

18

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2016-2017)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**[Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in
the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Modernization of
Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and
Department of Publication']**

EIGHTEENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2017/Sravana,1939 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 10th August, 2017

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10th August, 2017



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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)**

Shri Pinaki Misra - Chairperson

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3. Shri Ram Charan Bohra
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1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Joint Secretary
2. Ms. Amita Walia - Additional Director
3. Smt. Reena Gopalakrishnan - Deputy Secretary
4. Sh. Anil Kumar - Under Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2016-2017) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Eighteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Modernization of Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication'.

2. The Twelfth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 12.8.2016. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 27th April, 2017.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 09th August, 2017.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

5. For the facility of reference and convenience, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

09th August, 2017
18th Sravana, 1939 (Saka)

PINAKI MISRA,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Urban Development

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2016-2017) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Modernization of Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication' which was presented to Parliament on 12th August, 2016.

1.2 Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 09 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

- (i) Recommendations/Observations, which have been accepted by the Government :
Recommendation Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (Total -3)
(Chapter-II)
- (ii) Recommendations/Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies :
Recommendation : Nil (Total-0)
(Chapter-III)
- (iii) Recommendations /Observations, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee :
Recommendation Nos.1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 (Total - 5)
(Chapter-IV)
- (iv) Recommendations/Observations, in respect of which final replies of the Government are, still awaited :
Recommendation Nos. 9 (Total - 1)
(Chapter-V)

1.3 The Committee desire that specific replies to the Comments of the Committee contained in Chapter-I and final replies to the recommendations included in Chapter-V

of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case, not later than three months of the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now like to comment on the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

(Recommendation No. 1)

MODERNISATION OF GOI PRINTING PRESSES - AN UTTER NECESSITY

1.5 The Committee had recommended as under:

" The Committee note that the Government of India Presses were established to cater to the printing requirements of various Ministries at a time when the printing technology had old technologies like letter press. Some of these presses are as old as 150 years, first full-fledged press being started at Delhi in 1923. Major responsibilities of all Government of India Printing Presses is to execute printing jobs of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India, such as, Parliamentary matters, Railway Budget, Ballot Papers, Question Papers, Reports of CAG, various forms of Defence Ministry, Secret work of Ministries/Departments, UPSC work, Cabinet Secretariat Reports, 17 types of Gazette Notifications, E-Gazette, Economic Survey, Export and Export Policy, Annual Reports/Detailed Demands for Grants/Outcome Budgets/Different Publications/Reports of Ministries/Departments of Government of India and official ceremonies-including Republic/Independence Day, etc., etc. The Directorate plays a very vital role as the printer and custodian of Government of India publications.

The Committee further note that there has not been any induction of new printing machinery/equipment in any of the 12 Government of India Printing Presses and 3 Government of India Text Book Presses since last 30 to 40 years and all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses have been functioning day and night in 3 shifts with absolutely obsolete and outdated printing machinery/equipments. In recent times printing technology has emerged as most compatible for the Information Technology. Therefore, with the changing time it has become essential to adopt and update the earlier technology by adopting latest technology for quality production, higher productivity and better services in a competitive environment. The Committee further opine that in spite of the fact that India is going digital, there are some aspects of

Government business which are absolutely sacrosanct and where confidentiality is the essence and as long as there confidentiality remains, there Government of India Printing Presses will never become irrelevant. They will always remain relevant because all secret and confidential Government and Parliament Business like General/Railway Budgets, CAG Reports and lots of other papers cannot be put into digital domain before its presentation to the Parliament. The Committee feel that while modernizing the Press should adequate steps to keep the confidentiality intact.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that all Government of India Printing Presses and their staff have been instrumental in executing such important tasks of Government of India while maintaining confidentiality and secrecy of work assigned to them since independent Government of India Printing Presses came into existence. But irony is that all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses and their pressing needs have been grossly ignored by all the concerned Ministries namely Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance. Since the year 2002 when the Cabinet took a decision that Shimla and Gangtok Presses as well as Government of India Stationery Office should be closed down, merged 5 Presses and transfer three textbook presses to State Government while all the other 12 Government of India Printing Presses should be retained and modernized. However, the decision remain unimplemented.

The Committee during their study visit to Government of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar received lots of representations which gave a completely picture as they all live and work in state of terror, constant fear of a hanging sword over their heads for their unpredictable fate since 2002 onwards when the Cabinet took a decision that all the 3 Text Book Presses (Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Mysore) may be transferred to State Governments; followed by another blowing Cabinet decision in 2006, which stated that the 3 Government of India Text Book Presses be privatized. The Committee also witnessed that there was extreme shortage of manpower so much so one person was multitasking by sweeping, cooking, cleaning and printing. The Committee found that the workers morale has been at rock bottom and they feel that they are actually orphans where nobody cares for them. They feel that this Press is a dilapidated state which might be closed any day leaving their future in lurch. The Committee also aware that not only the working conditions of the employees is pathetic but also machinery is not in

working condition and at times spare parts of other similar machines are used to make at least one machine work to meet the deadlines.

The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance, who have failed miserably for the last 15 years to take any concrete decision and its implementation regarding modernization of all the retained Government of India Printing Presses, should promptly acted as a guardian to all the Government of India Printing Presses, for their ultimate welfare.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance should not delay, any further, the implementation for modernization of all the 15 retained Government of India Printing Presses, including, 3 Text Book Presses and must put an end to their indecisiveness and attitude of delay tactics, forthwith. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry of Urban Development must invariably highlight the following requirements to obtain adequate and timely budgetary grants.

(i) Modernization and induction of high speed sophisticated, computerized printing machinery and allied equipments which has been the inevitable need since long to cope with the ever increasing demand for printing in multi colour at a cheaper rate and to adhere to strict time schedule of Government/Parliament Business besides being competitive with Private Sector Presses; (ii) for providing various varieties of printing papers and allied printing materials as required by the Government of India Printing Presses to meet the demands of the indenting Ministries/Organizations; (iii) for sufficient expert manpower to cope with the modernized equipments for time bound Government of India / Parliamentary printing jobs; and (iv) for adequate security personnel and for creation of secret Room/Sections for secret digitalization to keep the secret Government of India / Parliament related printing jobs in each of the 15 Government of India Printing Presses intact.

The Committee are aware of the fact that Minto Road Press is being planned to be modernized and renovated in Ist Phase as a pilot project with an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crore from Budgetary Support spread over two years (2016-17) Rs. 25 crore renovation by CPWD and Rs. 100 crore (2017-19) for modernization. In view of this, the Committee observe with concern about this phased manner/style of modernization. If it

takes 3 years per Press for modernization and renovation, then, with this pace, the last 15th Press will be modernized after 45 years even if we presume that these are renovated back to back. This will only add on the grave sufferings of all the Presses in queue by passing of each day which is not acceptable to the Committee. The Committee, therefore, also recommend that the work of estimation and actual modernization of all the remaining 14 Government of India Presses should be taken up simultaneously on a war footing so that the works should be taken up promptly."

1.6 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"It is true that the Presses are working hard during day and night in order to deliver the printed material in time. The staff strength of the Presses has reduced drastically and diminishing day by day, which requires urgent attention. Similarly, the machines have become very old though few indigenous latest machines were inducted in the year 2006-07 in some of the Presses, but these too have become obsolete due to drastic technological development in the field of printing technology. Therefore, the induction of state-of-the-art advanced printing machines and equipment is the need of hour. If these machines are inducted with necessary manpower, the presses will continue to render services to the Govt. Departments in future also.

The three pronged approach which has been deliberated in the Ministry includes the following:-

- a. To start with redevelopment of GIP Minto Road by constructing of a new building through CPWD and induction of State-of-the-art modern machinery with a budgetary support of Rs. 338 crores (approx.). The proposal has already been given in- principle approval from Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The SFC Note has now been circulated to other stakeholders for their comments.
- b. In the meantime, Group of Secretaries (set up by the Government for undertaking a mid-term review of policies and programmes of the Government on 28th October, 2016) has recommended the rightsizing of printing presses as under:

The 17 printing presses owned by Govt. of India use obsolete technology, both machinery and equipment are outdated, and have outlived their useful lifespan. Some of them are around 100-150 years old. Given the constraints, out of 17 presses, 6 presses have been identified to be modernized in the first phase. Redevelopment costs for an entire printing press would amount to Rs. 236 crore of which cost of modernization of only the machineries is Rs. 100 crores. The principle to be followed is that that unused land parcels can effectively contribute towards achieving the twin benefit of utilizing land for public use and of monetizing it to self-finance the modernization of the printing presses. It is thus recommended that 11 out of the present 17 printing presses must be closed down. The remaining 6

should be modernized by self-financing through redevelopment of surplus land.

