

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2003)**

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2003-2004)**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 22nd April, 2003
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22nd April, 2003**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2003)

Shri Chandrakant Khaire

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Chairman

MEMBERS
LOK SABHA

2. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
3. Shri S. Ajaya Kumar
4. Shri Ranen Barman
5. Shri Padmanava Behera
6. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
7. Shri Haribhai Chaudhary
8. Shri Shriram Chauhan
9. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullu
10. Shrimati Hema Gamang
11. Shri G. Putta Swamy Gowda
12. Shri Jaiprakash
13. Shri Hassan Khan
14. Shri Basavanagoud Kolur
15. Shri Shrichand Kriplani
16. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
17. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
18. Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik
19. Shri Mahendra Singh Pal
20. Shri Chandresh Patel
21. Prof. (Shrimati) A.K. Premajam
22. Shri Nawal Kishore Rai
23. Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy
24. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
25. Shri Maheshwar Singh
26. Shri D.C. Srikantappa
27. Shri V.M. Sudheeran
28. Shri Chinmayanand Swami
29. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
30. Shri Pradeep Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

31. Shri S. Agniraj
32. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
33. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
34. Shri N.R. Dasari
35. Shri Ramadhar Kashyap
36. Shrimati Gurcharan Kaur
37. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
38. Shri A. Vijaya Raghavan
39. Shri Rumandla Ramachandraiah
40. Shri Harish Rawat
41. Shri Man Mohan Samal
42. Shri Rajnath Singh
43. Shri G.K. Vasani

SECRETARIAT

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|----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P.D.T. Achary | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri N.K. Sapra | - | Joint Secretary |
| 3. | Shri K. Chakraborty | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shrimati Sudesh Luthra | - | Under Secretary |

ABBREVIATIONS

A/A	-	Administrative Approval
AUWSP	-	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BE	-	Budget Estimates
CPHEEO	-	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation
CC	-	Commercial Complex
CGWB	-	Central Ground Water Board
CMA	-	Central Magnet Area
CPWD	-	Central Public Works Department
DC	-	District Centre
DDA	-	Delhi Development Authority
DIZ Area	-	Delhi Imperial Zone Area
DMRC	-	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
DUAC	-	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
EFC	-	Expenditure Finance Committee
E/S	-	Expenditure Sanction
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNCTD	-	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GIP	-	Government of India Press
GPRA	-	General Pool Residential Accommodation
GPNRA	-	General Pool Non-Residential Accommodation

GPO	-	General Post Office
HUDCO	-	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IDSMT	-	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
I&B	-	Information and Broadcasting
JBIC	-	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
LBZ	-	Lutyen's Bungalow Zone
LCS	-	Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers Scheme
LIG	-	Lower Income Group
L&DO	-	Land and Development Office
LPU	-	Letter Press Unit
LRT	-	Light Rail Transit
LSC	-	Local Shopping Centre
MH	-	Major Head
MIG	-	Middle Income Group
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MRT	-	Metro Rail Transit
MRTS	-	Mass Rapid Transit System
NA	-	Not Available
NBCC	-	National Building Construction Corporation
NCR	-	National Capital Region
NCRPB	-	National Capital Region Planning Board
NEERI	-	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NIUD	-	National Institute of Urban Development
NRSA	-	National Remote Sensing Agency

NUDI	-	National Urban Data Bank and Indicators
NUIS	-	National Urban Information System
NSDP	-	National Slum Development Programme
NSSO	-	National Sample Survey Organisation
OE	-	Office Expenses
OECD	-	Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (Japan)
PB	-	Planning Board
PLB	-	Photo Litho Unit
RE	-	Revised Estimate
UTES	-	Rail India Technical and Economic Services
SLSCs	-	State Level Sanctioning Committees
SMT	-	Small and Medium Towns
SFS	-	Self Financing Scheme
TA	-	Travelling Allowance
TCPO	-	Town and Country Planning Organisation
UD	-	Urban Development
ULB	-	Urban Local Bodies
USIS	-	Urban Spatial Information System
UTs	-	Union territories

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2003) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Forty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation).

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) on 27 March 2003.
4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 7 April 2003.
5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.
6. They would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI ;
21 April 2003
Vaisakha 1, 1925 (Saka)
Urban and Rural Development

CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE
Chairman,
Standing Committee on

REPORT
CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTORY

According to the Census of India, the urban population in the country as on 1st March 2001 was 285 million. This constituted 27.8 per cent of the total population of 1,027 million. The net addition of population in urban areas during the decade 1991-2001 was 68 million. The contribution of urban sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is currently at 60 per cent and accounts for more than 90 per cent of the Government revenues. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation addresses issues of various sectors through policy, legislative and sectoral guidance.

1.2 The Ministry has two Departments, namely, (i) Department of Urban Development and (ii) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

1.3 Department of Urban Development is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of Urban Development, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, Urban Transport, etc. These are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a coordinating role and also supports the programmes through various schemes.

1.4 Under its administrative control, the Department of Urban Development has 4 attached offices, three subordinate offices and five Statutory/Autonomous bodies.

The Department has the following attached offices:

- (i) Central Public Work Department;
- (ii) Directorate of Printing;
- (iii) Directorate of Estates; and
- (iv) Land and Development office.

The following are the subordinate offices of the Department: (i) Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO); (ii) Government of India Stationery office; and (iii) Department of Publication.

The following are the two public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Department:

- (i) National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC); and
- (ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). The DMRC is partly funded by the Government of India (Department of Urban Development) and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The five Statutory /Autonomous bodies are:

- (i) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA);
- (ii) The Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC);
- (iii) The National Capital Regional Planning Board;
- (iv) The National Institute of Urban Affairs; and
- (v) The Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

1.5 The Department of Urban Development deals with the promotion of Urban Development, including Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, Planning and Coordination

of Urban Transport System, Local Self-Government, Planning and Development of National Capital Region (NCR), designing and construction of Central Government residential accommodation and non-residential (office) buildings and connected works through Central Public Works Department and Directorate of Estates.

1.6 The overall Demands for Grants of the said Department for 2003-2004 are Rs. 3,136.50 crore (gross) for both plan and non-plan.

1.7 The detailed Demands for Grants 2003-2004 of the Ministry were laid in Parliament on 11th March 2003.

1.8 In the present Report, the Committee have restricted their examination to only the major issues concerning programmes relating to (i) Urban Development-IDSMT, Mega City Scheme, Urban mapping Scheme, Planning and Coordination of urban transport matters; (ii) Water supply and Sanitation-AUWSP and Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers; (iii) Public Works – General Pool Residential and non-residential (office) accommodation; (iv) Directorate of Printing; (v) Subordinate offices like Directorate of Estates; and (vi) Public Sector Unit (PSU), statutory and autonomous bodies like Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in the context of overall budgetary allocation in Demands for Grants for the year 2003-2004.

CHAPTER-II

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEAR 2003-2004

DEMAND NUMBERS 98, 99 AND 100

(a) Outlay of Department of Urban Development in BE 2003-2004

The Committee were informed that the plan outlay of the Department of Urban Development, since 2002-2003 is as below:

	<u>Plan outlay of Department of Urban Development</u>		<u>Gross Basis (Rs. in crore)</u>
<u>Plan</u>	<u>BE 2002-2003</u>	<u>RE 2002-2003</u>	<u>BE 2003-2004</u>
Demand No. 98	883.79	2,118	1,592.55
Demand No. 99	170.72	140	145.52
Demand No.100	Nil	Nil	Nil
	-----	-----	-----
Total (plan)	1,054.51	2,258	1,738.07
Pass through assistance for DMRC	1	1,347	680
	-----	-----	-----
Funds for remaining plan schemes	1,053.51	911	1,058.07

2.2 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary of the Department stated as below:

“One of the major issues that is before us, at the moment, on which I would like to briefly touch upon is our Plan. During the current financial year, the year that is just ending, the Plan allocation was reduced at the time of Revised Estimates because during the course of the Revised Estimates we also got an additional sum of Rs. 1,346 crore as pass-through assistance for the Delhi Metro. The money that is coming as loan from Japan was not originally reflected in the Annual Plan of the Ministry. During the time of the Supplementary, it was decided to reflect it in the Plan. Therefore, we got an additionality earmarked to the DMRC to the extent of Rs. 1,346 crore. But our original Plan allocation for other programmes was effectively reduced. As a consequence, some of the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as our own normal activity of housing and development of office accommodation suffered a little setback. So, that cut had to be distributed over the other programmes. We tried to distribute it evenly, keeping in view the pace of expenditure and without really upsetting the pace of work. We took up this matter with the Ministry of Finance. We have agitated the matter at my level and at the level of our Minister with a view to try and get this cut

restored, but, unfortunately, this was not possible. Coming to the Annual Plan for next year, *i.e.* BE 2003-2004. This, again, is a matter of some concern to my Ministry. On the surface, we have an Annual Plan of about Rs. 1,600 crore. This might appear to be a substantial improvement. But in reality, out of this Rs. 1,600 crore, Rs. 680 crore is earmarked for the DMRC as pass-through assistance which was not reflected in the allocation of Rs. 900 crore for the current year. Therefore, our Annual Plan for next year is pegged more or less at the same level as the current year. So, the normal progression that should take place in Plan expenditure is not likely to take place in our case.”

2.3 As per the information furnished by the Department, out of the proposed outlay for the year 2003-2004, of Rs.2,694.37 for Urban Development, the Department has got Rs.1,157 crore. Besides, out of the proposed outlay of Rs.240.50 crore for water supply and sanitation, the Department has got Rs.162.50 crore. Under public works, the proposal was for Rs.86.90 crore whereas the allocation was Rs.26.75 crore. For the Department as a whole, out of the proposed allocation of Rs.3,193.77 crore (excluding Rs. 190 crore for new schemes), the Department has got Rs.1,599.25 crore. Besides, as regards the position of outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission for 10th Plan as compared to the proposed outlay, the Department has got Rs.3,126.65 crore against the proposed outlay of Rs.16,648.82 crore under Urban Development. With regard to the water supply and sanitation, against the proposed outlay of Rs.10,152 crore, the Department has got Rs.1,309.35 crore.

2.4 As per the information provided by the Department, the data on unspent balances of Central assistance released is not made available by States as the expenditure on each component/scheme is made/met from Central share and State share and funds raised through financial institutions.

(b) Expenditure position during the year 2002-2003

2.5 The information regarding BE, RE and actual expenditure under plan and non-plan heads of the Department since 1998-99 may be seen at *Appendix-I*. As per the information made available to the Committee, BE 2002-2003 of Department of Urban Development was Rs.2,455.59 crore and RE 2002-2003 was Rs.3,648.93 crore, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,193.34 crore (*i.e.* an increase of 48.6 per cent). The increase in the RE stage is due to the provision of Rs.1,346 crore as supplementary grants for pass through assistance from JBIC to DMRC. The entire amount has been released to DMRC.

2.6 As per the Performance Budget 2003-2004, RE 2002-2003 was Rs. 3,648.93 crore and the BE 2003-2004 is Rs. 3,136.50 crore (*i.e.* a reduction of 14.04 per cent). The actual expenditure of the Department for all the three Demands as on 30th September 2002 and on 28th February 2003 is as below:
Actual expenditure of the Department as on 30th September, 2002 and on 28th February 2003.

(Rs. in crore)

Net Basis	BE 2002-03		Exp. up to 30.09.02		Exp. up to 28.02.03	
Demand No.	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
82	883.79	427.23	1014.38*	153.38	1971.06*	300.09
83	170.72	574.60	36.77	272.28	78.07	477.45
84	0.00	78.85	0.00	13.56	0.00	35.25
Total	1054.51	1080.68	36.77*	439.22	78.07*	812.79

Total (Plan + Non-Plan) 2135.19 475.99 890.86

Expenditure % - 22.29% 41.72%

* Excess expenditure over BE 2002-2003 is due to allocation of Rs. 1,346 crore as pass through assistance for DMRC through 1st Batch of Supplementary.

2.7 It can be seen that only 22.29 per cent of the BE 2002-2003 was utilised by 30th September 2002 and only 41.72 per cent of the allocation was utilised by 28th February 2003. When asked about the reasons for the low utilisation of funds so far during 2002-2003, the Government have replied that, lower actual expenditure did not impact the outlay provided in BE 2003-2004.

(c) Amount surrendered by the Department in the last three years

2.8 As per the information given in *Appendix-I*, the BE 2000-2001 of the Department was Rs. 2,189.93 crore. The RE 2000-2001 was Rs. 1,973.82 crore (*i.e.* a reduction of Rs. 216.11 crore). The information regarding the amount surrendered by the Department is given at *Appendix-II*. As can be seen therefrom, excluding the Central share of funds released to the States/implementing agencies for different Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Department had surrendered Rs. 197.01 crore on 31st March 2001.

2.9 Similarly, the BE 2001-2002 of the Department was Rs. 2,217.55 crore. The RE 2001-2002 was Rs. 3,089.72 crore (Even if Rs.783.35 crore released to DMRC were excluded, the RE 2001-2002 was Rs. 2306.37 crore). Excluding the Central Share of funds, released to the States/implementing agencies for different Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Department surrendered Rs. 88.70 crore.

2.10 The overall BE 2002-2003 was Rs. 2,455.59 crore and RE 2002-2003 was Rs. 3,648.93 crore (If we exclude the pass through assistance of Rs. 1,347 crore the remaining RE 2002-2003 was Rs. 3,301.93 crore). As per the information furnished to the Committee, the Department have surrendered Rs.185.51 crore on 31st March 2000. Thus, during the last three years the Department has surrendered Rs.471.22 crore.

