

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

This Report of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2003) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants 2002-2003 of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) which was presented to Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2002.

2. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 33 recommendations which have been categorised as follows:

- (i) Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

Para Nos. 2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.17, 3.4, 3.26, 4.7, 4.21, 4.25, 4.32, 4.35, 4.54, 4.70, 4.73, 4.78 and 4.86.

- (ii) Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.

Para Nos. 3.25 4.59.

- (iii) Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

Para Nos. 2.7, 2.13, 2.28, 2.29, 3.7, 3.8, 3.15, 3.16, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.38, 4.44 and 4.87.

- (iv) Recommendation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited.

Para No. 3.24

3. The Committee desire that final reply in respect of one recommendation as indicated at (iv) above, for which only interim reply has been given by the Government should be furnished to the Committee within three months of the presentation of the Report.

4. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of these recommendations the succeeding paragraphs.

#### A. Exact staff-strength of the Ministry

##### Recommendation (Para No. 2.7)

5. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee have observed that the staff strength of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation as per detailed Demands for Grants laid on the Table, was 30.039, whereas as per information furnished to the Committee the staff strength has been given as 59,929.

The Committee are unable to understand the reasons for variation in the staff strength of the Ministry as furnished by them to the Parliament in two different documents. They, therefore, desire that the reasons for this variation should be explained to them. They would also like the Ministry to explore the feasibility of downsizing the staff strength in a time bound manner, in order to contain the non-plan expenditure of the Ministry to reasonable limits.”

6. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“This difference is due to work charged staff of the CPWD. The salary of this staff is debitable to the concerned work and not to the salary head. In addition, the salary of the CPWD staff posted under PWD (NCTD), environment and forests, and Ministry of Finance, is debitable to the concerned department. In the demand for grants, only, such staff strength is included, the salary of whom is debitable to the salary head of the demand for Grants of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.”

7. While going through the reply furnished by the Department, the Committee find that two versions to the data regarding staff strength of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has been given in two documents, i.e. Demands for Grants laid on the Table of the House and the one furnished to the Committee which is confusing. They would like that while furnishing the data before the Committee, the explanation as furnished in the action taken reply should be given specifically, so as to enable the Committee to analyse the data properly and come to the right conclusion. They hope that the said factor would be taken care of while furnishing the data in respect of Demands for Grants

2003-2004. Besides, the Committee note that the later part of the recommendation regarding downsizing the staff strength in a time bound manner has not been addressed in the reply. The Committee would like to hear from the Government in this regard.

**B. Allocation of 10% of Gross Budget Support (GBS) for North-Eastern States and Sikkim**

**Recommendation (Para No. 2.13)**

8. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee find that during 2001-2002 (upto January 2002), only 47.72 per cent of the funds exclusively earmarked for North-Eastern States and Sikkim were released to them. The remaining portion was released during the last two months of the financial year. They find that releases of the funds in the last months of the financial year result in gross irregularities in the implementation of a programme/scheme. They, therefore, urge the Government to release the funds in a phased manner throughout the year. Besides, the concerned State/Union territory Governments should be impressed upon to furnish the utilisation certificates in time. They would also like the Department to procure the information regarding physical and financial achievement under respective schemes of the Department from each of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim since the concept of earmarking 10% of the outlay to such States was introduced and apprised the Committee accordingly.”

9. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“During the year 2001-02 Rs. 7.00 crore (10% of Rs. 70.00 crore) was allocated to North-Eastern States including Sikkim, out of which Rs. 6.68 crore has been released during 2001-02. The quarterly releases to the North-Eastern States is given below:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter
Rs. 16.00 lakh	Rs. 201.65 lakh	Rs. 450.50 lakh”

10. The Committee are not inclined to accept the reply furnished by the Department. They in their earlier recommendation had expressed their concern regarding the bulk releases in the last month

of the financial year and desired that the funds should be released in a phased manner throughout the year. The Department instead of initiating the steps in this regard and apprising the Committee accordingly, have furnished the data with regard to the releases made during 2001-2002 according to which around 70% of the allocation has been made in the third quarter. Besides, the Committee find that while submitting the reply during the course of examination of Demands for Grants 2002-2003, the Committee were apprised that the first payment to North Eastern States was released in the third quarter of 2001-2002, whereas the data indicated in the action taken reply, explains some data according to which substantial amount has been allocated during the first and second quarter. In view of the different versions of the reply furnished by the Department, the Committee are unable to come to the right conclusion. While deploring the casual approach of the Government in furnishing the reply on such a serious issue, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and hope that due care would be taken while furnishing action taken reply in future.

#### C. Monitoring of Schemes/Programmes and review of Works/Projects

##### Recommendation (Para Nos. 2.28 and 2.29)

11. The Committee had recommended as under:

“.....As regards the overall position of monitoring of the respective schemes/programmes, the Committee find that much emphasis is not being given to the monitoring of the respective schemes of the Department. The State Governments/implementing agencies are slack in sending the utilisation certificates in time. Besides, they are also not very particular in contributing their share as per the respective guidelines of the schemes. It is astonishing that the Department also has made no effort to procure the data regarding unspent balances from the State Governments/implementing agencies in respect of various schemes/programmes. While the Committee have no objection in State Government's having their own monitoring mechanism, they feel that the Centre can not escape from the responsibility of monitoring specifically when these are the Centrally sponsored schemes/programmes and the major portion of the outlay is contributed by

the Union Government. The Committee would, therefore, like to recommend:

- (i) to persuade the implementing agencies to hold monthly review meeting about the achievements and implementation of the schemes;
- (ii) to persuade the implementing agencies to furnish quarterly progress reports to the respective State Government/and also to the Central Government;
- (iii) to procure utilisation certificates from the implementing agencies/State Governments twice in a year instead of once in a financial year. The necessary changes in the guidelines of schemes/programmes should be made;
- (iv) to establish a monitoring cell in the Central Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, to collect and analyze monthly review reports, quarterly progress reports, and utilization certificates. They also urge that the Department should use the latest technology to procure the utilization certificates timely from the implementing agencies/State Governments. The Planning commission be requested to provide adequate financial provision for the Cell;
- (v) to obtain the aforesaid reports/certificates from CPWD, all autonomous and statutory bodies, attached and subordinate offices, Government of India Press and Public Sector Units etc. which are under the administrative control of the Ministries; and
- (vi) to introduce a scheme for monitoring of the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in line with the area officers scheme of the sister Ministry *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development.

(Para. No. 2.28)

The Committee further note that the Secretary of the Department holds a review meeting of his counterparts in the States and Union territories twice a year, for monitoring of Central Sector/sponsored schemes and review of works/projects. They also note that the Minister for Urban Development calls for a review meeting of the State's Urban

Development Ministers, once in two years. The Committee desire that the Government should involve elected representatives like MPs and MLAs also for the monitoring of the schemes at the State level. MPs from the States/Union territories be also invited at the review meetings convened by the Union Minister for Urban Development so that first hand information can be shared and on-the-spot decision regarding effective implementation of such schemes, can be taken.”

(Para No. 2.29)

12. The Government in their reply to Recommendation Para Nos. 2.28 and 2.29 have stated as under:

“The Department has noted the necessity for improving the Monitoring Mechanism of the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. While the Department propose to take up the suggestion of setting up a Monitoring Cell with Planning Commission, the views and the action taken in respect of monitoring of schemes is briefly given below:

- (i) infrastructure development in urban areas primarily being the responsibility of State Governments, it is the responsibility of the State level Sanctioning Committee to personally monitor the implementation of various projects taken up under the Mega City Schemes. The Sanctioning Committee can meet as often as required;
- (ii) in addition, the Central Government regularly monitor the progress of the scheme and the urban sector reforms through suitable informal reviews and reporting;
- (iii) Planning Commission (HUD Division) also carries out quarterly review of all plan schemes. Last meeting was held on 23.4.02;
- (iv) Secretary (UD) took a review meeting on 14.5.2002 with Secretary of States and Union territories to monitor the progress of the IDSMT Schemes. Representatives of State Government have been advised to ensure regular submission of quarterly progress report on the prescribed format. TCPO would interact with States and collect the information from them;

- (v) similarly, in addition to regular review meetings being taken by Ministry to review progress of AUWSP and LCS schemes, a high level meeting chaired by Secretary (UD) was held on 17.5.02 with Secretaries of PHE Department of the States to review these schemes. Ministry is impressing upon the State Governments to hold regular meetings at their level;
- (vi) release of fresh grants is linked with mandatory submission of Utilization Certificates which serves as a deterrent factor in avoiding delays in implementation of schemes. Utilization Certificates are to be submitted based on the provision of General Financial Rules (GFR 151) and the audited accounts, according to which Utilization Certificates are to be submitted in the succeeding year for recurring grant and after 18 months of the financial year in case of non-recurring grant.

13. The Committee find that their earlier recommendation made at Para No. 2.28 of the Report has not been addressed fully by the Department. The Department has responded to only part (iv) of the said recommendation at Para No. 2.28, that too only partially. they are yet to respond to the recommendation regarding use of latest technology to procure utilisation certificate in time from the implementing agencies/State Governments. The Committee would like that their recommendation made at Para No. 2.28 point-wise should be replied by the Department. Besides, the replies furnished by them should be categorical indicating the steps taken on each of the issues raised by the committee. Besides, recommendation made at para No. 2.29 has not been replied to by the Department at all. They would like the reply of the Government in this regard.

#### D. Allocation and Expenditure under Demand No. 83 (Public Works)

##### Recommendation (Para No. 3.7)

14. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are concerned to note that the allocation for public works during 2001-02 was increased by nearly Rs. 39 crore in the revised estimates stage, but adequate steps were not taken to ensure the proper utilisation of enhanced outlay as could be seen from the figures of 2000-2001 when the actual expenditure was 68 per cent of the total budget estimates. The Committee would, therefore,

recommend that effective measures should be taken so that cent per cent utilisation of funds for Public works, is achieved.”

15. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“During 2001-02 CPWD was provided allotment of Rs. 266.21 crore in RE against BE allotment of Rs. 225.75 crore (net income is Rs. 40.00 crore approximately) under capital section. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 265.80 crore against RE allotment of Rs. 266.21 crore.”

16 The Committee are concerned to note that the information forwarded by the Government during the examination of Demands for Grants 2002-2003 is completely different from the data furnished in the action taken reply. As per the information furnished during examination of Demands for Grants, Public Works (Demand No. 83) were allocated Rs. 871.35 crore in BE 2001-2002 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 740.99 crore which now has been changed to Rs. 225.75 crore and Rs. 265.80 crore respectively. The Committee therefore would like to urge the Government to furnish the correct information in this regard and to ensure proper utilisation of funds allocated to Demand No. 83.

