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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2004-2005)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2005-2006)**

SEVENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2005-2006)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 25.4.2005

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 25.4.2005



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2004-2005)

Mohd. Salim—*Chairman*

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*Nominated *w.e.f.* 27 October 2004.

(iv)

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3. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
4. Shrimati Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Assistant Director*
6. Shri G.C. Prasad — *Committee Officer*

*Nominated *w.e.f.* 24 March, 2005.

ABBREVIATIONS

AUWSP	—	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BE	—	Budget Estimates
CPHEEO	—	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization
CGWB	—	Central Ground Water Board
CMA	—	Counter Magnet Areas
CPWD	—	Central Public Works Department
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
EFG	—	Expenditure Finance Committee
GBS	—	Gross Budgetary Support
GDP	—	Gross Domestic Product
GNCTD	—	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GPRA	—	General Pool Residential Accommodation
GPNRA	—	General Pool Non-Residential Accommodation
HUDCO	—	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IDSMT	—	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
IEBR	—	Internal Extra Budget Resources
IRBPT	—	Integrated Rail & Bus Transport Project
JBIC	—	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
LIG	—	Lower Income Group
L&DO	—	Land and Development Office
LPU	—	Letter Press Unit
MIG	—	Middle Income Group
MRTS	—	Metro Rail Transport 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 Institute of Urban Development
NSSO	—	National Sample Survey Organisation
PLU	—	Photo Litho Unit
PSUs	—	Public Sector Undertakings
RE	—	Revised Estimate
UTES	—	Rail India Technical and Economic Services
SLSCs	—	State Level Sanctioning Committees
SFS	—	Self Financing Scheme
TA	—	Travelling Allowance
TAG	—	Technology Advisory Group
TCPO	—	Town and Country Planning Organization
ULB	—	Urban Local Bodies
USIS	—	Urban Spatial Information System
UTs	—	Union territories

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2004-2005) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Urban Development.

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 Development on 29 March 2005.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 20 April 2005.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Urban Development 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, 2005

1 Vaisakha, 1927 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban Development.

REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry 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. Although, these matters are essentially State subjects but the Government of India plays a primary role of co-ordinating and monitoring and it supports these programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition to this, the Ministry is also entrusted with the responsibility of planning and co-ordination of urban transport matters.

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

1.3 Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Development has four Attached and three Subordinate Offices, two Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies.

I. Attached office

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

II. Subordinate offices

- (i) Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO);
- (ii) Government of India Stationery Office; and
- (iii) Department of Publication

III. Public Sector Undertakings

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

IV. Statutory/Autonomous bodies

- (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.

1.4 The overall BE 2005-06 is Rs.3513.80 crore (Gross), including both Plan and Non-Plan. Anticipated recoveries during the year 2005-06, itself, will be of the order of Rs.333.75 crore. Thus, the net budget of this Ministry, both Plan and Non-Plan, works out to Rs.3180.05 crore. The respective provisions on the Revenue and Capital sides are Rs.2167.83 crore and Rs.1012.22 crore. The relevant break-up of Plan and Non-Plan provision is Rs.2080.33 crore and Rs.1099.72 crore, respectively.

1.5 The detailed Demands for Grants 2005-2006 of the Ministry were laid in Parliament on 22 March 2005.

1.6 In the present Report, the Committee have restricted their examination to only the major issues concerning programmes relating to (i) Urban Development-IDSMT and Mega City Scheme, (ii) Water Supply and Sanitation-AUWSP and Solid Waste Management, (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 Units (PSUs), statutory and autonomous bodies like Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), in the context of overall budgetary allocation in Demands for Grants for the year 2005-2006.

CHAPTER II

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEAR 2005-2006

2.1 DEMAND NO. 100 –Department of Urban Development

STATEMENT SHOWING BRIEF SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEAR 2000-01-2001-02, 2001-02-2002-03, 2002-03-2003-04, 2003-04-2004-05 & 2004-05-2005-06 SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE/DECREASE

Demand No. 100 - Ministry of Urban Development

Revenue Section	Major Head	Plan+Non-Plan 2000-01	% increase 2001-02	Plan+Non-Plan 2001-02	% increase 2002-03	Plan+Non-Plan 2002-03	% increase 2003-04	Plan+Non-Plan 2003-04	% increase 2004-05	Plan+Non-Plan 2004-05	% increase 2005-06	Plan+Non-Plan 2005-06	% increase						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Secretariat	2052	14.70	15.83	15.83	7.69%	15.83	18.60	18.60	17.50%	18.60	15.90	15.90	-14.52%	15.90	23.09	45.22%	23.09	45.91	98.83%
Water Supply & Sanitation	2215	126.70	141.80	141.80	11.92%	141.80	179.10	179.10	26.30%	179.10	151.05	151.05	-15.66%	151.05	191.25	26.61%	191.25	152.49	-20.27%
Housing	2216	271.92	269.94	269.94	-0.73%	269.94	316.29	316.29	17.17%	316.29	313.17	313.17	-0.99%	313.17	300.91	-3.91%	300.91	310.39	3.15%
Urban Development	2217	22.91	24.23	24.23	5.76%	24.23	27.41	27.41	13.12%	27.41	20.57	20.57	-24.95%	20.57	41.76	103.01%	41.76	713.08	1607.57%
North Eastern Areas	2552	80.05	41.25	41.25		41.25	1.00	1.00	-97.58%	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00%	1.00	1.00	0.00%	1.00	160.00	15900.00%

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grants in aid to State Govts.	3601	149.00	163.50	9.73%	163.50	228.00	39.45%	228.00	218.00	-4.39%	218.00	418.00	91.74%	418.00	248.00	-40.67%
Grants in aid to UT Govts.	3602	0.40	0.40	0.00%	0.40	0.40	0.00%	0.40	0.40	0.00%	0.40	0.40	0.00%	0.40	0.40	0.00%
Total		665.68	656.95	-1.31%	656.95	770.80	17.33%	770.80	720.09	-6.58%	720.09	976.41	35.60%	976.41	1630.27	66.97%

STATEMENT SHOWING BE AND RE 2004-05 AND BE 2005-06 INDICATING VARIATION
PERCENTAGE IN THE ALLOCATIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING BE AND RE 2004-05 AND BE 2005-06 INDICATING HIKE

GROSS BASIS

Demand No.100	BE 2004-05		RE 2004-05		BE 2005-06		% Variation over BE 2004-05 Excess(+) Saving (-)		% Variation over RE 2004-05 & BE 2005-06 Excess(+) Saving (-)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Revenue	646.15	330.26	650.65	346.80	1288.90	341.37	99.47%	3.36%	98.09%	-1.57%
Capital	759.45	85.43	1259.95	68.89	687.10	86.79	-9.53%	1.59%	-45.47%	25.98%
TOTAL	1405.60	415.69	1910.60	415.69	1976.00	428.16	40.58%	3.00%	3.42%	3.00%

2.2 The Committee asked about the reasons for the reduction of Rs.38.76 crore in the year 2005-2006 as compared to the year 2004-2005, under Revenue Section, Major Head 2215 i.e. with a percentage variation of (-) 20.27% the Ministry of Urban Development in their written note has informed the Committee that the Ministry is contemplating to launch two new schemes during 2005-06 viz. 1. National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for selected cities, 2. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to cover all cities / towns excepting cities / towns covered by NURM with the approval of the competent authority in lieu of the existing schemes of AUWSP, IDSMT and infrastructure development of Mega Cities. During the current year i.e. 2004 – 05, budget estimate for AUWSP is Rs.150 crore. However, in the next year i.e. 2005-06, a budget provision of Rs.95.24 crore has been made for AUWSP, which will be utilized for meeting committed liability of ongoing approved schemes. Requirement of other towns will be met through the aforesaid two new schemes of NURM and UIDSSMT. As such, there is a decrease in the budget estimate of 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05.

2.3 When asked to specify the reasons for the substantial increase of 98.09% in the Revenue Section of BE 2005-2006 over BE 2004-2005 and the steep decline of (-)45.47% under Capital Section Demand No.100, the Ministry in their written reply has submitted as under:-

“For appreciation of the reasons for increase in the Plan allocation under Revenue Section of Demand No.100 in BE 2005-06; the allocation during RE 2004-05 and BE 2005-06 in respect of certain projects may kindly be perused as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	RE 2004-05	BE 2005-06	Remarks
1	2	3	4
IDSMT	198.40	98.90	(-) 99.50
Contribution to NCRPB	55.00	70.00	(+) 15.00
Mega City Scheme	220.00	150.00	(-) 70.00
Urban Information System	5.00	25.00	(+) 20.00
Pooled Finance Development	10.00	25.00	(+) 15.00
City Challenge Fund	10.00	00	(-) 10.00

1	2	3	4
Mission Mode on IT	5.00	25.00	(+) 20.00
Viability Gap Fund to SPVs of UD Infrastructure Projects	00	600.00	(+) 600.00
Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme to Small towns	150.00	95.24	(-) 54.76
Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities	40.00	55.00	(+) 15.00
Hospital Waste Management	00	1.00	(+) 1.00
General Pool Accommodation (Residential)	89.75	100.00	(+) 10.25
North-Eastern Region	1.00	160.00	(+) 159.00

Major reasons for increase under Revenue Section as may be seen from the above statement are: -

- (a) Less allocation in BE 2005-06 as compared to RE 2004-05 in respect of the projects, IDSMT, Mega City Scheme and AUWSP as it is meant only for on going projects. These schemes will be discontinued from 2005-06 and merged in new scheme, which is being formulated.
- (b) An amount of Rs.600 crore has been provided as Viability Gap Fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPVs) of UD Infrastructure Projects during 2005-06 whereas there was no such allocation in RE 2004-05.
- (c) Earlier, out of 10% allocation of GBS for North-Eastern Region, Rs.1 crore was being provided under Revenue Section and the balance was being provided under Capital Section. Since projects being implemented in North-Eastern Region are not of the Capital nature for the Central Government, it has been decided to provide the entire allocation of Rs.160 crore under Revenue Section during 2005-06 only for schemes in NE Region. It will be released as Grants-in-aid by the Central Government.
- (d) There is increased allocation for new schemes, viz Urban Information System, Pooled Finance Development, Mission Mode on IT as these schemes are likely to be operational during 2005-06.

- (e) Except IDSMT, Mega City & AUWSP increased allocation has been proposed in respect of existing Projects like NCRPB, Solid Waste Management and GPRA.

2.4 The Ministry has further stated that the decrease in BE 2005-06 in the Capital Section is mainly due to lump-sum allocation of 10% of GBS for developmental projects in North-Eastern Region including Sikkim. However, the decrease in Capital Section is correspondingly increased in Revenue Section and as such this is not going to affect the developmental work in the NE Region.

2.5 Grant-in-aid to the State Governments

“Under Major Head 3601 on Grants-in aid to States; the provisions are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2004-05	BE 2005-06
1.	IDSMT	198.50	98.50
2.	Mega City	219.50	149.50
Total		418.00	248.00

2.6 When asked about the reasons behind the reduction in allocation for ‘Grant-in-aid to the States’ under Major Head 3601 for IDSMT and Mega City, the Ministry has stated as under:—

“The reduction in allocation for Grant-in-aid to the States under these two schemes is that it is only for on-going projects of IDSMT, Mega City and AUWSP. An allocation of Rs. 3500.00 crore has been made as Additional Central Assistance,(ACA) for the Urban Renewal Sub-Mission that is on the way”.

2.7 The Committee note that the Budget Estimates (2005-06) depict a steep decline in the Capital Section by (-) 45.47% as compared to the BE (2004-05) in Demand Number: 100. In this regard, the Ministry of Urban Development has reasoned that the decrease in the Capital Section is mainly due to lump-sum allocation of 10% of GBS for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim as Rs. 160 crore allocated to NE Regions in 2005-06 has been transferred from the Revenue Section to the Capital Section. On the question of the decrease in the allocations made in BE (2005-06) over BE (2004-05) for the IDSMT, AUWSP and Mega-City Schemes, the Committee have been given

to understand that the lesser allocations in 2005-06 are because these allocations are now meant only for the On-Going Projects of the schemes. According to the Ministry, the main reason for reduction of Rs. 38.76 crore in the BE 2005-06 as compared to BE 2004-05 under Revenue Section of Major Head 2215 is due to the proposal of Government to launch two new schemes *viz.* (i) National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for selected cities and (ii) Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to cover all cities/towns excepting cities/towns covered by NURM with the approval of competent authority in lieu of the existing Schemes of AUWSP, IDSMT and Infrastructure Development of Mega-Cities. The Ministry have stated in their reply that a budget allocation of Rs.95.24 crore has been made for AUWSP in the current year to meet the committed liability of on-going approved schemes, as AUWSP, IDSMT and infrastructure Development of Mega Cities would be discontinued and merged in a new scheme which is being formulated. The Committee note that based on the similar ideology, the allocations for IDSMT and Mega-City schemes have been reduced by (-) 99.5% and (-) 70% in 2005-06 over BE (2004-05). Although, the Committee appreciate the initiatives taken by the Government in launching the NURM and UIDSSMT schemes in 60 selected towns/cities; however the Committee are quite surprised to find that new schemes are yet to be finalized and the allocations for the instant urban development schemes have already been reduced in BE (2005-06). The Committee are of the firm view that before making any reduction under Major Head 2215, Water Supply & Sanitation and the allocations for 2005-06 in IDSMT and Mega-City schemes, the Government should have finalised the new schemes and guidelines first and circulated them to all the States/UTs so as to commence the projects under the NURM and UIDSSMT schemes in the beginning of the coming financial year, itself. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that before starting on new Schemes, all the requisite ground works should be first completed.

Urban Water Supply & Sanitation

2.8 The Committee asked about the reasons for the reduction of Rs.38.76 crore in the year 2005-2006 as compared to the year 2004-2005, under Revenue Section, Major Head 2215 *i.e.* with a percentage variation of (-) 20.27% the Ministry of Urban Development in their written note has informed the Committee that the Ministry is contemplating to launch two new schemes during 2005-06 *viz.* 1. National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for selected cities, 2. Urban

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to cover all cities/towns excepting cities/towns covered by NURM with the approval of the competent authority in lieu of the existing schemes of AUWSP, IDSMT and infrastructure development of Mega Cities. During the current year *i.e.* 2004 – 2005, budget estimate for AUWSP is Rs.150 crore. However, in the next year *i.e.* 2005-06, a budget provision of Rs. 95.24 crore has been made for AUWSP, which will be utilized for meeting committed liability of on-going approved schemes. Requirement of other towns will be met through the aforesaid two new schemes of NURM and UIDSSMT. As such, there is a decrease in the budget estimate of 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05.

2.9 The Committee pointed out that Under Major Head 2215—Water Supply and Sanitation in the Revenue Section a budget provision of Rs.95.24 Crore has been made for AUWSP, however, nil allocations have been made in the Major Head 4215—Capital Section for urban water supply & sanitation. The Committee then asked as why no allocations had been made under the Capital Section. The Ministry has informed as under:—

“In the current year a budget provision of Rs. 5 crore was made under the Major Head 4215 for providing equity to HUDCO for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation projects. Since HUDCO has been declared as a “Mini Ratna” PSU, it is not eligible for budgetary support towards equity. As such no provision for the purpose has been made in the budget allocation for 2005-06.”

2.10 As per Economic Survey (2004-2005) para 9.106, Rs. 53,719 Crore is estimated requirement for Water Supply and Sanitation in Tenth Plan and the likely availability from different sources is Rs. 35,800 Crore. The Committee then asked the Ministry of Urban Development to comment, as to how they propose to cope up with the challenges of meeting , the demands of Urban Water Supply and sanitation given the financial crunch. To this; the Ministry in their reply has informed the Committee as under:—

“In order to bridge the resource gap, the Ministry is contemplating to launch two new schemes as mentioned above *viz.*, NURM and UIDSSMT, wherein it is envisaged to introduce urban reforms which are expected to improve financial condition of Urban local bodies. The Government of India is also contemplating viability gap funding for bankable infrastructure projects including water supply and sanitation. The Finance Minister in his

Budget Speech 2005-06 has given due emphasis to infrastructure projects including water supply and sanitation. The Finance Minister has announced that a provision of Rs.1500 crore for 'Viability Gap Funding' for infrastructure projects with a mechanism to be used in conjunction with the funding mechanism through the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). There is also a provision of Rs.600 crore in the budget of Ministry of Urban Development for 'Viability Gap Fund' for SPVs of Urban Infrastructure Projects for the year 2005-06. The Finance Minister has also announced a provision of Rs. 5500 crore for National Urban Renewal Mission which will include a grant component of Rs.1650 crore. As such higher allocation of funds compared to previous years is expected to address the problem of drinking water and sanitation in urban areas. The Ministry of Finance has formulated Guidelines on Viability Gap Funding to provide financial assistance for implementation of bankable urban infrastructure projects including water supply and sanitation with involvement of institutional finance and private sector participation. The Ministry of Finance has also set up Inter Institutional Group (IIG) for financing of urban infrastructure projects.

Pooled Finance Development Scheme is also likely to be launched during 2005-06 which will help mobilize funds from Capital market for investment in infrastructure projects. All these efforts will go a long way to address financial crunch to a great extent".

2.11 The Committee are informed that a provision of Rs.1500 crore for 'Viability Gap Funding' for infrastructure projects has been announced in 2005-06 along with the funding mechanism of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). For 'Viability Gap Funding', the Ministry of UD has been allocated a provision of Rs. 600 crore. Further, a provision of Rs. 5500 crore for NURM has been proposed by the Ministry. The Committee observe that there is vast disparity between demand and supply of 'water supply and sanitation' as far as finance is concerned. While the Committee are happy to note the steps taken to bridge the resource gap by making provisions under SPV, the Committee express their anxiety over the fulfilment of the demands as far as the water supply and sanitation in urban areas is concerned. The Ministry has stated that as such these higher allocations of funds as compared to the previous years is expected to address the problem of drinking water and sanitation in urban areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that as committed above by the Ministry, all out efforts are made by the Government in meeting the

demands of the urban water supply and sanitation in urban areas of the country. Also, measures are taken so as to ensure adequate supply of potable drinking water in the towns/cities and other urban areas.

2.12 The Committee note that Pooled Finance Development Scheme is also likely to be launched during 2005-06 to help mobilize funds from capital market for infrastructural projects. As per the Ministry's reply, all these efforts are expected to go a long way to address the financial crunch to a great extent.

2.13 While these moves are optimistic about reducing the financial crunch, they are yet to see the light of the day and are in a very rudimentary stage. The Committee, therefore, feel that current resource crunch cannot be ignored, by projecting a bright future which is yet to fructify. The Committee, therefore, urge that the Government should address the present day inconveniences seriously instead of a hypothetical bright affluence in terms of financial resources.

2.14 The Committee are not convinced by the reply of the Ministry as unless the end-use of the funds is not verified in time, the urban development schemes may not be effectively implemented by the various executing agencies and the urban local bodies/municipalities. The Committee desire that the Union Ministry of UD must take befitting steps in consultation with the State Governments so as to impart proper training, professional support and knowledge for sighting and taking up of bankable urban infrastructure projects. The Committee also recommend that proper checks are carried out to ensure proper end-use of funds allocated to the Schemes of urban development and the Municipality's know-how is strengthened in taking-up viable projects.

Lump-sum Provision for North Eastern States including Sikkim

2.15 As per **Appendix I** the total of Revenue and capital section during the year 2004-05 for North Eastern Areas was Rs. 114 crore.

2.16 In the Revenue Section, Major Head 2552 (North Eastern Areas) there is an allocation of Rs. 160 crore for North Eastern Areas in 2005-2006 while in Capital Section no allocation has been made under this Head. When asked as to why no allocation has been under Capital Section (Major Head 4552), the Ministry in their written reply has stated as under:

“Since the, assets are created in NE Region for the States, these can't be considered as Capital expenditure for Central Government.