2.11 While analysing the data provided by the Department with regard to the overall allocation made to the Department of Urban Development for different sectors, the Committee are disturbed to note that the Department has got far lesser amount than what was proposed to the Planning Commission during the year 2003-2004 and for the 10th Plan also. Not only that, whatever is allocated to the Department at BE stage is further reduced at RE stage. Besides, another disturbing feature noticed from the information furnished by the Department is that whatever allocation is made under the different schemes is not being fully utilised. They note from the data made available to the Committee that the actual expenditure during the year 2002-2003 upto 28th February 2003 was to the tune of around 42 per cent only. Besides, the Committee are indeed constrained to find that a substantial amount of Rs.500 crore was surrendered under different schemes of the Department during the last three years. Further disturbing is the fact that in spite of this sorry state of affairs with regard to the utilisation of scarce resources, as explained above, the Department feels that the lower actual expenditure did not impact the outlay provided during 2003-2004.

As stated in the Introductory Chapter of the Report, urban population is increasing day by day and during the decade 1991-2001, the net addition of population in urban areas was 68 million. In view of the rapid increase in the urbanisation over the years, the Committee feel that a bigger challenge to provide infrastructure, drinking water facilities, etc. will have to be faced in the coming years by the Department. But, the Committee are shocked to note the trend of the expenditure, as given in the preceding paras, that there is absolutely no planning on the part of the Department to meet the challenge. While the Scheme-wise analysis has been made in the succeeding paras of the Report, the Committee would like to highlight here that besides demanding higher outlay under different schemes, the Department has to ensure 100 per cent utilisation of the scarce resources earmarked under different schemes. Only by proper utilisation of the funds allocated, Ministry of Finance/Planning Commission can be persuaded for higher allocation.

2.12 The Committee would, therefore, like to strongly recommend to the Department to gear up the machinery/agencies responsible for implementation of different schemes. Besides, to know the root cause for the underspending, the progress of different schemes in respective States/Departments have to be analysed thoroughly, and corrective steps taken accordingly. Here, the Committee

would like the Department to work on these lines and apprise them of the specific steps taken in this regard. With regard to the amount surrendered during the last 3 years, amounting to Rs.500 crore, the Committee would like an explanation of the Department indicating the reasons for not being able to utilise the money earmarked under each of the scheme/sector. They would also like that the reasons for the amount surrendered should be indicated Head-wise, Scheme-wise, Sector-wise.

2.13 To get an adequate outlay from the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance, the Committee feel that there is a need for proper planning for different schemes. The Committee, therefore, would recommend to the Department to visualise the extent of the demands for infrastructure, drinking water and other sectors in urban areas, and after having chalked out the proper plan, should approach the Planning Commission for getting the adequate resources.

2.14 The Committee further note that the amount surrendered by the Department of Urban Development does not include the unspent balances of Central assistance released to various States under the different Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Besides, they are surprised to note that no data in this regard is being maintained. In this scenario, the Committee fail to understand how the Department has been overseeing the performance of the different schemes in the States. The Committee, while expressing their concern in this regard, would like the Department to maintain proper data of unspent balances under several schemes and furnish the same to the Committee. Besides, such data should invariably be reflected in the Performance Budget of the Department.

(d) Allocation and expenditure of funds for North-East area

2.15 The financial allocation of funds and project cost for the North-East area since 2000-2001 is as below:

<u>Allocation for North-East area</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Release</u>	(Rs. in crore)	
			<u>No. of Projects Sanctioned</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
BE 2000-2001	80.05	Nil	Nil	Nil
BE 2001-2002	82.50	82.05	22	160.09
BE 2002-2003	90	67.35	12	116.45
BE 2003-2004	160	-	-	-

2.16 10 per cent earmarking of the gross Budget support was first done in 2000-2001 in case of North-East States and Sikkim. The funds which are not being utilised/released in a year go to the non-lapsable pool of funds.. The total allocation for North-East area, in the BE 2003-2004 is Rs. 160 crore (Rs. 1 crore in MH-2552 and Rs. 159 crore in MH – 4552). The Committee were informed that on receipt of the utilisation certificates from State Governments/implementing agencies, funds would be released during 2003-2004.

2.17 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary of the Department mentioned as below:

“The North-East Fund is non-lapsable. It does not lapse.... The executing agency is the NBCC. We release the money to NBCC and NBCC then progressively implements the programme. The programme is working very well. It is one of those cases where projects are actually being delivered on the ground and not being delivered just on paper because we are the executing agency.On North-East, let me explain, the situation is not at all dismal. In fact, so far as North-East is concerned this Ministry has done outstanding work in terms of actual delivery of projects. We found, as have most Ministries found, that to get projects off the ground in the North-East was a little difficult for a variety of reasons. Consequently, in 2000-01 the Union Minister of State for Urban Development went to Gangtok and took a meeting of all the Ministers of the North-East in order to try and evolve a set of projects that could be quickly designed and quickly delivered in the North-East. As a result of that, towards the end of that financial year we got a shelf of projects and we designated a nodal agency for delivering those projects. These are all construction work, capital work projects. The nodal agency is the Ministry’s own public sector corporation that is the NBCC. Now the situation is that the total value of projects sanctioned in 2001-02 is for Rs. 158 crore out of which the total amount released is Rs. 82 crore. In 2002-03 we have sanctioned projects worth Rs. 129 crore and we have released Rs. 76 crore. So the total value of projects sanctioned is Rs.

287 crore and the total value of amount released is Rs. 158 crore. So, as a matter of fact, our progress in terms of identifying the projects and releasing money for implementation has greatly increased.”

2.18 The Committee find that out of the allocation of Rs.252.55 crore, during the last three years since when the concept of earmarking 10 per cent of the total outlay exclusively for North-East region was started, only Rs.149.40 crore were released. This resulted in an underspending to the extent of Rs.103.15 crore. They also note that the estimated cost of the projects sanctioned during the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 was for Rs.276.54 crore. They also find that further releases of the amount depend upon the utilization certificates from these States. Further, the Committee learnt during the course of oral evidence that an outstanding work has been done with regard to actual delivery of projects in case of North-East region. However, from the data made available to the Committee, they note that during the year 2002-03, only 12 projects were sanctioned, as against 22 projects sanctioned during the previous year. The Committee would like to be apprised about the declining trend with regard to the number of projects sanctioned during the year 2002-03. Besides, they note that as compared to the other Ministries/Departments under the jurisdiction of the Committee, the performance with regard to North-East region is much better. They still feel that much has to be done to ensure proper and effective execution of the different schemes resulting in overall development of North-East region, which is the main objective for earmarking 10 per cent exclusive outlay to this region. The Committee would, therefore, like the Department to keep up the momentum and sanction more projects during the current year. Besides, they would like to emphasize here that the States in North-East region should be requested to chalk out an annual action plan under different schemes so as to ensure proper implementation. These States should also be emphasized to furnish utilization certificates to enable the Department to release more money for these projects.

2.19 The Committee are also informed that towards the end of financial year, the Department got a number of projects which were mainly on construction work and capital work. The Committee would like to know the details along with the progress made in the implementation of these projects as on date.

(e) Late release of Central share of funds

2.20 As per the information made available to the Committee, bulk of the Central share of funds during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 had been released to the States/implementing agencies under almost all schemes of the Department, as given in *Appendix-III*.

2.21 It could be seen there from that even at the very fag end of the financial year 2001-2002, bulk releases were made under different schemes like IDSMT, AUWSP, NCRPB, etc. They also find during the year 2001-02 on 26th March, *i.e.* only five days before the commencement of next financial year, under IDMST, bulk release of Rs.7.27 crore, out of the total Budget estimates for that year amounting to Rs.76.71 crore, were released. Similar has been the position in 2002-03.

(f) Release of Central share of funds in a phased manner

2.22 As per the information given in the 43rd Report of the Committee (2003), the Government of India have adopted the following procedure for the release of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in order to ensure that there is no unnecessary accumulation of funds in the hands of the State level agencies and at the same time, the implementation of programmes is not adversely affected, and that the flow of funds to and their utilization by the implementing agencies is regulated and monitored in an effective way:

A. The number of instalments has been kept at two, the first instalment of 50 per cent being released on *adhoc* basis. The second instalment may be released on the fulfilment of all other conditions, with the following modifications:

(a) The quantum of second instalment releases may be made dependent on the time of reporting of utilization. Depending on the receipt of complete proposal for second instalment, the quantum will be governed as below:

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (i) | Proposal received in December | - | 50% of allocated funds |
| (ii) | Proposal received in January | - | 40% of allocated funds |
| (iii) | Proposal received in February | - | 30% of allocated funds |
| (iv) | Proposal received in March | - | 20% of allocated funds |

(b) It has also been decided to restrict the permissible carry over balance to 15 per cent of the previous year's allocation.

2.23 The above procedure has been adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Regarding the applicability of Government of India's rule by the Department of Urban Development, the Committee were informed that the individual schemes are being implemented by this Ministry's procedures as approved in the respective schemes. No *adhoc* releases of funds are made by this Ministry. For the on-going schemes the releases are subject to availability of utilisation certificates as per the General Financial Rules and availability of States' share wherever applicable.

2.24 When asked further as to whether the implementing agencies can utilize/get 20 per cent of allocated funds in March 2003, if a request is so received from them, given the 48.6 per cent hike in RE 2002-03 of the Department as indicated in the preceding

paras of the Report, the Committee were informed that it is possible to utilize the funds provided all conditions of implementation of the schemes are met by the State Governments.

2.25 The Committee express their displeasure to note from the data as made available to them that bulk releases are being made during the last few days of the financial year. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs of the Report, almost 10 per cent of the allocation was made, just four or five days before the close of the financial year. Further, the Committee are disturbed to note, that 20 per cent of the allocated funds can be earmarked to the implementing agencies during March 2003. They feel that late release of the funds under a scheme leads not only to underspending by the State Governments/implementing agencies but also leads to corruption and avoidable wastage. The Committee further note that the sister Department of this Department, *viz.* the Department of Rural Development has adopted a formula for release of funds to the State Governments/implementing agencies as is given in the preceding paragraphs of the Report. According to this formula, the first instalment of 50 per cent is released on *ad hoc* basis. Further instalments are released on receiving the utilization certificates, etc. They also note that on receipt of complete proposals of second instalment, the quantum of fund is also released in a phased manner, *i.e.* given in the preceding para. They find that the Department of Urban Development has not devised any mechanism by which the funds could be released in a phased manner throughout the year. The Committee would like that on the lines of the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Urban Development should also devise a mechanism for release of outlay which would result in better utilisation of resources and effective implementation of the programme.

2.26 The Committee feel that the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines should be strictly adhered to. They desire that there should be some mechanism by which there is frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments. They also note that such type of mechanism would ensure furnishing of Utilisation Certificates by the State Governments, which would ensure effective implementation of the Programme. They find that in this era of e-governance, the Department should use the latest technology to get the utilization certificates from the State Governments so that the funds could be released timely, resulting in an effective implementation of different programmes.'

(g) New Schemes to be started during 2002-2003 and 2003-04

2.27 The Committee have been apprised that three new schemes namely, (i) Urban Information System; (ii) Pooled Finance Development Fund; and (iii) City Challenge Fund are going to be started from 2002-2003 with an allocation of Rs. 50 lakh for each of the Scheme. The utilisation against this allocation during 2002-2003 is Nil. During the year 2003-2004 also Rs. 50 lakh each has been allocated to these schemes.

2.28 During the course of oral evidence the Secretary of the Department stated as under:

"Both pooled Finance Development Fund and City Challenge Fund Schemes have got very small allocation in the next year. They are effectively almost token allocations. We will have to have this enhanced at the time of the First Supplementary. In the meanwhile, we have worked on these new initiatives. I would certainly not say that I am satisfied with the extent of work that has been done, but since joining the Department, we have exerted ourselves to develop guidelines for all these new schemes. We have consultation with the States in the case of the Pooled Finance Development Fund. The entire consultation process is over. The entire project has been fully designed. The guidelines have been developed and the meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee is expected to take place very shortly after which the scheme will become operational. But, of course, we will have to have more money in order to meaningfully implement the scheme. More or less, the same status is prevailing with regard to the City Challenge Fund. Consultations have been completed and the Expenditure Finance Committee document has been designed. The scheme has been fully developed. We will now take the sanction of the Expenditure Finance Committee very shortly."

2.29 As per the written information, the Department has taken initiatives to start the following two Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme – the Scheme has got two components:

- (i) Urban Spatial Information System (USIS) Scheme; and
 - (ii) National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDI)
- Sub components of NUDI are
- (a) Housing and House hold statistics

- (b) National Urban observatory/Local Urban observatories addressing the indicators aspect.

A provision of Rs. 10 crore had been proposed in 2003-04 for the NUIS Scheme.

2. New Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in ten selected IAF airfield towns (*viz.* Gwalior, Sirsa, Hindon, Ambala, Bareilly, Adampur, Tezpur, Pune, Jodhpur and Dindigul, for which the Ministry has submitted the proposed scheme for approval and the Planning Commission is yet to approve the proposed scheme.

