other bio-mass, waste based products for a long range of technologies, energy efficient technologies like doors from red mud ploymer fibres, coir, Bamboo wood, Poplar, Rubberwood, Fibre composites etc.

The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri L.N.S. Mukundan, Chief Secretary to Govt. of Gujarat who took keen interest in the products and technologies exhibited. During the inaugural ceremony of the exhibition, he appreciated the content of the Entrepreneurial Development Programme and the initiative of the BMTPC for organising the exhibition on the cost-effective housing options and building materials and technologies.

9. Sponsored studies and Projects completed during the period.

1. Development of Paint based on flyash and other wastes.
2. Estimation of demand for building materials in new construction and repair and renewal in urban India-Corporate Sector
3. Estimation of demand for building materials in new construction and repair and renewal in urban India-house old sector
4. Estimation of demand for building material in new construction and repair renewal in urban India-Government Sector.
5. Preparation of Manuals for Maintenance of Buildings & Services in the Housing Sector.
6. Development of purlins from agro-industrial wastes.
7. Development of software package for preparation of bills of quantities.
8. Millennium edition of Directory of Indian Building Materials & Products 2000-2001.
9. Preparation of Guidelines for improving earthquake and cyclone resistance in housing construction.
10. **Establishment of Demonstration Centres for Production of Components**
 1. Setting up of demonstration unit at Sidhera (J&K).
 2. Setting up of demonstration unit at Lauri Baker Building Centre, Nangla Manchi (Delhi).
 3. Setting up of demonstration unit at Srinagar (Garhwal).

4. Setting up of demonstration unit at Habitat Ploytech, Narela (Delhi).
5. Setting up of demonstration unit at Jagat Singhpur, (Orissa).
6. Setting up of demonstration unit at Kendrapara, (Orissa).
7. Setting up of demonstration unit at Khanna (Punjab).
8. Setting up of demonstration unit at Bhatinda (Punjab).

2. The foreign countries from which the queries have originated are USA, Philippines, Venezuela, Uganda, New Zealand, Russia, UK, Egypt, Laos, Tunisia and Germany.

The Council is pursuing various queries and it is hoped several of these would ultimately result in commercial transaction either for setting up of production units or buying Indian machinery or by transfer of technical know-how.

13. Publications released by BMTPC during 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000.

1. Directory of Indian Building Materials & Products (with information on Nepal & Bhutan)-2000-2001.
2. Guidelines for Improving Earthquake Resistant of Housing.
3. Guidelines for Improving Win&Cyclone. Resistant of Housing.
4. Catalogue for Machines.
5. Building Materials News special issue on "Women in Urban Governance".

14. List of Exhibitions Organised/participated by BMTPC from 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000.

1. Environment India 2000/Water India 2000 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 18-21, April 2000.
2. India-UNIDO Exhibition on Materials Manufacturing and Construction Technologies for Low Cost Housing at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania from 30.8.2000 to 9.7.2000.
3. Enviro International 2000 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 27-29th September 2000.
4. Exhibition cum Demonstration of Machines for Low Cost Housing at Narela, New Delhi, on 10th October 2000.
5. Exhibition at Nehru Smarak, New Delhi, on the eve of National Day for Disaster Reduction from 11-12 October 2000.
6. HUDCO Buildtech 2000 & Techmart 2000 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 14-27th November 2000.
7. Exhibition organised by WASME at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, from 13 to 15th November 2000.
8. Exhibition on Innovative technologies for

11. Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme

So far 24 companies/manufacturers have applied/ shown their interest for procuring the Performance Appraisal Certificate under the Scheme. These applications are for a wide range of products used in construction. An indicative list includes:

HDF, Application for synthetic felt for water proofing, Polypropylene fibre mesh, Acrylic water proofing coating, Polymer doors and windows, Construction chemicals, Precoated colour metal sheets for roof light, canopies, garages, Construction chemical, Plastic doors. Unreinforced AAC deck slab, Construction Chemicals, Construction chemical, Polycarbonate sheet for roof light, canopies, garages, 3D advanced building technology, Construction Chemical, PVC roofing system, Reinforced polystyrene prefabricated panel, Fibre sheet for roofing, Construction chemicals, Steel structure systems, Sand lime bricks, Gypsum plaster board, Concrete block using foundry waste.

