

24

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(1998-99)**

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS
AND EMPLOYMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(1999-2000)**

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT



मत्यमेष जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

3. 3657 R

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(1998-99)

(TWELFTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1999-2000



Presented to Lok Sabha on 22 April, 1999
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 23 April, 1999

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 1999/Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

Price : Rs. 28.00

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
Central Govt. Publications
A.C. No. 101315 (6)
Date 23/4/99

LC
328.365-
118.22.

© 1999 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Ninth Edition) and Printed by the Jainco Art India, 13/10, W.E.A., Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
ACRONYMS	(v)
INTRODUCTION	(vii)

REPORT

CHAPTER I	Introductory	1
CHAPTER II	Analysis of Demands for the year 1999-2000.....	2
CHAPTER III	Scheme-wise Analysis of Demands for Grants 1999-2000	10
	(a) Urban Development	10
	(b) Land & Development Office (L&DO).....	13
	(c) Mega City Scheme	14
	(d) NCR Planning Board	15
	(e) Urban Transport	18
	(f) Delhi MRTS Project.....	19
	(g) Urban Mapping Scheme	21
	(h) Capacity Building of Urban Local Bodies ...	22
CHAPTER IV	Water Supply & Sanitation	
	(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).....	24
	(ii) Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers	26
CHAPTER V	(a) Public Works General Pool Accommodation (Residential).....	30
	(b) General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)	31
CHAPTER VI	Stationery & Printing	33

APPENDICES

I.	Financial Outlays : Ninth Plan and Annual Plan	36
II.	Funds released during 8th Plan and State Share	44
III.	General Pool Residential Accommodation	48
IV.	Status of Modernisation of Govt. of India Presses	51
V.	Minutes of the Forty Second Sitting of the Committee held on 1.4.1999	53
VI.	Minutes of the Forty Third Sitting of the Committee held on 6.4.1999	55

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1998-99)

Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D.S. Ahire
- *3. Shri Tariq Anwar
4. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
5. Shri Padmanava Behera
6. Shri Sriram Chauhan
7. Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
8. Shrimati Malti Devi
9. Shri Ramkrushna Suryabhan Gavai
10. Shri Mitha Lal Jain
11. Shri Akbar Ali Khandokar
12. Shri Vinod Khanna
13. Shri Subhash Maharia
14. Shri Bir Singh Mahato
15. Shri Subrata Mukherjee
16. Shrimati Ranee Narah
17. Shri Chandresh Patel
18. Shri Rameshwar Patidar
19. Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik
20. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
21. Shri Gaddam Ganga Reddy
22. Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy

*Nominated *w.e.f.* 18.3.1999 *vice* Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

23. Shri Ramjidas Rishidev
24. Shri Chatin Singh Samaon
25. Shri Nikhilananda Sar
26. Shri I. M. Jayaram Shetty
27. Shri Daya Singh Sodhi
28. Shri Vithal Baburao Tupe
29. Dr. Ram Vilas Vedanti
30. Shri K. Venugopal

Rajya Sabha

31. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
32. Shrimati Vyjayantimala Bali
33. Shri Nilotpal Basu
- *34. Shri Jhumuklal Bhendia
- *35. Dr. M.N. Das
36. Shri N.R. Dasari
37. Shri John F. Fernandes
38. Shri C. Apok Jamir
39. Shri Onkar Singh Lakhawat
40. Prof. A. Lakshmisagar
41. Shri Jagdambi Mandal
42. Shri O.S. Manian
43. Dr. Mohan Babu
44. Shri N. Rajendran
45. Shri Suryabhan Patil Vahadane

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri G.C. Malhotra | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri S.C. Rastogi | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shrimati Sudesh Luthra | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |

ACRONYMS

1. AUWSP — Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
2. BE — Budget Estimate
3. DMRC — Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
4. HUDCO — Housing & Urban Development Corporation
5. IDSMT — Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
6. LRT — Light Rail Transit
7. MRTs — Metro Rail Transit
8. NCR — National Capital Region
9. NIUD — National Institute of Urban Development
10. NRSA — National Remote Sensing Agency
11. NSDP — National Slum Development Programme
12. PB — Planning Board
13. RE — Revised Estimate
14. TCPO — Town and Country Planning Organisation
15. UTs — Union Territories
16. SMT — Small and Medium Towns
17. MRTS — Mass Rapid Transit System

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development (1998-99) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Twenty Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Department of Urban Development of Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

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 Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (Department of Urban Development) on 1st April, 1999.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 6th April, 1999.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (Department of Urban Development) for placing before them the requisite material in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment who appeared before the Committee and placed their considered views.

7. They would also like to place on record their sense of deep appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
April 14, 1999
Chaitra 24, 1921 (Saka)

KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban & Rural Development.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

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

1.2 The Department of Urban Development deals with areas of Urban Development including Urban Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation, Central Public Works Department, Directorate of Estates, Directorate of Printing, Controller of Stationery, Controller of Publications & Land and Development Office.

1.3 The overall Demands for Grants of the Department for 1999-2000 are for Rs. 1704.02 crore (Net) and Rs. 2017.52 (gross).

1.4 The detailed Demands for Grants of the Department were laid in Parliament on 15th March, 1999.

1.5 In the present Report, the Committee have restricted their examination to only major issues concerning programmes relating to (i) Urban Development - IDSMT, Mega City Scheme, Contribution to NCR Planning Board, Urban Transport, Delhi MRTs Project, Urban Mapping Scheme; (ii) Water Supply and Sanitation - AUWSP & Low Cost Sanitation; and (iii) Public Works - General Pool Accommodation (Residential), and (iv) Directorate of Printing; in the context of budgetary allocation in Demands for Grants for the year 1999-2000.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1999-2000 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT

Overall Performance

2.1 The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment consists of two Departments (i) Department of Urban Development & (ii) Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. However, the separate overall position of the two Departments has neither been furnished in the Performance Budget nor in Written replies. The representatives of the Department, during the course of oral evidence submitted that both the Departments are proposed to be unified finally and the process for unification is going on. The same information was furnished before the Committee during their examination of the Demands for Grants for the year 1998-99.

2.2 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry are presented to Parliament under the following Demand numbers:—

Demand No. 83	—	Urban Development
Demand No. 84	—	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
Demand No. 85	—	Public Works
Demand No. 86	—	Stationery and Printing

2.3 Since the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation deals basically with the Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation Schemes which are given under Demand No. 84, after deducting the outlay under Demand No. 84, the comparative outlay

of the Department for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.	BE 1998-99 (NET)		RE 1998-99 (NET)		BE 1999-2000 (NET)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
83	609.21	319.38	567.71	343.11	664.63	377.78
		928.59		910.82		1042.41
85	113.08	442.00	96.74	458.00	109.46	500.00
		555.08		554.74		609.46
86	1.00	107.86	—	107.14	0.25	91.90
		108.86		107.14		92.15
Total	723.29	869.24	664.45	908.25	774.34	969.68
		1542.53		1572.70		1744.02

2.4 The overall BE 1999-2000 of the Department for both Plan and Non-Plan is Rs. 1744.02 crore. The relevant break-up of Plan and Non-Plan provisions is Rs. 774.34 and Rs. 969.68 crore respectively.

2.5 The Plan figures include provision for Capital Works for other Ministries and Departments which is Rs. 80.46 crore for Non-residential works and Rs. 13.88 crore for Residential Works.