The draft Cabinet Note was circulated for Inter- Ministerial consultations. The comments have been received from the Ministries. The draft Cabinet Note is to be referred to PMO after incorporating the comments.”

1.7 The Committee, in their original Report had strongly recommended that the nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance should expedite the modernization of all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses, including the three Text Book Presses. However, it is learnt from the action taken reply that the Group of Secretaries (set up by the Government for undertaking a mid-term review of policies and programmes of the Government) has recommended for closure of 11 out of the 17 printing presses and modernization of only the remaining 6 through redevelopment/monetization of surplus land. The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that the Government is going ahead with the suggestion of the Group of Secretaries. This decision, according to the Committee, is totally unfair to the workers of the Government of India printing presses whose morale is already at stake and will only add to the insecurity about their future. Moreover, the Committee are of the strong opinion that the relevance of Government of India Printing Presses will ever remain as long as confidentiality is the essence of some aspects of Government business besides being custodian of all relevant and sensitive Govt. of India publications. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses, including, 3 Text Book Presses must be modernized on war footing without any further delay under intimation to this Committee.

(Recommendation No. 2)

NEED TO ENHANCE BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESSES

1.8 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development in their 22nd Report had observed that the Directorate of Printing had started earmarking funds for renewal and replacement of machinery and equipments in the Govt. of India Presses only from the year 2003-04. From the information provided by the Ministry, the Committee observe that the allocation at BE stage has been reduced at RE stage since

2004-05. Further, the actual expenditure is also lower than the allocation given at RE stage. During the year 2014-15 the allocation at BE stage was Rs. 212.66 crore, which has been lowered to Rs. 189.14 crore at RE stage and BE (2015-16) of Rs. 198.45 crore was lowered as RE (2015-16) of Rs. 191.16 crore. During the evidence of the Employee Association of Minto Road Printing Press, Chandigarh Text Book Press and Govt. of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar, the Committee were categorically informed that since the year 1986 no new machinery were made available to the Minto Road Printing Press. There is huge mismatch in demand and supply of papers to the Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar Text Book Presses. Although renovation of Building was undertaken but improvement in the machinery is yet to take place in the Chandigarh Text Book Press. The Committee were further informed that in spite of several constraints being faced by these Printing Presses and in spite of all odds, these Presses never delayed the work. During the year 2014-15, the Directorate of Printing and Ministry of Urban Development asked the Minto Road Printing Press to achieve the target of Rs. 21 crore. Against this the Press could achieve Rs. 24.27 crore. The Chandigarh Text Book Press has also been awarded as the best Press for 4 times and they have always stood to the expectation of the Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. The Govt. of India Text Book Press also have enough work in their hand and workers are fully engaged to meet the requirement of various Ministries and ready to take up more work of the Govt. Departments as and when necessary, provided they are equipped with required varieties of papers in time. The Committee are also informed by the Ministry that they have deliberated on three pronged approach for the modernization of the Directorate of Printing which inter-alia include leveraging of land resources to generate revenue for financing modernization, to undertake modernization on pilot basis on PPP model and replicate it. Further, if this was found successful i.e. financing the modernization through budgetary support till 2015 when the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary took the view that alienating the vacant land will not be a good proposition and, therefore, for modernization, the route of utilizing budgetary grant should be explored.

The Committee further observe that in spite of the decision of the Committee of Secretaries in 2015 for providing more budgetary grant in favour of Directorate of Printing for modernization of their Printing Presses, the BE (2016-17) is only Rs. 229.08 crore which is likely to be reduced considerably at RE stage as per past practice. The

Committee are not happy with such type of lower allocation as well as lower utilization of funds by the Directorate of Printing and all its Printing Presses. Therefore, they strongly recommend that adequate funding may be provided to the Directorate of Printing for executing all their jobs in hand which remain pending for want of varieties of more papers required and also for the modernization programme and desire that the Govt. should simultaneously probe the possibility of leveraging the land resources to generate revenue for financing modernization and undertake and apply wherever applicable PPP model for making all the 15 Govt. of India Printing Presses self-sustained in the longer run.“

1.9 The Ministry stated as follows in their Action Taken Reply:

“The Budget Estimates (BE) for 2017-18 is Rs. 226.41 crores i.e. lesser than BE of 2016-17. The modernization is proposed to be carried by leveraging the land to finance modernization. After, modernization, 6 presses with state of the art technology will have access to the entire budgetary support.”

1.10 The Committee are dismayed to see that in the BE (2017-18), allocation for the Directorate of Printing has been brought down to Rs.226.41 crore from Rs. 229.06 core in BE (2016-17) despite the recommendation of this Committee that adequate funding may be provided to the Directorate of Printing for executing all their jobs in hand. They had further desired the Government to simultaneously probe the possibility of leveraging the land resources to generate revenue for financing modernization and work out Public Private Participation (PPP) model wherever feasible, for making all the Government of India Printing Presses self-sustained in the longer run. The action taken reply of the Government has stated that the modernization by leveraging the land to finance modernization the same is proposed to be carried only for 6 out of the 17 presses as 11 would be closed down and the 6 presses modernized with state of art technology will have access to the entire budgetary support. The Committee deplore the attitude of the Nodal Ministry towards the 17 Government of India Printing Presses and feel that by denying requisite funds and manpower to these units over the years, these Presses have been intentionally pushed to become sick units so that they could be closed down. The Committee, therefore, strongly

reiterate that the Ministry concerned should change their present approach and provide all the presses with funds in tandem with their actual requirements, press-wise. They also desire that the Government of India should revive/modernize all the 17 Gol Printing Presses through leveraging the vacant land resources and make all of them self-sustained. The Committee would like to be apprised of the final decision with regard to the above recommendations of the Committee through the final Action Taken reply of the Government.

(Recommendation No. 3)

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF STAFF: NEED FOR FILLING UP VACANCIES ON PRIORITY BASIS

1.11 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that the sanctioned strength of the Govt. of India Presses/Govt. of India Text Book Presses as on today stand at 7227 against which there are only 2619 employees on roll. The vacancies are 4608. The Committee have been informed that two proposals for the revival of 700 posts and 937 posts are under consideration. They have also been informed that most of the posts under direct recruitment category are in Group C category and these are under deemed evolution. A proposal to revive them with the approval of the Ministry of Finance is under process. However, the Govt. is also exploring various options like modernization, re-engineering of human resources, mergers and strategic re-locations to restructure all the Government of India Presses. During evidence of the Employees Associations of various Govt. Printing Presses of Minto Road, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar emphatically pointed out that there is severe manpower crisis in their Presses. Since 1989 there has been no new recruitment in the Minto Road Printing Press. Every year employees are retiring and these vacancies have not been filled up. The strength of Minto Road Press has been reduced from 861 to 363. Every year 57-58 employees are retiring. At Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar Text Book Presses there is shortage of Security Staff. In the Bhubaneswar Text Book Printing Press the staff strength is only 70. And the vacancies being caused by retirement are not being filled up by the fresh appointees. In the past also, as per the standing instructions of Department of Expenditure, vacant posts lapsed as these were not filled up for a certain period of time.

In this way, if the Government do not fill up the vacant posts at the earliest, these posts would cease to exist and there will be nobody to work in these Presses.

The Committee further note that the total vacancies in Government of India Presses are 64% while in Government of India Text Books Presses, it is 72%. The total present vacancies in the Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication are 65%. In some of the Presses the vacancies are more than 90% such as Koratty Press (90%), Coimbatore Press 83%, Nilokheri and Temple Street and Faridabad Presses have 75% vacancies. Similarly, there is an acute shortage of staff in both the Government of India Presses, Government of India Text Book Presses.

The Committee need not emphasize that the manpower crisis has had a crippling effect on the efficiency and working of the Govt. of India Printing Presses. Moreover, the existing staff of these Printing Presses have to multitask and work in multiple shifts and, thus, their morale are at rock bottom today. The Committee are concerned about the damaging effects of such high percentage of shortage of human resources, i.e., increasing frustration, a constant dissatisfaction, confusion and uncertainty among existing staff leading to dwindling of their morale.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the proposal of the Ministry to revive the abolition of direct recruitment in Grade-C category and exploring various options to restructure the Directorate of Printing, GISO and Department of Publication be finalized at the earliest, without losing the precious time and at the cost of lowering moral of the existing staff strength. They also recommend that the vacancies in other categories, accordingly may also be filled up on emergent and priority basis. The Committee may be apprised about the action taken in this direction at the earliest possible.