E. Expenditure on establishment of CPWD *vis-a-vis* expenditure on maintenance, repairs etc.

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.8)

17. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are dismayed to note that the expenditure on the establishment of CPWD has increased by more than Rs. 16 crore in three year *i.e.* between 1998-99 and 2001-2002, whereas the funds under maintenance, repairs etc. have decreased by nearly Rs. 12 crore during same period. They are at a loss to point out that the Government have not taken any measure to minimise the expenditure on the establishment of CPWD, as has been recommended by them in their earlier Report (Paragraph 3.7 of 23rd Report-13th Lok Sabha refers). They also recommend that the Government should take appropriate steps to fully utilize the allotted funds so that trouble free maintenance is provided by the CPWD.”



18. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“Actual expenditure for 2001-2002 is Rs. 368.55 crore under maintenance and repairs etc. Hence there is an increase of Rs. 43.29 crore between 1998-99 and 2001-2002. During 2001-2002 against an BE allotment of Rs. 391.10 crore the expenditure was Rs. 368.55 crore. The saving is due to reduction in the suspense accounts of ‘stock’ and MPWA which do not affect the maintenance and repairs.”

19. The Committee in their earlier recommendation had raised two issues:

- (i) To minimise the expenditure on the CPWD; and
- (ii) To take appropriate steps to fully utilise the allocated funds to ensure proper maintenance by CPWD.

The Committee find that the issue raised at (i) above has not been addressed at all in the action taken reply. With regard to (ii) as mentioned above, it has been explained that the saving is due to reduction in the suspense accounts of stock and MPWA, which did not affect the maintenance and repairs. The Committee are unable to comprehend the reply furnished by the Department to (ii) above in this regard and would like them to explain in clear terms understandable to the Committee. Besides, they would also like to hear from the Department in respect of the issue as indicated at (i) above.

**F. Construction of residential accommodation and their transfer from CPWD**

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.15)

20. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are surprised to find that only 373 residential units were added to the total General Pool accommodation (GPA) by Directorate of Estates during 1998-99, whereas CPWD constructed 1016 quarters during this period for this purpose. During 1999-2000, only 169 quarters were added to GPA, whereas CPWD constructed 773 quarters during this period and through CPWD has claimed to have constructed 990 quarters during

2000-2001 at a cost of Rs. 72.91 crore, these quarters are at various stages of handing over to Directorate of Estates for allotment. The Committee would like to know about the position of the quarters handed over so far and the likely date, when all these quarters will be handed over. They would also like to be apprised of the reasons for delay in taking over the quarters by the Directorate of Estates from CPWD.”

21. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“Directorate of Estates, which is primarily entrusted with the work of allotment, takes into account only those housing units which actually come to it for allotment. Hence, there is variation in figures.

Besides, Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office accommodation) in 9 cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Shimla, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. General pool residential accommodation is also available at 21 other stations. However, the estate work at these stations is looked after, on behalf of Directorate of Estates by the CPWD. While furnishing number of residential units available with Directorate of Estates only those residential accommodation which were under direct control of Directorate of Estates was included and residential accommodation being administered by CPWD was not taken into account. As far as the year 2000-2001 is concerned, details of quarters which were under construction and which have been finally handed over to Directorate of Estates for allotment are given as under:-”

City	Type & Number of quarters	Date of handing over to Directorate of Estates
1	2	3
Delhi	Type-IV      42	21.6.2001
	Type-V      72	21.6.2001
Shimla	Type-II      18	3.4.2002
	Type-III      6	13.2.2002
	30	3.4.2002

1	2	3	
Mumbai	Type-III	12	12.2.2001
		8	24.4.2001
Lucknow	Type-I	42	March, 2002
	Type-V	6	May, 2002
		42	Yet to be handed over
Varansi	Type-I	24	January, 2001
	Type-II	60	
	Type-III	102	
	Type-IV	12	
Gangtok	Type-I	24	August, 2000
	Type-II	24	
	Type-III	40	
	Type-Iv	12	
Allahabad	Type-II	24	March, 2000
	Type-III	102	
	Type-IV	18	
	Type-V	4	

CPWD reports the completion of quarters once the structure has been completed. Thereafter a number of formalities such as electricity/ water connections, fire hazard completion certificate from the local authorities etc have to be obtained and, hence, delay sometimes occurs in taking over the quarters.

22. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply furnished by the Department. They, in their earlier recommendation had desired to know about the position of the quarters handed over so far, to the Directorate of Estates by CPWD and the likely date when the transfer of all these quarters would be completed. They had also

desired the reasons for delay in taking over the quarters by the Directorate of Estates from CPWD. While going through the action taken reply, the Committee note that (i) in 21 stations, CPWD is the agency to look after the construction as well as the allotment of quarters, whereas in (ii) 9 cities including Delhi and Mumbai, CPWD constructs the houses and hands over the same to Directorate of Estates for allotment. They find that while furnishing the data, the Department has furnished the details of the quarters constructed by CPWD and handed over to Directorate of Estates in the category (ii) above. Further, they note that whereas the date of handing over to Directorate of Estates has been indicated, the date of completion of the quarters in the in such categories has not been specifically mentioned. The Committee would like the said information in this regard so as to assess the delay in handing over the quarters. They would also like that detailed information viz. the type and number of quarters, date of completion of construction and handing over by CPWD in the category No. (ii) as mentioned above should be furnished. Besides, the Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure timely handing over of the quarters to the beneficiaries.

G. Administrative control over the accommodations maintained by various Departments

Recommendation (Para No. 3.16)

23. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee also note that the Directorate of Estates is responsible for administration of general pool residential accommodation and, it has no administrative control over the accommodation being maintained by various Departments. The Committee further note that some of these Departments, before constructing their own pool, which is far less than the demand, were coming under the administrative control of the Directorate of Estates. The Committee would like to be apprised to the year from which the Directorate of Estates started handing over the residential accommodation to other Departments and since when they have stopped transferring the quarters from the General Pool to these other department pools. The Committee desire that the Government should make an action plan to ensure cent per cent satisfaction level in respect of residential accommodation to all the Central Government Employees.

24. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“All Central Government employees working in the eligible offices are eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation. An eligibility list of offices is prepared and circulated to the concerned departments from time to time and names of those departments, who are declared ineligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation, are deleted from the list. Employees working in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat were eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation and separate pools were created out of General Pool by placing residential units at the disposal of the respective Secretariats. It was also decided that employees of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat would, therefore, not be eligible for allotment of accommodation from General Pool. The date of creation of separate pool for Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat are given as under:-

Name of the Department	Date of creation of separate Pool	Number of Units
Rajya Sabha Secretariat	12.5.198	419
Lok Sabha Secretariat	6.4.1973	780

Similarly separate pools were carved out from General Pool for allotment to defence personnel posted in Delhi. Such employees were also eligible for allotment of accommodation from General Pool prior to creation of a separate pool.

The Committee's recommendation that the Government should draw an action plan to ensure 100% satisfaction level in respect of residential accommodation to all the Central Government employees would mean an annual increase in outlay by at least 20 times (excluding cost of land). However, in Delhi alone, about 3.5 lakhs units of various categories would be required to achieve cent per cent satisfaction level. Sufficient land and funds are not available to undertake such massive construction. According to a study, even if 70% of satisfaction level of Delhi and 50% of other cities is to be met, the total budget required for the purpose would be Rs. 5500 crore for Delhi and Rs. 2350 crore for other cities. This amount is not inclusive of the cost of land. The financial implication to meet the aforesaid target percentage is too colossal to be ever

met out of normal plan allocation. The allocation for the entire 9th Five Year Plan for construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation was just Rs. 327 crore. An amount of Rs. 90 crore has been provided during the current financial year for the purpose.

However, to assess the actual demand for residential accommodation, applications have been invited for the first time from all eligible Government employees working in eligible office during the Rolling Allotment Year which has commenced *w.e.f.* 1.4.2002. Applications have been received from 49,000 applicants for allotment of various types of accommodation in Delhi only. DG (W), CPWD who is responsible for construction of General Pool residential accommodation has been intimated about the demand of General Pool residential accommodation and requested to plan and construct the requisite number of residential units of improve the satisfaction level. Construction of General Pool residential accommodation at the following cities in Delhi is at various stages. Construction at these places is being expedited so that 9,000 units could become available for immediate allotment to improve the satisfaction level.

Localities	Type of Accommodation	No of units	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. R.K. Puram	D-I	255	Construction Stage
	IV	24	
2. Andrews Ganj	IV, IV-Spl, D-II, D-I and C-II	1032	
3. Sunehari Bagh	VIII	44	Planning stage
4. Lodi Estates	VI/VII	185	
5. Dev Nagar	I	105	
	II	450	
	III	936	
	Hostel	784	
	EWS Houses	400	

	1	2	3	4
6.	Aliganj	I	345	Planning stage
		III	240	
		IV	336	
		V	84	
7.	Rouse Avenue	IV, V, VI	3,000	
8.	Moti Bagh	VI/VII	337	
	Total		8557"	

25. The Committee in their earlier recommendation had desired that the Government should make an action plan to ensure 100% satisfaction level in respect of the residential accommodation to all the Central Government employees which includes the Departments, having a separate pool for the purpose. The Department in their action taken reply have indicated the position with regard to the general pool accommodation. Nothing has been said about the steps taken by the Directorate of Estates to increase the satisfaction level in other Departments which have separate pools which includes Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat pools. The Committee would like to hear from the Department about the steps taken by the Directorate of Estates to increase the satisfaction level by handing over more land for construction of quarters etc. to such Departments. The information may be furnished Department-wise.

#### H. Modernisation of Government of India Presses

##### Recommendation (Para 3.24)

26. The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee find that the process of modernisation of Government of India Presses started in 1986 and since then almost 16 years have elapsed. They are really astonished to note that the final decision in the matter has not yet been taken. They are also concerned to note the dismal performance of most of the Government of India Presses. They are surprised to find that even

the optimum utilisation of some of the Presses like Minto Road, Faridabad etc., which are in the vicinity of NCR, could not be ensured. The Committee have repeatedly been recommending for the last four or five years to take action for modernisation or restructuring of Government of India Presses expeditiously, yet the final decision is still awaited. They are informed, that a Cabinet note in this regard has since been submitted. The Committee feel that sufficient time has been taken unnecessarily and the Government are still uncertain about the process of modernisation of Press. The Committee deplore the casual approach to such a serious matter. They strongly recommend that a final decision in this regard should be taken without any further delay.”

27. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“A consolidated proposal regarding modernisation/restructuring of all the Government of India Presses have been submitted for consideration/approval of the Cabinet. The modernisation of the Presses will be taken up after approval of the Cabinet to the said proposal.”

28. There is an urgent need to modernise the Government of India Presses. While the Committee appreciate that the matter awaits Cabinet’s approval, however, day to day functioning of the presses can be improved even with the available resources. They feel that what is required is a thorough grasp of the latest development in the field, an in-depth study and proper application of the same in phases while selecting the area which require immediate attention. Drawing of an action plan will be most appropriate. Therefore, the Committee would like to be apprised about the latest position in this regard and hope that an expeditious clearance of the proposal will be made by the Cabinet.