Outlay During 9th Plan

2.6 The position of proposed outlay of the Department for the 9th Plan and the outlay as allocated by the Planning Commission is as below:—

	(Rs. in crore)
<i>9th Plan proposed</i>	
Outlay under Urban Development, Urban Transport and New Schemes	2451.00
Allocation during 9th Plan	1657.00
<i>9th Plan proposed</i>	
outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation	4144.50
Allocation during 9th Plan	772.00
Proposed outlay for New Schemes	1464.00
Outlay as agreed to	28.00
<i>9th Plan proposed</i>	
General Pool Accommodation (Resi.)	500.00
Outlay as agreed to	327.00
<i>9th Plan proposed</i>	
Outlay under Public works	285.00
Outlay as agreed to	138.00
<i>9th Plan proposed</i>	
Outlay under Stationery and Printing	6.00
Outlay as agreed to	3.00

	(Rs. in crore)
9th Plan proposed Under Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for OECF	2900.00
<i>9th Plan proposed</i> Pass through credit for external assistance to HUDCO for OECF (water supply)	45.00
Outlay as agreed	64.00
Outlay as agreed to	362.22

It could be seen from the above data that the allocated money is lesser than the proposed allocation for the different Schemes for Ninth Plan. For the priority sectors, i.e. (i) Water Supply and Sanitation and (ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for OECF the percentage of money allocated is around 20% and 10%, respectively.

Financial Achievement

2.7 A statement showing the sector-wise details of the outlays during 1997-98, 1998-99 and actuals has been given at *Appendix I*. The overall position is as below:

Urban Development and Urban Transport

	(Rs. in crore)
BE 1997-98	273.00
RE 1997-98	242.82
Details 1997-98	241.83
BE 1998-99	363.50
RE 1998-99	328.49
Actuals 1998-99	299.16
BE 1999-2000	355.60

It could be observed from the above data that there is variation between BE, RE and Actuals during 1997-98 and 1998-99. The allocation has been reduced at RE stage and that too could not be spent fully.

Water Supply and Sanitation

(Rs. in crore)

BE 1997-98	71.00
RE 1997-98	69.00
Actuals 1997-98	63.64
BE 1998-99	98.50
RE 1998-99	83.51
Actuals 1998-99	78.61
BE 1999-2000	125.15

It could be seen from above that the allocated money under BE 1997-98 and 1998-99 has been reduced though marginally at RE stage and there is underspending of around 3 crore during 1998-99.

Externally Aided Programme

(Rs. in crore)

BE 1997-98	114.00
RE 1997-98	114.00
Actuals 1997-98	53.47
BE 1998-99	64.00
RE 1998-99	63.50
Actuals 1998-99	23.00
BE 1999-2000	90.00

It could be seen from above that there is huge underspending during 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Allocation for New Schemes

2.8 It could be seen from *Appendix I* that certain new Schemes were proposed under Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation and certain Outlay was proposed. However, as per the allocation only token allocation has been made for the new Schemes.

Role and Contribution of Urban Areas

2.9 The data with regard to the role and contribution of urban areas as furnished by the Department during the course of oral evidence is as below:—

Percentage of Urban Population

1980-1981	23%
1990-1991	26%
2000-2001	33%
Estimated contribution to National Income	
1980-1981	47%
1990-1991	55%
2000-2001	60%

2.10 The Committee observe that the over-all position of allocation of outlay for the Department of Urban Development has not been indicated separately either in the Performance Budget 1999-2000 or in the Annual Report 1999-2000. The requisite information was not supplied even at the instance of the Committee. In the absence of the separate data for the Department, it is not possible to find out the comparative position of outlay in different years. The Committee disapprove this attitude of the Government and urge that the separate allocation for the Department of Urban Development should be indicated in all the budget papers till the two Departments of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment are formally merged into one Department.

2.11 The Committee are also concerned to note that the meagre outlay allocated for the different schemes of the Department of Urban Development (Plan) i.e. Rs. 723.29 crore during 1998-99 has been reduced to Rs. 664.45 crore at the RE stage. They feel that the reduction of outlay at RE stage for the planned schemes affects the overall implementation of the different schemes and had adverse effect on the planning. In the absence of uncertainty about outlays, no proper planning can be made for different projects. They, therefore, strongly recommend that whatever allocation is made for the planned schemes during a particular year should not be reduced at RE stage in any circumstances.

It is further noted that the reduced outlay at RE stage could not be utilised fully during 1997-98 and 1998-99 under the respective schemes of the Department. The Committee feel that not only inadequate allocation is made for the different schemes of the Department but whatever allocation is made could not be utilised fully. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that Government should ensure 100% utilisation of the allocated money.

2.12 It is further observed by the Committee that the outlay at RE stage under Non-Plan head during 1998-99 of Rs. 908.25 crore is higher as compared to the plan outlay of Rs. 664.25 crore. It is further observed that whereas Plan head was reduced at RE stage by about Rs. 59 crore the Non-Plan exceeded the BE by about Rs. 39 crore. Similarly during 1999-2000, Non-Plan outlay exceeds plan outlay. They would like to be informed of the reasons due to which Non-Plan head during 1998-99 was increased to that extent. While the Ministry have been complaining of scarcity of funds for planned schemes the increase in the Non-Plan expenditure can hardly be justified. They would therefore, urge the Government to take immediate steps to identify the areas of Non-Plan expenditure where expenditure could be kept to the budgeted limit and also to bring it down as far as possible. They will like to be informed of the action taken by the Government in this regard.

2.13 It is also noted that for the different schemes of the Department the allocated outlay is far less than the proposed outlay for the 9th Plan. The priority areas like water supply and sanitation and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation have been sanctioned outlay far lesser than the proposed outlay. Further for new schemes, out of proposed outlay for Rs. 1464 crore, only Rs. 28 crore has been agreed to. The Committee feel that substantial funds should be earmarked for the priority areas. For Delhi MRTS, they feel that the reduced

outlay would badly affect the project. It is felt that unless adequate funds are allocated for the schemes it carry no meaning for planning for the new schemes.

2.14 From the data made available to the Committee, they note that percentage of urban population has increased from 23% in 1980-81 to 33% in 2000-2001. Similarly, the estimated contribution to National Income has increased from 47% in 1980-81 to 60% in 2000-2001. They, therefore, strongly recommend that Planning Commission should review the position of allocation of funds and earmark substantial funds for the Urban Development specifically the priority sectors. They would like that the Government should pursue with the Planning Commission for the enhancement of allocation. They also recommend that Annual Allocation should commensurate with the total allocation made during 9th Plan and there should not be any further cut for any schemes of the Department.

2.15 The Committee feel that no sufficient home work appears to have been done either by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment or Planning Commission before chalking out any investment plan particularly the financial capability of the State Governments to contribute their share. They, therefore, recommend that as observed in their earlier reports the Government in consultation with the State Governments should make proper study before launching any new scheme.

CHAPTER III

SCHEME-WISE EVALUATION OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1999-2000

(a) Urban Development

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

3.1 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme is applicable to towns having a population upto 5 lakh with elected bodies. The scheme is eligible for infrastructure projects with city-wise significance in accordance with Cities/Towns Development Plan.

Financing Pattern

Government Grant : 60%-80% of Project cost

(Central Grant : State Grant—60:40)

Institutional Finance (Loan) 20%—40% of Project cost

As per 1991 census the total number of Small and Medium Towns with population upto 5 lakh is 3643.

3.2 The comparative position of outlay under IDSMT:

	(Rs. in crore)
BE 1997-98	35.00
RE 1997-98	25.00
Actuals 1997-98	26.05
BE 1998-99	55.00
RE 1998-99	36.49
Actuals 1998-99	36.36
BE 1999-2000	50.00

It could be seen from the above data that the meagre outlay allocated under the scheme was substantially reduced at RE stage.