Therefore, the entire allocation of Rs. 160 Crore has been allocated under Revenue Section and no allocation for "Capital Outlay on North-Eastern Areas" in BE 2005-06 has been under Major Head 4552".

2.17 Regarding the utilisation of Rs. 160 crore in the Financial Year 2005-2006, the Ministry has submitted as under in their written reply:—

"As on date, this Ministry has 75 (seventy five) proposals under process as on 23.3.2005. The earmarked amount of Rs. 160 crore is expected to be fully utilized during 2005-06 for funding 67 on-going projects and 75 new projects in addition to some more new projects which are expected to be received during 2005-06".

2.18 The Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development during the course of oral evidence also submitted as under:

"Under the Urban Development Ministry, the ten per cent requirement which has to be met for the projects in the North-Eastern Region is being fully implemented year after year. As a matter of fact, we have a budget of Rs.160 crore next year. The only difference is each State Government has to prioritize its own projects and send it to us and we would then take them up for sanction of funds. There are two ways of implementing the schemes in the North-Eastern Region. Some State Governments prefer the schemes to be given to the NBCC on a turnkey basis and some of them implement them themselves. So, depending on what the State Government of Assam wants, the funds would be available. Rs.160 crore are available for the financial year, 2005-06".

2.19 The Committee note that the total allocation for North Eastern Areas including Sikkim during 2005-06 has been increased from Rs. 114 crore to Rs. 160 crore thus an increased allocation of Rs. 46 crore has been made in the current year. They also observe that 67 projects are on-going, while 75 proposals are under consideration, which are to be completed in an allocation of Rs. 160 crore. The Committee note (see the Appendix II) that only Rs. 57.54 crore could be utilized during the last year as on January, 2005 in the NE Region. The Committee are of the view that the Union Govt. should see that North Eastern States come forward with their priority and if necessary required help may also be extended so that there is no delay in executing projects by the concerned States. The Committee would like to know the details of those States, who have opted for

NBCC's role and those who want to implement by themselves. By having the above figures, the Ministry can look forward to better implementation of the projects and optimum deployment of financial resources. In any case the Committee recommend that all the money should be utilized during the year 2005-06 and all the physical and financial targets should be achieved to avoid cost and time overrun.

2.20 Demand No.101-Public Works

STATEMENT SHOWING BE AND RE 2004-05 AND BE 2005-06
INDICATING HIKE

Net Basis

Demand No.101	BE 2004-05		RE 2004-05		BE 2005-06		% Variation over BE 2004-05 Excess(+) Saving (-)		% Variation over RE 2004-05 & BE 2005-06 Excess(+) Saving (-)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Revenue	5.00	459.40	6.14	459.40	6.00	477.32	20.00%	3.90%	-2.28%	3.90%
Capital	101.44	139.60	100.30	139.60	98.33	139.65	-3.07%	0.04%	-1.96%	0.04%
TOTAL	106.44	599.00	106.44	599.00	104.33	616.97	-1.98%	3.00%	-1.98%	3.00%

A statement indicating the allocation made during the last three years is giving at **Appendix II**.

2.21 When asked about the reason for decline *i.e.* (-)1.98% on RE 2004-05 as compared to BE 2005-06, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

“The allocation in BE 2005-06 in respect of other Ministries under Plan Section of Demand No.101 is Rs. 71.33 crore as against Rs. 77.30 crore in RE 2004-05. Reason for decline of 1.98% in the allocation of BE 2005-06 is less demand projected by client Departments/other Ministries in their Annual Plan”.

2.22 The Committee note that under Demand Number 101—Public Works in RE (2004-05) the allocations were Rs. 77.30 crore, but the BE (2005-06) depicts a decrease by 1.98% *i.e.* to Rs. 71.33 crore. The Ministry has reasoned that this decrease is due to less demands projected by the client Departments/other Ministries in their Annual Plans. In the circumstances, the Committee are forced to believe that the decreasing trend in the Demand No. 101 (Public Works) is an

indication that client Departments/other Ministries are having no trust on the functioning of CPWD, which is the main Civil Engineering Department of Government of India. They, therefore, recommend that CPWD should enhance their credibility so as to ensure better coordination in functioning and timely execution of works to solicit demands from client departments.

2.23 Demand No.102—Stationary and Printing

STATEMENT SHOWING BE AND RE 2004-05 AND BE 2005-06
INDICATING HIKE

Net Basis

Demand No.102	BE 2004-05		RE 2004-05		BE 2005-06		% Variation over BE 2004-05 Excess(+) Saving (-)		% Variation over RE 2004-05 & BE 2005-06 Excess(+) Saving (-)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Revenue		52.80		52.80		54.24		2.73%		2.73%
Capital		0.20		0.20		0.35		75.00%		75.00%
TOTAL	0.00	53.00	0.00	53.00	0.00	54.59		3.00%		3.00%

The detailed break-up of the budget estimates under Demand No.102 are given in Appendix-I.

2.24 The Committee (2004-05) in their Second Report had recommended for cost effective printing materials by utilisation of modern technique; (ii) Pending adequate staff; and (iii) proper training of staff/dealing personnel in printing works.

2.25 During the course of oral evidence, the Committee expressed their displeasure over the state of affairs of printing Presses. When asked to comment, the Secretary, Urban Development submitted as under:

“The whole thing got entangled in this business of revisiting the entire decision taken to wind up in August 2002. In that process, some posts had to be abolished. Now, we are reviewing the whole thing and the matter is before the Cabinet. Much of it is also related to that. But, insofar as modernization of Press is concerned, I must confess, there has been a delay in procurement of machinery

because of the new technology and the new machinery they want to procure and fix standards and specifications. Unfortunately, they tried to do it in-house. They are still continuing to do it in-house with inadequate capability. We are trying to see how to get it expedited. But, I hope, we will be able to get the procurement of machinery through in the next financial year."

2.26 During evidence, the Committee pointed out that in BE (2005-2006); the capital outlay on stationary and printing of Demand No.102 depicts a 75% increase in allocations, however, the situation in Government Printing Press at Kolkata is no better. Lot of money had been invested to upgrade the printing unit but all these machines have been lying idle at the Kolkata Printing Press. At this the Joint Secretary of Ministry of Urban Development explained as under:—

"In some places, which the Hon'ble Member has mentioned, the civil and electrical work is going on. We are getting them expedited. In case of Santragachi and Temple Street (Kolkata) only, the computers have been procured and kept there. The civil and electrical work is going on there. Once this work is completed, then with the procurement of machinery, we should be able to complete the modernization process. Next financial year, it will be done."

2.27 When asked about the overall increase of about 3% in BE (2005-06) over BE (2004-06) under Demand No.102; the Ministry in their written reply has stated as under:

"3.12% increase in BE(2005-2006) over BE(2004-2005) under Demand No.102 is due to (i) likely increase in salary on account of enhancement of Dearness Allowance and annual increment in Pay and Allowances (ii) likely increase in tariff of electricity, water charges and other stationery items/office equipment."

2.28 As regards, Demand Number 102- Stationary and Printing, the Committee note that there is a total increase of 3.12% in BE (2005-06) over the BE(2004-05) on the Revenue plus Capital Section. In the Capital Section alone, there is an increase in BE (2005-06) by 75% as the BE (2004-05) is Rs. 0.20 crore and the BE (2005-06) is Rs. 0.35 crore. On the increase in the Revenue Section, the Ministry has stated this increase is to meet the (i) enhancement of Dearness Allowance and annual increment in Pay and Allowances; and (ii) likely increase in tariff of electricity, water charges and other stationery items/office equipment. The Committee recommend that

all the civil & electrical works and the installation of new machinery should be completed and made functional in a time bound manner. During the course of evidence before the Committee, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development has admitted that there has been a delay in procurement of machinery and the modernization of the printing presses. The Committee, therefore, recommend that suitable procedures may be evolved so as to minimize incessant delays in procurement of the machineries/ equipment. The Committee are informed that lot of money has been invested on modernisation of printing press at Calcutta but the machineries for this purpose are lying idle. This is a great loss to the nation and the nation cannot afford to bear such loss. Why such a situation arose, the Committee wants to know. A report in this regard is earnestly required and the responsibility should be fixed.

2.29 The Committee recommend that earnest efforts are made at the State as well as the Central level to ensure that the modernization of Printing Presses is completed and the workers handling such machineries are adequately trained to efficiently utilize these State-of-the-Art machines.

Recoveries

2.30 The nature of recoveries during 2005-06 Demand-wise are as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Demand No.	Major Head	Name of Scheme	Amount	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
100	4216 - Capital outlay on Housing	Sale proceeds of Government Estates	0.04	Sale proceeds (Token provision)
101	2059 - Public Works	New Supplies & Repair	10.00	
		Stock	100.00	Issue of Stock
		Misc. Work Advs.	4.00	Issue of Stock
		Estt. Charges	122.00	Department Charges
	4059 - Capital outlay on Public Works	Sale proceeds of Government Estates	0.45	Sale Proceeds (Token provision)

1	2	3	4	5
102	2058 - Stationery & Printing	Controller of Stationery	6.50	Recovery from clients
		Printing Presses	84.00	Recovery of printing charges
		Government Publications	0.01	Sale proceeds
	2202 - General Education	Government of India	6.75	Printing charges recovery
		Text Book Presses		
Total			333.75	

2.31 When asked to comment over the position of recoveries, the Ministry in their written reply has stated as under:

“In respect of Demand No. 100, only a token provision is provided for any possible sale of Governments Estates. In Demand No. 101, recoveries are being effected as Departmental Charges only for those projects that are not funded by the budget of the Central Government. Position of recoveries is satisfactory.

Raising of printing charges bills and recovery from indenting department are monitored regularly by the Government of India Presses as well as by the Directorate of Printing. During the year 2004-2005, recovery under Demand No.102 is Rs.91.51 crore upto February, 2005. There is an amount of about Rs.296 crore outstanding for the jobs performed in the last several years, to be recovered from different Government Ministries, Departments etc. Matter is being pursued vigorously at appropriate levels by Government of India Presses, Directorate of Printing and Ministry of Urban Development”.

2.32 On being asked about the corrective action taken by the Ministry in regard to the outstanding Rs. 296 crore of Recoveries; the Ministry stated in their reply as under:—

“Matter is being pursued vigorously at appropriate levels by Government of India Presses, Directorate of Printing and Ministry of Urban Development. Action has been initiated for appointment of a Consultant to implement Commercial Accounting System which will eliminate two stage billing system (provisional billing and final billing) being followed at present and facilitate the indenting departments for arranging payment of printing charges in one go”.

2.33 The Committee express their concern over the fact that 'Recoveries' to the tune of about Rs.296 crore are outstanding for the jobs performed in the last several years from different Ministries/ Departments etc. The Committee are of the view that as the printing presses are badly in the need of money for the modernization and up gradation, the pending 'Recovery' of Rs. 296 crore only aggravates the problem of finance for such modernization of Press. They, therefore, recommend that recovery process should be expedited and taken up at highest level for the survival and modernization of printing presses.

Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies

2.34 There are significant variations in the level of urbanisation in different parts of the country. There is, therefore, a greater need to attend to the deficiencies in urban infrastructure to make it more even and inclusive in coverage. Municipal finances also need drastic improvement through restructuring of Urban Local Bodies, introduction of accounting reforms, public-private partnerships and by more efficient use of existing resources of men and material.

2.35 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Urban Development for strengthening Urban Local Bodies.

1. E-governance in Municipalities.
2. Empowerment of women in Urban Local Bodies.
3. Tax free Municipal Bonds.
4. Municipal Accounting Reforms.
5. Model Municipal Law.

(I) E-GOVERNANCE IN MUNICIPALITIES

2.36 As per Annual Report a Mission made on e-governance in municipalities is being prepared by this Ministry to make urban governance more efficient and effective. This Electronic Governance or e-Governance is nothing but the use of information technology to deliver public services in a much more convenient, customer oriented, cost effective and better manner. The objective of the Mission Mode Project is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in (1) the interaction between local government and its citizens and other interest groups (*i.e.* NGOs, CBOs, RWAs, private sector, etc.); and (2) internal government operations to support and stimulate good governance.

2.37 Since local government is the first interface between citizens and government in a democratic country, this initiative of the Ministry of Urban Development would solve a number of problems that the people in towns and cities are facing due to rapid urbanization. It would assist improved service delivery, decentralization, better information management & transparency, citizen's involvement in government, etc. Under this project, State Governments will be extended needed assistance to implement the project. The project is supposed to be launched in August, 2005. The Ministry of Urban Development has prepared a draft scheme for implementation of the Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities and sought the Planning Commission's in-principle approval to the scheme.

2.38 As per information given by the Ministry; Rs.25 crore has been allocated for 'Urban Information System' in 2005-06 as against Rs.5 crore allocated in 2004-2005. The actual expenditure out of the Rs.5 crore allocated in 2004-05 is only Rs.0.67 crore as on 31.01.05. In the budget allocation for 2005-06; the Ministry has also made an allocation of Rs.25 crore for the 'Mission Mode on IT' scheme. On being asked as to how the allocation Mission for Mode on IT would be utilized in Municipalities, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development during the course of oral evidence submitted as under:—

"The schedule is that, in the Million Plus Cities, we propose to launch this programme in the month of August this year. The scheme is ready. It is awaiting the approval of the Planning Commission. We have, with the help of the Ministry of Information Technology, made a lot of headway in standardizing the hardware and software applications that are going to be completed. We are now writing to the State Governments to seek their concurrence. If they do not mind, then we would like to execute it through the Ministry of Information Technology and NIC in the Million Plus Cities first, so that it could be expedited. After that, we propose to take up in all the One Lakh Plus Cities, which number about 423.

In so far as the management of these services is concerned, that remains with the urban local bodies. Insofar as the E-governance is concerned, we are going to take up some handholding initially for a period of two to three years, till the staff gets trained on the maintenance and operation of the hardware. All these contract documents are going to be standardised to help the State Governments in doing this. It will be implemented through the

State Governments except in the Million Plus Cities. We thought if we could do it as an example in a pilot mode. But we are seeking the concurrence of the State Governments. But it will be ultimately be handled by the urban local bodies”.

2.39 The Committee undertook an on-the-spot during study visit to Coimbatore on 3rd November 2004 and had an opportunity to inspect the computerised facilitation centre of Coimbatore Municipal Corporation. The Committee had then found that computerized material of property tax collection was a very efficient method to collect Property taxes.

2.40 The Committee desired to know as to how the Union Government proposes to impress upon the State Governments to effectively set up and manage the Computerized Facilitation Centres of the Municipalities. In their written reply the Ministry has stated as under:

“This Ministry is preparing a Mission Mode Project on E-Governance in Municipalities under which eight services/ management functions including payment of property tax and other utility bills, would be covered”.

2.41 The Committee are happy to learn that the Ministry has taken certain initiatives for strengthening urban local bodies and E-governance. In 2005-06, the Ministry has allocated Rs.25 crore for ‘Urban Information System’ as against the Rs.5 crore earlier allocated in 2004-05. The Committee expect that with an allocation of Rs.25 crore in this financial year, the Ministry will ensure that computerization of the Municipal bodies is carried out within a specific time frame. The Committee needs hardly to emphasize that the centrally sponsored urban development schemes can only be effectively implemented with the active participation of Municipalities/urban local bodies and for this purpose strengthening the Municipalities is of utmost importance. The Committee desire that effective measures are taken to make the municipal bodies etc. result oriented, people’s friendly, transparent and financially sound.

2.42 The Committee note that the Ministry has prepared a draft proposal for ‘Mission Mode IT’ in 2005-06 and an allocation of Rs.25 crore has been earmarked under this scheme. During the course of evidence, the Secretary (UD) has assured the Committee to launch this Mission Mode IT scheme in August, 2005. The Committee desire that the Ministry would effectively carry out the Mission Mode IT as promised to them.

2.43 The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should persuade the State Government/UTs to set up 'Computerized Facilitation Centres' by the Municipal bodies for the use of the public at large. The Committee are of the view that such Facilitation Centres would help in tax collection by the municipalities, issuing Tax Free Municipal Bonds thereby increasing the revenue earned by them. At the same time, devising of computerized techniques would bring transparency in financial and administrative matters of the local municipal bodies and reduce malpractices and delay.

(ii) EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN URBAN LOCAL BODIES

2.44 The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 has initiated the process of de-centralization and empowerment of urban local bodies (ULBs). Specific provisions have been made to ensure continuity of the elected bodies and give wider representation to women and other weaker sections. This Act provides that not less than one-third of the total number of seats shall be reserved for women in every municipality. This includes seats reserved for women belonging to SCs/STs. This Act has provided enabling environment for women to take direct part in the process of local-self-government and brought women to the forefront and centre of civic development. Since the elected municipal bodies are expected to function as an instrument of local-self-government, which will be responsible for formulating plans of economic development and social justice, this provision gives women elected members in municipal bodies a unique opportunity to play a leading role in shaping the destiny of their community. It is believed that by including women in the power hierarchy of the elected local government in India, major initiative has been taken to ensure women's participation in the city development process.

2.45 As a result of implementation of Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, there are around 70,000 elected representatives in position in various ULBs out of which around 23,000 are women councillors.

2.46 Women elected representatives of ULBs have to play a dual role. Firstly, they have to act as a member of local body like others and respond to overall needs of their electorate. Secondly, they have to perform specialized role on the functions, which have a direct impact on women and involve women intensively. The women councillors, therefore, require a systematic training pertaining to attitude, skill and knowledge on potential role of women in urban governance.

2.47 This Ministry has been impressing upon the States to get their women councillors trained immediately after the completion of election to the urban local bodies. For this purpose, a training plan has been initiated. Under this, the State Governments are required to nominate one State-level institute to conduct training programmes of three days duration. To conduct these training programmes, the identified training institutions are provided with financial grants @ Rs.1,000 per day per participant. Besides, the institutes also get financial grants (maximum up to Rs.5.00 lakhs) for preparation of training modules. The total expenditure involved in the training programmes is shared by both the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

2.48 Based on above, the States/UTs are being provided financial assistance for providing training facilities to elected women councillors of ULBs.

2.49 So far the following States have been provided financial assistance as per details given below:

Name of the State	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)	Number of women Councilors to be trained
Assam	2.44(1st instalment)	242
Chhattisgarh	9.475(1st & 2nd instalment)	465
Delhi	1.22(1st instalment)	48
Goa	1.33(1st instalment)	52
Gujarat	11.715(1st instalment)	1462
Haryana	4.30(1st instalment)	407
Himachal Pradesh	1.537(1st instalment)	150
Kerala	1.50(1st instalment)	620
Karnataka	28.84(1st & 2nd instalment)	1878
Madhya Pradesh	17.32(1st instalment)	2170
Maharashtra	18.00(1st instalment)	2367
Punjab & Chandigarh	6.925(1st instalment)	819
Rajasthan	9.635(1st instalment)	1484
Uttaranchal	4.77(Single instalment)	212
West Bengal	13.41(1st instalment)	1061

2.50 When asked about the reason of not providing financial assistance to all the states, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Ministry of Urban Development has been requesting the State Governments to identify one State-level training institute and forward their proposal to this Ministry for further consideration. Proposals received from States/UTs, *viz.* Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal have been approved by this Ministry. In Jharkhand and Pondicherry elections to ULBs are yet to be held, while in the States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Lakshadweep, no urban local body has been set up. The remaining States have been reminded *vide* letter No.N-11025/23/2002-UCD dated October 11 and November 22, 2002; February 14, May 28, July 31 & Nov. 14, 2003; January 6, February 23, June 3, July 14, July 30, Oct. 11, Oct. 28 & December 3, 2004; and January 19 & March 7, 2005 to identify a State-level institute in their States and forward their proposal to this Ministry for consideration”.