The Committee further recommend the Government to conduct a quick audit of the basic requirement of the station managers at every Government of India Press and Government of India Text Book Press. The Committee feel that it will be only a very modest requirement. If the Ministry can fulfill this requirement promptly, that will raise the efficiency and morale of the employees enormously which is now at the lowest ebb."

1.12 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Cabinet Note is still under process of approval. It is proposed that the on-roll employees will be redeployed in the retained six presses. Further, based on the requirement assessed by the study, the redeployed manpower will be provided additional skills through training and if the need be, some additional manpower with special skills may be inducted."

1.13 In view of the acute shortage of manpower in the Government of India Presses, Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication, the Committee had recommended urgent steps for filling up of vacancies and restructuring of the above establishments. The action taken reply of the Government states that the Cabinet Note for rationalization and merger of Government of India Printing Presses is still under process of approval and it is proposed that the on-roll employees be redeployed in the retained six presses. Further, based on the requirements assessed, the redeployed manpower will be provided additional skills through training and if need arises, some additional manpower with special skills may be inducted. The Committee, are not at all convinced by the response of the Government as they are seriously concerned about the ultimate welfare and well being of all the on-roll employees of the Government of India printing presses. They also wish to point out that the proposed redeployment will drastically affect their family life, children's education, etc. bringing in a lot of resettlement issues. The Committee, hence, reiterate that instead of closing down the units, the Government should address the concerns of the employees and fill up the existing vacancies in all the Presses on priority basis.

(Recommendation No. 4)

TRIFURCATION OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY (CCPS) - NEED REVISIT

1.14 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that earlier the Directorate of Printing was a part of the combined organization comprising Directorate of Printing, Department of Publication and Govt. of India Stationery Office headed by Chief Controller of Printing and

Stationery (CCPS). The CCPS was trifurcated into three organizations, viz., Directorate of Printing, Govt. of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication in 1973, under the then Ministry of Works and Housing as PSP Division. This arrangement is being continued under Ministry of Urban Development. The PSP Division is now headed by a Joint Secretary level Officer who supervises the matter of this division. The National Federation of Printing, Stationery and Publication in their written Memorandum had submitted before the Committee that the abolition of the post of CCPS and its trifurcation into PSP Division is an Organizational death blow from which Department was never able to recover owing to the fact that while trifurcation, operational function remained vested with the implementing authority, i.e., Directorate of Printing, Controller of Stationery and Controller of Publication and the decision making function were vested with Joint Secretary in the Ministry. Previously the CCPS was the single point authority with whom operational responsibility and administrative powers were vested. Moreover, the post of Joint Secretary in charge of PSP Division has been given other responsibility of the Ministry, i.e., additional charge of Deputy Financial Adviser. As a result, the Joint Secretary could not devote the required attention to the PSP Division and the three heads of the PSP Division had to report directly to Joint Secretary on all administrative, financial issues, they became lame ducks and hence ineffective. There was no coordinating authority for operational function. Thus, it was an impractical and unworkable situation. This led to the steady decline of the three Departments.

The Committee fully agree with the facts shared by National Federation of Printing, Stationery and Publication. Even if the Ministry's reply is silent with regard to a question of devoting adequate time by the Joint Secretary to monitor and supervise the work of the PSP Division, the present languishing situation of the three Divisions clearly depict the fact that the present arrangement of PSP Division has been relegated. As a result most of the jobs are being outsourced to private organizations. Moreover, all the three Departments are being encountered with manifold problems, viz., inadequate finance, extreme shortage of manpower, obsolete technology hence higher cost, delays and pressure in meeting deadlines, leading to lesser assignments, lesser internal resource generation, low morale and efficiency of employees and long delay in carrying out modernization, etc.

As per the Allocation of Business Rules, Directorate is the printer of the Govt. of India for all their Budgetary Documents and publications, etc., including forms for Civil and Defence Departments. It is also responsible for stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments as per their requirements. The Directorate also renders advice to various State Governments and Central Govt. Ministries/Departments on technical matters relating to printing and printing technology. Keeping in view the important assignments of the PSP Division and the deteriorating condition due to present administrative arrangements the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry to take immediate steps to appoint an exclusive full time Joint Secretary for PSP Division so that the administrative decision about the division can be addressed promptly and effectively, the working of this Division can be streamlined and the overall capabilities can be improved. The Committee further recommend the Government to explore the possibility of merging all three components of PSP Division into one Directorate General of Printing, Stationery and Publication as earlier in order to have better and smooth functioning and administration. The Committee are of the view that it will reduce the establishment's overhead cost and also take care of the security of the employees."

1.15 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The modernization of Government of India Presses is being carried out independently as of now, on the basis of report of Group of Secretaries. A committee was constituted for considering the merger of Department of Publication with Directorate of Printing under the Chairmanship of Director (Printing). The proposal was part of Review meeting taken by Hon'ble MoS (UD) on 16.12.2016. However, no concrete action on this has been initiated yet."

1.16 The Committee note from the action taken reply of the Government that though a committee was constituted for considering the merger of Department of Publication with Directorate of Printing under the Chairmanship of Director (Printing), no concrete action in this regard has been initiated so far. Moreover, the Government is silent about the recommendation of the Committee to appoint a full time Joint Secretary for PSP Division so that various administrative issues can be addressed promptly and effectively. The Committee, therefore, would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation and would like to hear from the Ministry the action taken on their above concerns at the earliest.

(Recommendation No. 5)

NEED FOR A BETTER ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

1.17 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee observed that at present Proforma Accounting System is being followed by all the Government of India Presses. The Committee are concerned to note that this accounting system is being followed since pre-independence era based on British Federation of Master Printing Costing System. During 14th Lok Sabha while examining the subject, Directorate of Printing the then Secretary of Ministry of Urban Development had admitted during evidence before the Committee that it is high time that the age old system of Accounting and Financing is reviewed in view of the modernization programme. The Committee are also informed that the Ministry is now in the process of adopting multi pronged approach to modernize the Directorate of Printing in order to make them self-sustaining mechanism. The present proforma accounting system is still being followed because the Govt. of India Presses are catering to printing of all the Ministries/Departments of Central Govt. on no profit no loss basis. Moreover, the Committee feel that the competitiveness of the Presses is to be ensured so as to steer them towards a self-sustaining mechanism. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing Proforma Accounting need to be replaced with a suitable and effective accounting system by all the Presses so as to ensure better financial management of the Printing Units."

1.18 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As per Ministry of UD's instructions, Directorate of Printing has taken numbers of attempts to introduce the Commercial Accounting System in place of Proforma Accounts GIPs. In the years 2001-02 selected staff of different Presses were imparted training at ISTM on CAS and accordingly they prepared annual accounts on Commercial Pattern which were submitted to CCA/C&AG for their concurrence but CCA/C&AG did not concur the proposal. Thereafter a Chartered Accountant as consultant was appointed but draft model of Commercial Accounting System prepared by the consultant was again not accepted by the Ministry. Now, again fresh efforts are being made to appoint a consultant for implementation of the Proforma Accounts into Commercial pattern *i.e.* in the form of Manufacturing Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet in the Government of India Presses. In this connection a list of chartered Accountants firms empanelled with C&AG/RBI from O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 9, Deen Dayal Updhayaya Marg, New Delhi office has been received and letters have been issued to them for obtaining the estimated cost to complete the tendering formalities as the GFR 2017."

1.19 The Committee note that the process of introducing Commercial Accounting System replacing Proforma Accounts in Government of India Presses (GIPs) and identifying the Chartered Accountant's firm which would function as a consultant during the transformation phase have been initiated. They, however, are not happy with the tardy pace in which the process of replacing the existing system is taking place. They, therefore, recommend that the whole process of changing the old accounting system and implementing the new one be completed expeditiously to ensure better financial management of all the presses concerned. The Committee may be apprised about the final outcome within three months from the presentation of this Report to the Parliament.

(Recommendation No. 7)

**RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDING FROM ALL DEFAULTING MINISTRIES/
ORGANIZATIONS/ STATE GOVERNMENTS**

1.20 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are astonished to observe from the list of Outstanding Printing dues from various Ministries/Organizations/State Governments as furnished by the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development that as on 30.06.2016, there are Rs. 385.62 crore outstanding printing charges dues for recovery. They observe that there are 54 Central Ministries, 12 Autonomous Bodies/Statutory/Constitutional Organizations, such as, CAG of India, Election Commission of India, erstwhile Planning Commission, UPSC, etc., 8 States and one NCT of Delhi among those who have Outstanding Printing Charges towards the Government of India Printing Presses. What astonished the Committee most that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development who is responsible for the welfare of its attached office, namely, Directorate of Printing and all its Printing Presses and is expected to act as a guardian for the Directorate, is the highest defaulter themselves, as they have to pay Rs.91.45 crore against the total outstanding printing charges dues of Rs.385.62 crore. Among the next highest defaulters are, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Rs.73.76 crore), Ministry of Defence (Rs.70.45 crore), Ministry of Home Affairs (Rs.31.77 crore), Ministry of Finance (Rs. 27.41 crore), Government of Delhi (Rs.17.19 crore), Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare (Rs. 9.56 crore) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (Rs.8.53 crore) to name a few.