Expenditure Position in States/UTs

3.3 While examining the Demands for Grants 1998-99 the following data was furnished to the Committee in regard to implementation of IDSMT since inception of the scheme till 31.3.98:—

“Projects costing Rs. 1460.62 crore in 920 towns (including 387 towns covered during 8th Plan) have been covered under the schemes from 25 States and 5 UTs and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 309.95 crore was released for these towns. The total expenditure reported by State Governments by 31.12.1997 (as against Central share+State share + Institutional Finance) is of the order of Rs. 465.72 crore.” [1st Report (1998-99) (Committee on Urban & Rural Development) para 33 PP.6..]”

According to the Performance Budget 1999-2000 the performance of IDSMT is as below:

“Since inception of the Scheme till 31.12.98, projects costing Rs. 1460.62 crore in 920 towns including 387 towns covered during VIII Plan have been covered under the Scheme from 25 States and 5 UTs and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 319.66 crore released for these towns. The total expenditure reported by State Govts. till 23.2.99 (as against Central share + State share + Institutional Finance) is of the order of Rs. 510.63 crore.”

As could be seen from the above no new project has been sanctioned between 31.3.98 and 31.12.98. There is very marginal progress in the release of funds and the total expenditure as reported by the State Governments.

3.4 When asked for the reasons for underspending in different States/UTs under IDSMT, it has been submitted in the written reply that as far as the Ministry is concerned entire releases according to budget allocation are made before the year end. However, State Government do sometimes face problems, namely those related to land, project mix ratio, States share releases or even issue of law and order whereby the schemes are not completed in time.

When asked whether it would be desirable to concentrate in some of the key towns to create an impact rather than spending the resources so thinly, the representative of the Department during the course of oral evidence, submitted as under:—

“The distribution among the States of the total cities is made according to a formula, which is to make it equitable. The total number of SMT population of the state divided by the total Small and Medium Towns population of the whole country, that goes to a particular State. For example, this much percentage would go to Maharashtra, etc. After that, how they do it among the Inter-State Municipal Town, within Maharashtra, West Bengal or Uttar Pradesh, is left to the State Government Committee. Your point is very well taken. There is a problem of pressure from competing claims from many Municipal Bodies and the State Government in turn hold several review meetings. They found it difficult to spend the thin resources. There, you are right.”

When asked about the impact of IDSMT in cities and the need for an integrated approach in the Planning process it was submitted by the representative of the Department as under:—

“We agree that there should be an integrated approach. This, we are thinking, perhaps could be gap filling measures to select municipalities around big towns which can serve as counter—magnates. All this requires restructuring. This has been going on since the 6th Plan. I have also worked in the States and I did not seem much impact. The amount is also very limited. Over the years, it has been stagnating around Rs. 30 crore. So, all the names that had been given to different schemes sound impressive but all these require a rethinking.”

3.5 The Committee find that not only the allocation under IDSMT scheme was meagre, but the progress of expenditure in States/UTs and of the projects was not very encouraging. They feel that in view of the very low allocation, the scheme has failed to make any impact on the infrastructure of the covered towns. They, therefore, would like to urge that there is a need to give a fresh thinking to the scheme as also admitted by the Special Secretary of the Ministry during his evidence. Besides recommending for higher outlay for the scheme, they would also like that Government should consider

to distribute funds to the selected key towns rather than spreading the resources so thinly.

3.6 It is further noted that for improving the infrastructure of the town/cities, an integrated approach, in planning process is required. They therefore, recommend that to achieve the objective, the Government should review and restructure the scheme.

3.7 While examining the Demands for Grants 1997-98 of the Department the Committee had observed that at present there was no scheme to cover the cities having population between 5 lakh and 40 lakh and strongly recommended to consider to provide some schemes for such cities. The Government in their action taken replies to the said recommendation had stated that they had taken up the matter with the Planning Commission who ruled that it was not possible to introduce/formulate a new scheme in view of the severe budgetary constraints. The Committee in their 14th Report regarding action taken on their earlier report, while noting that in spite of recommending repeatedly by the Committee no action has been initiated so far. The Committee feel that it is not justified to ignore some cities on population criterion and hence reiterate their earlier recommendation.

(b) Land & Development Office (L&DO)

3.8 Land & Development Office (L&DO) administers Central Government. Leases including Sale/Mortgage permissions, Substitution, Mutations, Conversion from leasehold to freehold etc.:

Maintains Records of Central Government Land;

No. of Leases about (50,500 Rehabilitation Leases); and perpetual leases relating to Nazul land.

Land Inventory & Computerization of Land records under progress.

3.9 When the attention of the Secretary was drawn to the rampant corruption prevailing in the L&D Office, he during the course of oral evidence while admitting that the rampant corruption was prevalent in that office stated that they are now computerising the land records and hope that the position will be better after computerisation.

3.10 The Committee note that one of the functions of L&DO is to maintain records of Central Government land. They feel that huge Government land is not being properly used which could be a big resource. They would like to be informed about the data in respect of the Government land not being used at present.

3.11 While appreciating the steps taken by the Government to computerise the land records maintained by L&D Office, they would like that the exercise should be completed expeditiously and more transparency should be maintained. The copies of records should be made available to the public concerned when they desire, after fulfilling the required formalities.

(c) Mega City Scheme

3.12 The Mega City Scheme was started in 1993-94 with the objective of development of city-wise infrastructure in Mega cities with adoption of cost recovery measures to build a Revolving Fund for undertaking infrastructure projects on a self sustained basis. It is applicable to cities with population above 40 lakhs as per 1991 census. The cities covered are Calcutta, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

3.13 Financing Pattern

Central Share (Govt.)	25%
State Share (Grant)	25%
Institutional Finance (Loan)	50%

3.14 Comparative Outlay

	(Rs. In crore)
9th Plan allocation	500.00
BE 1997-98	81.00
RE 1997-98	69.00
Actuals 1997-98	68.90

BE 1998-99	86.50
RE 1998-99	75.00
Actuals 1998-99	75.00
BE 1999-2000	86.47

3.15 The Committee note that not only the allocation under the scheme was inadequate but whatever was allocated during a particular year is reduced at RE stage. While urging for higher outlay for the schemes, they strongly recommend that the outlay should not be reduced at any cost at RE stage.

(d) NCR Planning Board

3.16 NCR Planning Board was constituted under NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 with the following objectives:—

- prepare plan for development of National Capital Region;
- Coordinate and monitor implementation of Development Plan;
- Evolve harmonious land use central and development policing in the NCR Region;
- Coordinate infrastructure projects to avoid haphazard growth.

3.17 Comparative Outlay

	(Rs. in crores)
9th Plan allocation	400.00
Allocation made	200.00
BE 1997-98	45.00
RE 1997-98	42.00
Actuals 1997-98	42.00
BE 1998-99	45.00

RE 1998-99	45.00
Actuals 1998-99	45.00
Estimated funds to be generated from tax free and taxable bonds during 1999-2000	285.00
The amount the Board received through taxable Bonds	11.50

3.18 Achievement during 8th Plan

No. of Schemes approved	35 (Estimated cost Rs. 1265 crore)
-------------------------	------------------------------------

Preparation of Functional plan for Transportation, Power, Communication and Industries.

3.19 One of the objectives of the Regional Plan 2001 of NCK is to contain the population of Delhi to 112 lakh by 2001 AD. 20 lakh persons are to be deflected to eight identified priority towns/complexes and DMA towns. When asked how far this objective has been achieved by the NCRPB, it has been mentioned in the written note that, the Board has drawn up a Regional Plan for NCR and notified it on January 23, 1989. The Plan is a multi-sectoral and inter-related policy frame-work for effecting land use controls and development of core regional infrastructure of transportation both road and rail, power and tele-communications and the development of townships, outside Delhi, fully equipped with the various physical and social infrastructure of roads, sewerage, drainage, water supply, housing etc. And also economic infrastructure of industries, wholesale trade and commerce. The strategy is to develop integrated townships alongside the identified priority towns in the NCR sub-regions of Haryana, Rajasthan and UP which, with the envisaged support of higher order infrastructural facilities, would generate employment opportunities and thus, reduce migration and resultant population pressures on Delhi leading to a spatially disperse, balanced and harmonised development of the entire region and the above objective is envisaged to be achieved.