These applications are under various stages of initial processing.

12. Response to BMTPC WEBSITE

There are a large number of visitors to the Councils WEBSITE and these visits result in a good number of serious queries:

1. Nearly 50% of the queries pertain to mainly information about various technologies and machines developed by the Council. The queries are mainly:

-From Indian/foreign companies seeking match making services for export/import of technologies/products.

-From students, research scholars, consultants and companies seeking information/data on building materials, construction industry etc.

Building Materials & Cost-effective Housing at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad from 4th-7th December 2000.

9. Exhibition on the occasion of Housing Ministers Conference at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 27-28th June 2000.

Action Plan for the Remaining three Months of the Financial Year:

1. Will mobilise financial support for design development of pilot plant for bamboo mat corrugated sheets in Meghalaya.
2. Will collaborate with other agencies (TDB, TIFAC, EDI, CII, CIDC, HUDCO/HSMI, NICMAR, Industry based organisations) for organising training of entrepreneurs in new technology.
3. Will establish Building Materials Technologies Observatory on which information of nationally and globally available technologies would be accessible. This Observatory will, induce course, invite companies and business houses to become share holders if adequate commercial activity is generated in the long run. During the ensuing period design of Data Base will be upgraded in close collaboration with Centre for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment & Management (STEM).
4. Strengthening of production base of two Building Centres (Narela and Nangla Manchi) set up recently by HUDCO in Delhi for meeting the demand of cost-effective building components in rehabilitation of families shifted from JJ clusters.

2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION

The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) was set up in July, 1990 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as an autonomous body. The Organization has the mandate to construct houses for serving as well as retired (within 5 years) Central Government Employees all over the country on a "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

CGEWHO is governed by a Governing Council, which comprises of the representatives of various Ministries/Departments.

CGEWHO has so far completed 8 projects –

Chennai, Nerul (Navi Mumbai), Panchkula, NOIDA (Phase-i)- NOIDA (Phase-ii), Kolkata, Kharghar, and Gurgaon Phase I. These schemes have provided 5100 dwelling units. Project at Chandigarh (305 units), Bangalore (603 units), Hyderabad (360 units), Kochi (52 units), Ahmedabad, and Gurgaon Phase-II are at various stages of construction.

New schemes have been announced at NOIDA Phase III (900 Units).

4. Projects – Pune (364 units), Kanpur (300 units), Jaipur (180 units), Kolkata Phase III (150 units) are at planning stage. In addition, CGEWHO has acquired land at Lucknow (4.50 acres), Meerut (14 acres) Greater Noida (40 acres) Panchkula Phase II (10 acres) and Jaipur (3 acres). CGEWHO is trying to acquire land at Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Mohali and Delhi.

Government have contributed a total amount of Rs. 19.00 crore as seed capital of the Organisation for land procurement. Short term loan of Rs. 28.75 crore from CGEIS funds have been provided till October, 2000.

A token grant of Rs. 10 Lakh was given to the Organisation for meeting a part of its administrative expenditure. A sizeable portion of such expenditure was however met by the organisation from its own resources.

3. NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION (NCHF) OF INDIA

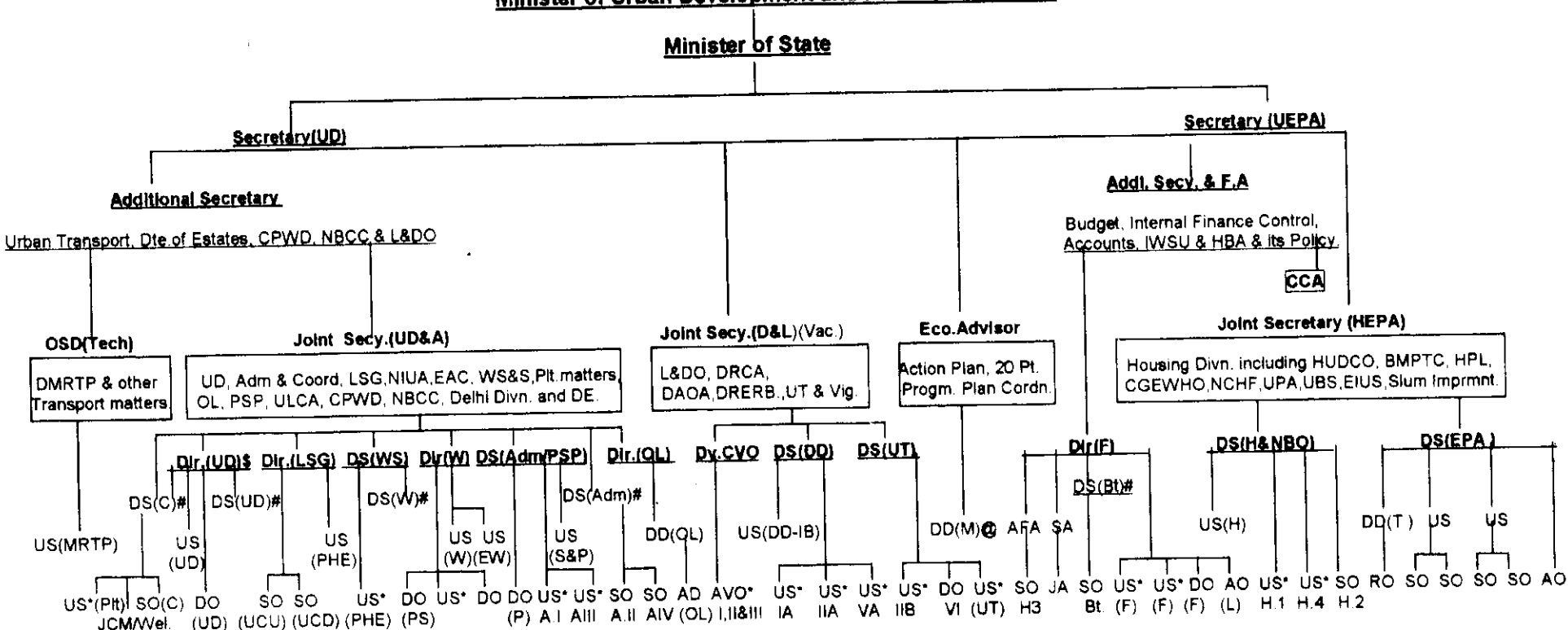
National Cooperative Housing Federation of India was set up in 1969 as the national level apex Organisation spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in the country. The primary objective of NCHF is to promote, guide and coordinate the activities of housing cooperatives. As a part of the Government's policy to encourage co-operative housing, Deptt. of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is providing financial support to NCHF. All the 25 State level Apex Cooperative Housing Federations are members of NCHF. These Apex Federations have advanced a loan of Rs. 5951.39 crore to primary cooperative Societies till 31.3.2000. An equivalent amount has been contributed by the Members of the Cooperative Societies. There are 90,000 primary housing cooperatives functioning in the country with a membership of 62 lakh. So far, construction of 1637202 houses have been completed and around 446280 houses are under construction. Presently, an amount of 700.00 crore is being advanced annually through the Apex Federations. The housing

cooperatives are getting finance from Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Housing Bank, HUDCO and commercial/cooperative banks.

The Cooperative Sector has been given a target of construction of one lakh additional houses under 2

million housing programme. During 1999-2000, the Cooperative Sector is reported to have completed 88218 dwelling unites under this programme. The target for 2000-2001 is one lakh dwelling units which is likely to be met by March 2001.

Vide Chapter 2 Para 5



(*) Manned by Under Secretary on Personal basis. (#) Manned by Dy. Secretary on personal basis. (@)DD(M) submits through DS(EPA). \$Dir.(UD) Looks after LSG and Work Divn

LEGEND:

LEGNO:

1	AVO	Assistant Vigilance Officer
2	A	Administration
3	AFA	Assistant Financial Adviser
4	AO	Accounts Officer
5	AD	Assistant Director
6	BMTPC	Building Material Technology Promotion Council
7	Bt	Budget
8	GCA	Chief Controller of Accounts
9	CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
10	C	Coordination
11	CPWD	Central Public Works Department
12	Dy CVO	Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer
13	DUAC	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
14	DAOA	Delhi Apartment Ownership Act
15	DRERB	Delhi Real Estates Regulation Bill
16	DMRTP	Delhi Metro Rail Transport Project