The Committee feel that the target of recovery of printing charges (dues) needs to be monitored by the Directorate scrupulously and recommend that the outstanding dues are realized from the concerned quarters within a period of three months. The Committee further observe that the target of recovery of printing charges dues have been fixed for every press in the start of the financial year and the Directorate monitors the realization by presses closely by obtaining monthly reports from all the presses. They were informed that recovery teams have been constituted in all the presses who visit the indenting departments to reconcile and sort out the problems/difficulties and to fast track the recoveries. If required, details of pending bills and relevant records are provided to indenting departments. D.O. letters from the Directorate and Minister of State level were also issued to various Ministries/Departments to expedite the realization of the outstanding dues.

The Committee failed to understand from the replies of the Ministry that on one hand, they are sending letters from MoS level to all the defaulters, and are expecting expedited realization of the outstanding dues, on the other hand, they themselves have become the highest defaulters by withholding Rs. 91.45 crore which belongs to the Government of India Printing Presses. The Committee strongly deplore this kind of duality of principles being followed and practiced by the Nodal Ministry itself, wherein they do not practice what they are trying to preach others.

The Committee further fail to understand that on the one hand, there have been perennial and chronic-cum-extreme shortage of manpower with the Government of India Printing Presses in all their Sections/Units/Departments as the Presses are functioning with merely 10% to 30-40 % staff/manpower only out of their required sanctioned strength, but on the other hand, the Nodal Ministry have created recovery teams in all the Presses who visit the indenting departments to reconcile and sort out the problems/difficulties to fast track the recoveries, thus, creating more shortage of manpower to attend the original and main work at Printing Presses by those staff whose services have been diverted to recovery teams.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend to the Nodal Ministry viz., Ministry of Urban Development to first set an inspiring example by paying their own

outstanding Printing charges dues of Rs.91.45 crore within a stipulated period of this financial year itself, and, then, create and develop such norms, rules, regulations and provisions which are legally and effectively binding on each indenting Ministry/Department/State Governments/Organizations to pay their printing charges to the concerned Printing Presses within a stipulated period of three months or the same financial year in which their printing jobs have been executed, even if it requires change in accounting system. The Nodal Ministry of Urban Development can also discuss the issue with the Ministry of Finance and explore the possibility of developing a mechanism wherein Ministry of Finance help the Government of India Printing Presses in recovery of outstanding printing charges from the indenters, by using their executive powers, deducting the outstanding dues from the next year Budgetary allocation of the indenting Ministries/Organizations/State Governments in favour of respective Printing Presses."

1.21 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Vigorous efforts are made to recover the outstanding dues by issuing D.O. letter at various levels i.e. Director, Joint Secretary and Minister of State. The recovery team has also been formed by the respective Presses for making visits to various indenters – to clear difficulties, give clarifications, to provide copies of the bills/challans etc. As a result of these efforts a rise in realization of outstanding dues are noticed."

1.22 While noting the huge outstanding dues of Rs.385.62 crore for recovery from various government departments/organizations, the Committee had observed that the nodal Ministry, i.e., the Ministry of Urban Development themselves is the highest defaulter with an outstanding of Rs. 91.45 crore. While deprecating this, the Committee had recommended that the nodal Ministry should set an inspiring example by repaying their own dues within a stipulated period and then, strive to realize the outstanding from all other defaulters. They had further recommended that the Ministry of Urban Development may also explore the possibility of developing a mechanism wherein Ministry of Finance help the GIPs in recovery of outstanding printing charges from the defaulters by deducting the same from the Budgetary allocations. However, the action taken reply of the Government is a mere repetition of an earlier reply furnished to the Committee at the time of examination of the subject. Moreover, the Ministry have chose to remain silent on setting the outstanding due to them. The Committee are

extremely unhappy about the evasive attitude of the Ministry by furnishing a routine reply being placed before them even after a span of about one year. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire to have the updated status of outstanding dues along with the data about the recoveries made, Press/Ministry/Organisation-wise, after the 12th of August, 2016, the date on which the 12th Report of this Parliamentary Committee was presented to the Parliament, within three months of the presentation of the Report.

(Recommendation No. 8)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE (GISO) BE REVIVED

1.23 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are aware that established in 1850 with its headquarters in Kolkata, Government of India Stationery Office (GISO) is subordinate office under the Ministry of Urban Development. GISO is responsible for transparent procurement of stationery and paper made articles at economical cost and supply to the Government offices for their use. The Committee have been informed that the procurement is made from small scale industries (SSI) registered under MSME Act., which means, it is also giving business to some of the tiny but employment intensive industrial units of India, in this process. The Committee note that there has been a steady decline in the role of GISO after the amendment of rule 140 of GFR, wherein full powers for procurement of goods were delegated to the Ministries or Departments. They also find that there has been a continuous reduction in budgetary allocation and staff strength of GISO after 2005. However, the Committee was informed that most of the North Eastern States and remote areas remain heavily dependent on GISO for their stationery requirements.

The Committee feel that GISO has an age-old expertise in procurement of stationery items and paper, it gives business to many small scale business through its procurement process and there is a need for welfare of its employees. In the current context, therefore, the Committee recommend that GISO should be allowed to function with increased budget and manpower.

The Committee note that the Direct Demanding Officer, DDO, procures paper for the Government of India Stationery Office (GISO). DGS&D finalize the rate contract and GISO only place the supply order on the supplying firms. Even the Ministry

admitted that often, DGS&D, conclude the rate contract at the belated stage of financial years and with the result GISO do not have scope to utilise their Budget in time. They, therefore have to place the supply order at the fag end of the financial year, hence, the budget remains unutilized. The Committee desire that the intermediaries viz. DGS&D should be kept away and GISO should be allowed to place order directly in time, with the power to finalize the rate contract themselves, so that the suppliers can also supply in time. This will enable GISO to spend the entire allocated funds for the year.

The Committee have been informed by various organizations that some indenters from remote places are coming to GISO for stationery but most of the time they are not in a position to supply according to their indenters needs simply because of hugely inadequate budgetary support from the Government. They are not satisfied with the reply of the Government that GISO is being provided regular budgetary support for day to day functioning. The Committee observe that during 2015 the Government had finalize a quantity statement to the tune of Rs. 87 crore. The quantity statement is prepared on the basis of the indenters and their payments but the Government has allocated only 3 crore budget against Rs.87 crore payments recovered. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry of Urban Development to allocate adequate budgetary support so that GISO can emerge as an effective and vibrant organization.

The Committee further note that earlier GISO used to procure printing paper on behalf of the Directorate of Printing, as it has a well-equipped procurement system as well as quality control system. The Committee recommend the Government to allow GISO to procure the printing paper on behalf of the Directorate of Printing so that GISO could be revived fully."

1.24 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Budget for the financial year 2017-18 is Rs 14.58 crore and the budget for the financial year 2016-17 is Rs 13.67 cr. The Expression of Interest (EOI) and Terms of Reference (TOR) to engage a professional organization to conduct the study for revival of GISO including is being finalized in the Ministry."

1.25 In view of the expertise of the Government of India Stationery Office (GISO) in procurement of stationery and the dependence of remote States on GISO for their stationery requirement, the Committee had recommended for revival of GISO. But, it is seen from the action taken reply furnished to the Committee on

27th April, 2017 that even after about 9 months, nothing much has been done by the Nodal Ministry in this regard except for drafting of Expression of Interest (EOI) and Terms of Reference (TOR) to engage a professional organization to conduct a study for revival of GISO. The action taken reply is also silent about the other suggestions of the Committee with regard to finalizing the rate contracts exclusively by GISO, allowing GISO to procure paper on behalf of the Directorate of Printing and allocating adequate budgetary and manpower support to enable GISO emerge as an effective and vibrant organization. The Committee, therefore, would like to be apprised on each of the above aspects within three months from the date of presentation of this Report.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Recommendation No. 4)

TRIFURCATION OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY (CCPS) - NEED REVISIT

2.1 The Committee note that earlier the Directorate of Printing was a part of the combined organization comprising Directorate of Printing, Department of Publication and Govt. of India Stationery Office headed by Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery (CCPS). The CCPS was trifurcated into three organizations, viz., Directorate of Printing, Govt. of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication in 1973, under the then Ministry of Works and Housing as PSP Division. This arrangement is being continued under Ministry of Urban Development. The PSP Division is now headed by a Joint Secretary level Officer who supervises the matter of this division. The National Federation of Printing, Stationery and Publication in their written Memorandum had submitted before the Committee that the abolition of the post of CCPS and its trifurcation into PSP Division is an Organizational death blow from which Department was never able to recover owing to the fact that while trifurcation, operational function remained vested with the implementing authority, i.e., Directorate of Printing, Controller of Stationery and Controller of Publication and the decision making function were vested with Joint Secretary in the Ministry. Previously the CCPS was the single point authority with whom operational responsibility and administrative powers were vested. Moreover, the post of Joint Secretary in charge of PSP Division has been given other responsibility of the Ministry, i.e., additional charge of Deputy Financial Adviser. As a result, the Joint Secretary could not devote the required attention to the PSP Division and the three heads of the PSP Division had to report directly to Joint Secretary on all administrative, financial issues, they became lame ducks and hence ineffective. There was no coordinating authority for operational function. Thus, it was an impractical and unworkable situation. This led to the steady decline of the three Departments.