3.20 The Secretary, during the course of oral evidence further stated:—

“We had recently two meetings with the NCR about five or six days ago and said that NCR should become a very meaningful

concept where people would actually start going and also on how to develop the infrastructure in the neighbouring towns to ensure that the population move there.

We have a mass of professionals and people who are dealing with this issue. We are planning to interact with the NGOs to be able to find out from them how best to tackle this problem. I think, we would be able to make some little dent if not a macro dent."

"Floor Space Index

3.21 On the issue of FSI, the Secretary during the course of oral evidence submitted as under:—

As regards the substantial point about the FSI, let me indicate to the hon. Member what has been done on the basis of Vijay Kumar Malhotra report. Earlier two-and-a-half stories were allowed. All that has been done now is that half storey has been allowed to be completed at a point of time. I think, this is about about 15-20 years ago when Ground Floor and the First Floor were treated as dwelling units. The Barsati was not treated as a dwelling unit. A few years ago that was deemed to be a dwelling unit because of the tremendous pressure. Also there are people who work in Delhi and who live in Delhi but who cannot afford to pay comparatively high rent for the Ground Floor and the First Floor. They were staying in the half floor."

3.22 While noting that only half of the proposed allocation has been made during 9th Plan for NCRPB and little funds could be received through Bonds, the Committee feel that serious attention has not been paid to the Scheme. While appreciating the laudable objectives of deflecting Delhi's population of 20 lakh to DMA town etc. by 2001 they find that even after the lapse of about 14 years since the Board was constituted, the scheme appears to be on papers only. While viewing the position of Delhi which is bursting at the seams, the Committee strongly recommend that the city couldn't afford to delay the implementation of the scheme. While recommending that Planning Commission should be pursued to enhance the proposed allocation during 9th Plan, they would like that serious attention should be paid to the implementation of the projects. To achieve the objectives, the Committee feel that there is

a need for co-ordination amongst the various sectors/Ministries and States involved in the process and Government should take necessary action in this regard.

3.23 The Committee note that on the one hand the objective of the NCR is to deflect the population, on the other hand, FSI has been increased in Delhi. They feel that if the space in Delhi is increased, the investors would tend to invest in Delhi rather than in DMA towns of NCR. The Committee would like to know the rationale for increasing the FSI in Delhi particularly in view of the fact that it goes against the objectives of NCR.

(e) Urban Transport

Outlay

3.24 The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is the nodal Ministry for co-ordination of Urban Transport in various cities in India. The basic functions of this Ministry in this regard are to assist the State Governments in conducting feasibility studies for providing suitable types of Mass Rapid Transit System/Light Rail transport system in urban areas. Besides this, the Ministry render assistance in obtaining necessary clearances of the Government of India for such projects wherever necessary and also take up proposals with various International Agencies for possible Project Assistance.

(Rs. in crore)

BE 1997-98	154.00
BE 1998-99	232.70
BE 1999-2000	247.10

3.25 When asked about the physical achievement under the scheme, the Department in their written note submitted that the financial assistance to meet only part of the cost of studies is given by Government of India and most of the major decisions are taken by the State Governments. It has further been stated that during 1998-99 substantial activity was only in the field of planning.

3.26 While noting that the financial assistance by the Central Government is given to States to meet partly, the cost of studies being undertaken by them, they would urge the Central Government to impress upon the State Governments that while sanctioning plans for new colonies in their States they should ensure that enough land/resources are kept apart to meet the requirement of road rail transport that may be required to be developed in future.

(e)(i) Delhi MRTS Project

3.27 As per Performance Budget 1999-2000 the following is the status of MRTS Project:

- (i) General consultants consisting of Consortium of PCI, JARTS & TONICHI of Japan, PBI of USA and RITES of India have been appointed w.e.f. September, 1998 by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. to render technical services for implementation of the project;**
- (ii) About 172.35 ha. of private land required for the project has been notified. Out of this 60 ha. of land has been taken-over. The process for taking over of the balance land is also on;**
- (iii) The process of rehabilitation of the project affected persons is also in its advance stage. Govt. of NCT of Delhi is taking necessary action in this regard;**
- (iv) The construction work on Shahdara-Tis Hazari section (about 8 kms.) of the Shahdara-Nangloi Rail Corridor has begun in October, 1998. This is expected to be completed by March 2002.**

3.28 The proposed outlay for Delhi MRTS Project for 1998-99 was Rs. 540 crore but the actual allocation made by Planning Commission was Rs. 227 crore only.

3.29 The proposed outlay for the entire 9th Plan for Delhi MRTS Project was Rs. 3620 crore (including Rs. 2900 crore as "Pass through

assistance") and the agreed outlay for the 9th Plan for Delhi MRTS Project is Rs. 987.22 crore as per details given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed	Allocated
Equity	518.00	425.00
Land Cost	202.00	200.00
Pass through assistance against OECF Loan	2900.00	362.22
Total	3620.00	987.22

3.30 The Committee note that the Government have allocated only 25% of the proposed allocation under MRTS during 9th Plan. They take serious view of it and would like that the Department should take up the matter with the Planning Commission again for allocating adequate funds as the cut in allocation would lead to delay in the implementation and also cost escalation of the project.

3.31 The Committee also note that as per press reports, there appears to be a lack of coordination between various agencies of the Government in giving clearance to the matters pertaining to the concerned agencies. The same reports have also gone to state that a day's delay cost a loss of Rs. 1.39 crore to the exchequer. In view of the importance of the scheme for the people of NCR and also in view of the reported loss, the Committee would urge upon the Government to issue suitable instructions to all the agencies concerned not to delay the project for one reason or the other. They would like to be informed of the action taken in this regard.

(f) Urban Mapping Scheme**3.32 Comparative outlay under the Scheme including Research in Urban and Regional Planning**

	(Rs. in crore)
9th Plan allocation	20.00
Allocation made	10.00
BE 1997-98	2.80
RE 1997-98	2.80
Actuals 1997-98	1.42
BE 1998-99	2.80
RE 1998-99	1.40
Actuals 1998-99	1.07
BE 1999-2000	3.00

3.33 As per the written note, out of 4615 towns and cities approximately, about 900 towns have some kind of base maps which are outdated and majority of the towns of the country do not have base maps.

3.34 When asked how far reduced outlay for research and training in urban and regional planning and urban mapping during 1998-99 would affect the implementation of the Scheme it has been stated in the written note that in the absence of adequate budget provision, it may not be possible to obtain aerial photographs of the towns for which such photography has not been done. Majority of the towns and cities in the country do not have base maps and, therefore, it is imperative that the Urban Mapping Scheme is provided adequate funds.

In regard to Research and Training Programme, the reduced outlay will necessitate reduction in the number of training programmes and research studies which are being funded out of the budget meant for this purpose.

When asked about the plan of the Department to map all the towns it was stated by the representative of the Department that twenty five towns have been covered. Twenty five more towns are yet to be covered.

3.35 The Committee take serious note of the poor condition of Urban Mapping in the country. It is alarming to note that majority of the towns of the country don't have even the base maps, not to talk of the updated maps. They feel that since the maps are the important documents for the planning purpose, serious attention should be paid to the urban mapping. Majority of the land related court cases are due to the absence of correct and updated maps. It is recommended that sufficient funds should be provided under the scheme. Not only that, they would also like that Government should think of launching a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the urban maps as is being done at present under the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment.