#### I. Restructuring the Existing Financing Pattern of Mega Cities Scheme

##### Recommendation (Para Nos. 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17)

29. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are concerned to note that Rs. 95.50 crore was provided less to what was proposed during 9th Plan. Besides, 40 of approved projects are yet to be started. The Committee are



of the view that unless the Government implement the infrastructure schemes of Mega Cities with all seriousness, these cities will grow in an haphazard way and the Government will have to spend more funds than required, for providing the basic minimum facilities and complete the projects taken up for implementation.”

(Para No. 4.15)

“The Committee have also been apprised that State level nodal agencies were asked to establish a revolving fund for infrastructure development under Mega City Scheme by March, 2002, but none of the nodal agency could establish such fund. This shows the lackadaisical approach of the State Governments towards the programme. The Committee recommend that the State level nodal agencies should be motivated to take the necessary steps to provide revolving funds as required under the guidelines.”

(Para No. 4.16)

“The Committee are concerned to note that both the Central Government and the State Level Sanctioning Committees have not been able to mobilize the required share under the existing financing pattern for the Mega City Scheme, in its nine years of existence. They are at a loss to point out that during the last year, no assistance from the financial institutions has been received under this Scheme. They also note the reason, as furnished by the Department for the inability of financial institutions to come forward in advancing loan for the purpose. Besides, the Committee find that Urban Local Bodies are unable to service loan due to inadequate internal income generation. They, therefore, recommend that the Government should restructure the existing financing pattern of the scheme.”

(Para No. 4.17)

30. The Government in their reply to Recommendation Para Nos. 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17 have stated as under:

“The Planning Commission had indicated an outlay of Rs. 500 crore for the 9th Five Year Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities. However, only Rs. 424.50 crore were provided in the 9th Plan for the Scheme by the Planning Commission *i.e.* Rs. 75.50 crore less with reference to

the projected outlay for the Scheme in the 9th Plan. However, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation utilised the entire funds made available for the scheme under the budget grant of the Ministry. The Ministry is in agreement with the view that more funds are required to be invested for development of infrastructure in the mega cities. However it would depend upon the outlay provided by the Planning Commission.

Revolving funds have been set up by the nodal agencies. It is true that Revolving Funds have not been built up to the extent envisaged in the guidelines. Long gestation period of infrastructural projects has affected flow of funds to the revolving funds. State Governments/nodal agencies have been impressed upon from time to time to set up the revolving funds strictly as per the guidelines.

As per available information the position with regard to revolving fund in Mega cities is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Mega City	Total Revolving Fund (Rs. in crore)
1.	Chennai	123.16
2.	Mumbai	133.80
3.	Bangalore	29.83
4.	Kolkata	19.80
5.	Hyderabad	*

\*Hyderabad nodal agency asked the implementing agency to maintain revolving fund as per the guidelines. As the instructions of the nodal agency was not in conformity with the guidelines, Hyderabad nodal agency has been requested to maintain the revolving fund at their level for further infrastructure development of the city.

The Nodal Agencies are expected to finalise projects in a judicious mix in fixed ratio as stipulated. The nodal agencies are expected to sanction the projects in three categories in the ratio of 40:30:30. Normally nodal agencies find it difficult to identify for sanction remunerative and bankable projects. As a result most of the time projects sanctioned by the State Governments related to projects in category (b) & (c), referred to above. Secondly, the infrastructure projects are of long gestation period. Financial

Institution charge higher rate of interest. In case of assistance from Financial Institutions, the requirement of State guarantee or mortgage of assets is also involved. This further increases the cost of borrowing from Financial Institutions. As a result most of the nodal agencies/implementing agencies avoid taking loans from Financial Institutions and meet the requirements from their internal sources to economise the cost of the projects. As there has not been any inhibition in raising resources internally, there may not be any objection to this arrangement.”

31. The Committee in their earlier recommendation had raised two basic issues, *vis.* (i) inadequate allocation under Mega City Scheme by the Central Government, and (ii) inability of State Level Sanctioning Committees to mobilise the required share under the existing financial pattern for the Mega City Scheme. In view of the fact that financial institutions could not release the required share, they had recommended to restructure the existing pattern of the Scheme. The Committee find that in the action taken reply, the Department has not addressed the issues in a categorical way. They would like that as regards the issue at (i) above, the Department should pursue with the Planning Commission for higher allocation. As regards (ii) above, the Committee find that the reply of the Government is not satisfactory. No suggestion to restructure the existing financing pattern of the Scheme has been proposed by the Department. Instead of that, further problems being faced in generating revolving funds by Nodal Agencies have been highlighted. Another noticeable issue raised in the action taken reply is that the State Governments are not sanctioning the projects related to category 'A' as indicated in the reply of the Government. The Committee conclude that there is some problem in generating revolving funds under the Scheme. They would like that the Department should seriously consider the various difficulties being experienced in this regard and think of restructuring the existing financing pattern as earlier recommended by them.

#### J. Utilisation of Funds by States under AUWSP

##### Recommendation (Para No. 4.32)

32. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee appreciate the total release of Central Share of funds to the States under AUWSP during 2000-2001 and the increase in allocation of funds to Rs. 143 crore during 2002-2003

under the programme. While taking note of the fact that Rs. 118.29 crore as on 27th March, 2002 is lying unspent with the implementing agencies and further increase in outlay for 2002-2003, the Committee find that some of the States like Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have utilised less than 50% funds available with them whereas Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Punjab have not released the matching State share. The Committee recommend that the Government should persuade these States to utilise the available funds and release their matching contribution in time. They also recommend that Government should make every effort to utilise the entire funds made available for the scheme.”

33. The Government have replied as below:

“Poor incurring of expenditure by some of the State Governments was taken up as priority agenda during the review meeting of AUSWP and LCS held on 17.5.2002 under Secretary (UD) and concerned States were sternly asked to utilise the available funds expeditiously as also to release their matching contribution on time”.

34. While noting the steps taken by the Government, the Committee are concerned to note that almost five months have elapsed since the review meeting taken up by the Secretary (UD) and the concerned States and nothing more has been heard. The Committee would like to know about the follow up action taken by the States so far. The Committee would also like to know about the reasons behind poor incurring of expenditure by the State Governments and whether the Union Government has tried to find out any remedial steps which may help the States lagging behind so far expenditure is concerned.

K. Establishment of A Fluorosis and Arsenic control Cell

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.35)

35. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee note the findings of the recent studies which reveal existence of problems related to flourosis and arsenic which are detected in the water supply of more than 19 States, and feel that

a coordinated effort at the national level is required to be taken to tackle the health hazards caused due to their presence. They, therefore, would like to recommend that the Government should set-up a fluosis and arsenic control cell at the Central level comprising of officials and experts of both Rural and Urban Ministry and other concerned Ministries like Health, Water Resources, etc. Besides, they strongly recommend to the Government to pay more attention to water quality R&D, and set-up research institutes and laboratories exclusively for this purpose. Sufficient outlay should be provided during 10th Plan in this regard.”

36. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“This Ministry has written to Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development who is the nodal agency for the acute problem of fluorosis and arsenic and offered our cooperation and assistance for a coordinated action plan in this regard”.

37. The Committee note that on their recommendation to establish the fluosis and arsenic control Cell, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has written to the Department of Drinking Water Supply. The Committee would like to know the final outcome of the efforts made and action taken in this regard.

L. Coverage of AUWSP in cities of Union territories having less than 20,000 Population

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.38)**

38. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are surprised to find that the cities located in Union territories having less than 20,000 population are not being covered under AUWSP at present. According to the Government, the reason for not covering the said towns under AUWSP is, these being predominantly rural in character and having been covered under RGNDWM of Ministry of Rural Development. In this regard, they would like to be apprised of the number of such small towns, Union territory wise under which AUWSP is not applicable. They would also like the Department of Urban Development to ensure from the Ministry of Rural Development about the application ARWSP and MNP to these cities and apprise the Committee accordingly.”

39. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“The towns in the Union territories are 100% funded by the Government of India and hence they do not come within the purview of AUWSP wherein the funding by the Government of India is 50%.”

40. The Committee are unhappy to note the vague reply furnished by the Department. They in their earlier recommendation had desired to know the number of towns/Union territory-wise having less than 20,000 population which are not covered under AUWSP at present. They had also desired that the Department of Urban Development should ensure from the Ministry of Rural Development about the application of ARWSP and MNP to these towns which according to the Department, are predominantly rural in character and are covered by the Ministry of Rural Development. Instead of ensuring the said fact from the sister Ministry and taking into account that no such town is deprived of the allocation earmarked under AUWSP or Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), the Department has given a self contradictory reply whereby it has been stated that the towns in Union territories are 100% funded and hence did not come within the purview of AUWSP. The reply given by the Ministry is not clear and has not addressed the queries raised in the Report. The Committee would like to have a categorical reply in the matter.

M. Restructuring the Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers (LCS) Scheme

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.44)

41. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee express their displeasure over the fact that only Rs. 10 crore have been released to HUDCO during 2001-2002 under the Low Cost Sanitation for liberation of Scavengers Scheme against the budget estimate of Rs. 39.80 crore. They find that the physical progress of the scheme in the last 13 years of its operation, is not at all satisfactory as out of the 72 lakh units identified in urban areas a little over 14 lakh units have been completed so far. Moreover, HUDCO which is doing pioneering work for housing in this country, has not so far been able to give momentum to the

Low Cost Sanitation scheme. They, therefore, recommend that Government should restructure the scheme in the 10th Five Year Plan in such a way that the task of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in the country is achieved in a time bound manner.”

42. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“Low Cost Sanitation scheme is being revamped by appropriate modification in the guidelines, enhancement of subsidy for the vulnerable groups, permitting construction of community toilets and allowing subsidy for super-structure also. The State Governments will be consulted while finalising the guidelines for LCS. Mechanism for monitoring of the scheme will be strengthened at HUDCO and Ministry’s level.”

43. The Committee are unhappy with the routine reply furnished by the Government regarding restructuring the Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers (LCS) Scheme due to non-satisfactory performance. The outcome of the revamping of the said Scheme is not visible as the States are yet to be consulted. The Committee feel that much more depends on the thorough implementation of the Scheme which is called for to see palpable results. The Committee would like to know categorically the salient features of the revamping done, the details of modifications, etc. and how the same have helped in expeditious implementation of the scheme. It is a pity that after 13 years of its operation, only 14 lakh units have been completed. The Committee should be informed about the aforesaid details and progress made in completion of the units identified so far.

N. Backlog of Different Schemes of DDA

Recommendation (Para No. 4.86)

44. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee find from the reply furnished by the Department that there is a backlog of 32442 houses under the three different schemes of DDA. Further they also note that 26836 houses are being built and likely to be completed by March, 2002. They are concerned to note such a huge backlog of houses with DDA. Equally disturbing is the fact that the number of backlog in case of LIG and Janta houses schemes is more than that of MIG category. They feel that the DDA has failed in its committed liability to

provide housing to the lower income groups. They take it seriously and would like to be apprised of the action taken by DDA to clear the said backlog. They would also like to be apprised year-wise position of the said backlog in each of the schemes. They also strongly recommend that the said backlog should be cleared in the minimum possible time and sufficient funds should be provided for the purpose.”