The Committee fully agree with the facts shared by National Federation of Printing, Stationery and Publication. Even if the Ministry's reply is silent with regard to a question of devoting adequate time by the Joint Secretary to monitor and supervise the work of the PSP Division, the present languishing situation of the three Divisions clearly depict the fact that the present arrangement of PSP Division has been relegated. As a result most of the jobs are being outsourced to private organizations. Moreover, all the three Departments are being encountered with manifold problems, viz., inadequate finance, extreme shortage of manpower, obsolete technology hence higher cost, delays and pressure in meeting deadlines, leading to lesser assignments, lesser internal resource generation, low morale and efficiency of employees and long delay in carrying out modernization, etc.

As per the Allocation of Business Rules, Directorate is the printer of the Govt. of India for all their Budgetary Documents and publications, etc., including forms for Civil and Defence Departments. It is also responsible for stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments as per their requirements. The Directorate also renders advice to various State Governments and Central Govt. Ministries/Departments on technical matters relating to printing and printing technology. Keeping in view the important assignments of the PSP Division and the deteriorating condition due to present administrative arrangements the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry to take immediate steps to appoint an exclusive full time Joint Secretary for PSP Division so that the administrative decision about the division can be addressed promptly and effectively, the working of this Division can be streamlined and the overall capabilities can be improved. The Committee further recommend the Government to explore the possibility of merging all three components of PSP Division into one Directorate General of Printing, Stationery and Publication as earlier in order to have better and smooth functioning and administration. The Committee are of the view that it will reduce the establishment's overhead cost and also take care of the security of the employees.

Reply of the Government

2.2 The modernization of Government of India Presses is being carried out independently as of now, on the basis of report of Group of Secretaries. A committee was constituted for considering the merger of Department of Publication with Directorate of Printing under the Chairmanship of Director (Printing). The proposal was part of

Review meeting taken by Hon'ble MoS (UD) on 16.12.2016. However, no concrete action on this has been initiated yet.

(Comments of the Committee)

2.3 For Comments of the Committee please see para no. 1.16 of Chapter I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 5)

NEED FOR A BETTER ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN GOVT. OF INDIA PRESSES

2.4 The Committee observed that at present Proforma Accounting System is being followed by all the Government of India Presses. The Committee are concerned to note that this accounting system is being followed since pre-independence era based on British Federation of Master Printing Costing System. During 14th Lok Sabha while examining the subject, Directorate of Printing the then Secretary of Ministry of Urban Development had admitted during evidence before the Committee that it is high time that the age old system of Accounting and Financing is reviewed in view of the modernization programme. The Committee are also informed that the Ministry is now in the process of adopting multi pronged approach to modernize the Directorate of Printing in order to make them self-sustaining mechanism. The present proforma accounting system is still being followed because the Govt. of India Presses are catering to printing of all the Ministries/Departments of Central Govt. on no profit no loss basis. Moreover, the Committee feel that the competitiveness of the Presses is to be ensured so as to steer them towards a self-sustaining mechanism. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing Proforma Accounting need to be replaced with a suitable and effective accounting system by all the Presses so as to ensure better financial management of the Printing Units.

Reply of the Government

2.5 As per Ministry of UD's instructions, Directorate of Printing has taken numbers of attempts to introduce the Commercial Accounting System in place of Proforma Accounts GIPs. In the years 2001-02 selected staff of different Presses were imparted training at ISTM on CAS and accordingly they prepared annual accounts on Commercial Pattern which were submitted to CCA/C&AG for their concurrence but

CCA/C&AG did not concur the proposal. Thereafter a Chartered Accountant as consultant was appointed but draft model of Commercial Accounting System prepared by the consultant was again not accepted by the Ministry. Now, again fresh efforts are being made to appoint a consultant for implementation of the Proforma Accounts into Commercial pattern *i.e.* in the form of Manufacturing Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet in the Government of India Presses. In this connection a list of chartered Accountants firms empanelled with C&AG/RBI from O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 9, Deen Dayal Updhayaya Marg, New Delhi office has been received and letters have been issued to them for obtaining the estimated cost to complete the tendering formalities as the GFR 2017.

(Comments of the Committee)

2.6 For Comments of the Committee please see para no. 1.19 of Chapter I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 6)

LEVERAGING OF VACANT LAND WITH GOI PRINTING PRESSES

2.7 The Committee note that as per the data provided by the Ministry of Urban Development in February, 2015 land resources available with the Government of India Printing Presses are to the tune of: (i) Coimbatore Press- 132.70 acre; (ii) Faridabad Press - 100.03 acre; (iii) Nilokheri Press - 35.01 acre; (iv) Aligarh Press - 37.39 acre; (v) Karatty Press - 75 acre; (vi) Santragachi Press - 92.48 acre; (vii) Temple Street Press - 1.508 acre; (viii) Nashik Press - 109.00 acre; (ix) Minto Road Press - 5.44 acre; (x) Ring Road, Maya Puri Press - 37.161 acre; (xi) Shimla Press - 5.278 acre; (xii) Chandigarh (Text Book Press) - 11.07 acre; (xiii) Bhubaneswar (TBP) - 28.928 acre; and (xiv) Mysore (TBP) - 28.6 acre.

The Committee further note that till 3 February, 2015, the Ministry of Urban Development were considering the financing options for modernization and re-engineering of Human Resources of all the Government of India Printing Presses by way of (a) Budgetary Support; (b) Land Leveraging Pilot Project; and (c) Modernization through Pilot PPP Model. They have also hired the services of National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) for conducting the feasibility Study of available land resources of the Printing Presses for generating finance for their modernization by way

of land leveraging and NBCC have prepared and submitted their Feasibility Reports for 8 Government of India Printing Presses and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Minto Road Press as a Pilot Project.

However, during evidence the representative of Ministry of Urban Development deposed before the Committee that earlier the method for modernization was to leverage the land because these presses are located at very vantage locations. For example, a lot of land is attached to Minto Road in Delhi. So, this option was deliberated at length but then the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary took the view that alienating this land will not be a good proposition and, therefore, for modernization the route of utilizing budgetary grant should be explored. This took place in 2015. Before that, the Ministry had worked with NBCC to develop a comprehensive plan for re-development by leveraging the land. But because of this decision in 2015, the whole process again went back to the square one.

The Committee, in view of the above scenario, strongly feel that it may still be well worth thinking, if the Ministry of Urban Development could pilot the course of thinking to start a redevelopment process whereby the States do not have to pay for the land but they can avail of the buildings created by NBCC or CPWD on the vacant land available with the Government of India Printing Presses.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that there is a greater need for reconsidering and firmly adopting the option of land leveraging of the vacant land available with the Government of India Printing Presses raising necessary wherewithal for their modernization apart from budgetary support wherever necessary as this will also solve the grave problem of encroachment of vacant Government land. The Committee also warn the Ministry concerned that while considering the option of land leveraging, it should be kept in mind that there should not be any commercial exploitation of vacant Government land by building malls, cinema halls, etc., and rather the State Governments may be involved for exploring their perpetual needs of buildings on rental basis, would be a better way of monetizing land without attracting criticism of any sort.