(g) Capacity Building of Urban Local Bodies

3.36 As per the written note, in consonance with the purpose, intent and spirit of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 the 10th Central Finance Commission had recommended an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1000 crore to the States to enable them to supplement the resources of Urban Local Bodies. This grant is meant to finance development expenditure and is not intended for expenditure on salaries and wages or for use to finance employment generating schemes.

In order to assist the Municipalities by way of upgrading technology, procedures, practices, such as, budgeting, auditing, accounting, etc. Outlay for new schemes including this scheme of Rs. 5.00 crore for capacity building of Urban Local Bodies in the context of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 has recently been approved by the Planning Commission during 9th Five Year Plan. This Scheme also envisages for providing training facilities to the elected representative of Urban Local Bodies,

3.37 The Committee note that in many States Municipal and Planning Committees have not been constituted. They would like to know the status of these Committees, States/UTs-wise.

3.38 While appreciating the initiatives taken by 10th Central Finance Commission by making ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1000 crore to the States for the capacity building of Urban Local Bodies, they would like that the funds should expeditiously be made available to the respective local bodies in all the States/UTs to ensure the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. They also recommend that the said grant as when released, should be closely monitored to ensure its proper utilization by the local bodies.

CHAPTER IV

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Demand and Availability of Water in Urban Areas

4.1 As per the data made available to the Committee, the population coverage with regard to water supply and sanitation as on 31.3.1998 is 90% and 50% respectively.

(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

4.2 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was started in 1993-94. It is applicable to population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census) for water supply projects. The number of towns with population less than 20,000 and population needed to be covered as per 1991 census is 2151 towns and 234 lakh respectively. The funds requirement as assessed by the 9th Plan Working Group is Rs. 3392 crore. The scheme is funded on a 50:50 basis by Central and States.

4.3 Outlay under AUWSP

	(Rs. in crore)
Proposed outlay during 9th Plan	3596.00
Allocation made	370.00
BE 1997-98	28.00
RE 1997-98	27.00
Actuals 1997-98	27.95
BE 1998-99	45.00
RE 1998-99	40.00
Actuals 1998-99	40.00
BE 1999-2000	65.00

Expenditure Position in Respective States/UTs

4.4 The statement showing the expenditure as reported by the respective States/UTs is at Appendix II. It could be seen therefrom that in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam the utilisation is very poor whereas Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tripura have not reported the utilisation of funds released to those States under the Scheme.

Physical Achievement

4.5 Since the inception of the scheme, 330 towns have been covered under the Programme, out of which projects in 66 towns are reported to have been completed/commissioned as on 22.3.99. The other schemes are at various stages of implementation.

Water Supply Scheme for Cities having more than 20,000 Population

4.6 When asked whether the Department ever made any study with regard to the population in the towns covered under the Schemes, which do not have access to potable drinking water, it has been submitted by the Department in the written note, that they have not undertaken any study with regard to the population in small towns which do not have access to potable drinking water under AUWSP.

Further on the issue of launching any Centrally sponsored scheme for the towns having population more than 20,000 as per 1991 census, it has been submitted that the Working Group for formulation of 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 had recommended extension of the AUWSP to the towns having population upto one lakh as per 1991 census. The report of the Working Group was submitted to the Planning Commission for their consideration. However, the Planning Commission/NDC are to take a decision in the matter.

4.7 The Committee find that keeping in view the ground reality the data with regard to the demand and availability of water and sanitation as made available to the Committee does not appear to be realistic. They urge that Central Government should procure realistic data in respect of demand and availability of Potable water in different cities, on priority basis.

4.8 While appreciating the budgetary constraints, the Committee feel that more funds are required for the scheme as the water is the fundamental necessity for human beings and is in the priority sector of the Government. They regret to note that allocation during Ninth Plan for the most priority programme, AUWSP is around 10% of the proposed money. They would like to know the rationale for such a low allocation for the programme. Besides recommending for higher outlay, they would also like that it should be ensured that the scarce resources made available to the different States/UTs are utilised fully for the purpose.

4.9 While considering water as the most priority sector, the Committee feel that it is not justified to ignore the cities/towns on the population criterion. They, therefore, urge that the Planning Commission should consider the proposal of the Department to cover the towns having population more than 20,000 without further delay and funds should be made available to them for the scheme.

(ii) Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers

4.10 The scheme was started in 1989-90 with the following objectives:

- Conversion of dry latrines into water borne low cost sanitary units;
- Construction of new units where no facilities exist on 'Whole Town Approach';
- Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers;
- Focus on towns below 5 lakh population;

4.11 The Magnitude of the problems is as below:

- A. No. of Towns (Population 5 lakhs) 3643;
 - B. Dry latrines to be converted (approx.) 33 lakhs;
 - C. No. of new latrines to be constructed 58 lakhs;
 - D. No. of scavengers yet to be liberated 3 lakhs;
- Scheme being implemented through HUDCO.

4.12 Outlay under the Scheme

	(Rs. in crore)
Proposed outlay during 9th Plan	300.00
Allocation made	200.00
BE 1997-98	28.00
RE 1997-98	27.00
Actuals 1997-98	26.80
BE 1998-99	28.00
RE 1998-99	24.00
Actuals 1998-99	20.00
BE 1999-2000	34.65

A. Physical Progress of Scheme:—

1. No. of Units sanctioned for conversion	18,47,749
2. No. of Units sanctioned for construction	15,16,384
3. No. of community latrines sanctioned	3,463
4. No. of scavengers to be liberated	1,21,591
5. Total conversion/constructions completed (cumulative)	8,01,016
6. Total conv./const. during 1998-99 (uptill 1.2.1999)	66,796
7. Total conv./const. in progress	2,41,050

B. Financial Progress of Scheme:—

1. Total No. of schemes sanctioned	811
------------------------------------	-----

2. No. of Towns covered	1167
3. Project cost of sanctioned schemes	Rs. 1149.78 crore
4. Subsidy sanctioned	Rs. 407.65 crore
5. Loan sanctioned	Rs. 504.07 crore
6. Subsidy released	Rs. 175.59 crore
7. Loan released	Rs. 175.39 crore

The employment of Manual Scavengers & Construction of Dry (Prohibition) latrines Act, 1993, Notified in the Gazette on 5.6.93 has become applicable to Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal and UTs *w.e.f.* 26.1.1997. The State Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat have also adopted the Act. All the State Governments have been requested to frame the Rules for bringing into force the Act.

4.13 When asked about the rehabilitation of scavengers liberated under the Scheme, it has been mentioned in the written replies that the rehabilitation of scavengers comes under the purview of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

4.14 The Committee observe that out of a total of 3643 towns which were to be covered under the scheme, only 1167 towns could be covered till 1998-99. As regards financial achievement under the scheme, out of an amount of Rs. 504.07 crore which was sanctioned as loan, only Rs. 175.39 crore was released. It is needless to emphasize on the importance of the scheme as on its success depends the liberation of 1,21,591 persons, who due to reasons beyond their control have to carry night soil on their head. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to tackle this problem on war footing and in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and State Governments should evolve ways and means to complete the work as early as possible.

4.15 The Committee also note that while rehabilitation of scavengers was one of the objectives of the scheme, the rehabilitation

is being done by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. They would like that coordination should be maintained with the said Ministry to ensure that the scavengers liberated under the scheme are rehabilitated properly. To ensure better coordination, it is recommended that a joint working group of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should be constituted.