2.51 Regarding the quantum of unspent balance in respect of funds released for the training of women councillors the following data have been furnished by Ministry.

Name of the State	Unspent Balance* (Rs. in lakh)
1	2
Assam	2.44
Chhattisgarh	4.74
Delhi	1.22
Goa	1.33
Gujarat	11.715
Haryana	4.30
Himachal Pradesh	1.537
Kerala	1.50

1	2
Karnataka	14.42
Madhya Pradesh	4.80
Maharashtra	18.00
Punjab & Chandigarh	6.925
Rajasthan	9.635
Uttaranchal	4.77
West Bengal	13.41

(*The above information is based on the Utilization Certificates received from the respective State Governments)

2.52 The Committee were informed that as many as fifteen States have been provided with financial assistance for training purpose. The Committee also note that a considerable amount of unspent balances still remain to be utilised. The Committee would like to be apprised about the performance of other States also for training of women councillors, the quality thereof and the deployment of the funds released so far. It appears that only first instalment has been released or that too has not been fully utilised. This shows lack of enthusiasm due to some reasons or other. Besides, many States have not come forward for seeking financial assistance from Union Government for training their women councillors. This further shows that the scheme has not taken off. The Committee would like the Government to identify the reasons why the States are unenthusiastic about the training programme. In the circumstances, they recommend that Union Government should directly interact with the Municipal bodies of these States who are not forthcoming. They also desire that an institutional mechanism should be evolved for motivating the women councillors to actively participate in the local bodies and not to depend on other persons who attend the meetings of the municipal or local bodies on their behalf.

(III) TAX FREE MUNICIPAL BONDS

2.53 In 2000-01, Government inserted a new clause (vii) in Section 10(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, exempting interest income from bonds issued by local authorities. The funds raised from Tax Free

Municipal Bonds are to be used only for capital investments in urban infrastructure for providing one or more of the following:—

- i. Potable Water Supply
- ii. Sewerage or Sanitation
- iii. Drainage
- iv. Solid Waste Management
- v. Roads, Bridges and Flyovers; and
- vi. Urban Transport (if this is a municipal function under respective State legislation)

2.54 Ministry of Urban Development has been designated as the nodal agency for processing applications for issue of tax free bonds.

From 1.4.2005 to 31.12.2005:

2.55 A sum of Rs. 300.00 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. Of this, Karnataka Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust, Bangalore has been permitted to raise Rs.100.00 crore for Greater Bangalore Water Supply Project by issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds.

From 1.1.2005 to 31.3.2005:

2.56 In case proposal complete in all respects for issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds is received, it will be considered for granting permission.

2.57 The Ministry in their written reply stated as under:—

Four applications have been received for issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds by the Ministry during 2004-05, as follows:—

- i. Karnataka Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust
- ii. Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
- iii. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
- iv. Chennai Corporation

2.58 All the applications were examined and found to be eligible for issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds. As such, these have been recommended to Ministry of Finance for grant of permission to issue

Tax Free Municipal Bonds. Approval in respect of Karnataka Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust has already been received and communicated *vide* letter dated 20.08.04. Approval of Ministry of Finance is expected soon during 2004-05 in respect of other three applications.

2.59 The approval granted by the Central Government to issue tax free Municipal Bonds is valid during the financial year itself. As such, while communicating approval, States/ULBs are specifically requested to issue tax free Municipal Bonds during the financial year itself. This would continue to be done in future as well.

2.60 At present, States/ULBs have not requested for technical support for raising capital investments in urban infrastructure. Ministry would, however, be too happy to provide technical support to any State/ULB for raising capital investment in urban infrastructure.

(IV) MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING REFORMS

2.61 With rapid increase in urbanization, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have emerged as a very crucial and important tier of the Government in the country. Consequent to the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the States are expected to devolve responsibility, powers and resources upon the ULBs as envisaged in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. This has brought in its wake the need to strengthen the accounting and reporting systems in these civic bodies.

2.62 Most of ULBs prepare their accounts following the cash basis system. Balance-sheet is generally not prepared by them. So, the true and fair position of assets and liabilities of ULBs cannot be ascertained. Proper financial reporting by ULBs is one of the important instruments to achieve the objective of accountability. Realizing its importance, the 11th Finance Commission had devolved upon the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) the responsibility for exercising control and supervision over the proper maintenance of accounts and the auditing of all ULBs. Accordingly, a Task Force was set up by the C&AG of India to prescribe the budget and accounting formats for ULBs with proper codification and classification of budget and account heads.

2.63 The Task Force after having considered the matter in its entirety finalized its report. The report of the Task Force was considered in the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and circulated to all States/UTs on April 10, 2003 for implementation. The

Task Force in its report recommended for introduction of an accrual system of accounting, implementation of improved accounting policies and use of model budgeting and accounting formats by ULBs.

2.64 Since Ministry of Urban Development have taken Urban Sector Reforms Agenda to strengthen the urban local bodies by making them as sustainable units of local self-government, high priority has been accorded to the municipal accounting reforms. This would help municipal bodies to manage their financial matters in an efficient and effective manner and enter into public-private partnership as well as have the access to the domestic capital market. The States/UTs have, therefore, been impressed upon to implement the Task Force Report by using the suggested accounting and budget formats. A National Municipal Accounts Manual has also been prepared with the assistance of C&AG of India for dissemination among the States to enable them to develop State-specific municipal accounts Manual.

2.65 On being asked whether Union Government provide any professional support to ULBs in involving and developing Municipal accounting reforms and whether any punitive measures are proposed to be taken for defaulting ULBs after certain time period the Ministry in their written reply stated under:—

“The National Municipal Accounts Manual is very illustrative in nature and can serve as a professional guide to the States. However, for any technical clarifications, the States may contact this Ministry/ Office of C&AG of India.

As regards punitive measure for defaulting ULBs, no such proposal is there as municipality is a State subject. However, under the proposed National Urban Renewal Mission, implementation of certain urban reforms including municipal accounting reforms would be made conditional for availing Central assistance”.

(V) MODEL MUNICIPAL LAW

2.66 Although the Constitution (74th Amendment Act), 1992 has already completed a decade and urban local bodies (ULBs) have been delegated with sets of responsibilities and functions, ULBs are not supplemented with adequate financial resources. As a result, they are not able to perform their assigned functions in an efficient and effective manner. They are also not able to fix the rates of user charges and are heavily depended upon grants from the higher levels of Governments. It is high time for the State Governments to have a close look at the

working of urban local bodies and bring the needed amendments in the State Municipal Laws to give autonomy to these bodies as envisaged by the 74th Amendment Act.

2.67 Keeping this in view, Ministry of Urban Development has initiated the urban reform agenda. This agenda has been supplemented with the development of the *Model Municipal Law*, which intends to assist urban local bodies in the areas of accounting reforms, resource mobilization, levy of users charges and entry of private sector partnership. The Model Municipal Law, *inter alia*, aims at simplification of municipal by-laws, provision for enhanced borrowing, allowing entry of private sector and authorising concessionaire to penalize users for non-payment of tariffs. This initiative is expected not only to enhance the capacity of urban local bodies to leverage public funds for development of urban sector but also to help create an environment in which urban local bodies can play their role more effectively and ensure better service delivery.

2.68 The Model Municipal Law will help State Governments overhaul the municipal laws to enable urban local bodies to play their role more effectively and efficiently. Amongst others, the Model Municipal Law has specific provisions on financial management of municipalities, municipal revenue, urban environmental infrastructure and services and regulatory jurisdiction. No single municipal law can adequately encompass the social, economic and political diversities of all States and cities. The Model Municipal Law developed by this Ministry is based on a set of policy postulates that offer guidelines for State Governments to adapt to their specific conditions. The Model Municipal Law has been circulated to all State/UT Governments on October 13, 2003 for implementation.

2.69 The States/UTs have also been impressed upon through a National workshop held on November 21, 2003 in New Delhi to adapt the provisions of this model law in their municipal laws for betterment of the urban local bodies. Further to impress the States to implement the provisions of the model law, three Regional Workshops were organized at Jaipur, Kolkata and Hyderabad on September 17, November 19, 2004 and February, 2005, respectively. These workshops covered the States in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country. Another workshop is being convened shortly to cover the States in the western region of India.

2.70 As per the reply furnished to Rajya Sabha Unstarred question No. 1352 dated 14th March 2005, District Planning Committees have not been constituted in some of the States including Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. When asked about the reason for not setting up DPCs by the aforesaid States, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:—

“Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that an Ordinance was promulgated in the State constituting DPCs. A Bill has already been introduced in the Assembly on 16.12.2004 to replace this Ordinance. Hence, setting up of DPCs in the State is under active consideration.

Government of Jharkhand has informed that provisions have already been made in the Jharkhand State Panchayati Raj Act, 2001 for constitution of DPCs. However, the same have not been constituted as elections to urban local bodies in the State are yet to be held.

Government of Punjab has informed that as per direction of the Chief Secretary, Punjab a draft Memorandum along with draft Bill for the constitution of DPCs has been prepared and submitted for approval. The DPCs would be constituted after the approval of the memorandum by the Council of Ministers.

No information has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh despite Ministry's letters No. H-11021/1/2004-UCD dated September 6, October 11, November 4 & 29, 2005. However, this Ministry has been reminding the State again and again to constitute DPCs in the State and furnish an action taken report.”

2.71 The Committee note the measures taken by the Union Government in the areas of Municipal Accounting Reforms and enactment of Model Municipal Law for strengthening the Urban local bodies in pursuance of 74th Constitution Amendment Act. While the aforesaid initiatives are applauded, their proper implementation is also desired or otherwise such initiatives may remain sterile. The Committee would, therefore, like to know the considered views of the Union Government to ensure their effective implementation.

2.72 The Committee recommend that Municipal Accounting Reforms and Model Municipal Law should be implemented by all the States/UTs. Union Government should try their level best to provide professional assistance to States/Municipalities in this regard.

They would, like to be kept informed about the steps taken in the matter.

Role of Ministry of Urban Development in Tsunami affected areas

2.73 In regard to the work of re-construction of the Tsunami affected areas which had been divested by the December, 2004, Tsunami natural disaster; during the course of oral evidence the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development stated that:—

“Although housing is not a subject allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development, yet I was assigned the task that the Ministry of Urban Development should get involved with the permanent reconstruction in the two Union Territories of Pondicherry and the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands. After detailed interaction, we have prepared project reports. The projects are ready. We are now approaching the Cabinet to sanction us funds. Some part of the reconstruction work will be taken up by the CPWD and some other part of the work will be taken up by the NBCC”.

2.74 When asked whether the expenditure in such housing would be met from PM Relief Fund, the Ministry in their reply stated that CPWD would undertake the project on placement of requisite funds, source of which is a Policy Matter on which decision is awaited.

2.75 As regards, the re-construction of the Tsunami affected areas, the Committee note that CPWD and NBCC have been assigned the task for providing the permanent reconstruction in the two Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Committee desire that the adequate funds are allocated for the purpose and the re-construction works in the Tsunami affected areas are completed by NBCC and CPWD in a time bound manner.

CHAPTER III

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 2005-2006

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

3.1 Since 1979-80, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in all States. It aims at the development of selected regional growth centres with infrastructure and service facilities so as to enable such towns to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment opportunities and arrest migration to large and metropolitan cities.

3.2 The guidelines for implementing the IDSMT Scheme were last revised in August, 1995. The salient features of the Revised Scheme are:-

- (a) The Scheme will be implemented only in towns with elected local bodies.
- (b) Scheme has been extended to towns having population upto 5 lakh (earlier limit was 3 lakh).
- (c) Increase in the ceiling limits and change in the nature of budgetary support from soft loan to a grant.
- (d) Reduction in the quantum of institutional finance loan component from 40-70% to 20-40% of the project cost.
- (e) The components for assistance will include works as per City/ Town Development/Master Plans which may have city wide significance. Some of the components are : strengthening/ upgradation of Master Plans roads (including street lighting) and drains, sites and services, markets and development of bus/truck terminals and shopping complexes, tourist amenities, parks, playgrounds, etc.
- (f) At the Central level, monitoring and evaluation of IDSMT projects is carried out by the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO).

3.3 As informed by the Ministry of Urban Development, the proposal for revision of existing IDSMT Scheme guidelines was initiated in the year 2002. It was also anticipated that the existing guidelines of IDSMT would be revised by the middle of the Tenth Plan. However, further action on revision of IDSMT guidelines has been deferred as the existing IDSMT scheme is to be subsumed in the new UIDSSMT scheme.

Revolving Fund

3.4 The Central and State grants will flow to a special Revolving Fund at the municipal level. However, depending on the nature of projects, only 25% of the Central and State Shares could be accounted for as outright grants from the Fund in the case of non-remunerative projects. The remaining 75% of the grants is treated as a corpus to be returned to the Revolving Fund for self-sustaining development of infrastructure.

3.5 The flow back of money to the Fund in the case of category A and B towns (population less than 20,000 and 20,000 to 50,000 respectively) is within a period of 10 years. In case of other categories of towns, it would be 7 years.

3.6 Cost-recovery is required to be built into the projects. As far as projects are concerned, resources must be recovered through suitable mechanisms such as rents, premium/deposits, sale proceeds, user charges, betterment levies, charges/fees for additional city level facilities and services, development charges, property tax hike, etc. and part of these recoveries is credited to the Revolving Fund.

Financial Performance of the IDSMT Scheme

3.7 The amount earmarked, amount released and the amount spent on the scheme during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is as follows:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Release	New and		Expenditure Reported by States
				Ongoing Targeted	Towns Assisted	
2002-2003	105.00	84.00	86.43	—	229	62.66
2003-2004	100.00	108.51	108.50	160	269	161.77
2004-2005	200.00	199.50	108.76**	215	306*	60.24**
2005-2006	100.00					

*Includes 197 new towns and ongoing projects in 109 towns

**Upto 31st January 2005.

3.8 As submitted by the Ministry; the percentage of achievement of plan targets (both in physical and financial terms) during the first three years of 10th Plan and the reasons for slow progress, if any, in the achievement of the targets are as follows:—

Year	Targets		Actual Allocation (Rs. in Crore) (RE)	Achievements			
	Physical No. of Towns*	Financial (Rs in Crore) (BE)		Physical No. of Towns*	Financial (Rs. in Crore)	%age Physical	%age financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(5/2)	8=(6/3)
2002-03	146	105.00	84.00	229	86.43**	157	82
2003-04	160	100.00	108.51	269	108.50**	168	108
2004-05	215	200.00	199.50	306	108.76^	142	54

* Ongoing and New Project Towns.

** includes releases under CUISS

^ upto 31st January 2005

3.9 As indicated in the Performance Budget (2004-2005); during the financial year, 2003-04, the BE for the IDSMT Scheme was Rs.100.00 crore, and it was subsequently enhanced to Rs.108.51 crore against which Rs.108.50 crore was actually released. It included Rs.102.72 crore under IDSMT and Rs.5.78 crore under Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme(CUISS). 215 new towns were covered and ongoing projects in 54 towns were assisted during the year under the Scheme against the target of 160 towns. During 2004-05, out of the total Budget Estimate of Rs. 200.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 108.76 crore has earlier been released till 31st January 2005 for 197 new towns and ongoing projects in 109 towns against the target of 215 new and ongoing project towns in the country.

3.10 On being asked about the latest position of utilization of funds allocated in 2004-05 for IDSMT scheme; the Ministry has informed in their written reply that:—

“Out of B.E. 2004-05 amounting to Rs.200 crore for IDSMT during 2004-05, an amount of Rs.137.62 crore has so far been released. As most of the North Eastern States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim) and many other States (i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and West Bengal) did not come forward in time with eligible proposals for funding despite reminders sent to this effect, it has been proposed in March, 2005, to reappropriate an amount of Rs.50 crore from BE 2004-05 in respect of IDSMT Scheme to the budget provision for Mega City Scheme. Accordingly, out of the proposed final requirement for 2004-05 amounting to Rs.148.27 crore under IDSMT, a balance amount of Rs.10.65 crore is available and this would be released by the end of the financial year”.

3.11 On the question of utilization of the estimated provision of Rs.100 crore in IDSMT in 2005-06; the Ministry has stated that the provision of Rs.100 crore has been made in the budget for 2005-06 to meet the expenditure on ongoing projects. Ongoing projects are normally expected to be completed within five years.

3.12 The Committee asked as to whether there was any cut-off period of completion of the various ongoing projects. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:—

“In recent years, Ministry has also started following the concept of cut-off years for releasing further Central assistance for ongoing projects (cut-off year being the fifth financial year after the financial year in which the project is sanctioned.”

3.13 When the Committee asked about the reasons for non-utilization of funds under IDSMT; the Ministry has stated that the amount provided in the BE/RE was not fully utilised due to non-receipt of adequate number of projects from States, non-availability of matching State’s share, less number of Utilisation Certificates received from States and non-revision of the ‘Guidelines’ of IDSMT.

3.14 When the Committee desired to know about the steps taken to improve the implementation of the IDSMT scheme; the Ministry stated as follows:—

“In continuation to the policy of giving priority to ongoing projects, the cut-off date of 5 years from the year of release of funds is being strictly followed and any proposals received after the cut-off date for release of 2nd subsequent installments of Central assistance are not being considered. As a result, there is considerable improvement in implementation of projects as the State Governments expedite execution of projects and submit UCs within the prescribed time limit to avail the subsequent installments of Central assistance.

In addition to the above, in order to accelerate the process of removing bottlenecks and for better implementation of the Scheme, a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Urban Development) has been constituted and the Committee monitors the progress of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of this Department including IDSMT Scheme on quarterly basis. The decisions taken in the Monitoring Committee meetings are taken up with the State Governments /implementing agencies to expedite the implementation of IDSMT projects. Besides, the Secretary (Urban Development) took a review meeting on 04-02-2005 with the Secretaries(Urban Development)/Secretaries Incharge of IDSMT Scheme of all States in which issues such as (i) progress of implementation of IDSMT Scheme, (ii) release of matching State share, (iii) obtaining loan from financial institutions, (iv) submission of quarterly physical and financial progress reports, (v) submission of new projects,(vi) utilization certificates in respect of funds released for ongoing projects etc. were discussed and the State Governments were advised to take further follow-up action on each of the issues”.

Financing pattern of the scheme

3.15 The Financing pattern of the IDSMT scheme is as follows:—

(Rs. In lakh)

Category of town and population	Project Cost	Central Assistance	State Share	HUDCO/FI loan/other
A. Less than 20,000	100	48	32	20 (20%)
B. 20,000 to 50,000	200	90	60	50 (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%)

State-wise Central Assistance Released and expenditure reported under IDSMT Scheme since 1979-80 to 31st December 2004 is given at Appendix-III. The State-wise share released and Institutional finance (Loan) availed under IDSMT scheme till 22nd March 2005 is given at Appendix-IV.

3.16 During the course of oral evidence; the Committee asked about the steps taken to promote utilization of institutional finance in the IDSMT projects. At this, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development stated as follows:—

“By and large, State Governments are contributing their share in the ratio specified in the Scheme guidelines. So far as institutional finance is concerned, the local bodies may substitute the institutional finance component by internal accruals or other sources of funding. However, the State Govts./local bodies/implementing agencies have been finding it difficult to raise institutional finance due to high cost of sourcing loan, non-issuance of Guarantee by the State Governments (as insisted by the financial institutions), and cumbersome documentary formalities involved for which the urban local bodies do not have adequate skills to deal with, etc Due to inability of the implementing agencies to tap institutional finance, some of the approved components of the projects in various towns remained unimplemented.”