Reply of the Government

2.8 The draft Cabinet Note proposes to make efficient utilization of land resources. The total available land with all the Presses as on date is approximately 677.95 acres, out of which 56.67 acres of the land occupied by GITBPs will be returned to the respective state governments. The land occupied by the Presses (excluding GIP, Rashtrapati Bhawan which is stationed at the President House) to be retained is approximately 285.90 acres. Out of this, the GIP, Minto Road having an area of 5.44 acres is proposed to be re- developed through budgetary support, after parting away 25 % of land for construction of O/o CGA. The balance 4 presses will be re- developed and modernized by monetizing the requisite land measuring about 280.46 acres. The remaining land of 335.38 acres of GIP, Faridabad, Aligarh, Nilokheri, Shimla, Koratty, and Santragachi which will be freed after merger, is to be handed over to Land and Development Office.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

-Nil-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

(Recommendation No. 1)

MODERNISATION OF GOI PRINTING PRESSES - AN UTTER NECESSITY

4.1 The Committee note that the Government of India Presses were established to cater to the printing requirements of various Ministries at a time when the printing technology had old technologies like letter press. Some of these presses are as old as 150 years, first full-fledged press being started at Delhi in 1923. Major responsibilities of all Government of India Printing Presses is to execute printing jobs of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India, such as, Parliamentary matters, Railway Budget, Ballot Papers, Question Papers, Reports of CAG, various forms of Defence Ministry, Secret work of Ministries/Departments, UPSC work, Cabinet Secretariat Reports, 17 types of Gazette Notifications, E-Gazette, Economic Survey, Export and Export Policy, Annual Reports/Detailed Demands for Grants/Outcome Budgets/Different Publications/Reports of Ministries/Departments of Government of India and official ceremonies-including Republic/Independence Day, etc., etc. The Directorate plays a very vital role as the printer and custodian of Government of India publications.

The Committee further note that there has not been any induction of new printing machinery/equipment in any of the 12 Government of India Printing Presses and 3 Government of India Text Book Presses since last 30 to 40 years and all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses have been functioning day and night in 3 shifts with absolutely obsolete and outdated printing machinery/equipments. In recent times printing technology has emerged as most compatible for the Information Technology. Therefore, with the changing time it has become essential to adopt and update the earlier technology by adopting latest technology for quality production, higher productivity and better services in a competitive environment. The Committee further opine that in spite of the fact that India is going digital, there are some aspects of Government business which are absolutely sacrosanct and where confidentiality is the

essence and as long as there confidentiality remains, there Government of India Printing Presses will never become irrelevant. They will always remain relevant because all secret and confidential Government and Parliament Business like General/Railway Budgets, CAG Reports and lots of other papers cannot be put into digital domain before its presentation to the Parliament. The Committee feel that while modernizing the Press should adequate steps to keep the confidentiality intact.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that all Government of India Printing Presses and their staff have been instrumental in executing such important tasks of Government of India while maintaining confidentiality and secrecy of work assigned to them since independent Government of India Printing Presses came into existence. But irony is that all the 15 Government of India Printing Presses and their pressing needs have been grossly ignored by all the concerned Ministries namely Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance. Since the year 2002 when the Cabinet took a decision that Shimla and Gangtok Presses as well as Government of India Stationery Office should be closed down, merged 5 Presses and transfer three textbook presses to State Government while all the other 12 Government of India Printing Presses should be retained and modernized. However, the decision remain unimplemented.

The Committee during their study visit to Government of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar received lots of representations which gave a completely picture as they all live and work in state of terror, constant fear of a hanging sword over their heads for their unpredictable fate since 2002 onwards when the Cabinet took a decision that all the 3 Text Book Presses (Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Mysore) may be transferred to State Governments; followed by another blowing Cabinet decision in 2006, which stated that the 3 Government of India Text Book Presses be privatized. The Committee also witnessed that there was extreme shortage of manpower so much so one person was multitasking by sweeping, cooking, cleaning and printing. The Committee found that the workers morale has been at rock bottom and they feel that they are actually orphans where nobody cares for them. They feel that this Press is a dilapidated state which might be closed any day leaving their future in lurch. The Committee also aware that not only the working conditions of the employees is pathetic but also machinery is not in

working condition and at times spare parts of other similar machines are used to make at least one machine work to meet the deadlines.

The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance, who have failed miserably for the last 15 years to take any concrete decision and its implementation regarding modernization of all the retained Government of India Printing Presses, should promptly acted as a guardian to all the Government of India Printing Presses, for their ultimate welfare.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Finance should not delay, any further, the implementation for modernization of all the 15 retained Government of India Printing Presses, including, 3 Text Book Presses and must put an end to their indecisiveness and attitude of delay tactics, forthwith. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry of Urban Development must invariably highlight the following requirements to obtain adequate and timely budgetary grants.

(i) Modernization and induction of high speed sophisticated, computerized printing machinery and allied equipments which has been the inevitable need since long to cope with the ever increasing demand for printing in multi colour at a cheaper rate and to adhere to strict time schedule of Government/Parliament Business besides being competitive with Private Sector Presses; (ii) for providing various varieties of printing papers and allied printing materials as required by the Government of India Printing Presses to meet the demands of the indenting Ministries/Organizations; (iii) for sufficient expert manpower to cope with the modernized equipments for time bound Government of India / Parliamentary printing jobs; and (iv) for adequate security personnel and for creation of secret Room/Sections for secret digitalization to keep the secret Government of India / Parliament related printing jobs in each of the 15 Government of India Printing Presses intact.

The Committee are aware of the fact that Minto Road Press is being planned to be modernized and renovated in Ist Phase as a pilot project with an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crore from Budgetary Support spread over two years (2016-17) Rs. 25 crore renovation by CPWD and Rs. 100 crore (2017-19) for modernization. In view of this, the Committee observe with concern about this phased manner/style of modernization. If it

takes 3 years per Press for modernization and renovation, then, with this pace, the last 15th Press will be modernized after 45 years even if we presume that these are renovated back to back. This will only add on the grave sufferings of all the Presses in queue by passing of each day which is not acceptable to the Committee. The Committee, therefore, also recommend that the work of estimation and actual modernization of all the remaining 14 Government of India Presses should be taken up simultaneously on a war footing so that the works should be taken up promptly.

Reply of the Government

4.2 It is true that the Presses are working hard during day and night in order to deliver the printed material in time. The staff strength of the Presses has reduced drastically and diminishing day by day, which requires urgent attention. Similarly, the machines have become very old though few indigenous latest machines were inducted in the year 2006-07 in some of the Presses, but these too have become obsolete due to drastic technological development in the field of printing technology. Therefore, the induction of state-of-the-art advanced printing machines and equipment is the need of hour. If these machines are inducted with necessary manpower, the presses will continue to render services to the Govt. Departments in future also.

The three pronged approach which has been deliberated in the Ministry includes the following:-

- c. To start with redevelopment of GIP Minto Road by constructing of a new building through CPWD and induction of State-of-the-art modern machinery with a budgetary support of Rs. 338 crores (approx.). The proposal has already been given in- principle approval from Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The SFC Note has now been circulated to other stakeholders for their comments.
- d. In the meantime, Group of Secretaries (set up by the Government for undertaking a mid-term review of policies and programmes of the Government on 28th October, 2016) has recommended the rightsizing of printing presses as under:

The 17 printing presses owned by Govt. of India use obsolete technology, both machinery and equipment are outdated, and have outlived their useful lifespan. Some of them are around 100-150 years old. Given the constraints, out of 17 presses, 6 presses have been identified to be modernized in the first phase. Redevelopment costs for an entire printing press would amount to Rs. 236 crore of which cost of modernization of only the machineries is Rs. 100 crores. The principle to be followed is that that unused land parcels can effectively contribute towards achieving the twin benefit of utilizing land for public use and of monetizing it to self-finance the

modernization of the printing presses. It is thus recommended that 11 out of the present 17 printing presses must be closed down. The remaining 6 should be modernized by self-financing through redevelopment of surplus land.

The draft Cabinet Note was circulated for Inter- Ministerial consultations. The comments have been received from the Ministries. The draft Cabinet Note is to be referred to PMO after incorporating the comments.