CHAPTER V

(a) Public Works

General Pool Accommodation (Residential)

5.1 Demands, Availability, Shortage and percentage satisfaction level of General Pool Residential Accommodation in various States, where Government employees are posted is given at *Appendix III*. It could be seen therefrom that the percentage of satisfaction under the scheme in Shimla, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Shillong, Agartala and Imphal has been reported as less than 50% whereas in Metros, the satisfaction level is 60.9% in Delhi, 79% in Mumbai, 58.19% in Chennai, 100% in Calcutta.

5.2 Outlay under the scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Proposed outlay during 9th Plan	500.00
Allocation made	327.00
BE 1997-98	45.00
RE 1997-98	56.59
Actuals 1997-98	63.63
BE 1998-99	70.00
RE 1998-99	76.76
Actuals 1998-99	51.78
BE 1999-2000	80.00

5.3 The Committee find that the objective to meet the 100% satisfaction level in various stations where Central Government

Servants are posted couldn't be achieved due to uncertainty of the availability of funds. The Committee recommend that the Planning Commission should be requested to ensure to release actual allocation in Annual Plans commensurating with the allocation made during Ninth Plan so that proper planning in this field can be made.

5.4 The Committee also note that though the allocation was increased to Rs. 76.76 crore at RE level, the expenditure was reported to be Rs. 51.78 crore. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons due to which the amount allocated under the head during 1998-99, could not be utilised by the Government. They would also like to impress upon the Government that whatever allocations are made under any head, efforts should be to make full and proper utilization of the allocated amount.

(b) General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)

5.5	Outlay	(Rs. in crore)
	BE 1998-99	20.00 (plan)
		20.00 (non-plan)
	RE 1998-99	20.00 (plan)
		20.00 (non-plan)
	RE 1998-99	18.50 (plan)
		14.00 (non-plan)
	BE 1999-2000	20.00 (plan)
		20.00 (non-plan)

5.6 When asked how far the implementation of the scheme will be affected by the reduced outlay during 1998-99. It has been submitted by the Department that as locating suitable land, framing estimates, getting clearance from Local Bodies, Actual Construction etc. takes time, advance assurance of funds is necessary. However, such assurance is not available and the amount actually allocated from year to year can only be utilised for this purpose.

5.7 As the Government must be incurring substantial expenditure on rent for hiring General Pool Accommodation, (non-residential) the Committee feel that by releasing adequate funds for construction of such accommodation, not only the rent liability could be reduced but assets would also be created. They would like that the Government should examine the possibility of raising funds for the purpose from the FIs/markets.

CHAPTER VI

STATIONERY & PRINTING

6.1 Outlay

(Rs. in crore)

BE 1997-98	0.50
Actual	0.21
BE 1998-99	1.00
RE 1998-99	Nil
BE 1999-2000	0.25

Sl. No.	Items	1997-98		1998-99	1999-2000
		Actuals	Original	Revised	Estimated
1.	No. of Pages composed in A-5 size— both book work and form work (in lakh)	4000	—	4000	4000
2.	No. of impressions printed, both book work & form work (in crore)	63.25	—	61.00	70.00
3.	No. of Industrial workers employed	7,579	7,581	7,425	7,337
4.	Value of work entrusted to private printers and State Govt. Presses (Rs. in lakh)	—	8.00	6.00	12.00
5.	Quantity of paper consumed (In Metric Tonnes)	8500	—	8000	10000

6.2 As per Performance Budget, 1999-2000, the reason for the shortfall has been attributed to frequent power failures, load sheddings, low voltage, shortage of staff and non-supply of paper and short run jobs etc. to Govt. of India Presses.

6.3 When asked as to what steps had been taken to overcome the above mentioned shortfall, it has been stated in the written note that the following steps have been taken by the Department to overcome the shortcomings to ensure optimum utilisation of the Government of India Presses:—

- “(a) *Load Shedding*: The Presses have been advised to contact the State Electricity Boards to find out whether a separate feeder can be made available to counter load shedding. In this respect, Director, Printing, has also written to the S.E.Bs for uninterrupted power supply to Presses. To ensure uninterrupted power supply, efforts are also being made to install generators in Govt. Presses. Generating sets have been provided to GIP Minto Road, GIP(PU) Santragachi and GIP Aligarh.
- (b) *Shortage of Staff*: In general, there is a ban on direct recruitment and as and when required, officials are deployed from Letter Press Units to Photolitho Units after necessary training and curtailing the night shift in the Presses away from Delhi.
- (c) *Non-Supply of Paper*: Timely action is being ensured for timely indenting of power. For procurement of paper supply order for supply of 6930 M.T. of paper has already been placed on M/s. H.P.C. in the current financial year.
- (d) *Short run jobs*: Regarding short run jobs the Presses have to depend on the indenting Departments and Directorate of Printing has no control over it.”

6.4 The Committee find that during 1997-98 only half of the allocated money could actually be utilised. Further during 1999-2000 the budgetary allocation is just half of the BE 1997-98. They would like to know the reasons for huge underspending under this account.

Status of Modernisation:

6.5 As per the written note out of total 21 Govt. of India Presses, 16 are partly or fully modernised and only five Presses are yet to be modernised. Out of these five units, Form Unit, Santragachi and GIP Shimla are slated for closure. Modernisation of P.U. Santragachi is also related with closure issue. Out of remaining two units one unit is being phased out at Delhi (Minto Road) and the GIP Gangtok is a very small Unit having only three printing machines. The status is given at Appendix IV.

A part modernisation scheme was prepared for GIP (LPU) Faridabad and the Ministry has already approved the S.F.C. Preliminary work relating to site selection, procurement of machinery and equipment and redeployment of staff etc. are being examined. This work will be taken up under Non-Plan during the financial year 1999-2000.

Further modernisation of Govt. of India Presses will depend upon following :—

1. Cabinet decision on retention of Presses;
2. Assurance of enough work from all Govt. Ministries/ Departments; and
3. Availability of funds under 9th Plan period or under non-Plan Scheme.

The status of modernisation in various presses is given in the Statement-I.

6.6 The Committee recommend that decision in respect of the modernisation/closure of the 5 Government of India Presses should be taken without further delay. They also recommend that while taking any decision about GIP, Gangtok, the Government must consider the cost of getting the Government stationery printed from private persons and also the job opportunities being provided by the press to local people.

NEW DELHI;
14 April, 1999
 24 Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN,
Chairman,
Committee on Urban &
Rural Development