2.30 The Committee note that the Department had, during the year 2002-03, proposed three new schemes, namely (i) Urban Information System; (ii) Pooled Financial Development Fund; and (iii) City Challenge fund, for which a token allocation amounting to Rs.50 lakh was made. The expenditure incurred in this regard is 'NIL'. They also note that during the year 2003-04, again, a token provision of Rs.50 lakh has been made for these schemes. They further note that another scheme National Urban Information System has been proposed for the year 2003-04 for which Rs.10 crore has been provided. Besides, a new Centrally sponsored scheme for solid waste management and drainage in ten selected IAF air field towns has been proposed during the year 2003-04. The Committee note from what has been stated by the Secretary during the course of oral evidence, that consultation process has been completed and they need more and more money to enable them to implement the new schemes. While appreciating the initiative taken by the Department to formulate some new schemes to meet the challenge of infrastructure in cities, the Committee would like to be apprised about the details of each of the schemes. They would also like to know whether the guidelines of the aforesaid schemes have been framed, and if so, they may be apprised about the details. Besides, they would like that before implementing the said schemes, the Department should have had detailed consultations with the respective State Governments and ensure that the adequate infrastructure is available with the implementing agencies so that, schemes are properly implemented. Besides, after having detailed spade work, Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance should be persuaded to allocate sufficient outlay to enable the Department to start the schemes.

CHAPTER-III

Demand-wise analysis of the Demands for Grants for 2003-2004

The Demands for Grants for 2003-2004 of the Department have been presented to Parliament under the following Demand numbers:

- Demand No.98 - Department of Urban Development,
- Demand No.99 - Public Works, and
- Demand No.100 - Stationery and Printing

3.2 A broad sectoral analysis of these demands is given in the following paragraphs:

(a) Demand number 98 (Department of Urban Development)

The Committee were informed that the BE, RE and actual expenditure of the Demand number 98 is as under:

Department of Urban Development

Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual	Remarks
2000-2001	785.03	644.09	518.54	
2001-2002	799.06	1,579.57	1,564.61	
2002-2003	883.79	2,118	1,971.06(28/2)	
2003-2004	1,592.55			

Non-Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual	Remarks
2000-2001	370.04	343.34	306.05	
2001-2002	358.44	426.85	421.18	
2002-2003	427.23	427.23	300.09 (28/2)	
2003-2004	427.69	-	-	

3.3 As per the written information furnished to the Committee, the following observations about the Demand No. 98 are being made:

- (i) In the over all allocation for plan schemes, the BE 2002-03 was Rs. 883.79 crore and the BE 2003-04 is Rs. 1,592.55 crore (an increase of 80.19 per cent); the RE 2002-03 was Rs.2,118 crore which has been scaled down to Rs.1,592.55 crore (*i.e.* a reduction of 21.81 per cent); and
- (ii) In the over all allocation for non-plan schemes, the Department could utilize Rs. 300.09 (upto 28/2) crore out of Budget estimate of Rs. 427.23 crore during 2002-2003.

3.4 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary of the Department, stated as below:

“The second point I would like to make here is that even with regard to the DMRC, though a pass-through assistance of Rs. 680 crore has been provided, a substantially larger amount will have to be provided at the time of Supplementary because Rs. 680 crore is not the level of pass-through assistance that is actually expected to come through in the course of next year. It will be somewhat larger.”

3.5 From the data made available to the Committee, the following analysis is made:

- (i) During the year 2001-2002, the Budget allocation was actually for Rs.1 crore. At the RE stage, Rs.783.35 crore were earmarked.
- (ii) Similarly, during the year 2002-2003 at the BE stage, Rs.1 crore was provided and at RE stage, Rs.1,347 crore were earmarked. The actual utilisation of funds under DMRC as reflected in the data was 100 per cent.

3.6 The Committee find from the information furnished by the Department that for the three consecutive years, pass through assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has been made mainly at the RE stage. They also note from what has been stated by the Secretary during the course of oral evidence that a substantially large amount will have to be provided at the time of supplementary grants this year also. The Committee observe that while allocating Budget, proper allocation is not being made for DMRC. Consequently, huge outlay has to be provided at the supplementary grants stage. The Committee would like that instead of earmarking money at RE stage, the Government should provide the substantial amount needed for DMRC under separate plan head in the General Budget.

(b) Demand No.99 (Public Works)

3.7 As per the detailed Demands for Grants for 2002-2003 of the Ministry, the following observations about Public Works (Revenue + Capital) are being made:

Public Works

Plan + Non Plan

(Rs. in crore)

	BE	RE	Actuals	
2000-2001	859.85	817.45	588.97	Actuals is 68.49% of BE
2001-2002	871.35	910.01	872.08	Actuals is 95.83 %of RE
2002-2003	965.37	934.65	731.26 (2/2003)	Actuals is 75.75% of BE
2003-2004	953.17			

(c) Construction of residential accommodation by CPWD

3.8 As per the written information furnished to the Committee, the following achievements were reported to have been made by CPWD:

RESIDENTIAL (4216-UD)

Year	FINANCIAL			PHYSICAL	
	Requirement (Rs. in crore)	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Target for Completion (in units)	Achievement (in terms of units)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-2001	80.00	75	72.91	1,086	996

2001-2002	100.00	80	83	417	316
2002-2003	119.83	90	50.79 (21.2.03)	1,728	-

3.9 As per written reply, the utilization of funds meant for other than General Pool accommodation (Departmental pool) for residential category is as below:-

Plan

(Rs. in crore)

1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr.
13.46	5.27	13.21	3.99	13.88	5.21	13.53	6.72	11.41	5.55.

Non-Plan

(Rs. in crore)

1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr	BE	Expdr.
70.00	79.88*	69.46	66.44	94.60	84.35	71.39	70.61	60.12	106.73 *

* additional allocation was made in the Revised Estimates

3.10 The reasons for which the expenditure for residential department pool accommodation has never been achieved by CPWD since 1997-98 as furnished by the Department are:

The Residential Pool of other than General Pool consists of Departmental Pool belonging to 16 Ministries and Departments. The various reasons for less utilization of the Budget funds in this regard are :

- (i) Budget provision is made on the basis of requisition from client departments for undertaking constructions. In many cases the issue of administrative approval and expenditure sanctioned (A/A & E/S) by the client departments gets delayed leading to less expenditure.
- (ii) Non-availability of Local Body clearance.
- (iii) Delay in obtaining completion certificates and water and electricity connections.

3.11 Asked further as to whether CPWD has ever requested Departmental Pools for the better financial performance since 1997-98, the Department has replied that since the execution is done by various field units of CPWD, the correspondence in the following matters is also carried out at the field level:

- (i) Issue of A/A & E/S
- (ii) Availability of funds
- (iii) Allotment of site
- (iv) Approval of drawings etc. is a continuous process in respect of various works.

3.12 The Committee note with anguish that utilisation of funds under Demand number 99 *i.e.* Public Works was not at all satisfactory during the year 2002-2003, as only 75 per cent of the

funds could be spent by the CPWD. Further they are concerned to note that CPWD has never been able to utilize the plan funds meant for construction of Department Pool accommodation. They note that CPWD could utilise only fifty per cent of the funds which were allocated to them for this purpose. The Committee further observe the difficulties being faced by CPWD resulting in lower utilisation of the outlay, as has been indicated in the preceding para. The reasons indicated for lower expenditure are delay in getting requisition from client Departments, non-availability of local body clearance and delay in obtaining clearance certificates and water and electricity connections. The Committee also find that the residential pool, other than the General pool, consists of Department pools belonging to 16 Ministries/Departments. To ensure proper utilization of funds which would naturally result in more satisfaction to the beneficiaries, the Committee would like the Department to find out ways and means to solve various problems being faced in this regard and take corrective steps. Besides, the Committee would like to be apprised about the action initiated in this regard. They would also like the Department to sort out the difficulties with regard to lower requisitions from the client Ministries by sitting across the table with the representatives of said Ministries/Departments.

3.13 As per the Performance Budget 2003-2004, the Directorate of Estates had 89,326 dwelling units of different types of accommodation as on 1st April 2003 excluding the units in 8 cities which are under the administrative control of CPWD. The number of dwelling units during the last five years have fluctuated as below:

Year	No. of dwelling units	Net addition
1997-98	88,503	
1998-99	88,084	(-) 419
1999-2000	88,457	373
2000-2001	89,263	806
2001-2002	89,261	Minus 2
2002-2003	89,326	65

3.14 As per written replies, in addition to the General Pool residential accommodation, there are other than General Pool (Department Pool) residential accommodation like Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, P&T, Defence, Home Affairs, Communications etc. (the Directorate of Estates is also responsible for assessment and recovery of licence fee/damages in respect of buildings, furniture etc.; in respect of General Pool, Lok Sabha Pool and Rajya Sabha Pool residences.

3.15 When asked to provide the details regarding the number of quarters of other than the General Pool (Department Pool) category and the waiting list position, , the Government have replied that Directorate of Estates is responsible for administration of General Pool residential accommodation only and it has no administrative control over

the accommodation being maintained by various Departments, *e.g.* Defence Pool, P&T Pool, Rajya Sabha Pool, Lok Sabha Pool, etc. These Organisations/Departments were under the General Pool which is under the administrative control of Directorate of Estates before they created their own pool.

3.16 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development while examining the Demands for Grants 2001-2002 of the Department of Urban Development, made the following recommendations in its 23rd Report (13th Lok Sabha):

“The Directorate of Estates should collect information regarding demand, availability and occupancy level from General Pool as well as other pools and furnish the same to the Committee expeditiously.”

3.17 Although the Directorate of Estates had no administrative control over other departmental pools, they were written to furnish the requisite information. It was felt it would prove useful to serve as a database for the Directorate of Estates. However, this information has not been supplied by them and the Committee was informed accordingly.

3.18 A copy of OM No.12033/4/67-Pol.11 dated 3rd October, 1969 is enclosed (*Appendix-IV*) which provide, *inter-alia*, that for an office to be eligible for General Pool accommodation, it should not have any separate pool of accommodation for its staff.

3.19 The Committee have, for the last three years, been persistently recommending to the Department for increasing the satisfaction with regard to occupancy level of Department pool, i.e. other than general pool quarters. They also note that by persistently pursuing the matter, the Department has written to the concerned Departments to get the requisite information with regard to demand and availability. They also note that the information from the concerned Departments has not been received so far. The Committee feel that in this scenario, when the Directorate of Estates indicates that they have no control over ‘other than general pool’ quarters, and the concerned Departments are not bothering even to provide the data with regard to demand and availability of Government quarters for their staff, ultimate sufferer are the eligible Government employees, who have been waiting for long in this regard. The Committee would like the Department to find out ways and means, whereby at least the data base with regard to the demand and availability of Government quarters in other than general pool’, could be maintained in order to make an assessment of the satisfaction level.

(d) Demand number 100 (Stationery and Printing)

Directorate of Printing

3.20 The status of modernisation of all Government of India Presses (GIPs) in the country during 2000-2001 was as under:

Modernised Presses (Offset Technology)	Partially Modernised (Letter Press/Offset Technology)	Old Technology (Letter Press)
1. Govt. of India Press,	1. Govt. of India Press	1. Govt. of India Press

Minto Road – Photolitho Unit, New Delhi	(Letter Press Unit), Faridabad	(Pub. Unit), Santragachi
2. Govt. of India Text Book Press, Chandigarh	2. Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri	2. Govt. of India Press (Forms Unit), Santragachi
3. Govt. of India Text Book Press, Mysore	3. Govt. of India Press, Nashik	3. Govt. of India Press , Gangtok
4. Govt. of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar	4. Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore	4. Govt. of India Press (Letter Press Unit), Minto Road
5. Govt. of India Press (Photolitho Unit), Faridabad	5. Govt. of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.	5. Govt. of India Press, Shimla
6. Govt. of India Patent Printing Press, Mumbai	6. Govt. of India Press, Aligarh	
7. Govt. of India Press, Wellington	7. Govt. of India Press, Temple Street, Calcutta	
8. Govt. of India Press, Koratty		
9. Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri		

3.21 Thus, out of 21 Government of India Presses, 9 Presses had been modernised, 7 Presses had been partially modernised and the remaining 5 Presses were working with the old technology.

3.22 The information on B.E., R.E. and actual expenditure (upto February 2002) of demand No. 100 during 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003 along with BE 2003-2004 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	B.E.	Final Grant R.E.	Expenditure	Remarks
2000-01	175.01	168.74	139.88	
2001-02	188.10	173.29	162.98	
2002-03	179.16	169.01	135.54 (2/2003)	-
2003-04	163.05	-	-	-

3.23 As per the information given in the Annual Report 2002-2003 of the Ministry, Government of India has decided to restructure/modernise/close/transfer 23 Government of India Presses/Units as given below:

- (i) 11 Presses to be retained and modernised;
- (ii) 5 Presses are to be merged with other 5 Presses;

- (iii) 3 Text Books Presses (at Chandigarh, Mysore and Bhubaneswar) are to be transferred to the respective State Governments failing which to be closed;
 - (iv) 4 Presses/Units are to be closed;
- 3.24 The details of Presses/Units to be restructured/modernised/closed and transferred are under:
1. Closure:
 - (i) Government of India Press, Shimla;
 - (ii) Government of India Press, Gangtok;
 - (iii) Government of India Forms Store, Kolkata;
 - (iv) Office of Assistant Director (Outside Printing), Kolkata,
 2. Merger:
 - (i) Government of India Press (LPU), Minto Road with Government of India Press (PLU), Minto Road, New Delhi;
 - (ii) Government of India Press (PLU), Faridabad with Government of India Press (LPU), Faridabad;
 - (iii) Government of India Press, Wellington, with Government of India Press, Coimbatore;
 - (iv) Government of India Patent Printing Press, Mumbai with Government of India Press, Nasik;
 - (v) Government of India Press (Forms Unit), Santragachi, Howrah with Government of India Press, (Publication Unit), Santragachi, Howrah.
 3. Transfer:
 - (i) Government of India Text Books Press, Chandigarh;
 - (ii) Government of India Text Books Press, Bhubaneswar;
 - (iii) Government of India Text Books Press, Mysore
 4. Modernization:
 - (i) Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;
 - (ii) Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi;
 - (iii) Government of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi;
 - (iv) Government of India Press, Faridabad;
 - (v) Government of India Press, Nilokheri;
 - (vi) Government of India Press, Aligarh;
 - (vii) Government of India Press, Nashik;
 - (viii) Government of India Press, Koratty;
 - (ix) Government of India Press, Coimbatore;
 - (x) Government of India Press, Santragachi, Howrah;
 - (xi) Government of India Press, Temple Street, Kolkata

3.25 As per the information furnished during examination of Demands for Grants for 2002-2003, there were 9 modernized presses with offset technology at Minto Road (Photolitho Unit), Chandigarh, Mysore, Bhubaneswar, Faridabad (Photolitho Unit), Mumbai, Wellington, Koratty and Mayapuri. Out of these 3 Presses at Chandigarh, Mysore and Bhubaneswar are to be transferred to the respective State Governments.