(Comments of the Committee)

4.3 For Comments of the Committee please see para no.1.7 of Chapter-I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 2)

NEED TO ENHANCE BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESSES

4.4 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development in their 22nd Report had observed that the Directorate of Printing had started earmarking funds for renewal and replacement of machinery and equipments in the Govt. of India Presses only from the year 2003-04. From the information provided by the Ministry, the Committee observe that the allocation at BE stage has been reduced at RE stage since 2004-05. Further, the actual expenditure is also lower than the allocation given at RE stage. During the year 2014-15 the allocation at BE stage was Rs. 212.66 crore, which has been lowered to Rs. 189.14 crore at RE stage and BE (2015-16) of Rs. 198.45 crore was lowered as RE (2015-16) of Rs. 191.16 crore. During the evidence of the Employee Association of Minto Road Printing Press, Chandigarh Text Book Press and Govt. of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar, the Committee were categorically informed that since the year 1986 no new machinery were made available to the Minto Road Printing Press. There is huge mismatch in demand and supply of papers to the Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar Text Book Presses. Although renovation of Building was undertaken but improvement in the machinery is yet to take place in the Chandigarh Text Book Press. The Committee were further informed that in spite of several constraints being faced by these Printing Presses and in spite of all odds, these Presses never delayed the work. During the year 2014-15, the Directorate of Printing and Ministry of Urban Development asked the Minto Road Printing Press to achieve the

target of Rs. 21 crore. Against this the Press could achieve Rs. 24.27 crore. The Chandigarh Text Book Press has also been awarded as the best Press for 4 times and they have always stood to the expectation of the Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. The Govt. of India Text Book Press also have enough work in their hand and workers are fully engaged to meet the requirement of various Ministries and ready to take up more work of the Govt. Departments as and when necessary, provided they are equipped with required varieties of papers in time. The Committee are also informed by the Ministry that they have deliberated on three pronged approach for the modernization of the Directorate of Printing which inter-alia include leveraging of land resources to generate revenue for financing modernization, to undertake modernization on pilot basis on PPP model and replicate it. Further, if this was found successful i.e. financing the modernization through budgetary support till 2015 when the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary took the view that alienating the vacant land will not be a good proposition and, therefore, for modernization, the route of utilizing budgetary grant should be explored.

The Committee further observe that in spite of the decision of the Committee of Secretaries in 2015 for providing more budgetary grant in favour of Directorate of Printing for modernization of their Printing Presses, the BE (2016-17) is only Rs. 229.08 crore which is likely to be reduced considerably at RE stage as per past practice. The Committee are not happy with such type of lower allocation as well as lower utilization of funds by the Directorate of Printing and all its Printing Presses. Therefore, they strongly recommend that adequate funding may be provided to the Directorate of Printing for executing all their jobs in hand which remain pending for want of varieties of more papers required and also for the modernization programme and desire that the Govt. should simultaneously probe the possibility of leveraging the land resources to generate revenue for financing modernization and undertake and apply wherever applicable PPP model for making all the 15 Govt. of India Printing Presses self-sustained in the longer run. “

4.5 The Budget Estimates (BE) for 2017-18 is Rs. 226.41 crores i.e. lesser than BE of 2016-17. The modernization is proposed to be carried by leveraging the land to finance modernization. After, modernization, 6 presses with state of the art technology will have access to the entire budgetary support.

(Comments of the Committee)

4.6 For Comments of the Committee please see para no.1.10 of Chapter-I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 3)

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF STAFF: NEED FOR FILLING UP VACANCIES ON PRIORITY BASIS

4.7 The Committee note that the sanctioned strength of the Govt. of India Presses/Govt. of India Text Book Presses as on date stand at 7227 against which there are only 2619 employees on roll. The vacancies stand at 4608. The Committee have been informed that two proposals for the revival of 700 posts and 937 posts are under consideration. They have also been informed that most of the posts under direct recruitment category are in Group C category and these are under deemed deputation. A proposal to revive them with the approval of the Ministry of Finance is under process. However, the Govt. is also exploring various options like modernization, re-engineering of human resources, mergers and strategic re-locations to restructure all the Government of India Presses. During evidence, the Employees Associations of various Govt. Printing Presses of Minto Road, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar emphatically pointed out that there is severe manpower crisis in their Presses. Since 1989 there has been no new recruitment in the Minto Road Printing Press. Every year employees are retiring and these vacancies have not been filled up. The strength of Minto Road Press has been reduced from 861 to 363. Every year 57-58 employees are retiring. At Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar Text Book Presses there is shortage of Security Staff. In the Bhubaneswar Text Book Printing Press the staff strength is only 70. And the vacancies being caused by retirement are not being filled up by the fresh appointees. In the past also, as per the standing instructions of Department of Expenditure, vacant posts lapsed as these were not filled up for a certain period of time. In this way, if the Government do not fill up the vacant posts at the earliest, these posts would cease to exist and there will be nobody to work in these Presses. The Committee further note that the total vacancies in Government of India Presses are 64% while in Government of India Text Book Presses, it is 72%. The total present vacancies in the Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office

and Department of Publication are 65%. In some of the Presses the vacancies are more than 90% such as Koratty Press (90%), Coimbatore Press 83%, Nilokheri and Temple Street and Faridabad Presses have 75% vacancies. 40 Similarly, there is an acute shortage of staff in all the Government of India Presses, and the Government of India Text Book Presses. The Committee need not emphasize that the manpower crisis has had a crippling effect on the efficiency and working of the Govt. of India Printing Presses. Moreover, the existing staff of these Printing Presses have to multitask and work in multiple shifts and, thus, their morale are at rock bottom today. The Committee are concerned about the damaging effects of such high percentage of shortage of human resources, i.e., increasing frustration, constant dissatisfaction, confusion and uncertainty among existing staff leading to dwindling of their morale and efficiency. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the proposal of the Ministry to revive the abolition of direct recruitment in Grade-C category and exploring various options to restructure the Directorate of Printing, GISO and Department of Publication be finalized at the earliest, without losing precious time and at the cost of lowering moral of the existing staff strength. They also recommend that the vacancies in other categories, accordingly may also be filled up on emergent and priority basis. The Committee may be apprised about the action taken in this direction at the earliest possible. The Committee further recommend the Government to conduct a quick audit of the basic requirement from the station managers at every Government of India Press and Government of India Text Book Press. The Committee feel that it will be only a very modest beginning. If the Ministry can fulfill this audit promptly, that will give them some hope and raise the efficiency and morale of the employees enormously which is now at the lowest ebb.

4.8 The Cabinet Note is still under process of approval. It is proposed that the on-roll employees will be redeployed in the retained six presses. Further, based on the requirement assessed by the study, the redeployed manpower will be provided additional skills through training and if the need be, some additional manpower with special skills may be inducted.

(Comments of the Committee)

4.9 For Comments of the Committee please see para no.1.13 of Chapter-I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 7)

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS FROM ALL DEFAULTING MINISTRIES/ORGANIZATIONS/STATE GOVERNMENTS

4.10 The Committee are astonished to observe from the list of Outstanding Printing dues from various Ministries/Organizations/State Governments as furnished by the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development that as on 30.06.2016, there are Rs. 385.62 crore outstanding printing charges dues for recovery. They observe that there are 54 Central Ministries, 12 Autonomous Bodies/Statutory/Constitutional Organizations, such as, CAG of India, Election Commission of India, erstwhile Planning Commission, UPSC, etc., 8 States and one NCT of Delhi among those who have Outstanding Printing Charges towards the Government of India Printing Presses. What astonished the Committee most that the Nodal Ministry of Urban Development who is responsible for the welfare of its attached office, namely, Directorate of Printing and all its Printing Presses and is expected to act as a guardian for the Directorate, is the highest defaulter themselves, as they have to pay Rs.91.45 crore against the total outstanding printing charges dues of Rs.385.62 crore. Among the next highest defaulters are, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Rs.73.76 crore), Ministry of Defence (Rs.70.45 crore), Ministry of Home Affairs (Rs.31.77 crore), Ministry of Finance (Rs. 27.41 crore), Government of Delhi (Rs.17.19 crore), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Rs. 9.56 crore) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (Rs.8.53 crore) to name a few.

The Committee feel that the target of recovery of printing charges (dues) needs to be monitored by the Directorate scrupulously and recommend that the outstanding dues are realized from the concerned quarters within a period of three months. The Committee further observe that the target of recovery of printing charges dues have been fixed for every press in the start of the financial year and the Directorate monitors the realization by presses closely by obtaining monthly reports from all the presses. They were informed that recovery teams have been constituted in all the presses who visit the indenting departments to reconcile and sort out the problems/difficulties and to fast track the recoveries. If required, details of pending bills and relevant records are provided to indenting departments. D.O. letters from the Directorate and Minister of

State level were also issued to various Ministries/Departments to expedite the realization of the outstanding dues.

The Committee failed to understand from the replies of the Ministry that on one hand, they are sending letters from MoS level to all the defaulters, and are expecting expedited realization of the outstanding dues, on the other hand, they themselves have become the highest defaulters by withholding Rs. 91.45 crore which belongs to the Government of India Printing Presses. The Committee strongly deplore this kind of duality of principles being followed and practiced by the Nodal Ministry itself, wherein they do not practice what they are trying to preach others.