17	DRCA	Delhi Rent Control Act
18	DO	Desk Officer
19	DS	Deputy Secretary
20	Dir	Director
21	DD(M)	Deputy Director(Monitoring)
22	DD(T)	Deputy Director(Transport)
23	EW	Establishment Work
24	EAC	External Assistance Coordination
25	EUS	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum
26	EPA	Employment & Poverty Alleviation
27	F	Finance
28	H	Housing
29	HEPA	Housing Employment & Poverty Alleviation
30	HPL	Hindustan Prefab Ltd
31	HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd
32	HBA	House Building Advance

33	WSU	Internal Work Study Unit
34	JA	Junior Analyst
35	JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
36	L&DO	Land & Development Office
37	LSG	Local Self Government
38	M RTP	Mass Rapid Transport Project
39	NBO	National Buildings Organisation
40	NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
41	NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
42	NIIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
43	NCHF	National Cooperative Housing Federation
44	OL	Official language
45	QSD(Tech)	Officer on Special Duty(Technical)
46	PHE	Public Health Engineering
47	PS	Public Sector
48	PSP	Printing Stationery & Publication
49	P	Printing

50	Pit	Parliament
51	S&P	Stationery & Printing
52	SA	Senior Analyst
53	SO	Section Officer
54	JD	Urban Development
55	UEPA	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
56	UBS	Urban Basic Services
57	UCU	Urban Ceiling Unit
58	UCD	Urban Community Development
59	ULCA	Urban Land Ceiling Act
60	UT	Urban Transport
61	UPA	Urban Poverty Alleviation
62	US	Under Secretary
63	V/g	Vigilance
64	W	Works
65	WS & S	Water Supply & Sanitation

The following business has been allocated to the Department of Urban Development and Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation under the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation:

Department of Urban Development

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

- * Those belonging to the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya) the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya) and the Department of Atomic energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).

- * Buildings or lands, the construction or acquisition of which has been financed otherwise than from the Civil Works Budget; and
 - * Buildings or lands, the control of which has at the time of construction or acquisition or subsequently been permanently made over to other Ministries and Departments.
2. All Government, civil works and buildings including those of Union Territories excluding roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Railways, P&T and the Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag), and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).
 3. Horticulture operations.
 4. Central Public Works Organisation.
 5. Administration of Government estates including Government Hostels under the control of the Ministry. Location or dispersal of offices in or from the metropolitan cities.
 6. Allotment of accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan.
 7. Administration of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. 1952 (30 of 1952).
 8. Administration of Delhi Hotels (Control of accommodation Act) 1949 (24 of 1949).

9. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 71.
10. Administration of four Rehabilitation Markets viz. Sarojini Nagar Market, Shankar Market, Pleasure Garden and Kamla Market.
11. Issue of lease or conveyance deeds in respect of Government built properties in Delhi and New Delhi under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) and conversion of lease deeds, allotment of additional strips of land and correctional areas adjoining such properties.
12. Stationery and printing for the Government of India including official publications.
13. Planning and Coordination of urban transport systems, with technical planning and road based systems being subject to items 22 and 23 under the Ministry of Surface Transport (Jal-Bhootal Pariwahan Mantralaya) and technical planning of rail based systems being subject to item 1 and 2 under the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Railway Board (Rail Board).
14. Town and Country Planning; matters relating to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
15. Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.
16. Delhi Development Authority.
17. Master Plan of Delhi, coordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum Clearance in the Union Territory of Delhi.
18. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.
19. Administration of Delhi Development Act, 1957 (81 of 1957).
20. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (59 of 1958).
21. Development of Government Colonies.

22. Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations (excluding the Municipal Corporations of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Council), other local self Government administrations excluding Panchayati Raj Institutions.
23. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
24. Water supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkage from allocated water resources. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
25. The Central Council of Local Self Government.
26. Allotment of Government land in Delhi.
27. All attached and Subordinate Offices or other Organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.
28. Public Sector Projects falling under the subject including in this list, except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.
29. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 (33 of 1976).
30. Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi Urban Commission Act, 1973 (1 of 1973).
31. Administration of Rajghat Samadhi Committee.
32. All matters relating to Planning and Development of the National Capital Region & Administration of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985).
33. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust of Art & Culture-Heritage (INTACH).