Physical Performance of the IDSMT Scheme

3.17 As indicated in the Performance Budget; the Category-wise break-up of towns covered under the IDSMT Scheme since its inception in 1979-80 till 31st January, 2005 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Category of town and population	Total number as per 1991 Census	Total number as per 2001 Census	No. of towns covered
A : Less than 20,000	2760	2854	532
B : 20,000 to 50,000	1168	1386	603
C : 50,000 to 1,00,000	421	498	332
D : 1 to 3 lakh	236	308	250
E : 3 to 5 lakh	37	46	35
Total	4622*	5092	1752

* No. of towns includes estimated towns in J&K whose census was not held in 1991.

3.18 From the table above, it is seen that only 1752 towns have been covered under the scheme, out of a total of 4622 towns and small cities having a population upto 5 lakh as per 1991 Census. 5092 number of towns having population upto 5 lakh as per 2001 Census are projected to be covered under the Scheme.

3.19 During the course of oral evidence, the Committee pointed out that the scheme for 'Rejuvenating Culturally Significant Cities' has been dropped by the Ministry. The Committee then desired to know the steps taken to ensure develop such culturally significant cities. To this, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development stated as follows:—

"The Planning Commission suggested that there was no need to have another scheme for culturally significant cities. I think, there is a logic behind what they had said that under the NURM any city can be taken up if a particular State Government wants to give priority to a 'Culturally Significant City', it could do so. We will be guided by the State Government's recommendations."

3.20 When asked about the measures proposed to be taken to develop these culturally significant cities under the new NURM or UIDSSMT schemes; the Secretary, Urban Development stated as follows:—

"Prioritisation will be done by the State level committee. We will only do that when it comes within the budgeted allocation in that year."

3.21 **The Committee note that the allocations for the IDSMT scheme in BE (2005-06) has been reduced to Rs.100 crore over the BE (2004-05), which amounted to Rs.200 crore. The Ministry has informed that the allocations made in BE(2005-2006) have been reduced because it is meant only for the On-Going projects under the scheme. The Committee also note that the IDSMT scheme is also proposed to be subsumed under the new UIDSSMT scheme of the Ministry, which is yet to be finalized. While it would be pre-mature to comment on the new UIDSSMT scheme, the Committee are of the view that the main objectives of the Government for providing adequate urban infrastructure and facilities in the towns/cities/urban areas *per-se* remains the same. The Committee, therefore, desire that focused efforts must be made to provide the needed urban infrastructures and development to the small & medium towns and all other urban areas in a planned and systematic manner. The Committee hope that the difficulties faced in implementation of the IDSMT scheme in**

the past and the limited scope of coverage of towns /cities under the IDSMT scheme will be rectified in the new UIDSSMT or NURM schemes of the Government.

3.22 In regard to the past performance of the IDSMT scheme, the Committee note that out of BE (2004-05) of Rs 200 crore; an amount of Rs 137.25crore has been released so far. This budget amount has been released for 197 new towns; on-Going project in 109 towns as against the target of 215 towns. Regarding under-utilization of the funds allocated in BE (2004-05); the Ministry has stated that many States and the NER States did not come forward in time with eligible proposals for funding in IDSMT scheme despite reminders sent by the Ministry to this effect. These defaulting States are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. The Committee note that 19 States had not come forward with projects in IDSMT scheme in 2004-05, therefore, in March 2005 an amount of Rs 50 crore has been re-appropriated to Mega-City Scheme from IDSMT. Hence, out of the proposed final requirement for 2004-05 amounting to Rs 148.27 crore a balance of Rs 10.65 crore is to be released by the end of the financial year. The Committee are unhappy to note that even after re-appropriation of funds to the tune of Rs 50 crore from IDSMT scheme, a balance of Rs 10.65 crore is yet to be utilized in the fag end of financial year, 2004-05. The Committee cannot but hope that these fund are utilized prudently by the executing agencies. The latest position in the matter may be given to the Committee.

3.23 As per the 2001 Census; 5092 number of towns having population upto 5 lakh had been projected to be covered under the IDSMT scheme. The Committee are, however, distressed to find that the towns and urban areas which took the benefits of the IDSMT is far less than the actual number of towns identified to be covered. This scheme has showed poor performance and under-utilization of funds allocated in the budgetary demands. Moreover, due to inability of the implementing agencies to tap Institutional Finance; some of the approved components of the projects under IDSMT in various towns remained unimplemented. The Committee expect that the implementing agencies are motivated to execute the projects of development in all small and medium towns in a specific time frame as the urban population residing in these areas are yet to see the light of the day.

3.24 The Committee note that the Ministry has dropped the scheme of 'Rejuvenating Culturally Significant Cities' as the Planning Commission suggested that there was no need to have the scheme for culturally significant cities. During the course of evidence, the Secretary (UD) has stated that under the NURM any city can be taken up and if a particular State Government wants to give priority to a 'Culturally Significant City', it could do so. The Ministry will be guided by the State Government's recommendations in this regard. The Committee expect that concrete steps are taken so as to ensure that culturally significant cities as identified by the respective State Governments do not suffer and are developed by releasing the required funds for the same.

(ii) Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities

3.25 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructural development in mega cities was initiated during 1993-94. The primary objective of the scheme was to undertake infrastructure development projects of city-wide/regional significance covering a wide range of components like water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, city transport, solid waste management etc. The scheme also envisaged setting up of a Revolving Fund for infrastructure development on sustainable basis with appropriate direct and indirect cost recovery measures by the Mega City Nodal Agencies by the end of the 9th Five Year Plan. The said Revolving Fund was also meant to act as a vehicle for urban sector reforms to promote long term objectives of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act 1992.

3.26 The main features of the Scheme were as follows:

- (a) The Scheme applied to Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- (b) The funds under the Scheme were channelised through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the State level.
- (c) The sharing between the Central Government and State Government would be in the ratio of 25%:25%; the balance 50% has to be met from institutional finance/capital market.
- (d) The projects under the Scheme consisted of a suitable mix/basket of (A) remunerative, (B) user charge-based and (C) basic services projects.
- (e) The nodal agencies are required to provide project-related

finance for urban infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport networks, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management, etc.

3.27 As the Mega City Scheme is an area development scheme, no specific physical and financial targets have been fixed, for this scheme. However, the projects under the Mega City Scheme are sanctioned by a Sanctioning Committee constituted at the state level comprising of three members of the State Government and One member each from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development.

3.28 The total outlay in the 10th Five Year Plan under the Mega City Scheme as allocated by the Planning Commission amount to Rs.1050 crore for the scheme. The actual allocation of funds is as follows:

Year	Allocation of funds (Rs. in crore)
2002-2003	119.92
2003-2004	196.67*
2004-2005	219.90
Total	536.47

*Includes Rs.76.77 crore provided by re-appropriation of funds through supplementary grants.

3.29 As submitted by the Ministry; the statement showing the BE, RE and Actual Expenditures under this Scheme is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimates (Plan Expenditure)	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure (amount released by the Ministry to Nodal Agencies)
2002-2003	124.90	119.90#	119.92
2003-2004	119.90	119.90	196.67*
2004-2005	219.90	—	219.90
2005-2006	150.00	—	—

#Indicates funds allotment at R.E stage.

*Rs.76.77 crore was provided by re-appropriation of funds through supplementary demands for grants.

3.30 In regard to the variations in the BE and RE stages; the Ministry has submitted that in 2002-03, there was slight reduction in the allocation for the scheme. Whereas in 2003-04, considering higher requirement of funds by the Mega Cities, Rs.76.77 crore was provided, in addition, by re-appropriation of funds through supplementary grants. The entire funds provided under the scheme were spent.

Progress made under the Mega-City Scheme

3.31 The Statement below depicts the status of physical and financial position under the Mega Cities Scheme:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Mega City	No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost	Projects in Progress	Projects Completed	Projects yet to start	Central share released	State share released	Institutional Finance mobilized	Expenditure incurred	Revolving fund
Mumbai	48	1015.97	12	35	1	291.63261	242.4975	252.83	579.69	86.92
Kolkata	122	1118.17	37	75	10	274.2567	300.15	186.49@	612.26	35.38
Chennai	194	1840.24	33	136	25	229.55079	202.82	895.81	1481.12	308.94
H'bad	224	2067.05	62	104	58	241.41692	217.4130	135.79!	412.44	21.00
B'lore	60	1480.53	18	31	11	214.36298	210.22	161.83#	278.78	105.96
TOTAL	648	7521.96	162	381	105	1251.22	1173.1005	1632.75	3364.29	558.20

*HUDCO – Rs.73.08 crore, MMRDA – Rs.102.57 crore & ICICI – Rs.25.53 crore

@HUDCO – Rs.4.99 crore, Non SLR Bonds – Rs.181.50 crore

!HUDCO – Rs.68.40 crore and Indian Overseas Bank – Rs.30.00 crore

#HUDCO – Rs.67.91 crore and KUIDFC Rs.93.92 crore

3.32 As submitted by the Ministry, the State Level Project Sanctioning Committees have so far approved 648 projects in the Five Mega Cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

3.33 The State Level Sanctioning Committees can sanction projects six times of the central share released under the Mega City Scheme. It has been informed by the Ministry to the Committee that Rs.7521.96 crore is the estimated cost of 648 projects sanctioned by State Level Sanctioning Committees and funds for these projects would be released depending on the progress of the projects. An expenditure of Rs.3364.29 crore has been incurred on 381 completed projects and 162 are on-going projects.

3.34 When asked as to how the Ministry plans to spend the remaining Rs. 4157.67 crore, the Ministry has stated in a written note as follows:—

“The amount of Rs.4157.67 crore mentioned above relates to 267 projects, out of which 162 are on-going projects and in respect of balance 105 projects, work has not yet commenced. The Ministry is expected to launch National Urban Renewal Mission in 2005-06. There is likelihood of mega cities being covered under the Mission. Ministry may, therefore, consider asking the nodal agencies not to start work on these projects and instead consider them under National Urban Renewal Mission. For completion of on-going 162 projects, the money shall be provided in Budget Estimates 2005-06 and subsequent years. The information regarding the requirement of funds for completion of such ongoing projects is being collected from States”.

3.35 The Committee pointed to the Ministry that in BE (2004-05) an amount of Rs.220 crore had been allocated to the Mega-City Scheme. Thereafter, an additional Rs.80 crore has been made available under the Scheme by re-appropriation of funds from IDSMT Scheme and City Challenge Fund PFDS, NUIS & Information Technology. During the course of oral evidence, the Committee asked the Ministry about the circumstances which led to such re-appropriation of funds from other Schemes to Mega-City Scheme. At this, the Secretary, Urban Development replied as follows:—

“Rs.220 crore in the current year for Mega Cities has become Rs. 300 crore in the revised estimates. Some of the events overtook the entire approach for restructuring IDSMT that we thought of. We thought that we would enlarge the eligibility criteria of IDSMT and make all other cities available other than the Mega Cities eligible for this funding. Therefore, we asked for Rs. 200 crore in the current year. Instead of amending the IDSMT guidelines, finally what has appeared on the horizon is the National Urban Renewal Mission. So, neither we could amend those guidelines to make other cities eligible nor could NURM come in the previous year. Therefore, there was one-year time lag where the State Governments did not have enough projects. If you recollect, under IDSMT, in the previous year, there was a provision of Rs. 108 crore. So, from Rs. 108 crore to Rs. 150 crore, in any case, it was a jump. But Rs. 200 crore were too ambitious to be only for 5 lakh minus cities. So, there was no project coming up under IDSMT, whereas

a large number of projects were coming up under Mega Cities. So, with the permission of the Ministry of Finance, we re-appropriated this amount.

I am sorry, Sir, Rs. 50 crore came from IDSMT and Rs. 30 crore came from other schemes like City Challenge Fund, PFDF scheme, on which I would give clarification as and when required.

There was a programme for desalination project in Chennai and the National Urban Information System. As a result, a total of Rs. 80 crore was diverted from other schemes to make cities, because there was a huge pendency and backlog here."

3.36 Regarding the completion of 105 projects under the Mega City Scheme, the Committee asked about the precise reasons for non-achievement of these remaining projects. The Ministry in their written reply has then informed the Committee that specific reasons for non-commencement of 105 projects have been sought for from the nodal agencies and on receipt of information, the Committee would be apprised of the position.

3.37 The Committee asked as to whether the amount of Rs.150 crore given in BE (2005-06) is to be utilized in the 162 on-going projects. The Ministry replied that Rs.150 crore provided in BE (2005-06) would be utilized by the nodal agency for completion of all on-going projects.

3.38 On being asked as to whether any cut-off period has been set for completion of the On-Going Projects; the Ministry has stated that:—

"Specific information has been sought for from the nodal agencies and on receipt of information, a view shall be taken to prescribe a cut off period for implementation of on-going projects to ensure timely completion of such projects".

3.39 When the Committee expressed their concern over the completion of the 162 on-going projects; the Secretary, Urban Development stated during evidence as follows:—

"In the Budget Estimates, we have about Rs.150 crore. The first priority will be given to those projects which are already on-going ones so that they do not suffer and the work progresses. Thereafter, we have to look at the projects which have been sanctioned but have not commenced. We have to provide either through the mega

city scheme as it exists or they are also given equally through NURM. I do not apprehend any problem for want of release of funds. The on-going projects must get money which is available through the other wing of the Budgetary resources”.

3.40 The Committee note that as the Mega City Scheme is an area development scheme, no specific physical and financial targets have been fixed for this scheme. However, the project under the Mega City Scheme are sanctioned by State Level Project Sanctioning Committee. This State Level Committee has so far approved 648 projects in the Five Mega Cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The State Level Committee sanctioned projects six times the central share. Rs.7521.96 crore is the total estimated cost of 648 projects including the central and state's share. The Committee also note that an expenditure of Rs.3364.29 crore has been incurred on 381 completed project and 162 on-going projects. At present, an amount of Rs.4157.67 crore is yet to be utilized in 267 projects out which 162 are on-going projects and 105 are yet to commence.

3.41 The Committee note in BE (2004-05), an amount of Rs.220 crore has been allocated to the Mega-City Scheme. Further, by way of re-appropriation of Rs.50 crore from IDSMT and Rs.30 crore from City Challenge Fund Scheme; the total allocation for 2004-05 amount to Rs.300 crore for Mega City Scheme. The Committee are given to understand that this amount of Rs.300 crore would be utilized for the 267 unfinished projects of Mega City Scheme. The Committee expect these funds are properly utilized as assured by the Ministry.

3.42 The Committee express their concern that the 105 projects under the Mega City Scheme are yet to commence. The Ministry in their written reply has informed that specific reasons for non-commencement of 105 projects have been sought from the nodal agencies. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the required information about the reasons for non-implementation of the remaining 105 projects should be intimated to the Committee, expeditiously.

3.43 The Committee note that the BE (2005-06) allocates an amount of Rs. 150 crore for Mega-City Scheme, which is almost half of the total allocations for 2004-05 of Rs.300 crore. The Ministry has informed that the Rs.150 crore provided in BE (2005-06) are to be utilized, exclusively, for the on-going schemes as a new NURM scheme is in the pipe-line. The Committee desire that earnest efforts

should be made to ensure that the allocation made for the projects in the Mega-City Scheme are fruitfully utilized.

(iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

3.44 The Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 by Govt. of India to provide Central assistance to State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and the States for implementation of water supply schemes in small towns numbering 2151 having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census.

The progress made under the Programme is as under:

Plan Period	No. of Schemes approved	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Central funds released by the Ministry (Rs in crore)
VIIIth Plan	223	212.01	68.62
IX Plan	437	623.86	291.95
2002-03	223	312.08	121.95
2003-04	154	249.88	131.56
2003-04 (1.1.04 to 31.3.04)	83	146.48	40.75
2004-05 (as on 31.12.04)	109 *	232.37 *	65.59

* includes 69 schemes (estimated cost Rs.128.28 crore) which have been accorded technical approval and awaiting concurrence/financial sanction of the Ministry.

3.45 During the year 2004-05 a provision of Rs.150 crore has been made against which an expenditure of Rs.80.28 crore has been incurred upto 13.1.2005. Projection of Rs.95.24 crore has been made in BE 2005-06 for existing sanctioned and ongoing schemes.

3.46 In a subsequent written note, the Ministry has stated that as on 23.03.2005, a total amount of Rs.139.44 crore has been released to various states as central share as against the annual allocation of Rs.150 crore during current year under AUWSP. By 31.03.2005, the entire allocation of Rs.150 crore is expected to be utilized.

3.47 The physical achievement of AUWSP Scheme as submitted by the Ministry is given below:—

Physical Achievement

Year	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
2002-03	100 .00 @	223	223%
2003-04	100.00 @	154	154%
2004-05	200.00 @	155(as on 31.1.05)	77.5% \$

@ The physical target is decided keeping in view the financial provision to be made for meeting the committed liability of the schemes already approved in the previous years.

\$ Schemes for additional 45 towns are likely to be approved during the remaining period of the current financial year.

3.48 When enquired by the Committee whether the physical targets of the AUWSP Scheme have been achieved, the Ministry have replied that:—

“As against the physical target of 200 towns under AUWSP during 2004-05 as on 23.03.2005, 199 water supply schemes for 199 towns in respect of various states have been sanctioned. The physical target is almost achieved. The sanctioned schemes are expected to be completed within a span of 2 to 3 years”.

3.49 The Committee then pointed out to the Ministry that the BE(2004-05) for AUWSP is Rs.150 crore but the Ministry had an unspent balance of Rs.10.56 crore as on 23.10.2005. The financial sanctions for 30 projects had been under process. The Committee asked about the position in regard to 30 projects in process under AUWSP Scheme. To this, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that funds have been released only for 11 Schemes/Projects. The remaining projects could not be considered as the funding during 2004-05 of Rs.150 crore had been utilized.

3.50 In this regard, during the course of oral-evidence , Secretary, Urban Development explained as follows:—

“With great deal of difficulty and persuasion, we could get complete documentation from State Governments. But as on date out of Rs.150 crore given in the Budget this year Rs.146 crore have been sanctioned till yesterday. There was a commitment to give

money for Tsunami affected areas. So, that money has to go as one lump sum. I am left with no money for the projects which are in the pipeline. We will take it up in the next year.”

3.51 When asked by the Committee as to how many towns are still to be covered under AUWSP and whether these would be covered under the newly proposed scheme *viz.* UIDSSMT the Ministry has stated as follows:—

“As per 1991 Census there were 2151 small towns eligible under AUWSP of which 1208 towns have been covered as on 23.3.05 leaving a balance of 943 towns yet to be covered. As per 2001 Census, there are 2854 small towns of which 936 towns have been covered as on 23.3.05 leaving a balance of 1918 towns yet to be covered. Under the new scheme of UIDSSMT, all excepting cities/towns covered by National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) as per 2001 Census irrespective of population criterion would be considered for financial assistance for implementation of water supply and sanitation schemes”.

3.52 When asked by the Committee as how the Government would avoid cost over-runs as a result of delay in implementation of AUWSP Scheme, the Ministry submitted that:—

“Physical and financial performance of AUWSP programme is monitored regularly and is also reviewed from time to time by conducting review meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) with the State Secretaries/Heads of implementing agencies in charge of Urban Water Supply & Sanitation. During 2004-05, first review meeting was held on 20.09.2004 and second meeting on 04.02.2005. Quarterly performance is reviewed based on quarterly & half yearly physical & financial progress reports submitted by State Governments in the formats devised by the Ministry. Ground level checking is also carried out by the officers of the Ministry U.D. by way of field visits conducted by them and discussions held with officials of the State Implementing agencies during their visits. During 2004-05, Ministry has also nominated Nodal Officers *vide* the Ministry’s Letter No. K14011/78/2004-UDII dated 8th September 2004 for each State/UT. The Nodal Officers visited the States to monitor the physical and financial progress made under the Programme. Through continuous monitoring the State Governments are impressed upon to take corrective measures to remove bottlenecks in completing the Schemes in time in order to avoid cost over-runs”.