45. The Government in their reply have stated as under:

“DDA plans to complete construction of 4980 MIG flats, 12919 LIG flats and 7804 Janata flats by March, 2005. These houses are at present are at different stages of construction. On allotment of these houses the entire backlog of New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS), 1979 and Janta Housing Registration Scheme (JHRS), 1996 is likely to be covered. The schedule of construction of these flats is as under:

	MIG	LIG	JANTA	Proposed Date
	390	590	5164	June, 2002
	2201	1184	2640	March, 2003
	525	184	—	March, 2004
	447	760	—	December, 2004
	1417	10201	—	March, 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>12919</b>	<b>7804</b>	

The only constraints which may affect the schedule is the availability of water and electricity by Delhi Jal Board and Delhi Vidyut Board. The matter is being coordinated by DDA with respective organizations.

DDA has prepared an action plan for liquidating 38278 pending registrants of Rohini Residential Plotted Scheme as per the following schedule:-

Number of Applicants	Proposed Date
5000	July, 2002
3020	November, 2002
10500	March, 2004
11,000	March, 2005
8,738	March, 2006”



46. The Committee hope that the construction of the flats, as mentioned in the action taken reply is completed as has been proposed and the flats allotted by the scheduled date as per action plan of DDA and that all the backlog is cleared within the stipulated time.

O. The Scheme for retired Government Employees of DDA

Recommendation (Para No. 4.87)

47. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee also note that DDA had recently launched a scheme to allot houses to retired Government employees and under this scheme 2,000 dwelling units have already been allotted to the applicants. They find that the representative of DDA had stated during the course of evidence that another such scheme is proposed to be launched. The Committee would like to recommend to take decision about this and launch the scheme expeditiously.”

48. The Government have replied as under:

“DDA has launched a scheme for retired Government Servants in the year 2001. Under the scheme, 1003 dwelling units have been allotted, the details are as under:-

MIG	400
LIG	544
JANTA	059
Total	1003

Out of the 1003 allotments, 369 (as on March, 2002) have already been surrendered. Thus the response was poor in respect of LIG and Janta categories. At present there is no proposal to launch a new scheme immediately for Retired/Retiring Government Servants.”

49. The Committee, while examining the Demands for Grants 2002-2003 had been informed that individual applications were received in respect of the Schemes for Housing Scheme of DDA for retiring Government employees and in view of the good response of the Scheme, they had proposed to re-launch another Scheme. They also note that while submitting the action taken reply, the Department has given a contradictory picture according to which it has been submitted that the response in LIG and Janta categories was very poor, and as such no new Scheme was proposed to be launched. The Committee are unable to comprehend two self-contradictory replies furnished by the Department and as such would like a clear picture in this regard. They would like to know why out of 1003 allotments, 369 (as on March 2002) have been surrendered, especially at a time when there is shortage of accommodation.

**CHAPTER II**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED**  
**BY GOVERNMENT**

**Recommendation (Para. No. 2.4)**

The Committee are concerned to note the dismal performance of the Department in respect of utilization of planned funds, which is stated to be a little over 29 per cent in the first half of 2001-2002. They also note that the Government could not utilize satisfactorily the non-plan funds which is reported to be only 40 per cent, during the same period. They further note that in the last two year's the Government have under-spent Rs. 429.68 crore and during 2001-2002, out of the increase in revised estimate, above Rs. 90 crore have not been utilized. Being critical of the way the Government have spent the scarce resources allotted, it is high time that the Ministry should think in depth and analyse the reasons for under-spending. The Committee also feel that it is necessary to gear up the implementing machinery and eradicate the causes for its slow functioning so that the allocated money is fully utilized. They also recommend that budgetary estimates should be made more realistic and not an inflated one, so that the other developmental works of the Government are not deprived of their requisite outlay.

**Reply of the Government**

The actual expenditure during 2001-2002 in respect of Department of Urban Development indicate almost full utilization of the Budgeted provision, as may be seen from the following Table:-

(Rs in crores)

Demand No.	BE 2001-02	RE 2001-02	Actual Expenditure	% Expenditure over BE	% Expenditure over RE
82					
Plan	799.06	1579.57	1570.90(*)	196.59%	99.45%
Non Plan	358.44	426.85	421.43	117.57%	98.73%

(\*)Includes an amount of Rs. 782.35 crore provided for DMRC through Supplementary Grant during the year .

The expenditure in Plan scheme during the first six months was depressed due to the fact that the releases were regulated based on utilization certificates, and provision of States shares. The Ministry of Finance instruction enclosing the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, (Appendix-II) refer in this case. Therefore, Plan releases were affected to some extent in the first two quarters which picked up momentum in the third and fourth quarter.

The recommendation of Hon'ble Committee will be kept in view to ensure optimum utilization of allocated planned funds.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

#### Recommendation (Para No. 2.8)

The Committee would also like to be apprised of the sources from where the pay and allowances etc. to these 29890 staff members whose figure does not find place in the Demands for Grants are paid.

#### Reply of the Government

Staff strength of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation as per the detailed demands for grants indicate the number of such staff whose salary is debitable to the salary sub-head under this Ministry. Salary of work charged (W.C.) staff is not chargeable to the salary head but debitable to maintenance head. Hence strength of work charged (W.C.) staff is not included in establishment strength of demand for grants. The staff, posted in PWD (NCCTD), environment and forest and M/0 Finance etc. are not included in the strength in demand for grants because salary of those staff is debitable to the concerned department.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

#### Recommendation (Para No. 2.9)

The Committee have further noted that CPWD's total staff strength is 46,818 out of which 24,495 are temporary staff employed as work-charge. They would like to be apprised as to how the services of such

a huge staff strength is being meaningfully utilized. The Committee recommend that the staff strength of the Ministry and CPWD should be rationalized.

#### Reply of the Government

Work Charged Staff in CPWD is not a temporary staff. They are permanent staff for whom the posts have duly been sanctioned by Government of India. Since their salary is being charged to the work instead of Budget Provision of Regular Establishment, they are called Work Charged Staff.

The Work Charged Staff are employed in the maintenance of 'General Pool Residential Accommodation and General Pool Non-Residential Accommodation.' They are employed in the maintenance of office and residential buildings belonging to other Ministries also. A decision has already been taken to reduce the Work Charged Staff strength by 2915 *vice* letter No. 28011/2/2002-EW-2 dated 7.5.2002 (Appendix-III)

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

#### Recommendation (Para. No. 2.17)

The Committee are distressed to note that the Government could not operationalise even a single scheme out of the ten new plan schemes which were to be launched during 9th Plan. They further note that the Government is going to launch three new schemes as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, through they are yet to finalize the modalities of these schemes. The Committee are afraid that launching of fresh schemes without working out their modalities, may result in these schemes meeting the same fate as was made by the schemes which were to be launched during 9th Plan. They, therefore recommend that the Government should make proper homework before launching any new scheme and when approved, these schemes should be implemented without any delay so as to avoid time and cost over runs.

### Reply of the Government

The observations of the Committee have respectfully been noted. The recommendation being of advisory nature has been forwarded to the concerned Divisions of this Ministry for compliance/necessary action.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

### Recommendation (Para No. 3.4)

The Committee note that allocation for Department of Urban Development under Demand number 82 has been increased by nearly 13 per cent in 2002-03. While appreciating the overall increase, they have observed that growth in the non-plan sector during 2002-2003 has been more than 19 per cent whereas the increase for the plan schemes is a little over 10 per cent. The Committee, therefore, would like to urge the Ministry to take suitable steps for better utilization of plan scheme funds while minimizing the increase in the non-plan sectors. They would also like that there should be adequate enhancement in plan schemes so that more and more developmental projects could be taken up under the respective schemes of the Department.

### Reply of the Government

Effective steps are being taken by the Ministry for better utilization of Plan scheme funds through appropriate modifications of the guidelines of the schemes. Such as AUWSP, LCS schemes and IDSMT scheme by holding regular review meetings. Effective implementation is pursued at the level of Secretary (UD). All efforts will be made to utilize the allocated funds fully.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

### Recommendation (Para. No. 3.26)

The Committee also recommend that till a final decision is taken to modernise/close some of the Presses, Government should explore the possibility of undertaking private jobs which may be technically feasible.

### Reply of the Government

The recommendations of the Committee regarding undertaking private jobs have been considered. The private printing presses have state of art technology and also specialized facilities at pre-printing and post printing stages. The Government of India Presses are not equipped with facilities to undertake elaborate and sophisticated art work and designing at the pre-printing stage. Similarly specialized binding work can also not be undertaken by these Presses due to lack of infrastructure.

The possibility of undertaking private jobs can be explored only after the modernization has been completed. However, the jobs from local/State Govts. can be accepted and all Managers have already been instructed to contact such local/State authorities for optimum utilization of the Government of India Presses.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt., Dated 19-7-2002]

### Recommendation (Para No. 4.7)

The Committee observes that the IDSMT Scheme is in operation since 1979-80 and out of 4565 total small and medium towns identified, only 1121 have been covered till February 2002. It is all the more distressing to note that during the whole 9th Five Year Plan, only 158 new towns were covered under this Scheme. Thus, in 24 years period, only 24% of the total small and medium towns could be covered. The cumulative release of funds during 9th Plan period is also not available with the Department. It shows the callous attitude and non-serious approach of the Government for the development of small and medium towns which, if not taken care of at this stage, may grow in hahazard way and urbanization process, if not planned, may convert such cities/ towns into as urban slums with no sanitation and sewer system narrow-lanes and bye-lanes; no drinking water, health and education facilities to the residents. The Committee, therefore, recommend that since more and more people are turning towards urban areas for their livelihood, with a view to ensure better health and education facilities to their family members, the Government should cover all the identified small and medium towns under IDSMT Scheme in the 10th Five Year Plan and the Scheme should be monitored regularly.

### Reply of the Government

It is true that there are 4565 small and medium towns (upto 5 lakh population) as per 1991 Census. The budgetary support for the scheme all along has been much less, given the number of towns to be assisted/covered under the scheme. The proposed outlay by the Ministry was also not available in full in any of the Plan. For instance, against the plan outlay of Rs. 96.00 crore in the 6th Plan, Rs. 63.57 crore was provided and in the 7th Plan it was 80.02 crore against the outlay of Rs. 88.00 crore. Though the plan outlay was Rs. 155.00 crore in the 8th Plan, the actual releases were Rs. 115.03 crore only. The 9th Plan outlay was Rs. 275.00 crore against which Rs. 240.46 crore were released. In the draft proposal for 10th Plan, a total requirement of Central funding for remaining towns (3493) to be covered was estimated at Rs. 2945 crore excluding committed liability of Rs. 120 crore for ongoing towns covered in the 9th Plan (upto March 2001). However, out of total allocation of Rs. 7000 crore for the Department of Urban Development, an allocation of Rs. 800 crore has been proposed for the IDSMT Scheme during the 10th Plan. For the current financial year *i.e.*, 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 103.90 crore is only budget (BE) as against the demand of Rs. 300.00 crore. In view of insufficient budgetary provisions, it has not been possible to cover all the towns under the Scheme. It has also been observed that the matching State share is not released by the States in time and the Financial Institutional loan is also not availed by the local bodies, which delays completion of projects.