3.26 When asked about the fate of the remaining 6 modernized presses already working with offset (modern) technology, the Government have replied that out of 9 modernized Presses, 3 Text Books Presses at Chandigarh, Mysore and Bhubaneswar are proposed to be transferred to respective State Governments. Press at Mumbai is to be merged with Nasik Press and Press at Wellington is to be merged with Coimbatore Press and further modernised. 3 Presses at Minto Road, Ring Road and Koratty are being further modernised. The PLU Press at Faridabad will be merged with LPU Press Faridabad and further modernised.

3.27 The Committee are happy to note that in pursuance of their persistent recommendations made during the last five years, the Government have at last decided to transfer some of the presses to State Governments or to modernize some of the other presses. They however, feel that a hasty decision regarding closure of some units would prove beneficial to none. Besides, the interest of the employees working in these presses must be protected and the Committee be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.

CHAPTER-IV

Scheme-wise analysis of Demands for Grants 2003-2004

As per the information made available to the Committee, the Department of Urban Development provide support to the following Central Schemes:

(i) NCR Planning Board, (ii) Urban Mapping, (iii) Research in Urban and Regional Planning, (iv) Urban Transport including DMRC, (v) Equity to HUDCO for Urban Infrastructure, (vi) Computerisation, (vii) Training in Public Health Engineering, (viii) Equity to HUDCO for Water Supply, (ix) General Pool Residential Accommodation, (x) Central Public Works Department Training Institute, (xi) General Pool Office Accommodation, and (xii) Modernisation of Central Public Works Department Computerisation.

4.2 When asked to furnish the guidelines of the said Central Schemes which are getting funds under the plan budget, the Government have replied that Central Schemes are actually called 'Schemes' for budget purposes while actually they represent expenditure on ongoing organisations. As such, there are no specific guidelines for these. They are governed under the financial procedures, rules and regulations of the Government of India.

4.3 The Committee note that the Department has never felt the necessity of having proper guidelines for the various Central Schemes for which allocation is being made under the plan Budget. They are equally surprised to note the reply of the Department that these Central Schemes are schemes for budget purposes, while actually they represent expenditure on ongoing organizations. The Committee fail to understand how without having any guidelines, the Department would be able to monitor the progress of the Schemes. In view of this, the Committee recommend that proper guidelines of each of Schemes should be framed and the Committee apprised accordingly.

(i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme

4.4 The Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme is in operation in the urban areas of all States and Union territories (for towns having a population upto 5 lakhs) since 1979-80. The revised financing pattern of the IDSMT scheme since August 1995 is as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Category of Town and Population	Project Cost	Central Assistance (Grant)	State/UT Share	HUDCO/ Financial Institution Loan/Other Sources/ Municipality share
A.(Less than 20,000)	100	48	32	20 (20%)
B.(20,000 to	200	90	60	50

50,000)				(25%)
C.(50,000 to 1,00,000)	350	150	100	100 (29%)
D.(1 to 3 lakh)	550	210	140	200 (36%)
E.(3 to 5 lakh)	750	270	180	300 (40%)

4.5 The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of the Scheme. The monitoring is done at the Central level by the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) and at the State level, by the Town and Country Planning/Municipal Administration Department and at the district level by the District Collector.

4.6 The main objective of IDSMT is to slow down migration from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities by the development of selected small and medium towns which are capable of generating economic growth and employment. All IDSMT town projects are prepared as per the Guidelines for development of local infrastructure besides keeping in view the needs of the hinterland of the town.

4.7 The Planning Commission has agreed to include coverage of towns upto 10 lakh population from 10th Five Year plan. Out of Rs.1,500 crore proposed outlay under the Programme, Planning Commission has agreed to provide the outlay of Rs.1304.65 crore.

4.8 During 2002-2003, for IDSMT scheme, the Budget allocation was Rs. 105 crore and the Revised estimate was Rs.84 crore which were released to the States/UTs as on 7th March 2003. The BE 2003-2004 for IDSMT is Rs.100 crore (*i.e.* an increase of Rs.16 crore over RE 2002-2003). As per the written information forwarded to the Committee, the total number of small and medium towns with population up to 5 lakh was 4,565 out of which, till 7th March 2003, the IDSMT Scheme is in operation in 1,330 towns only. (coverage of 29.13 per cent).

4.9 The data made available to the Committee regarding Central share, State share and assistance from financial institutions and expenditure incurred under IDSMT since inception of the Scheme, till 7th March 2003, is as below:

ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND EXPENDITURE OF IDSMT

(Rs. in crore)

Year/Plan	Central Outlay	Total Central Released	State Asst. share Released	Releases of Financial Institutions	Total release	Expenditure reported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Up to 7 th March, 2003	755	603.34	340.73	79.99	1024.06	755.47

ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND EXPENDITURE OF IDSMT SINCE 2000-2001

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE (Central Share) Release	RE	Released Central share	Released State share	Released Institutional Finance	Total
2000-2001	60	57.67	56.17	24.80	9.13	90.10
2001-2002	70	70	75.71	30.91	1.76	108.38
2002-2003	105	84	83	18.95	7.73	109.68
2003-2004	100	-	-	-	-	-

4.10 As per the existing guidelines of the IDSMT scheme, while there is a limit on Central assistance, there will be no ceiling on the amounts that could be made available from the State governments/ Local bodies from out of their own resources/ Institutional financing agencies so as to make the projects viable and enable 'integrated' development. When asked as to whether any Municipality ever contributed any fund/share for IDSMT, the Government have replied that, the IDSMT Guidelines do not specify any specific contribution from Municipalities under the existing financing pattern. However, Municipalities may contribute 20 to 40 per cent of the project cost in case they do not raise loan from financial institutions/other sources under Financial Institutions share head.

4.11 The Committee, from the data made available to them, note that out of 4,565 towns (having less than 5 lakh population as entitled under the Scheme) only 1,330 towns, i.e. 29.13 per cent could be covered so far. Further trends of allocation and utilization of outlay indicate not a very encouraging picture of the implementation of IDSMT in towns so far covered. They note from the data as given in the preceding paragraphs that whatever little allocation is being made is further reduced at RE stage. Not only that, available resources are also not being utilized fully. Out of the total funds amounting to Rs.1,053.06 crore available under the Scheme, since its inception (which include State share and releases made by financial institutions), Rs.755.47 crore which comes to approximately 75 per cent could actually be utilized. Besides, as indicated in an earlier recommendation of the Committee, the Department has no idea about the unspent balances with the respective State Governments. In this scenario, the Committee fail to understand how the benefit of IDSMT scheme could be extended to all the eligible towns.

4.12 The Committee note that the main objective of IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines is to develop small and medium towns, so as to arrest the migration from these towns to large cities. The

Committee also note that IDSMT was started in the 6th Plan during 1979-80. They would like that some impact assessment and evaluation study by some independent agencies should be conducted periodically to monitor the data with regard to arrest of migration from smaller towns to large cities.

4.13 The Committee further note that as indicated by the Department, the Planning Commission has agreed to include coverage of towns upto 10 lakh from 10th Five Year Plan. Further, they find that out of the proposed allocation of Rs.1,500 crore, although Planning Commission had agreed to allocate Rs.1,304.65 during 10th Plan, the annual allocation made during the first two years of 10th Plan, i.e. 2002-03 and 2003-04, is not proportionate to the outlay agreed for the 10th Plan as a whole. They are also concerned to note that even the outlay earmarked during the year 2003-04, has been reduced further by Rs.5 crore, as compared to previous year. The Committee strongly recommend for allocations during the annual plans which are proportionate to the overall allocation made for 10th Plan. Besides, they would like to strongly recommend that whatever allocation is made at the BE stage, should not be cut further at the RE stage. The Committee would like that their feelings should be conveyed to the Planning Commission in this regard.

4.14 While recommending for adequate allocation, the Committee would like the Department to ensure proper utilization of resources by gearing up the implementing mechanism of the scheme. With regard to the coverage of population up to 10 lakh, as agreed to during 10th Plan, the Committee would like that the guidelines in this regard should be framed within a stipulated time of six months. Besides, the data with regard to the towns upto 10 lakh population should be furnished before the Committee.

4.15 The Committee further find that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, institutional finance varies from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the total project cost, according to the population criteria. However, with regard to the data furnished in respect of release of institutional finance, the Committee find that during the year 2000-2001, Rs.9.13 crore could be generated. The institutional finance further declined to Rs.1.76 crore during the succeeding year, i.e. 2001-2002. Although, in the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs.7.73 crore institutional finance could be released, that is not sufficient and also not as per the guidelines of the Scheme. They, therefore, urge the Department as well as the financial institutions to initiate corrective steps so that adequate funds are provided under IDSMT.

4.16 The Committee find that the financing pattern of the IDSMT Scheme was last revised in August 1995. They further note that as per

the formula given in the guidelines in this regard, Central and State assistance is given in Rupees in lakhs based on the project cost and category of town. The Committee feel that Central and State share should be clearly indicated in percentage, and in view of it, they recommend to revise the guidelines.

The Committee further note that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, whereas there is a limit on Central assistance, there is no ceiling on the amount that could be made available from the State Government / Local bodies. They also note from the data made available to them that there is some problem in providing assistance by financial institutions. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the difficulties being faced by the financial institutions in assisting the projects. In this state of affairs, the Committee would like to recommend the Government to think of enhancing the Central share and apprise the Committee accordingly.

4.17 The Committee further find that extant guidelines of IDSMT scheme do not specify consideration of Municipalities under the existing financing pattern. However, as indicated by the Department, Municipalities may contribute in case loan from financial institutions are not raised. Besides, recommending to find out ways and means to get the institutional finance as per the prescribed criteria, the Committee would also like to recommend that, if possible, the Government should consider the involvement of Municipalities in this regard, keeping in view the fact that financial institutions have not been able to fund the Scheme as per the financing pattern.

4.18 As indicated in the preceding para, there are some problems with regard to providing matching share by States and generating institutional finance. The Committee, feel that in this scenario, there are possibilities of diversion of funds allocated to States under IDSMT Scheme for other purposes. The Committee would like the Department to find out the cases of diversion if any, from the State Governments and apprise them accordingly. They would also like to strongly recommend to ensure that there is no diversion of funds allocated under IDSMT and the funds are utilised for the earmarked purpose as per the guidelines.

4.19 The Committee note that monitoring of IDSMT is done at the Central level by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) and at the State level by the TCPO/Municipal Administration Department and at the District level by the District Collector. The Committee would like that the representatives of the Union Government as well as TCPO at the Central level should help their counterparts in the States in preparing the project proposals. They also feel that this process of interacting with the State level officials and State-level TCPO officials while framing project proposals would

further help in early clearance of the project proposals by the Union Government.

(ii) Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme)

4.20 The Mega City Scheme is in operation in 5 Mega Cities (Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore) since 1993-94. It is applicable to cities with population of above 40 lakh as per 1991 census. The financing pattern of the Scheme is as below:

Central Share (Grant)	25%
State Share (Grant)	25%
Institutional Finance/Capital Market (Loan)	50%

4.21 The projects to be included under the Scheme are of three categories: (a) Remunerative Projects; (b) User charge based Projects; and (c) Basic Service Projects. The Schemes relating to water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport, network, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management etc. are eligible for funding under the Scheme.

4.22 The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of the Scheme. At the State/Mega City level, State Level Project Sanctioning Committee and the representatives of HUDCO monitor the Mega City Scheme. The Mega City Scheme has been proposed to be enlarged to cover all cities with million plus population (34 cities as per 2001 population) except Delhi. Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 1,050 crore as Central share for the Scheme in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007).

4.23 The BE 2002-2003 (*i.e.* Central share) was Rs.125.00 crore and RE 2002-2003 was Rs.120.00 crore against which Rs.94.58 crore was released to nodal agencies. The BE 2003-2004 has been kept at Rs. 120 crore. Till March 2003, out of 446 approved projects, 274 projects were completed (*i.e.* 61.43 percent), 104 projects were under progress, 68 projects were yet to be started and the approved total project cost was Rs.4,907.44 crore for which, Rs.834.65 crore as Central share and Rs.815.81 crore as State share were released. Institutional finance mobilised was to the tune of Rs.1,095.69 crore.