The Committee further fail to understand that on the one hand, there have been perennial and chronic-cum-extreme shortage of manpower with the Government of India Printing Presses in all their Sections/Units/Departments as the Presses are functioning with merely 10% to 30-40 % staff/manpower only out of their required sanctioned strength, but on the other hand, the Nodal Ministry have created recovery teams in all the Presses who visit the indenting departments to reconcile and sort out the problems/difficulties to fast track the recoveries, thus, creating more shortage of manpower to attend the original and main work at Printing Presses by those staff whose services have been diverted to recovery teams.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend to the Nodal Ministry viz., Ministry of Urban Development to first set an inspiring example by paying their own outstanding Printing charges dues of Rs.91.45 crore within a stipulated period of this financial year itself, and, then, create and develop such norms, rules, regulations and provisions which are legally and effectively binding on each indenting Ministry/Department/State Governments/Organizations to pay their printing charges to the concerned Printing Presses within a stipulated period of three months or the same financial year in which their printing jobs have been executed, even if it requires change in accounting system. The Nodal Ministry of Urban Development can also discuss the issue with the Ministry of Finance and explore the possibility of developing a mechanism wherein Ministry of Finance help the Government of India Printing Presses in recovery of outstanding printing charges from the indenters, by using their executive powers, deducting the outstanding dues from the next year Budgetary allocation of the

indenting Ministries/Organizations/State Governments in favour of respective Printing Presses.

Reply of the Government

4.11 Vigorous efforts are made to recover the outstanding dues by issuing D.O. letter at various levels i.e. Director, Joint Secretary and Minister of State. The recovery team has also been formed by the respective Presses for making visits to various indentors – to clear difficulties, give clarifications, to provide copies of the bills/challans etc. As a result of these efforts a rise in realization of outstanding dues are noticed.

(Comments of the Committee)

4.12 For Comments of the Committee please see para no. 1.22 of Chapter I of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 8)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE (GISO) BE REVIVED

4.13 The Committee are aware that established in 1850 with its headquarters in Kolkata, Government of India Stationery Office (GISO) is subordinate office under the Ministry of Urban Development. GISO is responsible for transparent procurement of stationery and paper made articles at economical cost and supply to the Government offices for their use. The Committee have been informed that the procurement is made from small scale industries (SSI) registered under MSME Act., which means, it is also giving business to some of the tiny but employment intensive industrial units of India, in this process. The Committee note that there has been a steady decline in the role of GISO after the amendment of rule 140 of GFR, wherein full powers for procurement of goods were delegated to the Ministries or Departments. They also find that there has been a continuous reduction in budgetary allocation and staff strength of GISO after 2005. However, the Committee was informed that most of the North Eastern States and remote areas remain heavily dependent on GISO for their stationery requirements.

The Committee feel that GISO has an age-old expertise in procurement of stationery items and paper, it gives business to many small scale business through its procurement process and there is a need for welfare of its employees. In the current

context, therefore, the Committee recommend that GISO should be allowed to function with increased budget and manpower.

The Committee note that the Direct Demanding Officer, DDO, procures paper for the Government of India Stationery Office (GISO). DGS&D finalize the rate contract and GISO only place the supply order on the supplying firms. Even the Ministry admitted that often, DGS&D, conclude the rate contract at the belated stage of financial years and with the result GISO do not have scope to utilise their Budget in time. They, therefore have to place the supply order at the fag end of the financial year, hence, the budget remains unutilized. The Committee desire that the intermediaries viz. DGS&D should be kept away and GISO should be allowed to place order directly in time, with the power to finalize the rate contract themselves, so that the suppliers can also supply in time. This will enable GISO to spend the entire allocated funds for the year.

The Committee have been informed by various organizations that some indenters from remote places are coming to GISO for stationery but most of the time they are not in a position to supply according to their indenters needs simply because of hugely inadequate budgetary support from the Government. They are not satisfied with the reply of the Government that GISO is being provided regular budgetary support for day to day functioning. The Committee observe that during 2015 the Government had finalize a quantity statement to the tune of Rs. 87 crore. The quantity statement is prepared on the basis of the indenters and their payments but the Government has allocated only 3 crore budget against Rs.87 crore payments recovered. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry of Urban Development to allocate adequate budgetary support so that GISO can emerge as an effective and vibrant organization.

The Committee further note that earlier GISO used to procure printing paper on behalf of the Directorate of Printing, as it has a well-equipped procurement system as well as quality control system. The Committee recommend the Government to allow GISO to procure the printing paper on behalf of the Directorate of Printing so that GISO could be revived fully.

Reply of the Government

4.14 The Budget for the financial year 2017-18 is Rs 14.58 cr and the budget for the financial year 2016-17 is Rs 13.67 cr. The Expression of Interest (EOI) and Terms of

Reference (TOR) to engage a professional organization to conduct the study for revival of GISO including is being finalized in the Ministry.

(Comments of the Committee)

4.15 For Comments of the Committee please see para no. 1.25 of Chapter I of this Report.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

(Recommendation No. 9)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION: NEED TO MODERNIZE, UPGRADE AND REVIVE

5.1 The Committee note that Department of Publication was established in 1924, with its headquarters in Delhi and 6 other Depot cum sales counters. Now, it is a subordinate office under the Ministry of Urban Development. Its main functions are publishing, stocking, sale and distribution of the Gazette of India, Delhi Gazette, Supreme Court Reports, Defence publications, Indian Trade Journal, Low priced Publications, Railway publications, Election Commission Reports, etc. Being the publisher and custodian of Government of India publications, the Department has the role of custodian regarding Gazette publications. It is also the depository of Government publications, which includes 6949 titles of civil publications and 2964 Army Publications, excluding all periodicals and Gazette notifications. Thus, it is performing vital functions of publishing, stocking, sale & distribution of important Government documents which can neither be transferred to private publishers nor is advisable to do so. It is also not feasible to undertake these activities by any private publishers on no profit no loss basis as is done by this Department. The Committee further note that the Department of Publications has a staff strength of 333, out of which only 206 are on roll (as on 01.07.2016). Taking into consideration the multifarious functions Department of Publications undertake, and the role it is assigned to play the Committee recommend that it should be upgraded, modernized and allowed to function with adequate staff and funding.

The Committee further observe that the 10th Report of Expenditure Reforms Commission under the Ministry of Finance had recommended that the entire receipt, dispatch, stock holding, billing and accounting should be computerized. For this purpose, professional help should be hired. Digitalization/Computerization of the Department should be taken up on priority basis and completed within six months.

The Committee have been informed that Govt. Departments offer only selected publications to this Department for sale, whereas they sell or distribute other publications on their own. Those departments tend to pass on only low cost publications for sale. According to the Committee, distribution of only low cost publications continuously reflects on the image of the Department. The Committee recommend that just as all the departments should have the freedom to decide whether they would utilize the services of Department of Publication, it should also have the right to refuse to undertake the jobs sought to be given to it, if it finds that only some low priced items are being offered, while the higher priced items being given for distribution to other agencies. In addition to the above, they also recommend that it should be made mandatory for all the Government Ministries/Departments to get their each and every publication published through the Department of Publications.

Keeping in view the needs of changing publishing methods and technology, the Committee recommend that there should be speedy computerization and modernization of the Department of Publication in a time bound manner.

The Committee further observe and recommend that the vacant post of the Controller of Department of Publication which is lying vacant for quite some time, should also be filled up immediately.

Reply of the Government

5.2 A meeting was conducted by Department of Publication in consultation with NIC/NICSI regarding Redevelopment and re-designing of two official websites for Department of Publication viz; www.deptpub.nic.in and www.egazette.nic.in as per Government of India guidelines for websites is being proposed. e- Publishing of all publications has been initiated. Further, NIC networking is proposed to establish the e-office system in the department.

A tender was floated regarding procurement of hardware equipments, but the same couldn't be materialized in the last financial year. A Notice Inviting Tender has been floated by the department and is proposed to be published for e-procurement by May, 2017.

Department of Publication has already got started the renovation/ modernization of its sales counter- Kitab Mahal, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi through CPWD with a view to make it a unique outlet of Government Publications with modern facilities.

The vacant post of Controller of Publications has already been advertised in the Employment News/ Rojgar Samachar (21-27th January, 2017) with stipulated time of two months from the date of publications. The file for selecting the Controller of Publications from the applicants is under process.

NEW DELHI;

09th August, 2017
18th Sravana, 1939 (Saka)

**Pinaki Misra,
Chairperson,
*Standing Committee on Urban Development.***

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)

MINUTES OF THE 15th SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON _____

ANNEXURE II

[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPLMENT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	09
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	
	Recommendation Nos. 4,5 and 6	(Total : 3)
	Percentage to total recommendations	(33.33%)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	
	Recommendation No. Nil	(Total:0)
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0%)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8	(Total:05)
	Percentage to total recommendations	(55.55%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	
	Recommendation Nos. 9	(Total:01)
	Percentage to total recommendations	(11.11%)