Since inception, 1172 towns have been covered till 31.3.2002 which works out to 25.67% of the small and medium towns in the country.

During the 9th Five Year Plan for 268 new towns were covered. The cumulative releases of central assistance during the 9th Plan period were Rs. 240.46 crore and the year-wise details are given below:

Year	No. of Towns	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)
1997-98	16	26.03
1998-99	25	36.06
1999-2000	60	44.49
2000-01	53	57.17
2001-02	114	76.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>240.46</b>



As mentioned above a little over 25% of the small and medium towns are covered till March end 2002 and the remaining 75% towns are still to be assisted. In order to increase the coverage of towns in the Tenth Plan period, a comprehensive proposal demanding allocation of Rs. 1500 crore to cover additional 1500 towns was prepared and sent to the Planning Commission/Finance Ministry. Though the outlay for the 10th Plan has been finalized, Rs. 105.00 crore only has been allocated to the scheme in the first year of the 10th Plan (2002-03). In view of the inadequate budgetary resources it may not be possible to cover all the left over towns in the Tenth Plan (as recommended in the 35th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants for 2002-03).

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.21)

The Committee are concerned to note that the Government is yet to receive the utilisation certificate for funds released during 2001-02 from Mumbai under the Mega City Scheme. For the year 2000-01 also the utilisation certificate on Mega City Scheme of Mumbai was supplied to the Government of India on 13th March, 2002 after a delay of one full year. In view of this persistent delays, the Committee recommend that the Government should persistent delays, the Committee recommend that the Government should further strengthen the existing monitoring mechanism to impress upon the State Governments to furnish utilisation certificates regularly and in time.

#### Reply of the Government

Submission of Utilisation Certificate is one of the conditions for sanctioning and release of grants under the Mega City Scheme. In case any State Government/nodal agency does not furnish the Utilisation Certificate for the grants released for the previous year as also details of release of State Share further grants are not released. It is, therefore, in-built in the sanction so that Utilisation Certificate in respect of grants released earlier are furnished. However, the monitoring mechanism of the Scheme need to be further strengthened by way of regular interaction with the nodal agencies as well as by holding review meetings.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.25)**

The Committee note that the TCPO is yet to release a little over Rs. 5 crore to the executing agency NRSA under the Urban mapping scheme. The mapping of 10 towns targeted to be covered in the 9th plan has been spilled over to the 10th plan. They further note that the physical progress of the scheme in defence and sensitive areas, is delayed because of want of clearance from Government. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter regarding clearance should be taken up at the appropriate level with the concerned Ministries. Besides, the cities where no such clearance is required should be given priority so as to cover more and more cities under the scheme.

**Reply of the Government**

As per information available in the Ministry as on 31.3.2002, of Rs. 19.14 crores released to TCPO for the urban mapping scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 17.11 crores has been incurred by way of payment to NRSA, upgradation facilities and training. Only a balance of Rs. 2.03 crores is available with the TCPO. The balance amount would be released to NRSA shortly.

At present Defence clearance for aerial photography and mapping is awaited from Ministry of Defence in respect of Guwahati town. Clearance in this regard is obtained by NRSA from the Ministry of Defence.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.32)**

The Committee appreciates the total release of central share of funds to the States under AUWSP during 2002-03 and the increase in allocation of funds to Rs. 143 crores during 2002-03 under the programme. While taking note of the fact that Rs. 118.29 crore as on 27th March, 2002 is lying unspent with the implementing agencies and further increase in outlay for 2002-03, the committee find that some of the State like Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have utilized less than 50 per cent funds available with them whereas Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Punjab have not released the matching State share.

The Committee recommend that the Government should persuade these States to utilize the available funds the release their matching contribution on time. They also recommend that Government should make every effort to utilize the entire funds made available for this scheme.

#### Reply of the Government

Poor incurring of expenditure by some of the State Governments was taken up as priority agenda during the Review Meeting of AUWSP & LCS held on 17.5.2002 under Secretary (UD) and concerned States were sternly asked to utilise the available funds expeditiously as also to release their matching contribution on time.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated 19.7.2002]

#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 34 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.35)

The Committee note the findings of the recent studies which reveal existence of problems related to fluorosis and arsenic which are directed in the water supply of more than 19 States, and feel that a coordinated effort at the National level is required to be taken to tackle the health hazards caused due to their presence. They, therefore, would like to recommend that the Government should set-up a fluorosis and arsenic control cell at the Central level comprising of officials and experts of both Rural and Urban Ministry and other concerned Ministries like Health, Water Resources, etc. Besides, they strongly recommend to the Government to pay more Resources, etc. Besides, they strongly recommend to the Government to pay more attention to water quality R&D, and set-up research institutes and laboratories exclusively for this purpose, Sufficient outlay should be provided during 10th Plan in this regard.

#### Reply of the Government

This Ministry has written to Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development who is the nodal agency for the acute

problem of flourosis and arsenic and offered our cooperation and assistance for a coordinated action plan in this regard.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph Number 37 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.54)

The Committee note that the actual construction work for the Delhi MRTS project phase-I could start nearly three and half years later, on October, 1998 which as per the study made by the RITES, should have been commenced on 1st April, 1995. Similarly, during the 9th Plan, as per calculation of the Government, there has been 3 per cent shortfall in the Plan targets, which is due to delay in the appointment of consultants and the delay in finalizing the contracts. The Committee hope that as stipulated, the phase-I of the Project should be completed by March, 2005 without any time and cost over run. They would, therefore, strongly recommend that proper planning and time schedule should be drawn and strictly adhered to and adequate outlay be made available to the project on time.

#### Reply of the Government

Every effort is being made to complete the project within the stipulated timeframe. Phase-I of the Delhi MRTS Project is currently 8 months behind schedule. It is expected to be completed by September, 2005. There is continuous monitoring of the project by various Government agencies including the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Ministry of Urban Development & Proverty Alleviation, Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. Due to intensive monitoring it is hoped that slippages will be contained.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.70)**

The Committee appreciate the increase in the Annual Allocation of Central share in the BE 2002-2003 by Rs. 5 Cr. They also note that so far, NCRPB has extended financial assistance for implementation of 148 development projects in three participatory States and Counter Magnet Areas with the help of contributions received from the different Central Government Ministries, State Governments and market borrowings. However, they are at pains to point out that the Board has failed to achieve the allocation of IEBR during the 9th Five Year Plan. As the development of the NCR is completely dependent upon the assistance given by the Board, the Committee would recommend that the Government should find out ways and means to achieve the targets set in this regard by the Planning Commission during 10th Five Year Plan and more so in the eleven priority towns under National Capital Region.

**Reply of the Government**

The allocation of IEBR for 9th Five Year Plan was determined on the basis of requirement of funds for various projects proposed to be implemented by participating States/Implementing Agencies. The IEBR is not a target but only a figure, which comprises of internal accruals, market borrowings and line of credit from financial institutions. The IEBR only indicates the means of financing the various development projects submitted by the State Govts./Implementing Agency from sources other than the budgetary allocations. In case the NCRPB does not receive sufficient projects from the States/Implementing Agency thereby resulting in lesser demand of funds the corresponding IEBR figure is pruned. The Board has taken note of the observations made by the Committee on IEBR Target for the Xth Plan and shall take up with the State Govt./Implementing Agency to adhere to the requirement of funds projected by them.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.73)**

The Committee are concerned to note that the NCRPB has failed in its task to achieve the target of containing the growth of NCT-Delhi

within a manageable population size of 112 lakh by the year 2001. They are distressed to note the reason put forward by the Board that the said Regional Plan is basically a policy document which gives the direction for the future growth of the region in the form of land use, economic and other policy to be followed. This explanation of the Government is unacceptable to the Committee. They would like the Board to intimate, immediately corrective steps proposed to be taken during 2002-03, in order to achieve the targets in letter and spirit, as set for it in the policy documents such as the Regional Plans.

#### Reply of the Government

As mentioned in reply sent earlier, the assumption behind the population assignment of 112 lakhs by 2001 was that the natural decadal growth will decline from a projected 20% in 1981-91 to 12% in 1991-2001, and the inflow of migrants will reduce from the projected 17.91 lakhs in 1981-91 to 8.34 lakhs in the next decade *i.e.* 1991-2001.

The actual decadal growth of population for the entire country in 1981-1991 was 23.86%. This rate of growth declined slightly to 21.34% in the decade 1991-2001. From the above it will be seen that the assumption that the natural decadal growth of population of Delhi would decline to 12% in 1991-2001 was not a realistic one.

It is a fact that as against the assigned population of 112 lakhs, the actual population in 2001 was close to 138 lakhs. However, three aspects are to be considered to appreciate the situation in its proper perspective:

- (a) It can be argued that without the efforts of the NCRPB, the population of Delhi may have increased much more.
- (b) The decadal growth of population of Delhi declined from 53% (1971-1981) to 46.3% (1991-2001).
- (c) The contribution of migration to the growth to the population of Delhi has declined from 44% in the 1971-1981 decade to 41% in the 1981-1991 decade.

Steps proposed to be taken by NCR Planning Board

1. The NCR Planning Board is in the process of preparation of Regional Plan-2021 and as per the directives issued by the High Level Group under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Urban

Development and Poverty Alleviation for the preparation of the Regional Plan-2021 had constituted 8 Study Groups on various subjects. These groups have examined the policies and strategies for various sectors and keeping in view the experience gained in the implementation of RP 2001 and the current priorities of development, submitted their reports containing recommendations for the RP-2021.

The recommendations of these Study Groups were discussed and disseminated in a Seminar held on 23rd and 24th January, 2002. Based on the deliberations of the Seminar, the draft Regional Plan 2021 is being prepared which will be placed before the High Level Group for consideration.

2. As against the Ninth Plan projected requirement of Rs. 4070 crs., during the Tenth Five Year Plan period the NCR Planning Board has projected a requirement of Rs. 6882 crs. in the Working Group on Urban Development including Urban Transport, Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Environment' constituted by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. Out of this the requirements of funds through budgetary resources is Rs. 3160 crs., as against Rs. 800 crs. in the Ninth Plan, and through Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Rs. 3722 crs.

The Working Group in their final report submitted to the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 3000 crs. as budgetary support and Rs. 3722 crs. as IEBR for the Tenth Plan and, Rs. 600 crs. as budgetary support and Rs. 754.40 crs. as IEBR for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The final outlay made for NCRPB for the Tenth Plan period is awaited from the MOUD/Planning Commission.