34. Matters of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) relating to urban infrastructure.

Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

1. Formulation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the Plan Schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.
2. Human Settlements including the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.
3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Schemes. International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in this field.
4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation, such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).
6. All matters relating to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) other than those relating to urban infrastructure.

(Vide Chapter 2 para 6&7)

Attached and Subordinate Offices.

Public Sector Undertakings.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

Department of Urban Development

Attached Offices

1. Central Public Works Department
2. Directorate of Printing
3. Directorate of Estates
4. Land and Development Office

Subordinate Offices

1. Govt. of India Stationery Office
2. Department of Publication
3. Town and Country Planning Organisation

Public Sector Undertaking

1. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

1. Delhi Development Authority
2. Delhi Urban Arts Commission

3. National Capital Region Planning Board
4. National Institute of Urban Affairs
5. Rajghat Samadhi Committee

Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

Attached Office

1. National Building Organisation

Public Sector Undertakings

1. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited.

Statutory & Autonomous Bodies

1. Building Materials and Technology, Promotion Council
2. Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
3. National Co-operative Housing Federation of India.

STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31-12-2000

S. No.	Name of Office	Group A (Gazetted)	Group B (Non-Gazetted)	Group B (Non-Gazetted)	Group C	Group D	Work Charged	Total staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A. Secretariat (Including Attached and Subordinate Offices))								
1.	Min/o. Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation)-(Sectt.)	87	36	95	179	120	—	519
2.	C.P.W.D.	1301	2561	285	12358	6289	26771	49565
3.	Dte. of Estates	22	32	74	431	210	—	769
4.	Dte. of Printing	29	73	81	7461	1656	—	9322
5.	Controller of Publication	1	3	—	239	179	—	422
6.	Controller of Stationery	3	8	6	465	416	—	898
7.	Land and Development Office	10	5	1	165	48	—	229
8.	Town and Country Planning Organisation	33	1	36	78	49	—	197
9.	National Buildings Organisation	8	2	7	10	17	—	44
10.	Pr. Accounts Office	7	84	20	520	80	—	711
B. Public Sector Undertakings								
11.	Hindustan Pretab Ltd.	41	—	26	369	170	79	685
12.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	518	—	54	345	123	—	1040
13.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	600	—	360	1264	911	11	3148

*Note: The figures given for budget are as per actual strength as on 1-3-2000. This does not include the vacancies, in CPWD and CPWD staff paid from the budget grant of other Ministries/NCT of Delhi. The above figures reflect total CPWD cadre strength, including those being paid from the budget of other Ministries/NCT of Delhi.

POSITION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN DURING 2001 IN THE MINISTRY ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Group	Number of vacancies reserved	Number of vacancies filled	Number of Ex-Servicemen appointed against unreserved vacancies
1	2	3	4
Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices.			
C	5 (work charge)	—	—
D	95 (work charged + Regular)	11	1
Public Sector Undertakings			
A			—
B			—
C	1	1	1
D			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1ST JAN. 2001 IN THE MINISTRY AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

Group/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total Employees	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Group A (Cl. 1)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. 1	1187	189	15.92	39	3.28	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl.1	160	16	10.00	6	3.75	
	Total:	1347	205	15.22	45	3.34	
	Temporary (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. 1	48	8	1.6.67	—	0.00	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl.1	16	7	43.75	3	18.75	
	Total:	64	15	23.43	3	4.68	
Group B (Cl.II)	Permanent	2960	482	16.28	40	1.35	
	Temporary	124	17	13.71	2	1.61	
Group C (Cl.III)	Permanent	21103	3761	17.82	798	3.78	
	Temporary	561	97	17.29	29	5.17	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent	7932	2039	25.71	523	6.59	
	Temporary	169	70	41.42	19	11.24	
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent	865	826	95.49	12	1.39	
	Temporary	25	18	72.00	1	4.00	

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

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

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

NUMBER OF RESERVED VACANCIES FILLED BY MEMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2000 IN THE MO URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION INCLUDING ATTACHED/SUB OFFICES.