3.53 The Committee note that Rs. 150 crore has been allocated in BE (2004-05) which has been reduced to Rs. 95.24 crore in BE (2005-06) for the AUWSP Scheme. Out of Rs. 150 crore allocated in 2004-05; a total amount of Rs. 139.44 crore has been released to various States as Central share for AUWSP projects. In this regard, the Ministry has informed that the entire allocation of Rs. 150 crore is expected to be utilized. The Committee, therefore, expect the Ministry to stand by above commitment.

3.54 The Committee appreciate that as against the physical target of 200 towns under AUWSP during 2004-05, 199 water supply schemes for 199 towns have been sanctioned as on 23.3.2005.

3.55 The Committee note that Rs. 95.24 crore in BE (2005-06) has been allocated for utilization in the on-going schemes as the AUWSP scheme is to be subsumed in the new NURM and UIDSSMT schemes. The Committee hope that the expenditures on the on-going schemes are made scrupulously and the on-going schemes are completed in a specific time frame.

3.56 The Committee note that as per 2001, Census, there are 2854 small towns of which 936 towns have been covered under AUWSP as on 23.3.2005. The Committee also note that 1918 towns are yet to be given the water supply facilities which have been pending under the AUWSP Scheme. The Committee are informed that the new scheme of UIDSSMT, all excepting cities/towns covered by NURM, would be considered for financial assistance for implementation of water supply and sanitation schemes. The Committee recommend that all the remaining towns/cities which remained uncovered under the AUWSP scheme should be provided the Water Supply and Sanitation facilities under the new UIDSSMT Scheme in 2005-2006. The Committee would like to be apprised about the position in this regard.

(iv) Solid Waste Management & Drainage in Air Field Towns

3.57 A new Centrally sponsored scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in the following 10 selected Indian Air Force (IAF) airfield towns has been approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.3456 crore to prevent bird menace, which is one of the major causes of air crashes in our country leading to the

loss of costly defence aircraft and invaluable lives of trained pilots. The selected Airfields are:-

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

3.58 It is proposed to implement the scheme in 3 years time from the date of start with 100% grant from the Government of India towards the capital cost of the scheme. Subsequently, the concerned Urban Local Bodies would take over the scheme for continuing the same for day to day operations and maintenance. O&M cost would be borne by the respective Urban Local Bodies/State Governments.

3.59 As regards, the utilization of funds allocated for this scheme in the past three years, the Ministry has submitted the following position:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Plan Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	500	50	Nil*
2003-04	500	500	99.00*
2004-05	4000	4000	2745.00
			(upto 18.2.05)
2005-06	5500	-	-

*Unutilised provision was diverted for utilization in Mega City Scheme & PHE Trg., during 2002-03 and for Mega City Scheme during 2003-04.

3.60 The Ministry has informed in their written reply that HUDCO, NBCC and UP Jal Nigam are in the process of preparing the Detailed Project Reports for all the ten towns DPRs of Sirsa, Jodhpur and Gwalior submitted by NBCC & HUDCO have been technically cleared by CPHEEO. Rs. 27.20 crore has been sanctioned for implementation of the scheme in these towns out of the budget provision of Rs. 40 crore. DPRs of Hindon, Pune and Tejpur are under technical scrutiny by CPHEEO. Remaining budget allocation will be utilized before 31.3.05.

3.61 The Ministry has also submitted that the First installment of Central assistance was sanctioned by the Ministry on 12th January 2005 in respect of following towns:—

i) Sirsa	Rs. 6.64 crore.
ii) Jodhpur	Rs. 14.52 crore.
iii) Gwalior	Rs. 6.03 crore.

3.62 Further, the DPRs of Hindon, Pune, Tejpur and Bareilly, are under technical scrutiny by CPHEEO. DPRs in respect of Adampur (Punjab), Ambala (Haryana) and Dundigal (A.P.) are awaited. Progress was reviewed in the meeting taken by Secretary (UD) with States Secretaries/officials on 4.2.05.

3.63 When asked about the inordinate delay in completion of solid waste management projects, the Secretary, (Urban Development), stated during evidence that:—

“In the current year, we have consumed the entire Rs. 40 crore as on date. The money has been given. The projects’ reports have been prepared. I have got the details. Except for three towns, for Dindigul, they are not able to locate any place. In two other places, land identified is not acceptable to the Air Force.”

3.64 When the Committee asked as to whether the Rs. 55 crore allocated in 2005-06 will be fully utilized for the Scheme; the Secretary, Urban Development, stated that:—

“Most certainly, because these are all ongoing projects. It required some doings because, either there was a problem of the land or there was a problem with the Air Force. But we did organize 7-8 meetings with Secretaries concerned and other. We are going to give it a push.”

3.65 The Committee observe that Rs. 99.34 crore has been allocated in 10th Plan for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in Air field towns. The Committee is perturbed to note the utilisation of funds under the project. Against an allocation of Rs. 5 crore in 2002-2003, the expenditure was nil. In 2003-2004, the allocation was 5 crore, but the expenditure was only Rs. 99 Lakh. Similarly, in 2004-05, Rs. 40 crore was allocated, but only Rs. 22.02 crore could be utilised. The Committee also note that Rs. 55 crore has been allocated for the project in 2005-2006. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of only 3 towns have been received for which central assistance of Rs. 27.19 crore, has been sanctioned. The DPRs in respect of 4 towns is awaiting technical approval while in respect of 3 towns, they are yet to be received. The Committee recommend that rigorous efforts should be made by the Government and the municipalities and other urban local bodies are to be persuaded to complete the projects of Solid Waste Management in selected Airfields within six months of presentation of this Report to the House.

3.66 The Committee are of the firm view that since garbage and left-overs of food attract birds/scavenges in the nearby areas of the Airfields, there is a growing risk to the air transport by incidence of bird hit. The Committee, therefore, desire that the scheme of Solid Waste Management should be given the needful priority.

(v) Desalination Plant in Chennai

3.67 In regard to the 'Desalination Project in Chennai', the Ministry in their written reply has informed that the Planning Commission has approved a provision of Rs. 5 crore as Supplementary Grants for the Desalination Plant in Chennai for preparation and other guidelines in September, 2004. This Supplementary Grants had been received by the Ministry by enhancing Gross Budgetary Support to the Ministry from Rs. 1420 crore to Rs. 1425 crore for Annual Plan (2004-05).

3.68 When asked about the reasons for non-utilization of the 'Supplementary Grants' for the 'Desalination Project' by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Ministry informed in their reply that:—

"This scheme was announced in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister in 2004. In pursuance to the decision taken in the meeting of Full Planning Commission *vide* Planning Commission's letter dated 22.9.2004, Rs. 5.00 Crore as supplementary grant has been made for "Desalination Plant" near Chennai for preparation and other preliminaries."

Earlier in April, 2004 Govt. of Tamil Nadu had indicated that they would require financial assistance from Central Govt. in the form of equity support/viability gap funding for setting up desalination plant. Ministry of Urban Development has intimated Govt. of Tamil Nadu *vide* letter dated 31.8.2004 that Govt. of India is favourably inclined to participate in the project both in equity as well as viability gap funding. It was also intimated that GOI would assist in preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) through a reputed consultancy organization.

Government of Tamil Nadu has informed *vide* their letter dated 3.12.2004 that they will be setting up 100/200 mld Desalination Plant on DBOOT (Design, Build, Own, Operate & Transfer) basis. 4 bids have been received in response to the Tender Notice (as ascertained from Govt. of Tamil Nadu).

Govt. of Tamil Nadu was further requested on 4.3.2005 to send proposals to this Ministry for releasing Rs. 5.00 Crore available as supplementary grant for desalination plant near Chennai as the same would remain unutilized if no proposal is received. Govt. of Tamil Nadu has informed *vide* their letter dated 7.3.2005 that the requirement of fund can be firmed up only after process of bid evaluation is completed."

3.69 The Committee note that a provision of Rs. 5 crore as 'Supplementary Grant' has been made in September, 2004 for the 'Desalination Plant in Chennai'. However, the project of 'Desalination Plant in Chennai' is yet to take off. The Committee desire that this project must be implemented, expeditiously.

CHAPTER IV

ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES OF MINISTRY

(i) Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

4.1 The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is the principal agency of Government of India for creation and maintenance of all Central Government assets excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communication, Atomic Energy, Airports and All India Radio. CPWD was created in July 1854 when it was decided to set up a central agency for execution of 'Public Works'. The Ajmer Provincial Division was the first to be created and it executed many works including famine relief. However, CPWD in its present form was evolved in 1930. The organization, thus, has completed 150 years of its service to the nation in the year 2004-05.

4.2 CPWD handles a wide range of projects like housing and office complexes, hospitals, workshops and factories, hostels and hotels, food-grains storage structures, roads, national highways, bridges and flyovers, airports, computer centres, environmental and other utility services. It also executes border fencing, flood lighting and road projects in difficult terrain and under hostile conditions along the Indo Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border. The organisation is capable of rendering comprehensive services in the field of planning, designing, construction and maintenance management, for all civil engineering projects with quality assurance and accountability.

General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRA)

4.3 There is considerable shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation practically in all the cities, where Central Government Employees are posted. During 2004-2005, an allocation of Rs. 89.75 crore was made and RE demand is Rs. 119.83 crore. The expenditure during 1/1/04 to 31/3/04 has been Rs. 36.06 crore. The expenditure during 1/4/04 to 31/12/04 Rs. 37.68 crore. Full utilization of allocated funds during the year 2004-05 is targeted. The projection for BE 2005-06 is Rs. 100 crore.

4.4 When the Committee asked as to whether the repair and maintenance works of General Pool Residential accommodation (GPRA)

are executed by contractors the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Day-to-day repairs and maintenance activities in General Pool Residential Accommodation which is a substantial part of total maintenance activities are mainly carried out through departmental labour. However, it is a fact that annual maintenance, large repair works and works requiring higher input of materials, Tools & Plants and labour are carried out through contractors. Maintenance and repair activity which are in the nature of special repair or annual repair/maintenance works are executed by call of tenders which though low in value are large in numbers. It has been observed that handling large number of contracts taxes the resources available and also delays the start of actual delivery. CPWD has therefore recently started bringing out several changes in contracting to improve delivery.

- (i) Preparation of annual action programme colony-wise.
- (ii) Clubbing of items to lesser number of packages.
- (iii) Initiate a few annual contracts in the beginning of financial year with assessed quantities for improving ability for quicker response.”

4.5 The Committee observe that most of the work of CPWD are carried out by contractors. They feel that execution of work through contractors is a cumbersome and long drawn process and as such only in case of major work, the work should be entrusted to contractors, but that too under strict supervision of engineers of CPWD. The Committee feel that contractors and their workers have become *de facto* a parallel inquiry office, unbridled and unchecked for quality control, aesthetic sense and planned and coordinated work by CPWD. They, therefore, recommend that in case of deficiency of service and quality control, primarily the CPWD should be held liable.

General upkeep and maintenance of Government Flats

4.6 On the question of upkeep and general maintenance of the Residential Accommodation for Government employees, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

“Efforts are continued to be made to ensure proper maintenance and better upkeep of Govt. colonies to the satisfaction of residents.

However, lack of maintenance of common services including roads, footpath etc. sometimes imparts shabby ambience to the colony. Encroachments/additional construction by allottees on Government land also give an unsightly appearance to Government colonies. Remedial action is taken whenever such instances are noticed”.

4.7 CPWD has now taken substantive action to bring in major improvements in the Govt. Colonies. For the current year, a few colonies were identified like Timarpur and Andrewsunge etc. in which following action has been taken:

- (i) Complete repairs of external surfaces of buildings.
- (ii) Improved quality of external finishing.
- (iii) Restoring & improving colony street lighting.
- (iv) Development of parks.

The response of the residents have been very enthusiastic. However, the constraint has been that available funds have not been adequate to carry out all the intended improvements.

4.8 The Committee pointed out to Ministry during evidence that the ‘Residential Accommodation’ for Government employees as well as the MPs mostly appear to be shabby at the first sight. The Committee asked about their explanation in this regard. In reply, the Secretary (UD) stated that :—

“We are upgrading the internal as well as external specifications so that the façade improves. Presently, the façade is based on old specification. So, there is a need of upgradation. It is not possible to take up all the colonies altogether. We should, at least, make a beginning as per the standards specifications. The second point is in regard to the maintenance.

The working of Offices has to be improved. This is one of the biggest complaints. We are doing two things. We are trying to improve the accountability of officers and staff. We are going to make enquiry working offices driven Residential Welfare Association (RWAs)”.

4.9 Director General (Works) of CPWD also added:

“I also agree that whatever fund available to us is not put into best use. Last year, we have decided to make an action plan for

the whole year. We are also trying to make a package depending on the funds available to us and put them into use. We have also award the contracts that the works go on according to a specific action plan and not on ad hoc basis. This process is also started functioning. I am sure, over a period of time, we can bring a lot of improvement in our performance”.

4.10 The Committee express their concern over the lackadaisical manner of working of the CPWD in maintenance of the CPWD built residential accommodations in Delhi. While appreciating CPWD for bringing out changes viz:- (i) Preparation of annual action programme category-wise; (ii) club the items to lesser number of packages and (iii) initiating a few annual contracts in the beginning of financial year with assessed quantities for improving ability for quicker response, the Committee recommend that maximum maintenance and repair work should be carried out by departmental labour who should be properly trained for carrying out such work.

Specific time frame and Methodology for redressal of complaints

4.11 On being asked whether CPWD has chalked out any specific time frame and methodology for each type of complaints, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:—

“Reduction in the time gap between the time of receipt of complaint and the time of redressal will improve the overall satisfaction level of the residents. The complaints received at CPWD service center are classified as ‘No delay’, ‘Minor’ and ‘Major’. ‘No delay’ complaints which are of emergent nature such as electricity not being available, plumbing or sewerage systems not working etc. are attempted to be attended to within 24 hours. Complaints relating to the trades of mason and carpenter are classified as ‘Minor’ complaints and are generally to be attended within 48 hours. ‘Major’ complaints are where comparatively large-scale repairs or replacement of fittings and fixtures are required are normally carried out through contracts and are separately monitored by the service centers. Time frame for the redressal of these complaints is not being displayed at the service centers. Instructions to display the same have been issued”.

4.12 CPWD has also taken several innovative steps for more efficient & focused delivery to improve the satisfaction of the residents:

- (i) Outsourcing of maintenance of a few colonies is being planned for which Ministry of Law is being consulted for the legal implications.

- (ii) Regular meeting with RWAs have been prescribed. A few RWAs have been requested to be the convener of such meetings.
- (iii) Obtaining responses of residents by circulation of questionnaire for planning improvements in maintenance services based on their response".

4.13 On being asked whether any Officer/Engineer was designated as 'Grievance Officer' at CPWD Service Centres to redress the complaints of residents, the Ministry has stated that :—

"there was no officer designated as 'Grievance Officer'. However, Officers-in-charge of Service Centres personally attend to grievance as and when these are brought to notice".

4.14 When asked whether the Name and Phone Number of the Grievance Officer was displayed at CPWD Service Centres; the Ministry stated that :—

"the names and phone numbers of officers-in-charge of service centres, *i.e.* Jr. Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer are displayed at CPWD Centre".

4.15 The Committee note with concern that functioning of CPWD with respect to maintenance and repairs of Residential Accommodation is not satisfactory. As stated by the representatives of the Ministry that work of Enquiry Offices has to be improved and available fund has not been put to the best use, the Committee recommend that accountability of the quality of the work done and result oriented methodology for redressal of complaints should be put into use. The Committee note that CPWD has not displayed in their Notice Board the time frame fixed for carrying out each work and the names of the officers to whom the complainants would approach. They, therefore, recommend that such important information should invariably be displayed at Notice Boards of all the Enquiry offices and Resident Welfare Associations should also be informed about the same. Time schedule so drawn should be strictly observed and any delay or departure need to be accounted for with punitive measures for those responsible. The Government should see that this is done. Similarly the complaints should be responded to urgently by the officers designated who should be available. Efforts should be made to computerise this area to save time.

Coordination with Urban Local Bodies

4.16 On being asked how CPWD maintain co-ordinations with Urban Local Bodies like NDMC/MCD in the colonies where GPRA are situated, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

“The areas of operation and the services being maintained by local bodies are distinct in character and not connected with similar activities of CPWD. Officers of CPWD interact and co-ordinate on a regular basis with the NDMC/MCD at various levels”.

4.17 On being asked whether any nodal officer has been appointed by CPWD the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Presently, there are no identified nodal officers for maintenance purpose. It is proposed to introduce the nodal officer system this year in consultation with NDMC/MCD for the different field of maintenance. Preliminary discussions in the matter have taken place”.

4.18 The Committee on Urban Development (2004-2005) in their Second report had reported as under:

“The Committee note that Government Quarters maintained by CPWD are in very bad shape. The Committee feel that there is no proper coordination among different wings of CPWD as a result of which residential flats in Government Colonies are languishing. In Delhi CPWD has to coordinate with NDMC/MCD and Delhi Jal Board etc., but the Committee find that coordination with aforesaid bodies is not result oriented. As regards leakage and shortage of water, the Committee recommend that CPWD should strengthen its Water supply system and emphasis be made on its conservation as per the policy of Government. For this purpose, CPWD should make proper arrangements to ensure that leakage of water during morning and evening hours is minimized”.

4.19 In their action taken the Ministry has submitted in this regard as follows:—

“An institutionalized mechanism to periodically review maintenance related matters pertaining to local bodies at the level of Chief Engineers is being developed. For systematic replacement of worn out/rusted GI pipes in the CPWD Colonies, an action programme for their phased replacement is being worked out for which adequate provision in R.E. for 2005-06 has been proposed”.

4.20 The Committee are deeply anguished to note that inspite of their earlier recommendation made in their Second Report (14th Lok Sabha) for proper coordination with NDMC/MCD and Delhi Jal Board etc., no nodal officer has been identified so far by them to coordinate with Urban Local bodies and only preliminary discussions are going on. The Committee are of the view that without the coordinated effort of CPWD with ULBs, the ultimate objective of providing quick and efficient, quality habitable services and other essential amenities to the residents cannot be achieved. They therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and hope that a final decision in this regard would be taken very soon and Committee be apprised accordingly.

Demand and Availability of Flats.

4.21 The Ministry in their written reply has furnished as under:—

“Demand of Rs. 800 crore has been projected for the construction of 8561 residential units during 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) while the plan allocation has been made available for Rs. 400 crore, resulting in reduction of 50% in plan allocation. Only 3924 residential units have so far been completed during 10th Plan.

To achieve 70% satisfaction level in Delhi, a Perspective Plan for General Pool Residential Accommodation has been prepared. Additional funds will be required in 2005-06, beyond the present allocation of Rs. 100 crore to implement the Perspective Plan”.

4.22 The Committee are dismayed to note that out of Demand of Rs. 800 crore proposed for construction of 8561 residential accommodation during Tenth Five Year Plan, the Government have made a reduction of 50% in their Plan allocation and as such, only 3924 residential units could be completed so far. They therefore, recommend to take up the matter with Ministry of Finance at the highest level so as to fulfil the plan target. The Committee would therefore, like to be apprised further in this regard.