4.24 As per the written reply, State level nodal agencies would have to be enabled to establish a revolving fund for infrastructure development by March 2002. The revolving fund with the Mega City Scheme as on March 2003 is as below:

	Rs. in crore
Mumbai	86.40
Kolkata	22.28
Chennai	189.42
Hyderabad	Nil
Bangalore	34.29
Total	332.39

4.25 The release of funds under the Mega City Scheme, since 1993-94, is as under:

	<u>Release</u> (Rs. in crore)
Central Share (as on March 2003)	834.65

State Share (as on March 2003)	815.81
Institutional Finance (as on March 2003)	1,095.69
Total release	2,746.15
Total Expenditure reported (March 03)	2,184.31
Total unspent balance	561.84

4.26 The Committee appreciate higher allocation of funds under the Mega City Scheme during 2003-2004. However, they find that the Government could release approximately Rs.95 crore only, as against the allocation of Rs.120 crore. They feel that the Planning Commission be requested to provide more and more funds for the Mega City Scheme and the Government should initiate steps so that nodal agencies can utilise the entire funds released to them. They also find that the Government are yet to receive information on utilization of more than Rs.561 crore from the nodal agencies. In this regard, the Committee would like the Government to take necessary steps to impress upon the nodal agencies to submit the Utilization Certificate expeditiously so that subsequent releases can be made to them.

Overall scenario with regard to availability *vis-à-vis* accessibility of water in urban areas

4.27 As per recent media reports, India ranks 120th among the group of 122 countries evaluated for water quality by the United Nations. Not only that, India also ranks 133rd out of 180 countries for its poor water availability.

4.28 When asked for the reasons for such dismal performance by India as compared to other countries of the world, including some of the most underdeveloped nations, the Government have replied that based on the information furnished by the State Implementing Agencies incharge of Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector, it has been assessed that about 89 per cent of the urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facilities (only the accessibility) as on 31st March 2000. However, the quantity and quality of water supply provided may not be as per the guideline values prescribed in the Manual on Water Supply and Treatment in some cases. The main issues concerning inadequate quality and quantity of drinking water supply in the country are as under:-

- Rapid pace of urbanization
- Regional imbalance in availability of water
- National Water Policy to be fully operationalized
- Poor quality of service (poor O&M)
- Decreased availability of fresh water sources
- Unreliable service provision
- Need for water conservation
- Need for institutional and fiscal reforms
- Lack of private sector participation/involvement
- Absence of culture of treating water as a social good

- Lack of reliable and dependable information system and data base at State, Central and Local levels
- Inappropriate pricing policies
- Deteriorating environmental conditions
- Inadequate Central and State Budget provisions
- Sizeable investment needs
- High unaccounted for water (UFW)
- Inadequate and improper water quality surveillance
- Lack of commercial orientation
- Lack of autonomy to water supply and sanitation utilities
- Lack of Bankable projects to attract institutional financing and external support

4.29 When the Committee wanted to know the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem of contamination of surface and ground water supply sources specifically with regard to insecticide/pesticide contamination, the Department has replied that Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject. The contamination of surface and ground water supply sources are due to indiscriminate discharge of waste water from municipal areas, industries, etc. to the water bodies and land without adequate treatment. As such, the concerned ULBs are required to collect the waste water generated from cities and towns and treat it to the desired quality before its disposal into the water bodies, land etc. Likewise, the industries have to treat their effluents adequately before their disposal. Based on the information received from the State implementing agencies, it has been assessed that about 60 per cent of the population have been provided with sewerage and sanitation facilities including Low Cost Sanitation, septic tanks etc.

4.30 Conventional sewerage and sewerage treatment systems are no doubt reliable but very costly from capital as well as O&M points of view. Due to these very reasons, most cities and towns are unable to opt for the same within the meagre financial sources available with them.

4.31 When the Committee wanted to be apprised about the leakage and wastage of drinking water in urban areas of the country, the Government replied that as per pilot study conducted by NEERI, Nagpur some years ago and information obtained from 20 important cities recently revealed that loss of water due to leakage and wastage ranges from 10 per cent to 45 per cent of the total flow in the systems. If measures are taken up by the various water supply agencies in the country, there may not be any immediate need to take up augmentation schemes.

4.32 When asked about the steps being taken to conserve every drop of drinking water, the Department has stated that the measures as suggested for conservation of water as per the 10th Plan Document brought out by the Planning Commission are as under:-

- (i) Leakages and unaccounted for water must be controlled and brought to the minimum level;
- (ii) Use of potable water for purposes like washing of vehicles, maintenance of gardens, etc. should be prohibited. For non-potable domestic uses,

- tubewells should be permitted to be sunk, subject to the construction of a percolation structure in the premises;
- (iii) Reuse of treated sewage must be given priority as water is going to become more scarce in the near future. Water from treated sewage can be used even for air-conditioning, industrial cooling and other non-potable uses;
 - (iv) Water-efficient systems for flushing should be made mandatory;
 - (v) Rainwater harvesting should be implemented widely and must be given priority in all towns in the country. It shall be made obligatory for all urban areas to adopt rain-water harvesting as a part of the building bye-laws;
 - (vi) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is engaged in developing techniques for artificial re-charge of ground water, which should be implemented where conditions are appropriate.

4.33 Besides, as per the directives of Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has requested all the State Governments to resort to Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting in all buildings in order to increase the ground water potential through recharge of the ground water.

4.34 Reuse of treated waste water is also being practised in some cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Chennai to conserve precious water.

4.35 About the data regarding the number and percentage of people (living in the urban areas of the country) to whom safe drinking water had been provided by 31st March 2002, the Government have informed that the responsibility of planning, design, implementation operation and maintenance and monitoring of the drinking water supply schemes lies with the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies.

Rainwater harvesting

4.36 The Committee were apprised that 381.23 acres of area are under the General Pool office accommodation in New Delhi. In addition to this, 591.41 acres of area are under other Central Government Office Accommodation under the maintenance of CPWD. Thus, total area under office accommodation is 972.64 acres.

4.37 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary of the Department stated as under:

“In terms of rain water harvesting, we do not have a Scheme at this point of time in the Central Sector but that is still no reason why we should not have it. We would look at the possibility of developing such a Scheme and as per procedures, Government would have to pose it to the Planning Commission etc. but we would certainly try to develop a Scheme.”

4.38 At present there is already a Central Sector Scheme for Rain Water harvesting (Centrally Sponsored Scheme on artificial recharge to ground water) under the Ministry

of Water Resources. During the course of oral evidence the representative of the Ministry stated as below:

“In so far as rainwater harvesting is concerned, though we do not have any Central Scheme as of now in this Ministry, but the Ministry of Water Resources has a Central Programme and they have already started funding several States to implement rainwater harvesting Schemes.”

4.39 As per the directives of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has requested all the State Governments to resort to roof top rain water harvesting in all buildings, in order to increase the ground water potential through recharge of the ground water.

4.40 The Committee express deep anguish over the fact that five decades after independence, drinking water to the entire population of India is still a distant dream. The Committee has learnt from the Government claim that more than 89 per cent of urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facility. The Committee, however, feel that the ground reality in this regard is something different. The Committee stress that access alone does not reflect a realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. In this context, the United Nations Survey report, according to which India ranks 120th among the group of 122 countries evaluated for water quality and 133rd out of 180 countries for its poor water availability, poses a question mark on the authenticity of Government's proclamation of covering 89 per cent of the urban population provided with drinking water supply facilities. Since rapid urbanisation is always cited as one of the main reasons for lack of availability of water, it is imperative to realise that this cannot be treated in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the IDSMT Scheme, so that the immense burden on infrastructure of Metropolitan Cities can be reduced. They also note that besides availability, sustainability and quality of drinking water sources would pose biggest challenge before the country in the coming years. As regards the Governments' efforts to tackle the various issues with regard to accessibility, availability, sustainability and quality, the desired efforts have not been made by the Department of Urban Development. Not only that, the Department has stated that it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, implement, maintain and monitor the position with regard to drinking water supply. As stated in the introductory, the Department of Urban Development is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes of urban water supply and sanitation, besides supporting the programmes through various schemes. The Committee recommend that the National Water Policy must be fully operationalized at the earliest. The Committee find that as regards the

Centrally sponsored schemes, the Department has only one scheme, *i.e.* Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for cities having population upto 20,000, which has been examined in detail in succeeding para of the Report. Keeping this in view, the Committee find that the Department has failed to fulfil its responsibility in even playing the role of a facilitator and coordinator with regard to urban water supply. The Committee strongly recommend that at the first instance, the Department should have some data with regard to the actual ground situation in respect of drinking water in the country and for that State Governments may be advised to have evaluation by some independent agencies.

4.41 The Committee would further like that in order to help the States in tackling the problem of availability, contamination and sustainability of drinking water sources, some sort of Centrally sponsored scheme should be started to supplement the efforts made by the State Governments in this regard. The schemes should cover all the cities and towns irrespective of the number of population.

4.42 The Committee further note that the major area of concern with regard to drinking water is to preserve the ground water sources and its quality, which are fast depleting, causing serious environmental and health problems. They also note that the problems of sustainability and contamination of water are being addressed by different Central Ministries which *inter-alia* include Urban Development, Rural Development, Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment and Forest and Health. The Committee would like the Department of Urban Development to act in coordination with the concerned Ministries to find out a long term solution in this regard.

4.43 With regard to leakage and wastage of drinking water in urban areas, the Committee find that even according to Government data, loss of water due to these reasons ranges from 10 per cent to 45 per cent of the total flow in the systems. The Committee feel that since scarcity of water is going to be the biggest problem in the country more attention is needed to be given in this regard. To tackle this problem, the Committee feel that besides sensitizing the community about the need to conserve every drop of water, some punitive measures are required to be taken to tackle the issue. While appreciating that water management is a State subject, the Committee would like that necessary guidelines should be issued to the State Governments to take the desired steps for conservation of water.

4.44 The Committee note that children can play an important role in this regard. They feel that more efforts should be made to sensitize children about the need for conserving every drop of water. For this purpose, they feel that in the educational curriculum, conservation of

water should also be included. The Department should consult the Human Resource Development Ministry in this regard.

4.45 The Committee further feel that to tackle the problem of water table going low, it can be handled by taking a multi-pronged strategy. They also note that in India, there is no dearth of rain water, but the need is to use the rain water for re-charging of water as well as for using the rain water after storage. They also find that at the instance of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Department has requested all the State Governments to instal roof top rain water harvesting in all buildings. The Committee strongly recommend that the Government should think of starting a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rainwater harvesting.

(iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

4.46 The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme was launched in 1993-94 for the towns/cities having a population of less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census) in 25 States. Through the programme, the Government aims to provide safe drinking water supply @70 lpcd where sewerage does not exist and 135 lpcd where sewerage exists. The funding pattern of the Scheme is shared on a 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. The projects under the AUWSP are scrutinised by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and the funds are released to the State Governments. The Department of Urban Development monitors the financial and physical progress of AUWSP on quarterly basis.

4.47 As per 1991 census, there were 2,151 towns (of less than 20,000 population) and 23.4 million people were residing in these towns. As per 1996-97 cost estimates, Rs.3,394 crore were needed to provide water supply in these towns whereas till 20th January 2003, Central Government have released Rs.435.54 crore and State Governments have released Rs.311.41 crore (*i.e.* a total of Rs. 746.95 crore). No specific physical target has been fixed for the programme but, as on 17th March 2003, 883 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,141 crore have been approved. Till 21st January 2003, 298 schemes (33.75 per cent of the approved schemes) in 298 towns are reported to have been completed/commissioned/partially commissioned.

4.48 As per the Annual Report 2002-2003 of the Ministry, the financial achievement under AUWSP is as under:

	<u>(Rs. in crore)</u>
Central share released (1993 to 31.12.2002)	435.94
States' share released (1993 to 31.12.2002)	311.41
Total available funds	747.35
Expenditure reported (up to 31.12.2002)	511.34

Unspent balance (as on 31.12.2002) 236.01

Budget Estimate 2003-2004 (Central Share) 146.25

4.49 The allocation for AUWSP in the 10th Five year plan (2002-07) had been proposed for Rs. 3,770 crore against which Rs. 900 crore have been approved by the Planning Commission. During 2002-2003, the Budget Estimate (Central Share) was Rs. 143 crore which was reduced to Rs. 121.95 crore. As per the information Rs. 74.97 crore have been released till 31st March 2003 to the States.

4.50 As per the written reply, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation at the Central level, officers of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) are responsible for monitoring the scheme.

4.51 The Committee note that as per 1991 Census, the requirement of funds was to the tune of Rs.3,394 crore to cover 2,151 towns (of less than 20 lakh population). They note from the data made available to them that Rs.746.95 crore could actually be released so far. With such a slow pace of allocation of money, the Committee feel that another 50 years may be required to cover the towns having a population below 20,000. Not only that, the scarce money allocated could not be utilized fully resulting in unspent balances to the tune of Rs.236.01 crore. The Committee feel that the Department is least serious towards the implementation of one of the top priority programmes, i.e. to provide drinking water to small towns. They also feel that there is some serious problem in the implementation of the programme and would like the Department to analyse the problems being faced in implementation of the programme from each of the State Government and furnish the same to the Committee.

4.52 The Committee also note that as per the funding pattern of the scheme, the Centre-State share is in the ratio of 50:50. They would like to be apprised whether any difficulties have been experienced by any State Governments in providing matching share have been made.

4.53 The Committee further note that the programme aims to provide safe drinking water supply at the rate of 70 lpcd where sewerage does not exist and 135 lpcd where sewerage exists. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made to find whether the beneficiaries helped under the scheme are made available the water as per the guidelines.

4.54 The Committee find that the scheme has been in operation since 1993-94. They would like that some survey showing the impact of the schemes on the towns covered should be conducted expeditiously.