Class of Post	SCHEDULED CASTES							SCHEDULED TRIBES							Remarks
	Total No. of vacancies	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of SC candidates	No. of ST candidates	No. of SC vacancies filled	No. of ST vacancies filled	No. of reserved vacancies filled	No. of SC vacancies reserved	No. of ST vacancies reserved	No. of SC vacancies filled	No. of ST vacancies filled	No. of SC vacancies reserved	No. of ST vacancies reserved	No. of reserved vacancies filled	
	Not-filled	Filled	Out of Col. 2	Out of col. 3	ap pointed	carried forward	against vacancies reserved	lapsed carry-ing forward	for 3 years	out of Col. 2	Out appointed of cd. 3	carried forward	from previous year	appointed against vacancies reserved for STs in the 3rd year of carry forward	rying forward for 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I Post filled by Direct Recruitment															
Other than lowest rung of Class I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest rung of Class I	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II	26	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class III	310	136	44	20	15	9	14	9	36	5	5	—	—	—	—
Class IV	297	19	51	6	—	—	—	—	27	—	1	—	2	—	—
(excluding Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class IV (Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Posts filled by Promotbn															
Other than lowest rung of Class I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest rung of Class I	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II	10	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Class III	443	52	60	14	6	—	—	—	79	52	5	4	—	1	—
Class IV	39	10	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(excluding Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class IV (Sweepers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AMONGST THEM AS ON 1ST JAN 2001 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING(IE_ NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. AND HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.

Groups/Class	Permanent/ Temporary	Total no. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	percentage to total employees	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Group A (Cl. I)	Permanent (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl. I	827	104	12.57	11	1.33	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I	332	61	18.37	15	4.52	
	Total:	1159	165	14.23	26	2.24	
	Temporary (i) Other than Lowest rung of Cl.I	1	—	—	—	—	
	(ii) Lowest rung of Cl. I						
	Total :	1	—	—	—	—	
Group B (Cl. II)	Permanent Temporary	440 2	106 —	24.09 —	11 —	2.5 —	
Group C (Cl. III)	Permanent Temporary	1978	252	12.74	44	2.23	
Group D (Cl. IV) (excluding Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	1065 53	251 7	23.57 13.20	14 —	1.31 —	
Group D (Cl. IV) (Sweepers)	Permanent Temporary	127	46	36.22	—	—	

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

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

(3) Persons Permanent in one grade but officiating or holding temporary appointment in the higher grades.

NUMBER OF RESERVED VACANCIES FILLED BY MEMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2000 IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS VIZ. NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD AND HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED

Class of Post	SCHEDULED CASTES								SCHEDULED TRIBES							Re- marks
	Total No. of vacancies		No. of vacancies reserved		No. of SC candidates	No. of SC vacancies	No. of ST candidates appointed against vacancies reserved for SCs in the 3rd year of carry forward	No. of reservation lapses	No. of vacancies reserved		No. of ST candidates	No. of ST vacancies	No. of SCs candidates	No. of reservation lapses		
	Noti- fied	Filled	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 3	ap- pointed	carried forward from previous year	vacan- cies re- served for SCs in the 3rd year of carry forward	carry- ing forward for 3 years	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 3	ap- pointed	carried forward from previous year	pointed against vacancies reserved for STs in the 3rd year of carry forward	ap- pointed against vacancies reserved for 3 years		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. Postfilled by Direct Recruitment																
Other than lowest rung of Class I	19	19	4	4	4	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Lowest rung of Class I																
Class II	24	24	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Class III	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)																
Class IV (Sweepers)																
II Posts by Promotion																
Other than lowest rung of Class I	107	108	5	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Lowest rung of Class I																
Class II	43	40	4	4	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III	75	72	12	12	14	—	—	—	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	
Class IV (excluding Sweepers)	145	142	19	19	13	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Class IV (Sweepers)	55	54	3	3	14	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	

DEPARTMENT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION REPORTS/AUDIT OBJECTIONS AS ON 3/2000 IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND ITS ATTACHED SUBORDINATE OFFICES.

Office/Depts.	Inspection Reports (No.)	Audit Obejctions/Paras (No.)
1. Main Ministry	17	157
2. C.P.W.D., DG(W)	10	213
3. Dte. of Estates	15	87
4. Land & Development office	17	151
5. Town & Country Planning Organization	7	45
6. Publication Deptt.	9	72
7. Dte. of Printing	8	34
8. Controller of Stationery	10	34
9. National Building Organization	7	14