The proposed investments are to be made in projects related to the transport sector (RRTS, Western and Eastern Peripheral Expressways), urban infrastructure (water supply, sewerage, solid waste, drainage), power sector (generation) and land acquisition and development for ongoing and new schemes jointly funded by NCRPB with the participating States.

In order that the financial outlays match with the planned requirements, it was also recommended that the mechanism of a Special Component Plan for the NCR be established in the Five Year Plans finalised by the Planning Commission and requisite funds be allocated in the Sub-component Plans of the concerned Central Government Ministries and the participating State Governments of NCR. Without this mechanism adequate dedicated funds for NCR plan/programmes will not be available.

3. The Board has changed its emphasis from financing of land acquisition and development projects to infrastructure development projects. Accordingly, all the 11 projects approved by the Board in March, 2002 are infrastructure projects consisting of power transmission and distribution improvement, captive generation plants, master plan roads and water supply augmentation schemes. The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 725.69 cr., against which loan of Rs. 495.12 cr. has been sanctioned.

4. It has been felt that adequate and efficient mass transport system is one of the major tools to achieve the objectives of NCR plan. With this view, the following three important projects have been taken by the Board on priority basis.

**Western Peripheral Expressway:** Linking NH-1 at Kundli to NH-2 at Faridabad *via* NH- 10 & NH-8. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways indicated to construct this Expressway under NHDP programme provided land along the ROW is acquired and given to the Ministry by concerned State Govts.

**Eastern Peripheral Expressway:** Faridabad-NOIDA-Ghaziabad (FNG) Expressway Corridor (56 Km.) and Ghaziabad-Kundli (G-K) Expressway Corridor (49 km.). Implementation of this project through SPV route is under consideration.

**Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS):** An Integrated Rail and Bus Transport Project had been evolved from the study submitted by RITES to the Railway Board. In the 1st phase, three corridors *viz.* (a) Shahdara-Ghaziabad (13.8 kms.), (b) Sahibabad-Minto Bridge (17.2 kms.) (c) Dayabasti-Gurgaon (26.00 kms.) are being taken up on priority. These projects are proposed to be implemented by forming two joint venture companies (SPVs) between MOUD&PA/NCRPB, Ministry of Railways (MOR), GNCT Delhi, Govt. of Haryana & Govt. of U.P. on CIDCO pattern. Final estimates regarding cost of the project and share of stakeholders will be worked out by RITES in DPR.

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**Recommendation (Para No. 4.78)**

The Committee note that Rs. 800 Crore were suggested by sub-group on NCR issues set for the 9th Plan allocation initially. The allocation was scaled down to only Rs. 200 Cr. against which NCRPB has released Rs. 224 Cr. Further, except for Ministries of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and Communication, other Ministries like Surface Transport and Railways are yet to earmark the funds for NCR in their respective budgets. The Committee would, therefore, like the Government to impress upon the Planning Commission to substantially step up the allocation for NCRPB in the 10th Five Year Plan and also to persuade other concerned Ministries to earmark their contribution for NCR in their budgets separately.

**Reply of the Government**

The NCR Planning Board has already requested budgetary support of Rs. 3160 Cr. for the Tenth Five Year Plan in order to implement major Road, Transport and other Infrastructure projects in the NCR Region. The concerned Ministries and the State Govts. have also been asked to earmark NCR Sub-component in their Annual/Five Year Plans.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

**Recommendation (Para No. 4.86)**

The Committee find from the reply furnished by the Department that there is a backlog of 32442 houses under the three different schemes of DDA. Further they also note that 26836 houses are being built and likely to be completed by March, 2002. They are concerned to note such a huge backlog of houses with DDA. Equally disturbing is the fact that the number of backlog in case of LIG and Janta houses schemes is more than that of MIG category. They feel that the DDA has failed in its committed liability to provide housing to the lower income groups. They take it seriously and would like to be apprised of the action taken by DDA to clear the said backlog. They would also like to be apprised year-wise position of the said backlog in each of the schemes. They also strongly recommend that the said backlog should be cleared in the minimum possible time and sufficient funds should be provided for the purpose.

### Reply of the Government

DDA plans to complete construction of 4980 MIG flats, 12919 LIG flats and 7804 Janata flats by March, 2005. These houses are at present are at different stages of construction. On allotment of these houses the entire backlog of New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS), 1979 and Janta Housing Registration Scheme (JHRS), 1996 is likely to be covered. The schedule of construction of these flats is as under:

	MIG	LIG	JANTA	Proposed Date
	390	590	5164	June, 2002
	2201	1184	2640	March, 2003
	525	184	—	March, 2004
	447	760	—	December, 2004
	1417	10201	—	March, 2005
Total	4980	12919	7804	

The only constraints which may affect the schedule is the availability of water and electricity by Delhi Jal Board and Delhi Vidyut Board. The matter is being coordinated by DDA with respective organizations.

DDA has prepared an action plan for liquidating 38278 pending registrants of Rohini Residential Plotted Scheme as per the following schedule:—

Number of Applicants	Proposed Date
5000	July, 2002
3020	November, 2002
10500	March, 2004
11,000	March, 2005
8,738	March, 2006
38278	

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### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 46 of Chapter I of the Report)

### CHAPTER III

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

##### Recommendation (Para No. 3.25)

The Committee further note that Rs. 17.26 crore were surrendered during the last three years by the Directorate of Printing. They are at a loss to understand why the Government could not ensure the proper utilisation of these resources by using surrendered outlay for modernization process. They urge the Government to ensure that the outlay earmarked for Directorate of Printing during 2002-2003, is utilized cent per cent.

##### Reply of the Government

Reasons regarding non-utilisation of funds amounting to Rs. 17.36 crore during the last three years by the Directorate of Printing are as follows:-

- (a) During the year 1998-99, saving of Rs. 11.54 crore was mainly under the Head-Materials and Supplies due to short supply of paper by the Supplier against the order placed in December, 1998.
- (b) During the year 1999-2000, saving of Rs. 2.23 crore occurred mainly due to non-receipt of claims from the Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply, New Delhi against which the material was already received during the year 1999-2000.
- (c) During the year 2000-2001, saving of Rs. 3.59 crore was also mainly under the Head-Materials and Supplies due to short closure of DGS&D Rate Contract of Paper. When purchase order for procurement of paper were placed the firms could not supply full quantity by 31.3.2002. Thus the payment could not be made to the firms.
- (d) However, during the year 2001-2002, against the Final Grant of Rs. 44.68 crore, the actual expenditure was Rs. 44.38 crore in respect of Directorate of Printing.

To ensure full utilization of outlay earmarked for Directorate of Printing during the year 2002-2003, following action has been taken:-

- (1) The expenditure of the Directorate of Printing is being reviewed on quarterly basis to assess the requirements for the remaining period of the current financial year. The saving, if any, will be surrendered in time.
- (2) Procurement Section has been advised to formulate a calendar for initiating the procurement action so that supply order could be issued in time and actual procurement of materials and its adjustment is made will within the financial year.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated. 19.7.2002]

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.59)

The Committee note that the proposal to connect new colonies around Delhi like the one at Dwarka is under examination by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation at present. They find that a large number of houses completed by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Dwarka are not being occupied due to the lack of good connectivity. They hope that the final decision in respect of connecting Dwarka and other new colonies by Metro is taken expeditiously by the Government. They also note that the Government is considering to replace some of the corridors already approved under the project viz Trinagar-Nangloi corridor. They would like to be apprised of the reasons for the said change. Besides, the Committee are of the view that the Government should think of connecting more and more areas through MRTS by sanctioning more projects and not by replacing the already approved projects keeping in view the acute transport problem being faced by the city commuters. Time schedule for the above may be done expeditiously and the Committee be informed about the action taken.

#### Reply of the Government

The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) proposed to drop that Trinagar-Nagloi section of the Shahdara-Nagloi corridor and take up a new corridor from Barakhamba Road to Dwarka.

GNCTD, has now formally approved this substitution. The matter is presently under examination by Government of India for approval.

The reasons for change proposed by DMRC from Trinagar-Barwala to Barakhamba Road-Dwarka are as under:-

(a) Trinagar-Nangloi segment of the Shahdara-Trinagar-Nangloi rail corridor also runs alongside the existing tracks of Northern Railway on which sub-urban rail services are already operating. Provision of a MRTS corridor on this route would thus duplicate an existing commuter travel facility.

On the other hand, rail based commuter travel facility on Barakhambha-Connaught Place-Dwarka route would provide such a transport facility to heavily built-up residential areas like Dwarka sub-city (which will eventually have a population of one million), Uttam Nagar, Janakpuri, Tilak Nagar, Rajouri Garden, Ramesh Nagar, Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar, etc. to the Central business district at Connaught Place.

(b) To cater to be commuter traffic from the catchment areas of Trinagar-Nangloi corridor, it would be more cost effective to upgrade the existing sub-urban services on this route than to incur heavy investments on providing a new MRTS corridor, having capacity to handle traffic in the range of 60,000-75,000 passengers per hour per direction.

(c) At the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Delhi MRTS, Connaught Place-Patel Nagar-Dwarka corridor was under consideration for inclusion in phase-I itself but was deferred as the Government, at that time, was planning to introduce High Speed Tram Services (HSTS) on this route. Since the proposal for HSTS did not eventually materialize, this corridor now qualifies for inclusion in MRTS.

(d) Alignment of Trinagar-Nagloi MRTS corridor traverses (elevated) Shakurbasti Railway Yard (Electrified) for a distance of 2.5 km. Construction of elevated structures with pile foundations for MRTS line in Shakurbasti Yard will require a minimum clear strip of land of 10 m width at ground level. Creation of such clear strip of land will require extensive yard remodeling, resulting in severe curtailment of railway operations in the Shakurbasti Yard for a period of about

3 years. This may not be feasible. Besides construction of Trinagar-Nangloi corridor also involves 'double elevation' of MRTS tracks over Railways' GAL lines. These items were not foreseen and provided for in the DPR.

Connecting more and more areas through the MRTS can certainly be considered in future phases of the Delhi MRTS Project.

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## CHAPTER IV

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

#### Recommendation (Para No. 2.7)

The Committee have observed that the staff strength of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation as per detailed Demands for Grants laid on the Table, was 30.039, whereas as per information furnished to the Committee the staff strength has been given as 59,929.

The Committee are unable to understand the reasons for variation in the staff strength of the Ministry as furnished by them to the Parliament in two different documents. They, therefore, desire that the reasons for this variation should be explained to them. They would also like the Ministry to explore the feasibility of downsizing the staff strength in a time bound manner, in order to contain the non-plan expenditure of the Ministry to reasonable limits.

#### Reply of the Government

This difference is due to work charged staff of the CPWD. The salary of this staff is debatable to the concerned work and not to the salary head. In addition, the salary of the CPWD staff posted under PWD (NCTD), environment and forests, and Ministry of Finance, is debitable to the concerned department. In the demand for grants, only, such staff strength is included, the salary of whom is debitable to the salary head of the demand for Grants of Ministry of UD&P.A.