4.55 The Committee would further like to be apprised whether the Department has maintained any data with regard to the number of beneficiaries assisted under the scheme. If so, the data may be furnished before the Committee.

Coverage of cities in Union territories under AUWSP

4.56 The information in respect of the towns where AUWSP is not in operation, as per 1991 census having population less than 20,000 in the Union territories is as under:

Sl. No.	Union Territories	Nos.
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil
2.	Chandigarh	Nil
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil
5.	Delhi	6
6.	Lakshadweep	4
7.	Pondicherry	4

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Delhi:

Lakshadweep:

Pondicherry:

Silvassa

1. Bawana, 2. Alipur, 3. Pooth Khurd,

4. Kanjhawala, 5. Prahaladpur, and 6. Asola

1. Kavaratti, 2. Minicoy, 3. Amin, and 4. Agati.

1. Palloor, 2. Mahe, 3. Panakkal, and

4. Chalakkara.

4.57 Regarding the non-coverage of AUWSP in any of the Union territories, the Government have replied that the Union territories have not come forward with proposals under AUWSP so far.

4.58 The Committee note that AUWSP is not in operation in the Union territories. They also note from the reply furnished by the Department that proposals under AUWSP have not come from the Union territories. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the steps made so far to motivate the Union territories to send proposals in this regard.

(iv) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for liberation of Scavengers

4.59 Initially started during 1980-81, the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme was administered in the beginning under the Ministry of Home Affairs and later on by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. From 1989-90, the Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The HUDCO extends loan (recoverable over a period of 7 years) at an interest rate of 10 per cent per annum, and receives a mix of subsidy from the Central Government as per the following financing pattern:-

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary Contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/LIG	Nil	75%	25%

4.60 The Scheme is being implemented with the following objectives:-

- Conversion of dry latrines into water borne low cost sanitary units;
- Construction of new units/on whole town approach where no facilities exist;
- Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers;
- Focus on towns below 5 lakh population and as per 1991 census there were 3,643 such towns in the country.

4.61 The Financial performance of the Scheme is as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure (released to HUDCO)
1997-98	27.80	26.80	26.80
1998-99	27.80	23.80	23.80
1999-2000	34.65	27.35	27.35
2000-2001	29.80	29.80	29.80
2001-2002	39.80	2.000	10
2002-2003	30	5	Nil (as on 1.2.2003)
2003-2004	29.80		

4.62 During the 10th Five year plan (2002-07), Rs. 200 crore have been provided for the LCS Scheme.

Physical targets of scheme:

4.63 There were 4 lakh scavengers and 72.1 lakh dry latrines in urban areas as per the estimate by the Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 1988-89. The 8th Plan envisaged conversion of dry latrines into Low Cost Pour Flush Twin Pit Latrines.

4.64 When asked as to by when the Government plans to make all 1,496 towns, identified so far scavenger-free, the Government have replied that, as per the plan, all the covered towns should be scavenger-free within a two-year time from now as the project duration is not more than 2 years in almost all the schemes. But the problems and difficulties faced by the borrowing and implementing agencies result in time over-runs.

4.65 As per the information given in the Economic Survey 2002-2003, (upto 31st December 2002), 860 schemes in 1,496 towns have been sanctioned at a project cost of Rs.1,468.72 crore for construction/conversion of 36.75 lakh individual units alongwith 3,966 community toilets. The project cost of Rs.1,468.72 crore comprises Government of India subsidy of Rs.512.24 crore and HUDCO loan of Rs.514.96 crore. So far, Rs.254.72 crore Government subsidy and Rs.317.48 crore HUDCO loan have been released and 387 towns only have been declared scavenger-free.

4.66 Regarding the information available with the Government on the number of towns where scavenger problem has been detected, the Committee were informed that the base line data presently being followed is as per NSSO survey of 1989. The State-wise information on the number of scavengers is available in that survey but town-wise scavenger details are not indicated. The Ministry has been pursuing the States to carry out house-to-house re-survey for dry units and the number. of scavengers, but only 3 States have submitted the details to the Ministry. The Ministry has sought permission from the Planning Commission to undertake a national level re-survey for dry units and scavengers along with issuance of identity cards to assess the exact magnitude of the problem.

4.67 When asked about the target year by which all the towns can be scavenger free, the Committee were informed that the target year for the country to be declared as scavenger free is by the end of 10th Plan, *i.e.* the year 2007 as per the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Sanitation is a State subject and the programme is demand driven. Hence, no specific targets are set under ILCS and, therefore, it is difficult to indicate any date or specify any year.

4.68 As per the written reply, the Planning Commission is contemplating to launch a scheme called Urban Sanitation Mission in all the 300 Class-I cities (as per 1991 census) with probable outlay of Rs.2,000 crore for the 10th Five Year Plan. The proposal is at consultation stage.

4.69 The Committee are constrained to note the position of actual expenditure indicated as 'Nil' against allocation of Rs.30 crore during the year 2002-03. They fail to understand how the Department would be able to liberate 1,496 towns identified with the problems of scavenging. The Committee would like to know the explanation of the Department in this regard citing the reasons for such a slackened pace of implementation of the programme.

4.70 The Committee note that the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation only helps to provide the

sanitation facilities where scavenger problem has been detected. The Committee are of the view that the rehabilitation of liberated scavenger is another crucial issue. As informed by the Department the rehabilitation issue is being looked after by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee also note that there is no coordination between these two Ministries. They would like that the said two issues should be linked together and some coordinating mechanism between the two Ministries be established.

(v) Urban Transport

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

4.71 The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) – a Government Company with Government of India (GOI) and Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi has been set up to implement Delhi Metro Rail Transport System Project. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the DMRC was prepared by Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) in 1995. The total length of the of phase I of the Delhi MRTS project is now 62.16 kms. and the estimated total cost is Rs. 10,571 crore.

4.72 The Government, as on 31st March 2003, could arrange the following funds:
Three tranche of loan from Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have been arranged so far:
(i) 1st tranche amounting to approximately Rs.470 crore on 25.02.1997.
(ii) 2nd tranche amounting to approximately Rs.276 crore on 30.03.2001.
(iii) 3rd tranche amounting to approximately Rs.1,035 crore on 13.02.2002.

4.73 As on 31st March 2003, Rs. 2,226.35 crore have been released as ‘Pass through’ assistance and overall physical progress of Delhi MRTS Budget is 39.50 per cent (31st December, 2003).

The repayment schedule of the JBIC loan is as below:

Amortization Schedule of JBIC Loan

Tranche	Due Date	Amount (in Japanese Yen)
1 st Tranche 14,760 m. JPY @ 2.3% p.a.	On each 20 February and 20 August beginning 20 February 2007 through 20 February 2027	360,000,000 (Rs.13.33 cr.) half yearly
2 nd Tranche 6732 m. JPY @1.8% p.a.	On 20 March 2011 On each 20 March and 20 September beginning 20 September 2011 through 20 March 2031	164,200,000 164,195,000 (Rs.6.08 cr.) half yearly
3 rd Tranche 28,659 m. JPY @1.8% p.a.	On each 20 February and 20 August beginning 20 February 2012 through 20 February 2032	699,000,000 (Rs.25.89 cr.) half yearly.

4.74 The information regarding the target set for the 10th Plan under the Delhi MRTS Project, the year of expected completion and the likely investment is as below:

The phase-I of the project is expected to be completed by the year 2005, *i.e.*, during the 10th plan period. The likely investment during the 10th plan on part of Government of India would be Rs.4,456.82 crore.

The break-up of the same is as under:

Proposed investment by Government of India during 10th Plan

1. Pass Through Assistance against JBIC loan Rs.4035.63 crore
2. Equity: Rs.418.19 crore
3. Subordinate debt: Rs.3 crore

4.75 As per the written replies, the Cabinet while approving the project had given specific directions that the project should be completed within the time and cost without any slippage. There is continuous monitoring of the project by various Government agencies including the Department of Programme Implementation, Ministry of Urban Development and GNCTD and empowered Committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. DMRC has built in deterrent clauses in the contracts as a result of which the likelihood of any delays by the contractors are minimised.

4.76 During the course of oral evidence, the representative of the Ministry stated as below:

“The Delhi Metro Project has four phases. It is expected to be completed by 2021. It is intended to cover 240 kms. The first phase comprising 62.16 kms. has four corridors. Its cost is estimated to be Rs.10,571 crore and the first phase is under implementation. The first section of the first phase has recently been commissioned in late December last year.”

4.77 The Committee appreciate the successful commission of phase-I of Delhi MRTS Project in time. While appreciating the efforts made by all concerned, they hope that DMRC would be able to complete all the four phases by 2021 as planned without any cost and time over runs. The Committee would strongly recommend that adequate outlay should be made under MRTS project to ensure timely completion of the each phase of the MRTS. In addition, the Committee would like the Department to periodically monitor the MRTS project so that each phase of the remaining phases do not lag behind the target date(s). They also desire that similar efforts should be made in other cities of the country to solve the problem relating to transportation.

(vi) Autonomous/ statutory Bodies

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)

4.78 The National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (Act No. 2 of 1985) enacted by the Parliament

with the concurrence of the legislatures of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for:-

- (i) preparing a plan for the development of the National Capital Region;
- (ii) coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan; and
- (iii) evolving harmonised policies for land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development thereof.

The total area (existing and proposed) under NCR is as below:

			(Sq. Kms.)
Sub-region	Existing Area	Proposed Additional Area	Proposed Total Area
NCT-Delhi	1,483	-	1,483
Haryana Sub-region	13,413	12,312	25,725
Rajasthan Sub-region	4,493	15,007	19,500
Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region	10,853	11,082	21,935
NCR	30,242	38,401	68,643

4.79 NCRPB provides loan assistance to UP, Haryana, Rajasthan and NCT Delhi for implementation of development schemes in and around selected, seven Delhi Metropolitan Area towns (*viz.* Ghaziabad, Loni, Noida, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kondli) and eleven priority towns. In addition, 5 Counter Magnet Areas (CMAs) which are being developed are: Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Patiala (Punjab), Hissar (Haryana), Kota (Rajasthan) and Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh).

4.80 For the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), the Planning Commission has approved Rs.350 crore as GBS and Rs.3,772 crore as IEBR. The following information show the BE, RE, Actual expenditure (*i.e.* releases by the Central Government) of NCRPB during 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 BE:

<u>Plan</u>			(Rs. in crore)
Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure*
2000-2001	45	45	306.91
2001-2002	50	50	472.60
2002-2003	55	55	325.30 (up to 12/02)
2003-2004	50	--	

<u>Non-Plan</u>			(Rs. in crore)
Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure

2000-2001	1.10	1.10	1.23
2001-2002	1.50	1.50	1.57
2002-2003	1.50	1.50	0.90 (up to 12/02)
2003-2004	1.90	--	

* The expenditure incurred in excess of budgetary support was met out of internal accruals (interest and repayment of loan instalments), contribution by Government of NCT of Delhi and market borrowings.

4.81 The NCRPB has approved functional plans in the Transportation, Telecommunication, Power and Industry areas.

4.82 The Board has so far extended financial assistance to the participating States for implementing 172 projects for land acquisition and development, for residential and industrial facilities and infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage, transport, etc. These projects altogether have an estimated cost of Rs.5,59.47 crore against which Rs.2,372.08 crore loan assistance has been provided and Rs.1,421.30 crore were released. The State Governments have reported an expenditure of Rs.2,212.27 crore as on September 2002.

(Rs. in crore)

States	No.of Schemes	Estimated Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Loan Released		Expenditure up to 9/2002
				GOI	NCRPB	
Uttar Pradesh*	63	2006.32	1028.60	5.62	515.50	872.17
Rajasthan	46	380.49	155.01	3.37	137.98	188.37
Haryana	53	2325.92	976.19	4.69	683.81	1028.63
Sub-total	162	4712.73	2159.80	13.68	1337.30	2089.18
CMA's**	10	646.74	212.28	0.00	84.00	123.10
Total	172	5359.47	2372.08	13.68	1421.30	2212.27

* This includes Rs.1.62 crore released w.r.t 3 IDSMT schemes which were later on dropped by the U.P. Govt. and amount refunded.

** Counter Magnet Areas outside the National Capital Region for decongesting Delhi, *i.e.* Gwalior, Patiala, Kota, Bareilly and Hissar.

4.83 As per the written reply the efforts by the NCRPB have helped the creation of the following infrastructure in the region by March 2002:

Sub-Region	Residential Plots/Flats			Industrial Sheds/Plots			Commercial Shops/Plots		
	Proposed	Developed	Sold	Proposed	Developed	Sold	Proposed	Developed	Sold
Rajasthan	24352	18834	15763	2898	2462	1757	3704	3245	2811
Uttar Pradesh	81164	60313	56331	2718	1864	1727	3760	2695	1995
Haryana	45052	26248	40733	4315	3115	3047	2127	1460	1247
Total	150568	105395	112827	9931	7441	6531	9591	7400	6053

Rail Bus transport system

4.84 As per the written information, Rail Bus Transit System is a larger and broader complementary transport system, which would connect the central portions of Delhi with the NCR towns of Gurgaon, Rewari, Faridabad, Palwal, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Sonapat and Panipat (in Haryana) and Ghaziabad, Sahibabad, Hapur, Meerut, Noida, Dadri, Khurja, Bulandshahr and Shamli (in Uttar Pradesh). It will provide relief to the core of Delhi and help dispersal of various activities to the NCR towns. The Ministry of Railways had got a study conducted by RITES to identify the Rail Projects for Commuter Travel in Delhi and NCR in 1999 and an Integrated Rail and Bus Transport Project had been evolved from this study.