(ii) Directorate of Estates

4.23 The Directorate of Estates, an attached office of the Ministry of Urban Development, is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in the General Pool, allotment of shops/markets in some Central Government colonies and management of Government Hostels, Vigyan Bhavan and Mavalankar Auditorium in

New Delhi. It also manages Government Estates in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Nagpur, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. Regional Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Shimla, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Nagpur are under the administrative control of Directorate of Estates. At present, allotment of General Pool residential accommodation at these stations is done manually. However, it has been decided to computerize activities like preparation of waiting lists, allotment of accommodation, rent recovery, cancellation, litigation work and eviction of unauthorised occupants.

4.24 As per the reply furnished by the Ministry, the Directorate of Estate has a Computerised General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) system in Delhi for ensuring transparent, hassle free and rule based allotment of residential accommodation.

4.25 When asked whether there is any proposal for computerisation of GPRA at other regional offices of the Directorate of Estates, the Ministry has submitted as follows:—

“The that work relating to computerisation of GPRA at regional stations has been assigned to NIC. NIC has already assessed and reported the requirement of software and hardware in Regional Offices at Mumbai and Kolkata. Computerisation of offices at Chennai, Nagpur, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad and Ghaziabad will be undertaken on receipt of report of NIC regarding requirements for computerisation. Based on the NICs report and availability of funds for the purpose, computerisation in respect of allotment work of GPRA would be completed at the aforesaid stations by 31.3.2006.”

4.26 **The Committee hope that Ministry of Urban Development would take up the matter of computerisation of regional offices and other offices of Directorate of Estate with National Informatic Centre (NIC) expeditiously and with adequate funds so as to bring transparency in their functioning. They hope that computerisation would help in the quick delivery system and dispel any misgivings about the functioning of Directorate of Estates. They would, therefore, like to be informed in this regard further.**

General Pool offices Accommodation in General Pool Residential Accommodation

4.27 It has been stated by the Ministry that a large number of residential quarters have been allotted to Central Government Offices,

Kendriya Bhandars, Police Stations, Schools, public dealing offices etc. In Delhi alone the number of such allotment is 30 (Appendix-V), in Faridabad it is 39 (Appendix-VI), in other stations managed by the Directorate of Estates, the number of cases could be even more higher.

4.28 The Committee note that a large number of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) have been allotted to General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) in Delhi and Faridabad. The Committee feel that GPRA are meant only for residential purpose of Central Government Employees and hence these should not be converted into GPOA by providing accommodation to various offices of public utilities in view of the large number of persons awaiting for their turn to get accommodation. They, therefore, recommend that CPWD should construct requisite number of GPOA in the vicinity of GPRA so as to provide utility services to residents instead of siphoning of residential flats.

CHAPTER V

STATUTORY/AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

(i) NCR Planning Board

5.1 The National Capital Region (NCR) extends over an area of 33,578 sq. km. covering parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and NCT-Delhi. The constituent area of each Sub-region is as follows:—

- National Capital Territory of Delhi (1,483 sq.km.)
- Haryana Sub-region comprising of seven districts *viz.* Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Panipat and Jhajjar (13,413 sq. km.)
- Rajasthan Sub-region comprising of entire Alwar district (7,829 sq. km.)
- Uttar Pradesh Sub-region comprising of five districts namely Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Baghpat and Gautam Budh Nagar (10,853 sq. km.)

Regional Plan-2001

5.2 Regional Plan-2001 for NCR was approved by NCR Planning Board in 1988 and notified in January 1989. The main objectives of the Regional Plan-2001 are:—

- (i) Evolving harmonized policies for control of land use and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region; and
- (ii) Achieving a manageable Delhi by 2001 AD

5.3 Regional Plan-2001 provides a model for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through an inter-related policy framework relating to population (re-distribution), settlement systems, regional land-use patterns, environmental factors, economic activities, infrastructural facilities etc. The Plan envisages the development of six Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns *i.e.* Ghaziabad-Loni, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli; eleven Priority Towns *i.e.* Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Palwal, Rewari, Dharuhera, Rohtak, Panipat, Alwar and Bhiwadi for absorbing Delhi bound potential migrants; and five Counter Magnet Areas (CMA) namely, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Patiala in Punjab, Hissar in Haryana, Kota in Rajasthan and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh.

Preparation of Regional Plan—2021

5.4 The major focus of the activities of National Capital Region Planning Board during the year 2004-05 has been the preparation of the Regional Plan 2021. This new plan is expected to carry forward the tasks set out in Regional Plan 2001, while taking into consideration the development needs in the future. It aims to provide a model for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through an inter-related policy framework relating to population (re-distribution), settlement systems, regional land use patterns, economic activities and infrastructural facilities, environmental factors, etc.

5.5 The draft Regional Plan 2021 document has been prepared keeping in view the experience gained from the implementation of Regional Plan 2001, and also envisaging the impact of dynamics of growth and development in the Region as a result of liberalization policies and globalization trends. The draft Regional Plan 2021 was approved by the Planning Committee of the Board and was placed before the 26th Meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on January 16, 2004 for inviting objections/suggestions under section 12 of the NCRPB Act, 1985.

5.6 The Board decided that the public notice on the Regional Plan 2021 would be considered later and for the present, comments of the constituent States could be called for.

5.7 Accordingly, the Governments of the constituent States were requested for their suggestions and comments on the draft Regional Plan 2021. The comments received from the constituent States were examined in the Board. The draft Regional Plan 2021 was approved by the Board in its 27th meeting held on October 28, 2004, for inviting objections/suggestions as per section 12 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

5.8 The draft Regional Plan 2021 has been notified on December 27, 2004 for inviting objections/suggestions. The last date for receipt of the observations and suggestions has been extended from 9th February, 2005 to 9th March, 2005 on the request of the Members of the Planning Committee of the Board.

5.9 When asked whether Regional Plan-2021 has been finalised, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:—

“No, Sir. The NCR Planning Board has prepared a Draft Regional Plan for the perspective year 2021. The draft Regional Plan provides

a model for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through an inter-related policy framework relating to population, settlement systems, regional land use patterns, environmental factors, economic activities and infrastructural facilities etc. The Plan has been prepared by using the latest techniques of remote sensing and geographical information system. This Plan was discussed in-depth in Study Groups, Seminar, Working Groups and meetings of the Planning Committee of the Board. The Board approved the Draft Regional Plan 2021 in its 27th meeting held on 28.10.2004 for publishing it for inviting objections/suggestions under Section 12 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985."

5.10 On being asked whether any infrastructure development has been done in Counter-Magnet areas outside the region *viz.* Hissar, Bareilly, Kota, Patiala and Gawalior, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:—

"The Counter Magnet Areas were identified in consultation with the State Governments to play the role in the context of the NCR, as 'the future interceptors of migratory flows' and as 'regional growth centres in the Region of their setting, which would help over time, to achieve a balanced pattern of urbanization.

The development of infrastructure in the Counter Magnet Areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the Nodal Agencies concerned. However the NCR Planning Board provides financial assistance in the form of interest bearing loan as per their projections".

5.11 The infrastructure development that has taken place in these Areas has been indicated as in *Appendix VII*.

The sub-region-wise break up is as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sub-region	Number of projects	Estimated cost	Loan sanctioned	Loan released by GoI prior to inception of Board	Loan released by the Board	Expenditure reported upto September, 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	66	2,159.93	1,132.87	5.62	608.01	1,079.32
Rajasthan	47	385.48	158.75	3.37	140.48	212.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	73	4,205.92	2,380.68	4.69	884.53	1,561.80
CMA	12	773.06	271.52	0.00	161.11	257.42
NCT Delhi	2	520.56	310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	200	8,044.95	4,253.82	13.68	1,794.13	3,111.01

Among the 200 projects financed by the Board, 101 projects have been completed upto September, 2004.

5.12 When asked about the reason of nil expenditure in respect of NCT Delhi, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:—

“The NCR Planning Board has indicated that the projects for NCT-Delhi had been sanctioned only in November, 2004. Therefore no expenditure had been reported till the Quarter ending December, 2004. But during the last quarter of the current Financial Year, the implementing agency (MCD) has reported an expenditure of Rs. 30.93 crore upto 20.3.2005. The total expenditure upto 31.3.2005 would be reflected in the report for Quarter ending, March, 2005.”

5.13 The Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development during the course of oral evidence submitted before the Committee that counter magnet towns and Metropolitan area which were identified as Priority Towns’ could not become centres of Growth’ as no integrated work was done. He conceded that deficiency should be removed first and next scheme should be taken over after that. He was of the view that NCR Planning Board would have to identify new need cities in addition to Noida and Ghaziabad. He further added that NCRPB only a Planning Body and the land under NCR falls within the jurisdiction of State Government. The State Government makes the plan for new cities and NCRPB joins them with proper planning. He also admitted that priority of funds is also a problem for development of NCR region.

5.14 The Committee are concerned to note that objectives of Regional Plan 2001 for achieving a manageable Delhi by 2001 could not be achieved due to the lack of infrastructure in NCR. They are also concerned to note that infrastructure development in ‘Counter-Magnet Areas’ has not been adequate enough to curb the flow of migratory population into Delhi. They could not become Centres of growth as no integrated work was done. The Committee are concerned that at the initial stage, there are failures. Such an ambitious programme require thorough planning and scrutiny with

the prospect of viability. The project is just beginning and hence need to be corrected. The Committee would like to know the details of ailments which precluded these from becoming centres of growth. The Committee feel that a lot is required to be done in NCR towns and counter magnet areas to achieve the objective of NCR. The Committee find that the Regional Plan 2021 is being finalised by NCRPB so as to carry forward the tasks set out in Regional Plan 2001. The Committee recommend that the Regional Plan 2021 should be finalized, expeditiously.

Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan on NCR Planning Board

5.15 A review of NCRPB was done by Planning Commission and published in Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2000) in October, 2001. In this Mid-Term Appraisal, it was observed by Planning Commission that the concept of NCR Delhi has not succeeded. Some of the key reasons ascribed are sanction of a large number of project without any co-relation to availability of funds, slow progress in completion of schemes, prioritization of projects, re-delineation of area, involvement of different stake holders/lack of coordination with in the States, inadequate provision in the outlays by the Central Ministries and the participating States and lack of common interest within the States and among the member states. Though information on releases made by the NCRPB is available, the progress of expenditure by the participating States and the Central Ministries is not known.

5.16 When asked to comment on the above study made by the Planning Commission the Ministry in their reply state as under:—

“Concerted efforts have been made by the NCRPB to solve some of the issues raised in the study. In particular, to ensure better coordination of policies and programmes of NCRPB in the participating States, NCR Cell set up in these States have been strengthened. NCRPB has also made arrangements for closer monitoring of the progress of projects sanctioned by the Board, including site visits by Board officials. A transport cell has also been created in NCRPB to coordinate major inter-state transport projects for timely implementation.

Further NCRPB has made efforts to facilitate flow of financial assistance for projects to the participating States, by reduction of interest rates and by providing various alternatives to state guarantees as security to loans. To encourage loan based projects,

NCRPB has replaced penal provisions of commitment charges and deferment charges by introducing incentives for timely drawal and repayment of loan as well as timely completion of projects. NCRPB has also now allowed drawal of loan funds directly by the implementing agencies instead of routing it through the respective State Governments to reduce delay in flow of funds”.

5.17 The Committee note with concern that the Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan about NCR Planning Board indicated that the progress of expenditure by participating States and the Central Ministries was not known. While noting the efforts made by NCRPB to solve some of the issues as raised in the Mid-term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan, the Committee have their apprehension that participating States would coordinate effectively in the policies and programmes of NCRPB. They feel until NCRPB is vested with some powers binding upon all the participating States, nothing substantial can be done to achieve the concept of NCRPB and NCR of Delhi.

(ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

Delhi MRTS Project

5.18 The Government of India approved the investment proposals for the Delhi MRTS Project Phase-I on 17th September, 1996. Further changes in the corridor were approved on 4th August, 2000, 25th July, 2002 and 30th September, 2004. The modified first phase of the project now consists of the following corridors:—

Line No.	Corridor	At Grade (Km)	Elevated (Km)	Underground (Km)	Total (Km)
1.	Shahdara – Rithala	4.5	17.56	—	22.06
2.	Vishwavidyalaya – Central Secretariat	—	—	10.84	10.84
3.	Indraprastha – Dwarka	—	23.48	2.17	25.65
	Total	4.5	41.04	13.01	58.55
	Dwarka Sub-city (Dwarka – Dwarka VI)	—	6.5	—	6.5
	Grand Total (Including Dwarka Sub-city)	4.5	47.54	13.01	65.05

5.19 The project is being implemented by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. with equity participation by the GoI and GNCTD in the ratio of 50:50, *i.e.*, equal participation. The DMRC was set up in May, 1995.

Project cost

5.20 The cost of the revised MRTS Phase-I is estimated to be Rs. 10,571 crore excluding taxes and duties. This does not include the cost of extension into Dwarka Subcity which is funded by DDA amounting to Rs. 320 crore.

Progress so far

5.21 The various corridors have been/will be completed as per the following schedule:—

i) Shahdara-Tis Hazari	24.12.2002	7.92km (completed)
ii) Tis Hazari-Inderlok	3.10.2003	4.74 km (completed)
iii) Inderlok -Rithala	31.03.2004	9.40 km (completed)
iv) Vishwa Vidyalaya -Kashmere Gate	19.12.2004	3.94 Km (completed)
v) Kashmere Gate-Central Secretariat	30.09.2005	6.90 km
vi) Barakhamba Road - Kirti Nagar	30.09.2005	8.41 km
vii) Kirti Nagar - Dwarka	31.12.2005	14.49 km
viii) Barakhamba Road -Indraprastha	31.03.2006	2.27 km
ix) Dwarka - Dwarka Sub-city	31.03.2006	6.50 km

5.22 As on 31st December, 2004 the DMRC had incurred a total expenditure of Rs.7597.25 crore.

5.23 The overall cumulative physical progress for the project as a whole as on December, 2004 is about 78%.

5.24 The Committee (2002) in their 35th Report, para 4.54 (13th Lok Sabha) had hoped that phase I of Delhi MRTS project would be completed by March 2005 without any finance and cost over run. In the Economic Survey (2004-05) different targets have been mentioned for various projects of Phase I which, all are beyond March 2005. Moreover, the Committee (2003) in their 49th Report had recommended that adequate outlay should be made under MRTS project to ensure timely completion of each phase of MRTS.

5.25 On being asked about the time and cost over run for not completing the project of phase I by March 2005, the Ministry in their reply has stated as under:—

“As the project scope has been changing from time to time with approval of the competent authority, as explained below, there has not been any time and cost over run.

The Delhi MRTS Project Phase I was initially approved by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.9.1996 with the following corridors:—

- (i) Vishwa Vidyalaya - Delhi Govt. Secretariat-ISBT - Connaught Place-Central Secretariat
- (ii) Shahdara – ISBT – Trinagar – Nangloi
- (iii) Subzi Mandi – Holambi Kalan

The project actually got under way in 1998. Despite its delayed beginning the target date of March, 2005 was not changed. Subsequently, the project has undergone change in scope at various points in time. GoM approved the substitution of the Subzi Mandi-Holambi Kalan corridor by the Trinagar-Barwala corridor in August, 2000. A further change in corridor was approved by GoM on 25.7.2002, replacing the Trinagar-Nangloi section by Barakhamba Road-Connaught Place-Dwarka corridor. The latest change in alignment/scope of the project (substituting the Rithala-Barwala section by the Barakhamba Road-Indraprastha section and extension of the Barakhamba Road-Dwarka corridor into Dwarka sub-city) has been approved by the GoM, on 30.9.2004. GoM, the competent authority, while approving the change in alignment/scope of project also took note of consequent change in target date of completion. The target date of completion of the project is 31.3.2006.

The revised cost of the project approved by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on 16.12.2002 is Rs.10571 crore”. This does not include the cost of extension into Dwarka Subcity which is funded by DDA amounting to Rs. 320 crore.

5.26 It has also been mentioned in written reply that the Ministry has taken adequate steps to ensure release of equity as pass through Assistance funds to DMRC.

5.27 The Committee in their Fifth Report (14th Lok Sabha) has recommended that efforts should be made to allocate adequate funds for DMRC at BE stage rather than taking the recourse of supplementary

Demands for Grants. On being asked to comment in this regard the Ministry has stated that:—

“The Ministry makes efforts to get allocation of adequate funds for DMRC at BE stage by projecting estimated requirement. Whenever these are not provided fully at the BE stage, recourse to Supplementary Demands for Grants is taken to ensure adequate funds for the project. So far, funds requirement of the project have been met without fail. During the current year the details of funds are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

	Projected requirement	BE 2004-05	RE 2004-05	Supplementary Demand for Grant	
				requested for	Agreed to
Equity	229.00	200.00	200.00	29.90	29.90
PTA	1800.00	280.00	780.00	870.00	270.10

5.28 During the course of oral evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development submitted before the Committee that MRTS project does not suffer as they get funds in revised estimate, if required.

5.29 The Committee note though funds for DMRC are allocated at BE stage by projecting estimated requirement, the Ministry mostly takes recourse to supplementary Grants for providing sufficient funds for the DMRC Project. The Committee are of the view as the DMRC is an important on-going project, adequate funds must be allocated to DMRC, if necessary, by releasing lump-sum amount of funds. The Committee feel that taking recourse to supplementary grants of substantial amounts to DMRC projects indicate lack of financial acumen on the part of the Government.

Fare Structure of DMRC

5.30 The fare structure of DMRC at present is as under:—

Distance zones (Kms.)	Fare (Rs.)
1	2
0-to less than (<) 2	6
2-<4	7

1	2
4-<6	8
6-<9	10
9-<12	11
12-<15	12
15-<18	13
18-<21	14
21-<24	15

5.31 The Committee note that Fare Structures of DMRC are at higher side. The Committee feel that in order to encourage more and more people to use Metro Rail, the existing fare in the distance Zone of 0 – to less than < 2 should be made half. Corresponding reduction in fare should also be made in the distance zone of 2 -<4 and 4-<6 respectively. The Committee should be kept informed about the action taken in this regard.

Coverage of NCR Towns and other areas of Delhi with Metro Rail

5.32 During the course of oral evidence the Committee desired to know whether Metro link would be extended to Ghaziabad and Faridabad in view of the large number of commuters from the two cities. At this, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development replied the other State Governments should come forward for providing resources and they should participate in such a project. Another specific point that came to the notice of the Committee had been the question of linking Gurgaon with the Metro Rail Services.

5.33 The Ministry in their 2nd Report recommended as DDA has agreed to meet the estimated cost of Rs. 320 crore for extension of Bara Khamba Road to Dwarka Metro corridor in Dwarka Sub-City, the similar initiative should taken in connection Dwarka to Najafgarh and Rohini to Rithla etc.

5.34 The Ministry in their Action Taken notes to Second Report of the Committee (2004-05) had submitted that further extension of Metro Rail corridors to other areas of Delhi are contemplated in future phases of Delhi MRTS project and will be taken up at the appropriate time and stage considering the feasibility and financial viability etc.

5.35 The Committee are of the view that in order to decongest Delhi it is desirable to link Metro Rail with NCR towns *viz.* Gaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon. They feel that DMRC should take up the matter with Gaziabad Development Authority (GDA); Faridabad Development Authority (FDA); and the Gurgaon Authorities in this regard. Conversely, GDA; FDA and the other Gurgaon authorities should come forward on the pattern of DDA as DDA has undertaken the work of extension of Metro Rail from Dwarka to Dwarka sub-city. They therefore recommend that Ministry of Urban Development take up the matter with the concerned State Governments in this regard.

5.36 The Committee feel as Dwarka is being linked with Dwarka sub city by Metro Rail with the cooperation of DDA, in Phase I, similarly other routes *viz.* Central Secretariat, Vishwa Vidyalaya should be extended upto Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar in Phase I rather than join in phase II to make the route commercially viable and popular as GTB Nagar is easily approachable from all directions and is at present a terminus.