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#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 7 of Chapter I of the Report)

**Recommendation (Para No. 2.13)**

The Committee find that during 2001-2002 (upto January 2002), only 47.72 per cent of the funds exclusively earmarked for North-Eastern States and Sikkim were released to them. The remaining portion was released during the last two months of the financial year. They find that releases of the funds in the last months of the financial year result in gross irregularities in the implementation of a programme/scheme. They, therefore, urge the Government to release the funds in a phased manner throughout the year. Besides, the concerned State Governments/UTs should be impressed upon to furnish the utilisation certificates in time. They would also like the Department to procure the information regarding physical and financial achievement under respective schemes of the Department from each of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim since the concept of earmarking 10% of the outlay to such States was introduced and apprised the Committee accordingly.

**Reply of the Government**

During the year 2001-02 Rs. 7.00 crore (10% of Rs. 70.00 crore) was allocated to North-Eastern States including Sikkim, out of Rs. 6.68 crore has been released during 2001-02. The quarterly releases to the North-Eastern States is given below:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter
Rs. 16.00 lakh	Rs. 201.65 lakh	Rs. 450.50 lakh

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**Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph number 10 of Chapter-I of the Report)

**Recommendation (Para No. 2.28)**

The Committee have examined the implementation of each of the centrally sponsored schemes, as mentioned above, in detail in the succeeding chapters of the Report. As regards the overall position of monitoring of the respective schemes/programmes, the Committee find that much emphasis is not being given to the monitoring of the respective schemes of the Department. The State Governments/ implementing agencies are slack in sending the utilization certificates



in time. Besides, they are also not very particular in contributing their share as per the respective guidelines of the schemes. It is astonishing that the Department also has made no effort to procure the data regarding unspent balances from the State Governments/implementing agencies in respect of various schemes/programmes. While the Committee have no objection in State Government's having their own monitoring mechanism, they feel that the Center can not escape from the responsibility of monitoring specifically when these are the Centrally sponsored schemes/programmes and the major portion of the outlay is contributed by the Government. The committee would, therefore, like to recommend:

- (i) to persuade the implementing agencies to hold monthly review meeting about the achievements and implementation of the scheme,
- (ii) to persuade the implementing agencies to furnish quarterly progress reports to the respective State Government/and also to the Central Government,
- (iii) to procure utilization certificates from the implementing agencies/State Governments twice in a year instead of once in a financial year. The necessary changes in the guidelines of schemes/programmes should be made,
- (iv) to establish a monitoring cell in the Central Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, to collect and analyze monthly review reports, quarterly progress reports, and utilization certificates. They also urge that the Department should use the latest technology to procure the utilization certificates timely from the implementing agencies/State Governments. The Planning Commission be requested to provide adequate financial provision for the cell.
- (v) to obtain the aforesaid reports/certificates from CPWD, all autonomous and statutory bodies, attached and subordinate offices, Government of India Press and Public Sector Units etc. which are under the administrative control of the Ministries,
- (vi) to introduce a scheme for monitoring of the Central Sector, Sponsored schemes in line with the area officers scheme of the sister Ministry *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development, and

**Recommendation (Para No. 2.29)**

The Committee further note that the Secretary of the department holds a review meeting of his counterparts in the States and Union territories twice a Year, for monitoring of Central Sector/sponsored schemes and review of works/projects. They also note that the Minister for Urban Development calls for a review meeting of the State's Urban Development Ministers, once in two years. The Committee desire that the Government should involve elected representatives like MPs and MLAs also for the monitoring of the schemes at the State level. MPs from the States/Union territories be also invited at the review meetings convened by the Union Minister for Urban Development so that the first hand information can be shared and on-the-spot decision regarding effective implementation of such schemes, can be taken.

**Reply of the Government to Paragraph numbers 2.28 and 2.29**

The Department has noted the necessity for improving the Monitoring Mechanism of the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. While the Department propose to take up the suggestions of setting up of a Monitoring Cell with Planning Commission, the views and the action taken in respect of Monitoring of schemes is briefly given below.

- (i) Infrastructure development in Urban areas primarily being the responsibility of State Govts, it is the responsibility of the State level sanctioning Committee to personally monitor the implementation of various projects taken up under the Mega City Schemes. The sanctioning Committee can meet as often as required.
- (ii) In addition, the Central Govt. regularly monitors the progress of the scheme and the urban sector reforms through suitable informal reviews & reporting.
- (iii) Planning Commission (HUD Division) also carries out Quarterly review of all Plan schemes. Last meeting was held on 23.4.02.
- (iv) Secretary (UD) took a review meeting on 14.5.2002 with Secretary of States and UTs to monitor the progress of the IDSMT schemes. Representatives of State Govts. have been advised to ensure regular submission of quarterly progress report on the prescribed format. TCPO would interact with States and collect the information from them.

- (v) Similarly, in addition to regular review meetings being taken by Ministry to review progress of AUWSP and LCS schemes, a high level meeting chaired by secretary (UD) was held on 17.5.02 with Secretaries of PHE Department of the States to review these schemes. Ministry is impressing upon the State Govts. to hold regular meetings at their level.
- (vi) Release of fresh grants is linked with mandatory submission of Utilization Certificates which serves as a deterrent factor in avoiding delays in implementation of schemes. Utilization Certificates are to be submitted based on the provision of General Financial Rules (GFR 151) and the audited accounts, according to which Utilization Certificates are to be submitted in the succeeding year for recurring grant and after 18 months of the financial year in case of Non-recurring grant.

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#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 13 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.7)

The Committee are concerned to note that the allocation for public works during 2001-02 was increased by nearly Rs. 39 crore in the revised estimates stage, but adequate steps were not taken to ensure the proper utilisation of enhanced outlay as could be seen from the figures of 2000-2001 when the actual expenditure was 68 per cent of the total budget estimates. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that effective measures should be taken so that cent per cent utilisation of funds for Public works, is achieved.

#### Reply of the Government

During 2001-02 CPWD was provided allotment of Rs. 266.21 crore in RE Against BE allotment of Rs. 225.75 crore (net income is Rs. 40.00 crore approximately) under capital section. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 265.80 crore against RE allotment of Rs. 266.21 crore.

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### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 16 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.8)

The Committee are dismayed to note that the expenditure on the establishment of CPWD has increased by more than Rs. 16 crore in three years *i.e* between 1998-99 and 2001-2002, whereas the funds under maintenance, repairs etc. have decreased by nearly Rs. 12 crore during same period. They are at a loss to point out that the Government have not taken any measure to minimise the expenditure on the establishment of CPWD, as has been recommended by them in their earlier Report (Paragraph 3.7 of 23rd Report 13th Lok Sabha refers). They also recommend that the Government should take appropriate steps to fully utilize the allotted funds so that trouble free maintenance is provided by the CPWD.

#### Reply of the Government

Actual expenditure for 2001-2002 is Rs. 368.55 crore under maintenance and repairs etc. Hence there is an increase of Rs. 43.29 crore between 1998-99 and 2001-2002. During 2001-2002 against an BE allotment of Rs. 391.10 crore the expenditure was Rs. 368.55 crore. The saving is due to reduction in the suspense accounts of 'stock' and MPWA which do not affect the maintenance and repairs.

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### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 19 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.15)

The Committee are surprised to find that only 373 residential units were added to the total General Pool accommodation (GPA) by Directorate of Estates during 1998-99, whereas CPWD constructed 1016 quarters during this period for this purpose. During 1999-2000, only 169 quarters were added to GPA, whereas CPWD constructed 773 quarters during this period and though CPWD has claimed to have constructed 990 quarters during 2000-2001 at a cost of Rs. 72.91 crore, these quarters are at various stages of handing over to Directorate of Estates for allotment. The Committee would like to know about the

position of the quarters handed over so far and the likely date, when all these quarters will be handed over. They would also like to be apprised of the reasons for delay in taking over the quarters by the Directorate of Estates from CPWD.

#### Reply of the Government

Directorate of Estates, which is primarily entrusted with the work of allotment, takes into account only those housing units which actually come to it for allotment. Hence, there is variation in figures.

Besides, Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office accommodation) in 9 cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Shimla, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. General pool residential accommodation is also available at 21 other stations. However, the estate work at these stations is looked after, on behalf of Directorate of Estates by the CPWD. While furnishing number of residential units available with Directorate of Estates only those residential accommodation which were under direct control of Directorate of Estates was included and residential accommodation being administered by CPWD was not taken into account. As far as the year 2000-2001 is concerned, details of quarters which were under construction and which have been finally handed over to Directorate of Estates for allotment are given as under:-

City	Type & Number of quarters	Date of handing over to Directorate of Estates
1	2	3
Delhi	Type-IV 42	21.6.2001
	Type-V 72	21.6.2001
Shimla	Type-II 18	3.4.2002
	Type-III 6	13.2.2002
	30	3.4.2002
Mumbai	Type-III 12	12.2.2001
	8	24.4.2001

1	2	3	
Lucknow	Type-IV	42	March, 2002
	Type-V	6	May, 2002
		42	Yet to be handed over
Varansi	Type-I	24	January, 2001
	Type-II	60	
	Type-III	102	
	Type-IV	12	
Gangtok	Type-I	24	August, 2000
	Type-II	24	
	Type-III	40	
	Type-IV	12	
Allahabad	Type-II	24	March, 2000
	Type-III	102	
	Type-IV	18	
	Type-V	4	

CPWD reports the completion of quarters once the structure has been completed. Thereafter a number of formalities such as electricity/water connections, fire hazard completion certificate from the local authorities etc. have to be obtained and, hence, delay sometimes occurs in taking over the quarters.

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#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 22 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 3.16)

The Committee also note that the Directorate of Estates is responsible for administration of general pool residential accommodation and, it

has no administrative control over the accommodation being maintained by various Departments. The Committee further note that some of these Departments, before constructing their own pool, which is far less than the demand, were coming under the administrative control of the Directorate of Estates. The Committee would like to be apprised of the year from which the Directorate of Estates started handing over the residential accommodation to other Departments and since when they have stopped transferring the quarters from the General Pool to these other department pools. The Committee desire that the Government should make an action plan to ensure cent per cent satisfaction level in respect of residential accommodation to all the Central Government Employees.

#### Reply of the Government

All Central Government employees working in the eligible offices are eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation. An eligibility list of offices is prepared and circulated to the concerned department from time to time and names of those departments, who are declared ineligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation, are deleted from the list. Employees working in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat were eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation and separate pools were created out of General Pool by placing residential units at the disposal of the respective Secretariats. It was also decided that employees of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariats would, therefore, not be eligible for allotment of accommodation from General Pool. The date of creation of separate pool for Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat are given as under:-

Name of the Department	Date of creation of separate Pool	Number of Units
Rajya Sabha Secretariat	12.5.1998	419
Lok Sabha Secretariat	6.4.1973	780

Similarly separate pools were carved out from General Pool for allotment to defence personnel posted in Delhi. Such employees were also eligible for allotment of accommodation from General Pool prior to creation of a separate pool.