4.85 In the 1st phase following three corridors have been proposed.

	IRBT Corridor	Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Interface with DMRC at
(a)	Shahdara-Ghaziabad	667	Shahdara (with Shahdara-ISBT-Trinagar-Rohini-Barwala Line)
(b)	Sahibabad-Minto Bridge	618	Minto Bridge/Connaught Place of (a) Dwarka-Connaught Place – Barakhamba road Line; and Vishwa Vidyalaya – Central Secretariat Underground Line
(c)	Dayabasti-Gurgaon	954	Tri Nagar (with Shahdara-ISBT-Trinagar-Rohini-Barwala Line) New Patel Nagar (at Kirti Nagar of Dwarka-Connaught Place-Barakhamba road Line)

The cost of above Corridors is estimated at Rs.2239 crore (April, 2002 prices), which includes Interest During Construction (IDC), estimated cost of acquisition of private land but excluding cost of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R). The detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for IRBT projects has been undertaken by RITES at the behest of GNCT.

4.86 The equity contribution by the stakeholders in the two SPVs is proposed in the following proportion:

Contribution of MOUD	:	33.3%
Contribution of Railways	:	33.3%
Contribution of respective State Governments	:	33.3%

This is still at a preliminary stage and a final decision regarding the project proposals, formation of SPVs is yet to be taken.

4.87 The project is proposed for commissioning by March 2006.

4.88 The Committee observe that efforts have been made by the NCRPB to achieve the targets, for which the board was established in 1985. The Committee also note that the Government is considering a proposal for a rail-bus transit system as per a study conducted by RITES in 2001. They also note that the said project is proposed for commissioning by March 2006. In this regard they desire that NCRPB should impress upon the Government to accord due priority to this project, and to provide adequate funds for commissioning of the project in 2006 as planned.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

4.89 The Delhi Development Authority was established in 1957 with an objective to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to plan and for that purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land and other property; to carry out building, engineering and other operations; to execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewage and other services and amenities; and generally to do anything necessary or expedient for the purpose of such development and for purpose incidental thereto.

4.90 DDA is committed to planned growth and development of Delhi (now, National Capital Territory of Delhi) as per the approved Master Plan of Delhi, 1962 as further upgraded and revised in 2001.

4.91 DDA has been successful in achieving its objectives as it has reasonably met various needs as follows:

- (i) residential needs (by facilitating/constructing more than 1 million dwelling units);
- (ii) commercial (by establishing more than 582 commercial centres);
- (iii) recreational (by providing more than 16000 acres of green/recreational land) and
- (iv) infrastructure (by developing roads, flyovers) for the citizens of Delhi.

4.92 The DDA has the statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

4.93 Physical achievement for construction of Residential Houses by the DDA

Description	SFS/HIG	MIG	LIG	EWS/ JANTA	Total
1. Houses in progress as on 1.4.2002	5819	3990	11623	2640	24072
2. New houses targeted to be taken up in 2002-03	3895	3375	8456	3240	18966
3. New houses taken up during	Nil	Nil	1340	Nil	1340

April to December 2002					
4. New Houses to be taken up between January 2003 and March 2003	867	4627	5227	392	7556
5. Houses targetted to be completed during 2002-03	878	1761	1408	2576	6623
6. Houses completed during April to December 2002	790	48	48	80	966
7. Houses like to be competed during January to March 2003	Nil	1623	1200	1952	4775

Thus, the number of houses targetted to be completed during 2002-2009 was 6,623. However, the houses completed during April 2002 to December 2002 is only 966 (*i.e.* completion of 14.59 per cent).

4.94 The Committee are constrained to observe that during 2002-2003, DDA has not been able to meet the physical target of construction of residential quarters. As per the data made available to the Committee, during the first nine months, only 15 per cent houses have reportedly been constructed by the DDA. They have their own doubts as to whether DDA would be able to achieve the said targets during the year. The Committee would like to know the reasons for delay in achieving the targets and recommend that DDA should take necessary steps to achieve the targets set and prepare a time schedule under intimation to the Committee.

Pending applications of housing scheme

4.95 Regarding the information on the Housing Schemes which have so far been implemented by DDA since its inception, the Committee were apprised that Housing activity had been undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority since 1967-68 and from time to time it has announced various schemes for different categories of flats. So far, 33 housing schemes have been announced by the DDA out of which 25 have been closed while 8 are still alive. The details of the schemes are at Appendix-V.

4.96 When asked about the number of pending applications for each housing scheme so far started by DDA, the Committee were informed that in DDA Housing Schemes there are waiting lists in the three categories of flats, *viz* MIG, LIG and Janta categories. The category-wise and scheme-wise pendency is as follows (as on 28.2.2003):

Scheme	Backlog in MIG	Backlog in LIG	Backlog in Janta
NPRS, 1979	912	11,174	--
Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	742	3,667	--
Janta Housing Registration Scheme, 1996	--	--	8,136
Total	1,654	14,841	8,136

Thus, there is a total backlog of 24,631 in the three categories.

4.97 The Committee are stunned to learn that nearly 75 per cent of the housing schemes, so far started by DDA, have been closed and there is a huge backlog of pending applications. The Committee feel deeply concerned to note the dismal performance of DDA over the years. It is also strange that the Government have been sitting quiet for reasons best known to them, even though they have admitted that 75 per cent of the housing schemes started so far, have been closed. The Committee are constrained to say that certain deep-rooted malaise is inherent in the very system of their working and this needs to be probed. The Committee would urge the Government to initiate corrective actions immediately and the steps taken in this regard should be intimated to them at the earliest.

**NEW DELHI;
22 April, 2003
Vaisakha 1, 1925 (Saka)**

**CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE
*Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban and Rural Development***

Appendix-I

Information on BE RE and actuals of Department of Urban Development

(Gross basis) (Rs. in crore)

1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		2002-3003		2003-2004
BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE Actual	RE	BE Actual	RE	BE
<u>Plan</u>										
Demand 588.96 No.82/98	664.63	600.00	785.03	644.09	639.52	799.06 1564.61	1579.57	883.79 1655.27	2118	1592.55
Demand 74.62 No.83/99	109.46	80.87	115.40	95.00	98.44	114.30 103.03	114.30	170.72 182.22	140	145.52
Demand 0.00 No.84/100	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Plan) 663.58	774.34	681.12	900.43	739.29	737.96	913.36 1667.64	1693.87	1054.51 1837.49	2258	1738.07
<u>Non-Plan</u>										
Demand 356.39 No.82/98	377.82	340.04	370.04	343.34	352.39	358.44 421.18	426.85	427.27	427.27 NA	427.73
Demand 667.35 No.83/99	701.45	676.45	744.45	722.45	715.83	757.65 765.10	795.71	794.65 NA	794.65	807.65

Demand 163.91 154.17 144.39 No.82/100	175.01 168.74 139.88	188.10 173.29 162.97	179.16 169.01 NA	163.05
Total (N-Plan) 1243.18 1170.66 1168.13	1289.50 1234.53 1208.10	1304.19 1395.85 1349.25	1401.08 1390.93 NA	1398.43
Total 2017.52 1851.78 1831.71 (Plan + Non-Plan)	2189.93 1973.82 1946.06	2217.55 3089.72 3016.89	2455.59 3648.93 NA	3136.50

Appendix-II

Data with regard to amount surrendered* by
the Department of Urban Development

(Rs. in crore)

<u>Demand No.</u>	<u>Amount surrendered on 31.3.2001 out of BE 2000-2001</u>	<u>Amount surrendered on 31.3.2002 out of BE 2000-2001</u>
99(Urban Development)	151.58	44.70
99(Public Works)	19.09	24.24
100(Stationery & Printing)	26.34	19.76
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	197.01	88.70

* excluding the Central share of funds released to States/Union territories/
Implementing Agencies for different Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Appendix- III

Data indicating late release of Central share of funds
To various States

<u>Name of the Scheme/ State</u>	<u>Date of release</u>	<u>2001-2002</u> <u>Amount</u> (Rs. in lakh)	<u>Date of release</u>	<u>2002-2003</u> <u>Amount</u> (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>North East area</u>				
Tripura			27.02.2003	
Meghalaya	30.3.2002	307.28		
Sikkim	28.03.2002	225.80		
Mizoram	28.03.2002	380.91	- 06.03.2003	618.45
Tripura	28.03.2002	380.91	- 12.03.2003	246.47
Arunachal Pradesh	28.03.2002	746.46		
- do-	28.03.2002	746.46		
Sikkim	28.03.2002	578.89		
Manipur	28.03.2002	250.96		
Manipur	28.03.2002	23.69		
<u>IDSMT</u> -	13.03.2002	555.46	21.02.2003	505.50
	26.03.2002	727.70	4.03.2003	971.90
	27.03.2002	852.60	7.03.2003	141.99
	28.03.2002	820.90	-	
<u>CUISS</u> -	26.03.2002	NA	-	
	28.03.2002	NA	-	
<u>Mega City</u> -	28.03.2002	20.00	03.03.2003	25.32
	21.03.2002	23.16		

<u>Urban Mapping</u>	TCPO	-	-	07.02.2003	0.40
	NRSA	-	-	March 2003	0.81
<u>AUWSP</u>		19.03.2002	220.02	26.02.2003	20.73
		26.03.2002	1.19	12.03.2003	18.63

NCRPB

Manesar	26.03.2002	2500
Gurgaon	30.03.2002	1300
Faridabad	18/21.03.2002	1600
Ghaziabad	30.03.2002	60
UPPCL	22.03.2002	8040
Shahibabad	30.03.2002	90
Gwalior	30.03.2002	1926
New scheme at Gwalior	30.03.2002	1200
New road at Gwalior	30.03.2002	1800

50.

No.12033/4/67-Pol.II
Government of India
Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing &
Urban Development
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 1969.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

In supersession of the orders contained in the orders contained in the erstwhile Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation's letter No.3/39/63-Acc.I dated the 31st January, 1964, the undersigned is directed to say that the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 notified under S.O. 1330 dated the 6th May, 1963 apply to allotment of residences to officers employed in eligible offices. According to the provisions in SR-317-B-2 (e) of these rules, an 'eligible office' means a Central Government office the staff of which has been declared by the Central Government to be eligible for accommodation under these rules.

2. The Government of India have decided that those Central Government offices, which fulfil the following requirements, will be treated as 'eligible offices' for the purposes of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 :-

- (a) their location in Delhi has been approved by the Accommodation Advisory Committee;
- (b) they are part and partial of the Secretariat of a Ministry or an attached/subordinate office of a Ministry/Department or the Government of India;
- (c) their staff is paid from the Consolidated Fund of India;
- (d) **they have not got any separate pool of accommodation for their staff; and**
- (e) they are situated within the limits mentioned in the appendix to this Office Memorandum.

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VI-249994

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3. This decision is effective from the date of issue of this Office Memorandum and will not affect any subsisting allotment.

4. The Ministry of Finance have concurred in vide their U.O. No.6742-W&E/69 dated 5.9.1969.

Sd/-
(T.K. BALASUBRAMANIAN)
Deputy Director of Estates &
Ex-Officio Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministry and Departments etc. of the Government of India.
2. Ministry of finance (W&F).
3. All Attached/Subordinate Offices in the Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development.
4. All officers and sections in the Directorate of Estates.
5. Local Audit Party.
6. P.S. to Secretary (WH&UD).
7. PS to JS(A).
8. Guard File.

**Appendix to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works,
Housing and Urban Development, Department of Works, Housing and
Urban Development's OM No.12033(4)/67-Pol.II, dated 3.10.1969.**

Postal Delivery Zones as existing 30 th November, 1966.	Areas included in the Zone
ZONE NO.1	New Delhi Municipal Area north of Rajpath covering Connaught Place and Circus, Paharganj, Parliament Street and House, Secretariat North, North Avenue, Bhangi Colony, Birla Mandir, Janpath (No.13 onward), National Stadium, Bengali Market, Rajghat, Kamla Market, Ajmeri Gate Extension and Vikram nager (Old Fort).
ZONE No.3	Lodhi Estate, Golf Link, Jor Bagh, Ambassador Hotel, Kasturbanagar (Sewa Nagar), Railway Colony, Defence Colony, Lodhi Colony, Aliganj Karbala (Pawan Nagar), Safdarjung Airport, Racecourse Camp, A.F. Station, Kotla Mubarakpur, Andrews Ganj, South Extension Part I & II.
ZONE No.4	President's Estate, Rashtrapati Bhawan and Willingdon Crescent (Nos. 1 to 10).
ZONE No.5	From Model Basti to New Rajinder Nagar covering Tibbia College, Devnagar, Anand Parbat, Anand Nagar, Western Extension Area, New Rohtak Road, Beadonpura, Shadipur and Pusa Road.
ZONE No.6	From North of Ajmeri Gate Extension up to Rani Jhansi Road (Ridge Road) covering Lal Kuan, Darya Ganj, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Chandni Chowk, Sadar Bazar, Kashmere Gate, Civil Lines up to Khyber Pass.
ZONE No.7	Ridge Road up to Timar Pur, Najafgarh Nala on the West and Rohtak Railway Line on the South, Malka Ganj, subzi Mandi, Shakti Nagar, Roop Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Rana Pratap Bagh, Kamala Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Pratap Nagar, Roshanara Road, Fruit Market, Birla Lines, Bagh Kare Khan, Sarai Rohilla, Kishan Ganj, Delhi University, Timarpur, Bharat Nagar and Nimri.
ZONE No.8	Ranjit Nagar, Khampur, Shadipur, Patel Nagar East, West and South, Government Milk Dairies.
ZONE No.9	Kingsway Camp, Radio Colony, Hudson Lines, Harijan colony, T.B. Hospital, Vijay Nagar, Narankari Colony, Model Town.