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Mega City Schemes	600.00	500.00	81.00	69.00	68.90	86.60	75.00	75.00	86.47	
5.	Research in Urban and Regional Planning & Urban Mapping	20.00	10.00	2.80	2.80	1.42	2.80	1.40	1.07	3.00	
II. Urban Transport											
i.	Contribution towards Equity to DMRC and Urban Mass Transport Corpn.	—	425.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	
ii.	Contribution to Acquisition of Lands for DMRC	956.00	200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	
iii.	Others—										
	Urban Transport Planning and Contribution to development of Mass Rapid Transport System in Bombay, Jaipur & Calcutta etc.	—	25.00	4.20	1.00	0.46	4.20	2.07	0.20	2.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	III. Computerisation	—	2.00	—	—	—	0.50	0.50	—	1.00	
	New Schemes										
	a. Urban/Municipal capacity Building in the context of 74th Amendment etc.	35.00	5.00	—	—	—	0.50	0.01	—	0.01	
	b. PM's New Initiatives for North-Eastern States	—	—	1.00	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	
	c. Setting up of NIUD	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.01	—	0.01	
	d. New Township Development including Stilllong Satellite Township	100.00	—	1.00	0.01	—	0.50	0.01	—	0.01	
	Total	2451.00	1657.00	273.00	242.82	241.83	363.50	328.49	299.16	355.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Water Supply and Sanitation										
6.	Training in PHE * Research * Monitoring & MIS * Urban Waste Disposals*	32.50	6.00	2.00	2.00	0.89	2.00	1.00	0.61	2.00	
7.	Low Cost Sanitation for liberation of Scavengers	300.00	200.00	28.00	27.00	26.80	28.00	24.00	20.00	34.65	
8.	Equity to Urban Development & UWS Financing Corp./HUDCO	80.00	90.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	
9.	Extension of AUWSP to small towns	3596.00	370.00	28.00	27.00	27.95	45.00	40.00	40.00	65.00	
10.	Support to Water Supply Scheme of major cities facing acute water shortage	100.00	86.00	4.50	4.50	—	4.50	0.50	—	4.50	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
c. Centrally sponsored programme for solid waste management in State capitals excluding Mega Cities			86.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			1464.00	28.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv. General Pool Accommodation			500.00	327.00	45.00	56.59	63.63	70.00	76.76	51.78	80.00	80.00
Total			500.00	327.00	45.00	56.59	63.63	70.00	76.75	51.78	80.00	80.00
V. Public Works												
13. CPWD Training Institute R&D Cell			40.00	15.00	2.50	2.29	1.73	2.50	2.50	4.50*	3.00	
14. General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)			200.00	100.00	20.00	20.75	15.18	20.00	18.50	7.68	20.00	
15. North-Eastern Zone			15.00	18.00	3.00	4.09	2.56	3.50	3.50	•	4.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. System Development through Computerisation			10.00	5.00	--	--	--	1.00	1.00	*	2.00	
17. Equity Support to NBCC			20.00	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Total			285.00	138.00	25.50	27.13	19.47	27.00	25.50	12.18	29.00	
VI. Stationery and Printing												
18. M.E.T.P.			6.00	3.00	0.50	0.50	0.21	1.00	--	--	0.25	
Total			6.00	3.00	0.50	0.50	0.21	1.00	--	--	0.25	
Grand Total			6850.50	2925.0	415.00	396.04	388.78	560.00	514.26	441.73	590.50	

EAP

Pass through Assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation from O.E.C.F.	2900.00	362.22	50.00	50.00	20.00	63.50	61.00	23.00	80.00
---	---------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		45.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	33.47	0.50	2.50	--	10.00	
		Pass through credit for External assistance to HUDCO from O.E.C.F. (Water Supply)									
	Total	2945.00	426.22	114.00	114.00	53.47	64.00	63.50	23.00	90.00	

APPENDIX II
FUNDS RELEASED

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State	Central Share				Total	State Share Reported	Expenditure Reported
		VIII Plan	97-98	98-99	99-00			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.29	21.16	—	104.45	Not Reported	80.11	
3.	Assam	194.11	140.00	198.87	532.98	26.06	62.00	
4.	Bihar	94.50	0.00	192.75	287.25	45.00	22.06	
5.	Goa	25.58	0.00	—	25.58	25.85	51.41	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	255.62	0.00	—	255.62	508.32	279.98
7.	Haryana	228.10	87.03	130.19	445.32	283.20	484.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	118.10	44.95	58.95	222.00	236.38	380.24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	63.97	41.61	20.75	126.33	73.26	122.97
10.	Karnataka	237.85	179.96	298.08	715.89	531.37	584.37
11.	Kerala	138.83	64.39	85.50	288.72	115.00	210.54
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1084.94	417.98	626.72	2129.64	1294.40	2458.32
13.	Maharashtra	386.91	271.80	393.94	1052.65	1324.97	1695.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	143.19	90.99	63.16	297.34	118.15	271.93
15.	Meghalaya	58.90	38.92	—	97.82	84.01	151.00
16.	Mizoram	23.24	51.68	76.95	151.87	55.00	136.76
17.	Nagaland	52.33	34.36	17.51	104.20	50.00	111.53
18.	Orissa	289.73	156.62	258.00	704.35	564.17	847.95
19.	Punjab	184.13	0.00	—	184.13	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	803.69	171.52	324.81	1300.02	1438.66	2261.04
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	195.95	205.46	234.91	636.32	195.95	585.15
23.	Tripura	5.16	0.00	42.11	47.27	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2031.34	776.57	932.83	3740.74	2502.91	3905.50
25.	West Bengal	162.94	0.00	43.97	206.91	162.94	328.00
Total		6862.40	2795.00	4000.00	13657.40	9605.60	15031.55

APPENDIX III

DEMAND*, AVAILABILITY, SHORTAGE & PERCENTAGE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 1.1.1999

S.No.	Station	Demand	Availability	Shortage	%age Satis- faction Level
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mumbai	14055	8355	4700	79
2	Calcutta	5969	6038	69	100
3	Chennai	3972	2333	1639	58.18
4.	Shimla	3784	254	2830	25.21
5.	Chandigarh	5383	2418	2967	44.88
6.	Faridabad	1838	1822	16	100

*Demand position not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Ghaziabad	781	820	+39	100
8.	Nagpur	2479	1381	1098	55.1
9.	Indore	557	431	126	77.97
10.	Lucknow	1218	500	718	41.05
11.	Hyderabad	1047	756	791	72.2
12.	Cochin	406	244	162	60.1
13.	Bangalore	1890	916	974	48.46
14.	Shillong	454	87	367	19.16
15.	Agartala	499	68	431	13.62
16.	Imphal	141	72	69	51.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Khoima	81	64	17	79
18.	Kanpur	932	755	177	87
19.	Rajkot	145	140	5	100
20.	Allahabad	1354	696	658	57.4
21.	Bhopal	820	166	654	20.2
22.	Srinagar*		30		
23.	Jaipur*		141		
24.	Delhi	104833	63847	40986	60.9

50

*Demand has been called for on restricted basis.

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT I

STATUS OF MODERNISATION OF GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

I. Modernised Presses (Offset/Photolitho Technology)

1. Govt. of India Press (Photolitho Unit), Minto Road;
2. Govt. of India Text Books Press, Mysore;
3. Govt. of India Text Books Press, Chandigarh;
4. Govt. of India Text Books Press, Bhubaneshwar;
5. Govt. of India Press, Koratty;
6. Govt. of India Press (Photolitho Unit), Faridabad;
7. Govt. of India Press, Wellington;
8. Govt. of India Patent Printing Press, Bombay.

II Partially Modernised Presses (Letterpress & Offset/ Photolitho Technology)

1. Govt. of India Press, Nashik;
2. Govt. of India Press, Temple Street, Calcutta;
3. Govt. of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi;
4. Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore;
5. Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri;
6. Govt. of India Press, (Letterpress Unit), Faridabad;
7. Govt. of India Press, Aligarh;
8. Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi.

III. Old Technology Presses (Letterpress Technology)

1. **Govt. of India Press, (Forms Unit), Santragachi;**
2. **Govt. of India Press, (Publication Unit), Santragachi;**
3. **Govt. of India Press, Shimla;**
4. **Govt. of India Press, Gangtok;**
5. **Govt. of India Press, (Letterpress Unit), Minto Road, New Delhi.**

APPENDIX V

COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1998-99)

EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF FORTY-SECOND SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY 1ST APRIL, 1999

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1315 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
3. Shrimati Malti Devi
4. Shri Mitha Lal Jain
5. Shri Subhash Maharia
6. Shri Subrata Mukherjee
7. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
8. Dr. Ram Vilas Vedanti

Rajya Sabha

9. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
10. Shri Nilotpal Basu
11. Shri Jhumuklal Bhendia
12. Shri N.R. Dasari
13. Prof. A. Lakshmisagar
14. Shri Suryabhan Patil Vahadane

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.C. Rastogi — *Director*
2. Shrimati Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*

**Representatives of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment
(Department of Urban Development)**

1. Shri Ashok Pahwa — *Secretary (UA&E)*
2. Shri S.S. Chattopadhyay — *Special Secretary*
3. Shri P.C. Sen — *Additional Secretary, (UD)*
4. Shri G.C. Bhandari — *Additional Secretary & FA*
5. Shri B.S. Minhas — *Joint Secretary (WA)*
6. Shri V. Suresh — *CMD, HUDCO*
7. Shri B.S. Duggal — *Director General of Works, CPWD*
8. Shrimati Sarita J. Das — *Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (Department of Urban Development) and members of the Committee to the sitting. He also drew the attention of the representatives of Ministry to the provisions of direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker.