NEW DELHI;
21 April, 2005

1 Vaisakha, 1927 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban Development.

APPENDIX III

TOWNS COVERED, CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED AND EXPENDITURE REPORTED UNDER IDSMT SCHEME SINCE 1979-80 UPTO DECEMBER 31, 2004

Sl. No.	State	Towns Covered	(Rs. in crore) C.A. Released	(Rs. in crore) Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	120	73.74	111.72
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	4.06	3.24
3	ASSAM	46	15.81	13.49
4	BIHAR	46	15.33	11.41
5	CHHATTISGARH	39	18.44	16.96
6	GOA	9	2.20	1.31
7	GUJARAT	104	57.29	73.54
8	HARYANA	29	21.39	24.88
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	22	8.95	11.41
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	17	8.95	8.00
11	JHARKHAND	13	4.19	4.40
12	KARNATAKA	157	73.52	53.03
13	KERALA	58	29.09	41.97
14	MADHYA PRADESH	135	49.64	44.73
15	MAHARASHTRA	178	101.27	165.37
16	MANIPUR	22	6.39	6.32
17	MEGHALAYA	8	4.12	5.88
18	MIZORAM	13	5.51	10.08
19	NAGALAND	10	5.14	8.09

1	2	3	4	5
20	ORISSA	67	25.65	29.08
21	PUNJAB	38	18.55	33.59
22	RAJASTHAN	69	36.81	62.95
23	SIKKIM	10	2.51	3.84
24	TAMILNADU	164	67.75	83.62
25	TRIPURA	18	7.13	9.20
26	UTTARANCHAL	15	6.13	2.93
27	UTTAR PRADESH	206	76.58	79.51
28	WEST BENGAL	110	65.82	71.61
29	ANDAMAN & N. ISLANDS	1	0.92	1.24
30	DADRA & N. HAVELI	2	1.12	0.49
31	DAMAN & DIU	1	0.23	0.00
32	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0.25	0.00
33	PONDICHERRY	8	2.77	1.60
GRAND TOTAL		1752	817.25	995.49

APPENDIX IV

STATE-WISE STATE SHARE RELEASED AND INSTITUTIONAL
FINANCE (LOAN)

AVAILABLE UNDER IDSMT SCHEME (TILL MARCH 22, 2005)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	State Share	Inst. Finance
1	2	3	4
01	ANDHRA PRADESH	4855.24	3050.75
02	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	346.92	0.00
03	ASSAM	657.13	0.00
04	BIHAR	1079.50	0.00
05	CHHATTISGARH	986.51	292.44
06	GOA	36.45	0.00
07	GUJARAT	2839.05	1402.65
08	HARYANA	1206.40	0.00
09	HIMACHAL PRADESH	868.82	10.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	628.59	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	490.97	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	4252.19	0.00
13	KERALA	1919.87	164.76
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3275.18	96.95
15	MAHARASHTRA	5630.21	3408.51
16	MANIPUR	598.83	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	349.18	4.87
18	MIZORAM	494.63	0.00
19	NAGALAND	434.54	0.00

1	2	3	4
20	ORISSA	1322.95	50.25
21	PUNJAB	1255.30	201.67
22	RAJASTHAN	2036.96	94.01
23	SIKKIM	447.44	0.00
24	TAMILNADU	4644.60	1517.42
25	TRIPURA	576.13	0.00
26	UTTARANCHAL	379.32	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4983.78	321.00
28	WEST BENGAL	3654.12	275.53
29	ANDAMAN & N. ISLANDS	0.00	0.00
30	DADRA & N. HAVELI	60.00	0.00
31	DAMAN & DIU	6.00	0.00
32	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00
33	PONDICHERRY	88.14	0.00
Grand Total		50404.95	10890.81

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF GENERAL POOL
RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION ALLOTTED TO VARIOUS
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, KENDRIYA
BHANDAR, POLICE STATIONS, ETC., AT DELHI

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisaton	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Date of allotment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kendriya Bhandar	321, Pandara Road	VA	26.5.1966
		12/143, Dev Nagar	III	7.3.1997
		S-II/1, Sadiq Nagar	III	-
		S-IX/821, R.K. Puram	III	-
		S-I/107/3, M.B. Road	III	26.5.1981
		H-634, Sarojini Nagar	III	1965
		H-638, Sarojini Nagar	III	1965
		807, Timar Pur	III	7.10.1977
		793, Timar Pur	III	15.3.1978
		S-VII/1013, R.K. Puram	II	20.7.1987
		S-VII/1015, R.K. Puram	II	28.2.1986
		H-379, Nanak Pura	II	11.6.1986
		G-519, S.N. Puri	II	5.5.1986
		H-313, Kali Bari Marg	II	1979
		H-314, Kali Bari Marg	II	1979
		B-85, Moti Bagh-I	II	1979
		B-87, Moti Bagh-I	II	1979
		535, Timar Pur	II	1979
		88, North-West Moti Bagh	IV	-

1	2	3	4	5
		15/190, Prem Nagar	I	20.9.1995
		15/192, Prem Nagar	I	5.10.1989
		I-437, Kasturba Nagar	I	29.4.1965
		I-441, Kasturba Nagar	I	29.4.1965
		I-445, Kasturba Nagar	I	29.4.1965
		B-245, Sarojini Nagar	III	1963
2.	Food & Nutrition Board	183, Kidwai Nagar (West)	D II	1963
3.	Post Office	93, Kidwai Nagar (West)	D II	-
4.	TRIFED	9, Mahadev Road	VI	Decr., 1988
5.	Deptt. of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation	D-47, Lodi Colony D-49, Lodi Colony	III III	28.4.1972 28.4.1972

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION ALLOTTED TO VARIOUS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, KENDRIYA BHANDAR, POLICE STATIONS, ETC., AT FARIDABAD

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Quarter No.	Type	Date of allotment
1.	Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau	1069	VI	3.2.1988
2.	Kendriya Bhandar	1073	VI	19.6.1992
3.	Geological Survey of India	1074	VI	4.12.2004
		1075	VI	4.12.2004
		1076	VI	4.12.2004
4.	Central Water Commission	1053-1056	V	14.2.1966
		1061-1068	V	14.2.1966
5.	Police Station	1085 (Allotted in lieu of Qr. No.1210, type IV which was allotted to the Police Station w.e.f. 3.12.1969)	V	25.2.2005
6.	Central Water Board	962 973	IV IV	22.6.1976 7.2.1977
7.	Air Force	117-132	III	17.1.1967
8.	CPWD Service Centre	109 1807-1808	III II	9.2.1968 20.6.2003

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT INDICATING THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN COUNTER MAGNET AREAS.

Sl.No.	Counter Magnet Area	Projects financed by the Board	Implementing Agency and Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Gwalior	<p>(a) Setting up of 132 kV sub-station at Gwalior.</p> <p>(b) Development of Integrated Township, Phase - I at Tighra.</p> <p>(c) Construction of six-lane arterial road in Gwalior</p> <p>(d) Water supply scheme for Gwalior</p>	<p>Special Area Development Authority. - The project is complete.</p> <p>Special Area Development Authority - under progress.</p> <p>Special Area Development Authority - under progress.</p> <p>Special Area Development Authority. - under progress.</p>
2.	Kota	<p>(a) Integrated development scheme at Srimathpuram</p> <p>(b) Feeder main to provide drinking water supply to new colonies of RHB, UIT and Medical College, Kota</p>	<p>Urban improvement Trust, Kota. - under progress</p> <p>Urban improvement Trust, Kota. - under progress</p>
3.	Patiala	<p>(a) Sewa Singh Tikri Wala Nagar and extension of Karhari Farm, Urban Estate, Patiala</p> <p>(b) Extension and augmentation of water supply, sewage treatment and solid waste disposal facilities in Patiala</p>	<p>Patiala Urban Development Authority. - completed.</p> <p>Patiala Urban Development Authority. - under progress.</p>

1	2	3	4
		(c) Integrated Township at Baran	Patiala Urban Development Authority. — under progress
4.	Hissar	Augmentation and extension of water supply and sewerage scheme in Hissar	PWD (PH), Haryana. — under progress.
5.	Bareilly	(a) Counter magnet development scheme - residential and Transport Nagar schemes (b) Ramganga Nagar residential scheme, Bareilly.	Bareilly Development Authority. — completed. Bareilly Development Authority. — under progress.

APPENDIX VIII

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2004-2005)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 2005

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in Room No. 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
3. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
4. Shri Amitava Nandy
5. Shri Mahendra Prasad Nishad
6. Shri D. Vittal Rao
7. Shri Sajjan Kumar
8. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
9. Shri Sugrib Singh
10. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
11. Shri Suresh Ganpat Wagmare
12. Shri Baleshwar Yadav

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
14. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
15. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
16. Shri Jayantilal Barot
17. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri S.K. Sharma | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri K. Chakraborty | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Smt. Neera Singh | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |
| 4. Shri A.K. Srivastava | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

List of Representatives of Ministry of Urban Development

1. Shri Anil Bajjal, Secretary, Urban Development
2. Shri P.K. Pradhan, Joint Secretary (D&L)
3. Shri M. Rajamani, Joint Secretary (UD)
4. Shri B. Majumdar, Director General (W), CPWD
5. Shri Madhukar Gupta, Vice Chairman (DDA)
6. Smt. Sindhushree Khuller, Chairperson (NDMC)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development to the sitting of the Committee. The Chairman, pointed out to the Ministry that two newly proposed schemes *viz.* National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns are to be finalised by the Government and enquired as to how effectively and timely the Government would implement these schemes. He also drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry towards draft National Urban Transport Policy and desired that the Policy would ensure easily accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable, mobility for all. The chairman also welcomed the initiative of the Government for allocating Rs. 1 crore for Hospital Management and permitting Foreign Direct Investment upto 100% for development of Integrated Township, Housing etc. and asked the Ministry to rise upto the occasion.

3. The Chairman, then asked the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development to brief the Committee about the various features of Demand for Grants 2005-06. He also drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to the provisions of direction 55(1) of the Direction by the Speaker.

4. The Secretary, Urban Development then briefly explained the overall position with regard to the budget allocations and expenditures of the Ministry for the year 2005-06 and also explained about major schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee then

discussed in detail the various issues related to the examination of the 'Demands for Grants (2005-06)' of the Ministry. The representatives of the Ministry clarified to the queries raised by the members.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX IX

COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2004-2005)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH APRIL, 2005

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
3. Shri P. Mohan
4. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
5. Shri Amitava Nandy
6. Shri Devidas Anandrao Pingle
7. Shri L. Rajgopal
8. Shri D. Vittal Rao
9. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
10. Shri Sugrib Singh
11. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Waghmare

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
13. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
14. Shri Jayantilal Barot
15. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
3. Smt. Neera Singh — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Urban Development. After some deliberations the Committee adopted the draft report with slight modifications (*vide* Annexure).

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize the Report on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE

(See para 2 of the Minutes 20.4.2005)

Sl. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Modifications
1	2	3	4	5
1.	22	2.12	3	Delete 'instrument' before infrastructural
2.	33	2.23	3	Delete 'The Committee firmly believe that if the newly procured modern machineries for the Printing Presses are kept idle, then an increased budgetary allocation in Demand Number-102 in 2005-06 should have no justification.'
3.	41	2.36	1	Delete 'is' after Ministry
4.	41	2.36	7	Add 'will' after Ministry
5.	70	3.22	7	For 'and the' Substitute 'including'
6.	94-95	3.65	16	Add after 'municipalities' 'to ensure expeditious completion of the projects'
7.	103	4.5	11	Add after 'control' 'primarily'
8.	138	5.32	7	Add after 'project' 'Another specific point that came to the notice of the Committee had been the question of linking Gurgaon with the Metro Rail Services.'

1	2	3	4	5
9.	139	5.35	3	<p>For 'Ghaziabad and Faridabad' Read 'Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon'.</p> <p>After 'Faridabad Development Authority(FDA)' Add 'and the Gurgaon Authorities'.</p> <p>After 'GDA and FDA' Add 'and other Gurgaon authorities'.</p> <p>After 'matter with' Add 'the concerned State Governments'</p>

APPENDIX X

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

S. No.	Para	Recommendations/Observations
1	2	3
1.	2.7	<p>The Committee note that the Budget Estimates (2005-06) depict a steep decline in the Capital Section by (-) 45.47% as compared to the BE (2004-05) in Demand Number: 100. In this regard, the Ministry of Urban Development has reasoned that the decrease in the Capital Section is mainly due to lump-sum allocation of 10% of GBS for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim as Rs. 160 crore allocated to NE Regions in 2005-06 has been transferred from the Revenue Section to the Capital Section. On the question of the decrease in the allocations made in BE (2005-06) over BE (2004-05) for the IDSMT, AUWSP and Mega –City Schemes, the Committee have been given to understand that the lesser allocations in 2005-06 are because these allocations are now meant only for the On-Going Projects of the schemes. According to the Ministry, the main reason for reduction of Rs.38.76 crore in the BE 2005-06 as compared to BE 2004-05 under Revenue Section of Major Head 2215 is due to the proposal of Government to launch two new schemes viz. (i)National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for selected cities and (ii) Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns(UIDSSMT) to cover all cities/towns excepting cities/towns covered by NURM with the approval of competent authority in lieu of the existing Schemes of AUWSP, IDSMT and</p>

1

2

3

Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities. The Ministry have stated in their reply that a budget allocation of Rs.95.24 crore has been made for AUWSP in the current year to meet the committed liability of ongoing approved schemes, as AUWSP, IDSMT and infrastructure Development of Mega Cities would be discontinued and merged in a new scheme which is being formulated. The Committee note that based on the similar ideology, the allocations for IDSMT and Mega –City schemes have been reduced by (-) 99.5% and (-) 70% in 2005-06 over BE (2004-05). Although, the Committee appreciate the initiatives taken by the Government in launching the NURM and UIDSSMT schemes in 60 selected towns/ cities; however the Committee are quite surprised to find that new schemes are yet to be finalized and the allocations for the instant urban development schemes have already been reduced in BE (2005-06). The Committee are of the firm view that before making any reduction under Major Head 2215, Water Supply & Sanitation and the allocations for 2005-06 in IDSMT and Mega-City schemes, the Government should have finalised the new schemes and guidelines first and circulated them to all the States/ UTs so as to commence the projects under the NURM and UIDSSMT schemes in the beginning of the coming financial year, itself. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that before starting on new Schemes, all the requisite ground works should be first completed.

2.

2.11

The Committee are informed that a provision of Rs.1500 crore for 'Viability Gap Funding' for infrastructure projects has been

1	2	3
		<p>announced in 2005-06 along with the funding mechanism of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). For 'Viability Gap Funding', the Ministry of UD has been allocated a provision of Rs. 600 crore. Further, a provision of Rs. 5500 crore for NURM has been proposed by the Ministry. The Committee observe that there is vast disparity between demand and supply of 'water supply and sanitation' as far as finance is concerned. While the Committee are happy to note the steps taken to bridge the resource gap by making provisions under SPV, the Committee express their anxiety over the fulfilment of the demands as far as the water supply and sanitation in urban areas is concerned. The Ministry has stated that as such these higher allocations of funds as compared to the previous years is expected to address the problem of drinking water and sanitation in urban areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that as committed above by the Ministry, all out efforts are made by the Government in meeting the demands of the urban water supply and sanitation in urban areas of the country. Also, measures are taken so as to ensure adequate supply of potable drinking water in the towns/cities and other urban areas.</p>
3.	2.12	<p>The Committee note that Pooled Finance Development Scheme is also likely to be launched during 2005-06 to help mobilize funds from capital market for infrastructural projects. As per the Ministry's reply, all these efforts are expected to go a long way to address the financial crunch to a great extent.</p>

1	2	3
4.	2.13	While these moves are optimistic about reducing the financial crunch, they are yet to see the light of the day and are in a very rudimentary stage. The Committee, therefore, feel that current resource crunch cannot be ignored, by projecting a bright future which is yet to fructify. The Committee, therefore, urge that the Government should address the present day inconveniences seriously instead of a hypothetical bright affluence in terms of financial resources.
5.	2.14	The Committee are not convinced by the reply of the Ministry as unless the end-use of the funds is not verified in time, the urban development schemes may not be effectively implemented by the various executing agencies and the urban local bodies/ municipalities. The Committee desire that the Union Ministry of UD must take befitting steps in consultation with the State Governments so as to impart proper training, professional support and knowledge for sighting and taking up of bankable urban infrastructure projects. The Committee also recommend that proper checks are carried out to ensure proper end-use of funds allocated to the Schemes of urban development and the Municipality's know-how is strengthened in taking-up viable projects.
6.	2.19	The Committee note that the total allocation for North Eastern Areas including Sikkim during 2005-06 has been increased from Rs.114 crore to Rs.160 crore thus an increased allocation of Rs.46 crore has been made in the current year. They also observe that 67 projects are on-going, while 75

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		<p>proposals are under consideration, which are to be completed in an allocation of Rs. 160 crore. The Committee note (see the Appendix II) that only Rs. 57.54 crore could be utilized during the last year as on January, 2005 in the NE Region. The Committee are of the view that the Union Government should see that North Eastern States come forward with their priority and if necessary required help may also be extended so that there is no delay in executing projects by the concerned States. The Committee would like to know the details of those States, who have opted for NBCC's role and those who want to implement by themselves. By having the above figures, the Ministry can look forward to better implementation of the projects and optimum deployment of financial resources. In any case the Committee recommend that all the money should be utilized during the year 2005-06 and all the physical and financial targets should be achieved to avoid cost and time overrun.</p>
7.	2.22	<p>The Committee note that under Demand Number 101-Public Works in RE (2004-05) the allocations were Rs. 77.30 crore, but the BE (2005-06) depicts a decrease by 1.98% <i>i.e.</i> to Rs. 71.33 crore. The Ministry has reasoned that this decrease is due to less demands projected by the client Departments/other Ministries in their Annual Plans. In the circumstance, the Committee are forced to believe that the decreasing trend in the Demand No. 101 (Public Works) is an indication that client Departments/other Ministries are having no trust on the functioning of CPWD, which</p>

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		<p>is the main Civil Engineering Department of Government of India. They, therefore, recommend that CPWD should enhance their credibility so as to ensure better coordination in functioning and timely execution of works to solicit demands from client departments.</p>
8.	2.28	<p>As regards, Demand Number 102-Stationary and Printing, the Committee note that there is a total increase of 3.12% in BE (2005-06) over the BE(2004-05) on the Revenue plus Capital Section. In the Capital Section alone, there is an increase in BE (2005-06) by 75% as the BE (2004-05) is Rs. 0.20 crore and the BE (2005-06) is Rs. 0.35 crore. On the increase in the Revenue Section, the Ministry has stated this increase is to meet the (i) enhancement of Dearness Allowance and annual increment in Pay and Allowances; and (ii) likely increase in tariff of electricity, water charges and other stationery items/office equipment. The Committee recommend that all the civil & electrical works and the installation of new machinery should be completed and made functional in a time bound manner. During the course of evidence before the Committee, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development has admitted that there has been a delay in procurement of machinery and the modernization of the printing presses. The Committee, therefore, recommend that suitable procedures may be evolved so as to minimize incessant delays in procurement of the machineries/equipment. The Committee are informed that lot of money has been invested on modernisation of printing press at Calcutta but the machineries for this purpose are lying idle. This is a great loss to the nation</p>

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		and the nation cannot afford to bear such loss. Why such a situation arose, the committee wants to know. A report in this regard is earnestly required and the responsibility should be fixed.
9.	2.29	The Committee recommend that earnest efforts are made at the State as well as the Central level to ensure that the modernization of Printing Presses is completed and the workers handling such machineries are adequately trained to efficiently utilize these State-of-the-Art machines.
10.	2.33	The Committee express their concern over the fact that 'Recoveries' to the tune of about Rs. 296 crore are outstanding for the jobs performed in the last several years from different Ministries/Departments etc. The Committee are of the view that as the printing presses are badly in the need of money for the modernization and upgradation, the pending 'Recovery' of Rs. 296 crore only aggravates the problem of finance for such modernization of Press. They, therefore, recommend that recovery process should be expedited and taken up at highest level for the survival and modernization of printing presses.
11.	2.41	The Committee are happy to learn that the Ministry has taken certain initiatives for strengthening urban local bodies and E-governance. In 2005-06, the Ministry has allocated Rs. 25 crore for 'Urban Information System' as against the Rs. 5 crore earlier allocated in 2004-05. The Committee expect that with an allocation of Rs. 25 crore in this financial year, the Ministry will ensure

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		that computerization of the Municipal bodies is carried out within a specific time frame. The Committee needs hardly to emphasize that the centrally sponsored urban development schemes can only be effectively implemented with the active participation of Municipalities/urban local bodies and for this purpose strengthening the Municipalities is of utmost importance. The Committee desire that effective measures are taken to make the municipal bodies etc. result oriented, people's friendly, transparent and financially sound.
12.	2.42	The Committee note that the Ministry has prepared a draft proposal for 'Mission Mode IT' in 2005-06 and an allocation of Rs. 25 crore has been earmarked under this scheme. During the course of evidence, the Secretary (UD) has assured the Committee to launch this Mission Mode IT scheme in August, 2005. The Committee desire that the Ministry would effectively carry out the Mission Mode IT as promised to them.
13.	2.43	The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should persuade the State Government/Uts to set up 'Computerized Facilitation Centres' by the Municipal bodies for the use of the public at large. The Committee are of the view that such Facilitation Centres would help in tax collection by the municipalities, issuing Tax Free Municipal Bonds thereby increasing the revenue earned by them. At the same time, devising of computerized techniques would bring transparency in financial and administrative matters of the local municipal bodies and reduce malpractices and delay.