ZONE No.11	Defence Headquarters, Air Headquarters, Naval Headquarters, Udyog Bhawan, Vigyan Bhawan, Sunder Nagar, Nehru Museum, G.K. Club, G. Block, UPSC, South Block, Kashmir House, Bikarner House, Jaisalmer House, Jamnagar House, Khan Market, Pandara Road, Kaka Bagar, Wellesley Road Flats, Willingdon Crescent (No.11 onwards), Janpath (Nos.1 to 12), Satya Marg (Chanakyapuri) covering Ashoka Hotel, D-I and D-II flats, Vinay Marg and Railway Road.
ZONE No.12	Agricultural Research Institute, NPL Colony, Inderpuri, Wireless village, J.J. Colony (Naraina).
ZONE No.13	Hazrat Nizamuddin and Extension, Arab-ki-Sarai, Humayun Tomb, Sarai Kaley Khan, Nangli Razapur and Cooli Camp.
ZONE No.14	Jaunpur Extension, Lajpat Nagar and Extension, Bhogal, Kailash Colony, Friends Colony, Sant Nagar, Hari Nagar, Ashram, Amar Colony, Daya Nand Colony, Kilokari (Nehru Nagar), Srinivasपुरi, Greater Kailash.
ZONE No.16	From Medical Enclave (Ansari Nagar) except North of Medical Enclave (Kidwai Nagar) to Essex Farm on Mehrauli Road, Nauroji nagar, Yusuf Sarai, Hauz Khas, Hauz Khas Enclave and Extension except IIT Pinjra Pole Quarters, Green Park and Extension, Humayunpur, Krishan Nagar, Arjan Nagar, Gautam Nagar, Safdarjung Development Scheme (Behind Nauroji Nagar).
ZONE No.17	Malviya Nagar, Savitri Nagar, Hauz Rani, Begam Pur and Khirki and Chiragh Delhi.
ZONE No.19	Kalkaji Township, Anand Mai mandir, Overseas Communication Services, Govindपुरi.
ZONE No.20	Okhla Industrial Estate and Central Road Research Institute.
ZONE No.22	Ramakrishna Puram Sector-I to XIII, Mohd. Pur and Munirka Villages, Sunlight Estate.
ZONE No.23	I.N.A. Colony, I.N.A. Market Railway Crossing I.N.A., Laxmibai Nagar, Kidwai Nagar West (North of Medical Enclave). Military Barracks, Sarojini Nagar, Railway Colony, DTU Shed. Netaji nagar, Safdarjung Railway Station, Motibagh, Nanakपुरa, Mochibagh Village, TPT Company upto Dhaula Kuan.

Housing Schemes launched by DDA

Appendix-V

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Present Status
1	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1969	Closed
2	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1971-72	Closed
3	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1972	Closed
4	General Housing Registration Scheme (SC/ST) Scheme, 1973	Closed
5	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1976	Closed
6	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-I – 1977	Closed
7	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-II – 1978	Closed
8	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-III – 1979	Closed
9	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-IV-1981	Closed
10	Spl. Retired/Retiring Persons Regn.(SFS) –1981	Closed
11	Spl. Retired/Retiring Persons Regn. (SFS) – 1983	Closed
12	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS – 1982	Closed
13	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS – 1985	Closed
14	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme – V –1985	Closed
15	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme – VI –1985	Closed
16	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme – VII –1985	Closed
17	Expandable Housing Scheme – 1995	Closed
18	Self Financing Housing Scheme – VIII – 1995	Closed
19	New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979	Live
20	Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	Live
21	Janta Housing Registration Scheme, 1996	Live
22	Self Financing Housing Scheme –9 –1996	Closed
23	Expandable Housing Scheme – 1996	Closed
24	Vijayee Veer Awaas Yojana, 1999	Live
25	Housing Scheme for Rehabilitation of Punjab Migrants	Live
26	Housing Scheme for Rehabilitation of Kashmir Migrants	Closed
27	Retiring Personnel Scheme, 2001	Closed
28	Narela Housing Scheme, 2002	Closed
29	Vasant Kunj HIG Scheme, 2002	Closed
30	Dwarka & Sarita Vihar HIG Scheme, 2002	Closed
31	EWS HS-NKJD, 2001	Live
32	Narela Housing Scheme, 2003	Live
33	HIG Scheme for Govt. Departments, etc.	Live

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2003)

**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
THURSDAY, THE 27th MARCH, 2003.**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Chandrakant Khaire - *Chairman*

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S. Ajaya Kumar
3. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
4. Shrimati Hema Gamang
5. Shri Hassan Khan
6. Shri Basavanagoud Kolur
7. Shri Shrichand Kriplani
8. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
9. Shri Mahendra Singh Pal
10. Shri Chandresh Patel
11. Prof. (Shrimati) A. K. Premajam
12. Shri Maheshwar Singh
13. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
15. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
16. Shri N.R. Dasari
17. Shri Ramadhar Kashyap
18. Shrimati Gurcharan Kaur
19. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
20. Shri A. Vijaya Raghavan
21. Shri Rumandla Ramachandraiah
22. Shri Harish Rawat
23. Shri Man Mohan Samal

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P. D. T. Achary | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri K. Chakraborty | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 2. | Shrimati Sudesh Luthra | - | Under Secretary |
| 3. | Shri N.S. Hooda | - | Under Secretary |

Representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation **(Department of Urban Development)**

1. Shri N.N. Khanna, Secretary (UD)
2. Shri P. Hota, Additional Secretary
3. Shri R.S. Prasad, Joint Secretary & FA
4. Shri Jai Bhawani Prasad, DG (W), CPWD
5. Shri P.K. Pradhan, Joint Secretary (D&L)
6. Shri M. Rajamani, Joint Secretary (UD)
7. Shri V.B. Rana Prasad, Advisor (PHEE), CPHEEO
8. Shri U.S. Pant, Chief Controller of Accounts
9. Shri Pankaj Jain, Joint Secretary
10. Shri Joseph Mathew, Director (Finance)
11. Shrimati Achala Sinha, Director, Directorate of Estates-I
12. Shri H.A. Yadav, Director (Printing)
13. Shri E. Sreedharan, MD, DMRC
14. Shri A.R. Chaudhary, CMD, NBCC
15. Shri K.T. Ghurmukhi, Chief Planner, TCPO
16. Shrimati P. M. Singh, Chairperson, NDMC
17. Shri Rakesh Mehta, Commissioner, MCD, Delhi

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004).

[The representatives of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) were then called in]

3. The Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation), to the sitting. He then drew their attention to Direction 55 (1) of the 'Directions by the Speaker'.

4. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Urban Development on the Demands for Grants (2003-2004). The members made many observations, raised various queries and sought clarifications thereon. The

representatives of the Department were asked to send written replies to the queries, which could not be answered during the sitting.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2003)

**Minutes of the Sixteenth Sitting of the Committee held on Monday,
the 7th April, 2003.**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Chandrakant Khaire - ***Chairman***

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
3. Shri Haribhai Chaudhary
4. Shri Basavanagoud Kolor
5. Shri Mahendra Singh Pal
6. Shri Maheshwar Singh
7. Shri D.C. Srikantappa
8. Shri Chinmayanand Swami
9. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
11. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
12. Shri Ramadhar Kashyap
13. Shrimati Gurcharan Kaur
14. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
15. Shri Harish Rawat
16. Shri Man Mohan Samal

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri N.K. Sapra | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri K. Chakraborty | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shrimati Sudesh Luthra | - | Under Secretary |
| 3. | Shri N.S. Hooda | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation).

3. After deliberations, the Committee adopted the Report with certain modifications in pursuance of the suggestions given by members, as indicated in 'Annexure'.

4. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalize the Report after getting it factually verified from the Ministry/Department concerned and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

5. xxx

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xxx

The Committee then adjourned.

*** Relevant portions of the minutes not related to the subject have been kept separately.

ANNEXURE

[See Para No.3 of Minutes dated 7.4.2003]

Sl. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Modifications
1	2	3	4	5
1.	10	2.11	8	<i>For</i> ‘note from’ <i>Substitute</i> ‘are shocked to note’
2.	19	2.25	1	<i>For</i> ‘find from the data made available to them that’ <i>Substitute</i> ‘express their displeasure to note from the data as made available to them that’
3	20	2.26	4	<i>For</i> the existing para <i>Substitute</i> the following: ‘The Committee feel that the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines should be strictly adhered to. They desire that there should be some mechanism by which there is frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments. They also note that such type of mechanism would ensure furnishing of Utilisation Certificates by the State Governments, which would ensure effective implementation of the Programme. They find that in this era of e-governance, the Department should use the latest technology to get the utilization certificates from the State Governments so that the funds could be released timely, resulting in an effective implementation of different programmes.’
4.	31	3.12	1	<i>Insert</i> ‘with anguish’ <i>after</i> ‘note’
5.	31	3.12	6	<i>For</i> ‘nearly’ <i>substitute</i> ‘CPWD could utilise only’
6.	35	3.19	1	<i>Delete</i> ‘two or’ <i>after</i> ‘last’
7.	40	3.27	2	<i>Delete</i> ‘four or’ <i>after</i> ‘last’
8.	46	4.11	7	<i>For</i> the last sentence from <i>Substitute</i> below “4.11(a)The Committee note that the main objective of

IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines is to develop small and medium towns, so as to arrest the migration from these towns to large cities. The Committee also note that IDSMT was started in the 6th Plan during 1979-80. They would like that some impact assessment and evaluation study by some independent agencies should be conducted periodically to find out the impact of this Scheme in the towns covered, to monitor the data with regard to arrest of migration from smaller towns to large cities.’

9. 47 4.13 6 from *Add* ‘within a stipulated time period of six months’
below *after* ‘framed’

10. 48 4.14 6 *Add* at the end:

‘They, therefore, urge the Department as well as the financial institutions to initiate corrective steps so that adequate funds are provided under IDSMT.’

11. 48 4.14 - *Add* the following para at the end:
‘4.14(a)The Committee find that the financing pattern of the IDSMT Scheme was last revised in August 1995. They further note that as per the formula given in the guidelines in this regard, Central and State assistance is given in Rupees in lakhs based on the project cost and category of town. The Committee feel that Central and State share should be clearly indicated in percentage, and in view of it, they recommend to revise the guidelines.

The Committee further note that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, whereas there is a limit on Central assistance, there is no ceiling on the amount that could be made available from the State Government / Local bodies. They also note from the data made available to them that there is some problem in providing assistance by financial institutions. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the difficulties being faced by the financial institutions in assisting the projects. In this state of affairs, the Committee would like to recommend the Government to think of enhancing the Central share and apprise the Committee accordingly’

12. 48 4.15 7 *For* ‘In this regard the Committee’

Substitute ‘The Committee further’

13. 48 4.15 - *Add* the following paragraph at the end:

‘4.15(a)As indicated in the preceding para, there are some problems with regard to providing assistance by Financial

Institutions. The Committee, feel that in this scenario, there are possibilities of diversion of funds allocated to States under IDSMT Scheme for other purposes. The Committee, would like the Department to find out the cases of diversion, if any, from the State Governments and apprise them accordingly. They would also like to strongly recommend to ensure that there is no diversion of funds allocated under IDSMT and the funds are utilised for the earmarked purpose as per the guidelines.’

13. 59 4.37 -

For the existing paragraph substitute the following:“The Committee express deep anguish over the fact that five decades after independence, drinking water to the entire population of India is still a distant dream. The Committee has learnt from the Government claim that more than 89 per cent of urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facility. The Committee, however, feel that the ground reality in this regard is something different. The Committee stress that access alone does not reflect a realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. In this context, the United Nations Survey report, according to which India ranks 120th among the group of 122 countries evaluated for water quality and 133rd out of 180 countries for its poor water availability, poses a question mark on the authenticity of Government’s proclamation of covering 89 per cent of the urban population provided with drinking water supply facilities. Since rapid urbanisation is always cited as one of the main reasons for lack of availability of water, it is imperative to realise that this cannot be treated in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the IDSMT Scheme, so that the immense burden on infrastructure of Metropolitan Cities can be reduced. They also note that besides availability, sustainability and quality of drinking water sources would pose biggest challenge before the country in the coming years. As regards the Governments’ efforts to tackle the various issues with regard to accessibility, availability, sustainability and quality, the desired efforts have not been made by the Department of Urban Development. Not only that, the Department has stated that it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, implement, maintain and monitor the position with regard to drinking water supply. As stated in the introductory, the Department of Urban Development is entrusted with the

responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes of urban water supply and sanitation, besides supporting the programmes through various schemes. The Committee recommend that the National Water Policy must be fully operationalized at the earliest. The Committee find that as regards the Centrally sponsored schemes, the Department has only one scheme, i.e. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for cities having population up to 20,000, which has been examined in detail in succeeding para of the Report. Keeping this in view, the Committee find that the Department has failed to fulfill its responsibility in even playing the role of a facilitator and coordinator with regard to urban water supply. The Committee strongly recommend that at the first instance, the Department should have some data with regard to the actual ground situation in respect of drinking

water in the country and for that State Governments may be advised to have evaluation by some independent agencies.’

15. 60 4.39 4 from below

Add ‘and its quality’ before ‘which’