3. The Secretary, Department of Urban Development briefed the Committee about the various programmes and schemes of the Department.

4. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the Demands for Grants 1999-2000 of the Department of Urban Development and took the evidence of the representatives of the Department on the concerned Demands for Grants relating to the respective Schemes of the Department, *viz.* IDSMT, Mega City Scheme, NCR Planning Board and CPWD etc.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX VI

COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1998-99)

EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT HELD ON TUESDAY 6TH APRIL, 1999.

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Room No. 53,
Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D.S. Ahire
3. Shri Tariq Anwar
4. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq
5. Shri Sriram Chauhan
6. Shri Vinod Khanna
7. Shri Subhash Maharia
8. Shri Bir Singh Mahato
9. Shri Subrata Mukherjee
10. Shri Rameshwar Patidar
11. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
12. Shri Nikhilananda Sar
13. Dr. Ram Vilas Vedanti

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri Nilotpal Basu
15. Shri Jhumuklal Bhendia
16. Shri N.R. Dasari
17. Shri C. Apok Jamir
18. Shri Onkar Singh Lakhawat
19. Prof. A. Lakshmisagar
20. Shri Jagdambi Mandal
21. Dr. Mohan Babu
22. Shri N. Rajendran

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.C. Rastogi — *Director*
2. Smt. Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*

3. The Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment).

4. The Committee adopted the Report with certain additions as indicated in *Annexure*.

5.	***	***	***	***	***
	***	***	***	***	***

6. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise the said reports after getting them factually verified from the concerned Department/Ministry and present the same to the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

(See para 4 of the Minutes dated 6.4.1999)

Page No.	Para No.	Modifications
1	2	3
4	2.6	<p>In para 2.6 <i>after</i> the data <i>add</i> the following:—</p> <p>“It could be seen from the above data that the allocated money is lesser than the proposed allocation for the different Schemes for Ninth Plan. For the priority sectors, <i>i.e.</i> (i) Water Supply and Sanitation and (ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for OECF the percentage of money allocated is around 20% and 10%, respectively.”</p>
5.	2.7	<p>In para 2.7 <i>after</i> the data <i>add</i> the following:—</p> <p>“It could be observed from the above data that there is variation between BE, RE and Actuals during 1997-98 and 1998-99. The allocation has been reduced at RE stage and that too could not be spent fully.”</p>
6	—	<p>Under the heading “Water Supply and Sanitation” <i>after</i> the data <i>add</i> the following:—</p> <p>“It could be seen from above that the allocated money under BE 1997-98 and</p>

1	2	3
		1998-99 has been reduced though marginally at RE stage and there is underspending of around 3 crore during 1998-99."
7.	—	Under the heading "Externally Aided Programme" after the data add the following:— It could be seen from above that there is huge underspending during 1997-98 and 1998-99.
9.	2.11	After para 2.11 add the following:— "It is further noted that the reduced outlay at RE stage could not be utilised fully during 1997-98 and 1998-99 under the respective schemes of the Department. The Committee feel that not only inadequate allocation is made for the different schemes of the Department but whatever allocation is made could not be utilised fully. It is, therefore strongly recommended that Government should ensure 100% utilisation of the allocated money."
11.	2.14	For para 2.14 substitute the following:— "The Committee feel that no sufficient home work appears to have been done either by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment or Planning Commission before chalking out any investment plan particularly the financial capability of the State Governments to contribute their share. They therefore, recommend that as observed in their earlier reports the

1	2	3
		Government in consultation with the State Governments should make proper study before launching any new scheme."
12.	3.2	In para 3.2 <i>after</i> the data <i>add</i> the following:— "It could be seen from the above data that the meagre outlay allocated under the scheme was substantially reduced at RE stage."
16.	3.6	<i>After</i> para 3.6 <i>add</i> the following:— "While examining the Demands for Grants 1997-98 of the Department the Committee had observed that at present there was no scheme to cover the cities having population between 5 lakh and 40 lakh and strongly recommended to consider to provide some scheme for such cities. The Government in their action taken replies to the said recommendation had stated that they had taken up the matter with the Planning Commission who ruled that it was not possible to introduce/ formulate a new scheme in view of the severe budgetary constraints. The Committee in their 14th Report regarding action taken on their earlier report while noting that inspite of recommending repeatedly by the Committee no action has been initiated so far, the Committee feel that it is not justified to ignore some cities on population criterion and hence again reiterate their earlier recommendation.

1	2	3
17.	3.8	<p><i>After Para 3.8 add the following:—</i></p> <p>The Committee note that one of the functions of L&DO is to maintain records of Central Government land. They feel that huge Government land is not being properly used which could be a big resource. They would like to be informed about the data in respect of the Government land not being used at present.</p>
23.	3.18	<p><i>After Para 3.18 add the following:—</i></p> <p><i>"Floor Space Index</i></p> <p>On the issue of Floor Space Index, the Secretary, during the course of oral evidence submitted as under:—</p> <p>As regards the substantial point about the FSI, let me indicate to the hon. Member what has been done on the basis of Vijay Kumar Malhotra report. Earlier two-and-a-half stories were allowed. All that has been done now is that half storey has been allowed to be completed at a point of time. I think, this is about 15-20 years ago when Ground Floor and the First Floor were treated as dwelling units. The Barsati was not treated as a dwelling unit. A few years ago that was deemed to be a dwelling unit because of the tremendous pressure. Also there are people who work in Delhi and who live in Delhi but who cannot afford to</p>

1

2

3

pay comparatively high rent for the Ground Floor and the First Floor. They were staying in the half floor,"

24.

3.19

After Para 3.19 *add* the following:—

"The Committee note that on the one hand the objective of the NCR is to deflect the population, on the other hand, FSI has been increased in Delhi. They feel that if the space in Delhi is increased, the investors would tend to invest in Delhi rather than in DMA towns of NCR. The Committee would like to know the rationale for increasing the FSI in Delhi particularly in view of the fact that it goes against the objectives of NCR."

33.

3.31

After Para 3.31 *add* the following:—

"The Committee note that in many States Municipal and Planning Committees have not been constituted. They would like to know the status of these Committees States/UTs-wise."

38.

4.8

In Para 4.8 *after* the word

'Government' in fourth line *add* the following:—

"They regret to note that allocation during Ninth Plan for the most priority programme, AUWSP is around 10% of the proposed money. They would like to know the rationale for such a low allocation for the programme."

1	2	3
41.	4.15	In Para 4.15 <i>add</i> the following at the end:— “To ensure better coordination, it is recommended that a joint working group of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should be constituted.”
48.	6.3	<i>After</i> Para 6.3 <i>add</i> the following:— “The Committee find that during 1997-98 only half of the allocated money could actually be utilised. Further during 1999-2000 the budgetary allocation is just half of the BE 1997-98. They would like to know the reasons for huge underspending under this account.”