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14.	2.52	<p>The Committee were informed that as many as fifteen states have been provided with financial assistance for training purpose. The Committee also note that a considerable amount of unspent balances still remain to be utilised. The Committee would like to be apprised about the performance of other states also for training of women councillors, the quality thereof and the deployment of the funds released so far. It appears that only first instalment has been released or that too has not been fully utilised. This shows lack of enthusiasm due to some reasons or other. Besides, many States have not come forward for seeking financial assistance from Union Government for training their women councillors. This further shows that the scheme has not taken off. The Committee would like the Government to identify the reasons why the states are unenthusiastic about the training programme. In the circumstances, they recommend that Union Government should directly interact with the Municipal bodies of these States who are not forthcoming. They also desire that an institutional mechanism should be evolved for motivating the women councillors to actively participate in the local bodies and not to depend on other persons who attend the meetings of the municipal or local bodies on their behalf.</p>
15.	2.71	<p>The Committee note the measures taken by the Union Government in the areas of Municipal Accounting Reforms and enactment of Model Municipal Law for strengthening the Urban local bodies in pursuance of 74th Constitution Amendment</p>

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		Act. While the aforesaid initiatives are applauded, their proper implementation is also desired or otherwise such initiatives may remain sterile. The Committee would, therefore, like to know the considered views of the Union Government to ensure their effective implementation.
16.	2.72	The Committee recommend that Municipal Accounting Reforms and Model Municipal Law should be implemented by all the States/UTs. Union Government should try their level best to provide professional assistance to States/Municipalities in this regard. They would, like to be kept informed about the steps taken in the matter.
17.	2.75	As regards, the re-construction of the Tsunami affected areas, the Committee note that CPWD and NBCC have been assigned the task for providing the permanent reconstruction in the two Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Committee desire that the adequate funds are allocated for the purpose and the re-construction works in the Tsunami affected areas are completed by NBCC and CPWD in a time bound manner.
18.	3.21	The Committee note that the allocations for the IDSMT scheme in BE (2005-06) has been reduced to Rs. 100 crore over the BE (2004-05), which amounted to Rs. 200 crore. The Ministry has informed that the allocations made in BE(2005-2006) have been reduced because it is meant only for the On-Going projects under the scheme. The Committee also note that the IDSMT scheme is also

1	2	3
		<p>proposed to be subsumed under the new UIDSSMT scheme of the Ministry, which is yet to be finalized. While it would be premature to comment on the new UIDSSMT scheme, the Committee are of the view that the main objectives of the Government for providing adequate urban infrastructure and facilities in the towns/cities/urban areas <i>per-se</i> remains the same. The Committee, therefore, desire that focused efforts must be made to provide the needed urban infrastructures and development to the small & medium towns and all other urban areas in a planned and systematic manner. The Committee hope that the difficulties faced in implementation of the IDSMT scheme in the past and the limited scope of coverage of towns/cities under the IDSMT scheme will be rectified in the new UIDSSMT or NURM schemes of the Government.</p>
19.	3.22	<p>In regard to the past performance of the IDSMT scheme, the Committee note that out of BE (2004-05) of Rs. 200 crore; an amount of Rs. 137.25 crore has been released so far. This budget amount has been released for 197 new towns; On-Going project in 109 towns as against the target of 215 towns. Regarding under-utilization of the funds allocated in BE (2004-05); the Ministry has stated that many States and the NER States did not come forward in time with eligible proposals for funding in IDSMT scheme despite reminders sent by the Ministry to this effect. These defaulting States are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab,</p>

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		<p>Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. The Committee note that 19 States had not come forward with projects in IDSMT scheme in 2004-05, therefore, in March 2005 an amount of Rs. 50 crore has been re-appropriated to Mega-City Scheme from IDSMT. Hence, out of the proposed final requirement for 2004-05 amounting to Rs. 148.27 crore a balance of Rs. 10.65 crore is to be released by the end of the financial year. The Committee are unhappy to note that even after re-appropriation of funds to the tune of Rs. 50 crore from IDSMT scheme, a balance of Rs 10.65 crore is yet to be utilized in the fag end of financial year, 2004-05.</p> <p>The Committee cannot but hope that these fund are utilized prudently by the executing agencies. The latest position in the matter may be given to the Committee.</p>
20.	3.23	<p>As per the 2001 Census; 5092 number of towns having population upto 5 lakh had been projected to be covered under the IDSMT scheme. The Committee are, however, distressed to find that the towns and urban areas which took the benefits of the IDSMT is far less than the actual number of towns identified to be covered. This scheme has showed poor performance and under-utilization of funds allocated in the budgetary demands. Moreover, due to inability of the implementing agencies to tap Institutional Finance; some of the approved components of the projects under IDSMT in various towns remained unimplemented. The Committee expect that the implementing agencies are motivated to execute the projects of development in all</p>

1	2	3
		small and medium towns in a specific time frame as the urban population residing in these areas are yet to see the light of the day.
21.	3.24	The Committee note that the Ministry has dropped the scheme of 'Rejuvenating Culturally Significant Cities' as the Planning Commission suggested that there was no need to have the scheme for culturally significant cities. During the course of evidence, the Secretary (UD) has stated that under the NURM any city can be taken up and if a particular State Government wants to give priority to a 'Culturally Significant City', it could do so. The Ministry will be guided by the State Government's recommendations in this regard. The Committee expect that concrete steps are taken so as to ensure that culturally significant cities as identified by the respective State Governments do not suffer and are developed by releasing the required funds for the same.
22.	3.40	The Committee note that as the Mega City Scheme is an area development scheme, no specific physical and financial targets have been fixed for this scheme. However, the project under the Mega City Scheme are sanctioned by State Level Project Sanctioning Committee. This State Level Committee has so far approved 648 projects in the Five Mega Cities <i>viz.</i> Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The State Level Committee sanctioned projects six times the central share. Rs. 7521.96 crore is the total estimated cost of 648 projects including the Central and State's share. The Committee

1	2	3
		also note that an expenditure of Rs.3364.29 crore has been incurred on 381 completed projects and 162 on-going projects. At present, an amount of Rs.4157.67 crore is yet to be utilized in 267 projects out which 162 are on-going projects and 105 are yet to commence.
23.	3.41	The Committee note in BE (2004-05), an amount of Rs.220 crore has been allocated to the Mega-City Scheme. Further, by way of re-appropriation of Rs.50 crore from IDSMT and Rs.30 crore from City Challenge Fund Scheme; the total allocation for 2004-05 amount to Rs.300 crore for Mega City Scheme. The Committee are given to understand that this amount of Rs. 300 crore would be utilized for the 267 unfinished projects of Mega City Scheme. The Committee expect these funds are properly utilized as assured by the Ministry.
24.	3.42	The Committee express their concern that the 105 projects under the Mega City Scheme are yet to commence. The Ministry in their written reply has informed that specific reasons for non-commencement of 105 projects have been sought from the nodal agencies. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the required information about the reasons for non-implementation of the remaining 105 projects should be intimated to the Committee, expeditiously.
25.	3.43	The Committee note that the BE (2005-06) allocates an amount of Rs. 150 crore for Mega-City Scheme, which is almost half of the total allocations for 2004-05 of Rs.300 crore. The Ministry has informed that the Rs.150 crore provided in BE (2005-06) are

1	2	3
		to be utilized, exclusively, for the on-going schemes as a new NURM scheme is in the pipe-line. The Committee desire that earnest efforts should be made to ensure that the allocation made for the projects in the Mega-City Scheme are fruitfully utilized.
26.	3.53	The Committee note that Rs.150 crore has been allocated in BE (2004-05) which has been reduced to Rs.95.24 crore in BE (2005-06) for the AUWSP Scheme. Out of Rs.150 crore allocated in 2004-05; a total amount of Rs.139.44 crore has been released to various States as Central share for AUWSP projects. In this regard, the Ministry has informed that the entire allocation of Rs.150 crore is expected to be utilized. The Committee, therefore, expect the Ministry to stand by above commitment.
27.	3.54	The Committee appreciate that as against the physical target of 200 towns under AUWSP during 2004-05, 199 water supply schemes for 199 towns have been sanctioned as on 23.3.2005.
28.	3.55	The Committee note that Rs.95.24 crore in BE(2005-06) has been allocated for utilization in the on-going schemes as the AUWSP scheme is to be subsumed in the new NURM and UIDSSMT schemes. The Committee hope that the expenditures on the on-going schemes are made scrupulously and the on-going schemes are completed in a specific time frame.
29.	3.56	The Committee note that as per 2001, Census, there are 2854 small towns of which 936 towns have been covered under AUWSP as on 23.3.2005. The Committee

1	2	3
30.	3.65	<p>also note that 1918 towns are yet to be given the water supply facilities which have been pending under the AUWSP Scheme. The Committee are informed that the new scheme of UIDSSMT, all excepting cities/towns covered by NURM, would be considered for financial assistance for implementation of water supply and sanitation schemes. The Committee recommend that all the remaining towns/cities which remained uncovered under the AUWSP scheme should be provided the Water Supply and Sanitation facilities under the new UIDSSMT Scheme in 2005-2006. The Committee would like to be apprised about the position in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee observe that Rs. 99.34 crore has been allocated in 10th Plan for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in Air filled towns. The Committee is perturbed to note the utilisation of funds under the project. Against an allocation of Rs. 5 crore in 2002-2003, the expenditure was nil. In 2003-2004, the allocation was 5 crore, but the expenditure was only Rs. 99 Lakh. Similarly, in 2004-05, Rs. 40 crore was allocated, but only Rs. 22.02 crore could be utilised. The Committee also note that Rs. 55 crore has been allocated for the project in 2005-2006. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of only 3 towns have been received for which central assistance of Rs. 27.19 crore, has been sanctioned. The DPRs in respect of 4 towns is awaiting technical approval while in respect of 3 towns, they are yet to be received. The Committee recommend that rigorous efforts should be made by the Government and the municipalities and other urban local</p>

1	2	3
		bodies are to be persuaded to complete the projects of Solid Waste Management in selected Airfields within six months of presentation of this Report to the House.
31.	3.66	The Committee are of the firm view that since garbage and left-overs of food attract birds/scavengers in the nearby areas of the Airfields, there is a growing risk to the air transport by incidence of bird hit. The Committee, therefore, desire that the scheme of Solid Waste Management should be given the needful priority.
32.	3.69	The Committee note that a provision of Rs.5 crore as 'Supplementary Grant' has been made in September, 2004 for the 'Desalination Plant in Chennai'. However, the project of 'Desalination Plant in Chennai' is yet to take off. The Committee desire that this project must be implemented, expeditiously.
33.	4.5	The Committee observe that most of the work of CPWD are carried out by contractors. They feel that execution of work through contractors is a cumbersome and long drawn process and as such only in case of major work, the work should be entrusted to contractors, but that too under strict supervision of engineers of CPWD. The Committee feel that contractors and their workers have become <i>de facto</i> a parallel inquiry office, unbridled and unchecked for quality control, aesthetic sense and planned and coordinated work by CPWD. They, therefore, recommend that in case of deficiency of service and quality control, primarily the CPWD should be held liable.

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34.	4.10	<p>The Committee express their concern over the lackadaisical manner of working of the CPWD in maintenance of the CPWD built residential accommodations in Delhi. While appreciating CPWD for bringing out changes <i>viz:</i>—(i) Preparation of annual action programme category-wise; (ii) club the items to lesser number of packages and (iii) initiating a few annual contracts in the beginning of financial year with assessed quantities for improving ability for quicker response, the Committee recommend that maximum maintenance and repair work should be carried out by departmental labour who should be properly trained for carrying out such work.</p>
35.	4.15	<p>The Committee note with concern that functioning of CPWD with respect to maintenance and repairs of Residential Accommodation is not satisfactory. As stated by the representatives of the Ministry that work of Enquiry Offices has to be improved and available fund has not been put to the best use, the Committee recommend that accountability of the quality of the work done and result oriented methodology for redressal of complaints should be put into use. The Committee note that CPWD has not displayed in their Notice Board the time frame fixed for carrying out each work and the names of the officers to whom the complainants would approach. They, therefore, recommend that such important information should invariably be displayed at Notice Boards of all the Enquiry offices and Resident Welfare Associations should also be informed about the same. Time schedule so drawn should be strictly</p>

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		<p>observed and any delay or departure need to be accounted for with punitive measures for those responsible. The Government should see that this is done. Similarly the complaints should be responded to urgently by the officers designated who should be available. Efforts should be made to computerise this area to save time.</p>
36.	4.20	<p>The Committee are deeply anguished to note that inspite of their earlier recommendation made in their Second Report (14 Lok Sabha) for proper coordination with NDMC/MCD and Delhi Jal Board etc., no nodal officer has been identified so far by them to coordinate with Urban Local bodies and only preliminary discussions are going on. The Committee are of the view that without the coordinated effort of CPWD with ULBs, the ultimate objective of providing quick and efficient, quality habitable services and other essential amenities to the residents cannot be achieved. They therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and hope that a final decision in this regard would be taken very soon and Committee be apprised accordingly.</p>
37.	4.22	<p>The Committee are dismayed to note that out of Demand of Rs.800 crore proposed for construction of 8561 residential accommodation during Tenth Five Year Plan, the Government have made a reduction of 50% in their Plan allocation and as such, only 3924 residential units could be completed so far. They therefore, recommend to take up the matter with Ministry of Finance at the highest level so as to fulfil the plan target. The Committee would therefore, like to be apprised further in this regard.</p>

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38.	4.26	<p>The Committee hope that Ministry of Urban Development would take up the matter of computerisation of regional offices and other offices of Directorate of Estate with National Informatic Centre (NIC) expeditiously and with adequate funds so as to bring transparency in their functioning. They hope that computerisation would help in the quick delivery system and dispel any misgivings about the functioning of Directorate of Estates. They would, therefore, like to be informed in this regard further.</p>
39.	4.28	<p>The Committee note that a large number of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) have been allotted to General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) in Delhi and Faridabad. The Committee feel that GPRA are meant only for residential purpose of Central Government Employees and hence these should not be converted into GPOA by providing accommodation to various offices of public utilities in view of the large number of persons awaiting for their turn to get accommodation. They, therefore, recommend that CPWD should construct requisite number of GPOA in the vicinity of GPRA so as to provide utility services to residents instead of siphoning of residential flats.</p>
40.	5.14	<p>The Committee are concerned to note that objectives of Regional Plan 2001 for achieving a manageable Delhi by 2001 could not be achieved due to the lack of infrastructure in NCR. They are also concerned to note that infrastructure development in 'Counter-Magnet Areas' has not been adequate enough to curb the flow</p>

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of migratory population into Delhi. They could not become Centres of growth as no integrated work was done. The Committee are concerned that at the initial stage, there are failures. Such an ambitious programme require thorough planning and scrutiny with the prospect of viability. The project is just beginning and hence need to be corrected. The Committee would like to know the details of ailments which precluded these from becoming centres of growth. The Committee feel that a lot is required to be done in NCR towns and counter magnet areas to achieve the objective of NCR. The Committee find that the Regional Plan 2021 is being finalised by NCRPB so as to carry forward the tasks set out in Regional Plan 2001. The Committee recommend that the Regional Plan 2021 should be finalized expeditiously.

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The Committee note with concern that the Mid-term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan about NCR Planning Board indicated that the progress of expenditure by participating States and the Central Ministries was not known. While noting the efforts made by NCRPB to solve some of the issue as raised in the Mid-term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan, the Committee have their apprehension that participating States would coordinate effectively in the policies and programme of NCRPB. They feel until NCRPB is vested with some powers binding upon all the participating States, nothing substantial can be done to achieve the concept of NCRPB and NCR of Delhi.

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42.	5.29	<p>The Committee note though funds for DMRC are allocated at BE stage by projecting estimated requirement, the Ministry mostly takes recourse to supplementary Grants for providing sufficient funds for the DMRC Project. The Committee are of the view as the DMRC is an important on-going project. Adequate funds must be allocated to DMRC, if necessary, by releasing lump-sum amount of funds. The Committee feel that taking recourse to supplementary grants of substantial amounts to DMRC projects indicate lack of financial acumen on the part of the Government.</p>
43.	5.31	<p>The Committee note that Fare Structures of DMRC are at higher side. The Committee feel that in order to encourage more and more people to use Metro Rail, the existing fare in the distance Zone of 0 – to less than < 2 should be made half. Corresponding reduction in fare should also be made in the distance zone of 2 -<4 and 4-<6 respectively. The Committee should be kept informed about the action taken in this regard.</p>
44.	5.35	<p>The Committee are of the view that in order to decongest Delhi it is desirable to link Metro Rail with NCR towns viz. Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon. They feel that DMRC should take up the matter with Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA); Faridabad Development Authority (FDA); and the Gurgaon Authorities in this regard. Conversely, GDA; FDA and the other Gurgaon authorities should come forward on the pattern of DDA as DDA has undertaken the work of extension of</p>

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45.	5.36	<p data-bbox="699 472 1238 640">Metro Rail from Dwarka to Dwarka sub-city. They therefore recommend that Ministry of Urban Development take up the matter with the concerned State Governments in this regard.</p> <p data-bbox="699 674 1238 1016">The Committee feel as Dwarka is being linked with Dwarka sub-city by Metro Rail with the cooperation of DDA, in Phase I, similarly other routes <i>viz.</i> Central Secretariat, Vishwa Vidyalaya should be extended upto Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar in Phase I rather than join in Phase II to make the route commercially viable and popular as GTB Nagar is easily approachable from all directions and is at present a terminus.</p>