The Committee's recommendation that the Government should draw an action plan to ensure 100% satisfaction level in respect of residential accommodation to all the Central Government employees would mean an annual increase in outlay by at least 20 times (excluding cost of land). However, in Delhi alone, about 3.5 lakhs

units of various categories would be required to achieve cent per cent satisfaction level. Sufficient land and funds are not available to undertake such massive construction. According to a study, even if 70% of satisfaction level of Delhi and 50% of other cities is to be met, the total budget required for the purpose would be Rs. 5500 crore for Delhi and Rs. 2350 crore for other cities. This amount is not inclusive of the cost of land. The financial implication to meet the aforesaid target percentage is too colossal to be ever met out of normal plan allocation. The allocation for the entire 9th Five Year Plan for construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation was just Rs. 327 crore. An amount of Rs. 90 crore has been provided during the current financial year for the purpose.

However, to assess the actual demand for residential accommodation, applications have been invited for the first time from all eligible Government employees working in eligible office during the Rolling Allotment Year which has commenced w.e.f. 1.4.2002. Applications have been received from 49,000 applicants for allotment of various types of accommodation in Delhi only. DG (W), CPWD who is responsible for construction of General Pool residential accommodation has been intimated about the demand of General Pool residential accommodation and requested to plan and construct the requisite number of residential units of improve the satisfaction level. Construction of General Pool residential accommodation at the following colonies in Delhi is at various stages. Construction at these places is being expedited so that 9,000 units could become available for immediate allotment to improve the satisfaction level.

Localities	Type of Accommodation	No of units	Remarks
1	2	3	
1. R.K. Puram	D-I	255	Construction Stage
	IV	24	
2. Andrews Ganj	IV, IV-Spl, D-II, D-I and C-II	1032	
3. Sunehari Bagh	VIII	44	Planning stage
4. Lodi Estates	VI/VII	185	



1	2	3
5.	Dev Nagar	
	I	105
	II	450
	III	936
	Hostel	784
	EWS Houses	400
6.	Aliganj	
	I	345
	III	240
	IV	336
	V	84
7.	Rouse Avenue	3,000
	IV, V, VI	
8.	Moti Bagh	337
	VI/VII	
	Total	8557

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 25 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para Nos. 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17)

The Committee are concerned to note that Rs. 95.50 crore was provided less to what was proposed during 9th Plan. Besides, 40 of approved projects are yet to be started. The Committee are of the view that unless the Government implement the infrastructure schemes of Mega Cities with all seriousness, these cities will grow in an haphazard way and the Government will have to spend more funds than required, for providing the basic minimum facilities and complete the projects taken up for implementation.

(Para No. 4.15)

The Committee have also been apprised that State level nodal agencies were asked to establish a revolving fund for infrastructure development under Mega City scheme by March, 2002, but none of the nodal agency could establish such fund. This shows the lackadaisical approach of the State Governments towards the programme. The Committee recommend that the State level nodal agencies should be motivated to take the necessary steps to provide revolving funds as required under the guidelines.

(Para No. 4.16)

The Committee are concerned to note that both the Central Government and the State Level Sanctioning Committees have not been able to mobilize the required share under the existing financing pattern for the Mega City Scheme, in its nine years of existence. They are at a loss to point out that during the last year, no assistance from the financial institutions has been received under this Scheme. They also note the reason, as furnished by the Department for the inability of financial institutions to come forward in advancing loan for the purpose. Besides, the Committee find that Urban Local Bodies are unable to service loan due to inadequate internal income generation. They, therefore, recommend that the Government should restructure the existing financing pattern of the scheme.

(Para No. 4.17)

**Reply of the Government to Para Nos. 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17**

The Planning Commission had indicated an outlay of Rs. 500 crore for the 9th Five Year Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities. However, only Rs. 424.50 crore were provided in the 9th Plan for the Scheme by the Planning Commission *i.e.* Rs. 75.50 crore less with reference to the projected outlay for the Scheme in the 9th Plan. However, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation utilised the entire funds made available for the scheme under the budget grant of the Ministry. The Ministry is in agreement with the view that more funds are required to be invested for development of infrastructure in the Mega cities. However it would depend upon the outlay provided by the Planning Commission.

Revolving funds have been set up by the nodal agencies. It is true that Revolving Funds have not been built up to the extent envisaged in the guidelines. Long gestation period of infrastructural projects has affected flow of funds to the revolving funds. State Governments/ nodal agencies have been impressed upon from time to time to set up the revolving funds strictly as per the guidelines.

As per available information the position with regard to revolving fund in Mega cities is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Mega City	Total Revolving Fund (Rs. in crore)
1.	Chennai	123.16
2.	Mumbai	133.80
3.	Bangalore	29.83
4.	Kolkata	19.80
5.	Hyderabad	*

\* Hyderabad nodal agency asked the implementing agency to maintain revolving fund as per the guidelines. As the instructions of the nodal agency was not in conformity with the guidelines, Hyderabad nodal agency has been requested to maintain the revolving fund at their level for further infrastructure development of the city.

The Nodal Agencies are expected to finalise projects in a judicious mix in fixed ratio as stipulated. The nodal agencies are expected to sanction the projects in there categories in the ratio of 40:30:30. Normally nodal agencies find it difficult to identify for sanction remunerative and bankable projects. As a result most of the time projects sanctioned by the State Governments related to projects in category (b) & (c), referred to above. Secondly, the infrastructure projects are of long gestation period. Financial Institution charge higher rate of interest. In case of assistance from Financial Institutions, the requirement of State guarantee or mortgage of assets is also involved. This further increases the cost of borrowing from Financial Institutions. As a result most of the nodal agencies/implementing agencies avoid taking loans from Financial Institutions and meet the requirements from their internal sources to economise the cost of the projects. As there has not been any inhibition in raising resources internally, there may not be any objection to this arrangement.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 31 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.38)

The Committee are surprised to find that the cities located in Union territories having less than 20,000 population are not being covered under AUWSP at present. According to the Government, the reason for not covering the said towns under AUWSP is, these being predominantly rural in character and having been covered under RGNDWM of Ministry of Rural Development. In this regard, they would like to be apprised of the number of such small towns, Union territory wise under which AUWSP is not applicable. They would also like the Department of Urban Development to ensure from the Ministry of Rural Development about the application ARWSP and MNP to these cities and apprise the Committee accordingly.

#### Reply of the Government

The towns in the Union territories are 100% funded by the Government of India and hence they do not come within the purview of AUWSP wherein the funding by the Government of India is 50%.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 40 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.44)

The Committee express their displeasure over the fact that only Rs. 10 crore have been released to HUDCO during 2001-02 under the Low Cost Sanitation for liberation of Scavengers scheme against the budget estimate of Rs. 39.80 crore. They find that the physical progress of the scheme in the last 13 years of its operation, is not at all satisfactory as out of the 72 lakh units identified in urban areas a little over 14 lakh units have been completed so far. Moreover, HUDCO which is doing pioneering work for housing in this country, has not far been able to give momentum to the Low Cost Sanitation scheme. They, therefore, recommend that Government should restructure the scheme

I the 10th Five Year Plan in such a way that the task of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in the country is achieved in a time bound manner.

#### Reply of the Government

Low Cost Sanitation scheme is being revamped by appropriate modification in the guidelines, enhancement of subsidy for the vulnerable groups, permitting construction of community toilets and allowing subsidy for super-structure also. The State Governments will be consulted while finalising the guidelines for LCS. Mechanism for monitoring of the scheme will be strengthened at HUDCO and Ministry's level.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 43 of Chapter I of the Report)

#### Recommendation (Para No. 4.87)

The Committee also note that DDA had recently launched a scheme to allot houses to retired Government employees and under this scheme 2,000 dwelling units have already been allotted to the applicants. They find that the representative of DDA had stated during the course of evidence that another such scheme is proposed to be launched. The Committee would like to recommend to take decision about this and launch the scheme expeditiously.

#### Reply of the Government

DDA has launched a scheme for retired Government Servants in the year 2001. Under the scheme, 1003 dwelling units have been allotted, the details are as under:—

MIG	400
LIG	544
JANTA	059
Total	1003

Out of the 1003 allotments, 369 (as on March, 2002) have already been surrendered. Thus the response was poor in respect of LIG and Janta categories. At present there is no proposal to launch a new scheme immediately for Retired/Retiring Government Servants.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

#### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see paragraph number 49 of Chapter I of the Report)

## CHAPTER V

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

#### Recommendation (Para 3.24)

The Committee find that the process of modernisation of Government of India Presses started in 1986 and since then almost 16 years have elapsed. They are really astonished to note that the final decision in the matter has not yet been taken. They are also concerned to note the dismal performance of most of the Government of India Presses. They are surprised to find that even the optimum utilisation of some of the Presses like Minto Road, Faridabad etc., which are in the vicinity of NCR, could not be ensured. The Committee have repeatedly been recommending for the last four or five years to take action for modernisation or restructuring of Government of India Presses expeditiously, yet the final decision is still awaited. They are informed, that a Cabinet note in this regard has since been submitted. The Committee feel that sufficient time has been taken unnecessarily and the Government are still uncertain about the process of modernisation of Press. The Committee deplore the casual approach to such a serious matter. They strongly recommend that a final decision in this regard should be taken without any further delay.

#### Reply of the Government

A consolidated proposal regarding modernisation/restructuring of all the Government of India Presses have been submitted for consideration/approval of the Cabinet. The modernisation of the Presses will be taken up after approval of the Cabinet to the said proposal.

[Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation) O.M. No. H-11013/11/2002-Bt. Dated, 19.7.2002]

#### Comments of the Committee

(Please see paragraph number 28 of Chapter I of the Report)

NEW DELHI;  
25 February, 2003  
6 Phalgun, 1924 (Saka)

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

## APPENDIX I

### EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 2003

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1615 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### PRESENT

Shri Chandrakant Khaire — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ranen Barman
3. Shri Padmanava Behera
4. Shri Haribhai Chaudhary
5. Shri Hassan Khan
6. Shri Basavanagoud Kolar
7. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
8. Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik
9. Shri Chandresh Patel
10. Prof. (Shrimati) A.K. Premajam
11. Shri Chinmayanand Swami

##### *Rajya Sabha*

12. Shrimati Shabana Azmi
13. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
14. Shri N.R. Dasari
15. Shrimati Gurcharan Kaur
16. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
17. Shri Harish Rawat
18. Shri Man Mohan Samal

#### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri N.S. Hooda — *Under Secretary*



2. At the outset, the Chairman, welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration of the following memoranda one by one:

(i)       \*\*\*                               \*\*\*                               \*\*\*

(ii)       \*\*\*                               \*\*\*                               \*\*\*

(iii) Memorandum No. 7 regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 35th Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation).

3. The Committee after deliberating on various observations/recommendations made in the said Report adopted the aforesaid action taken Report with slight modifications as given in *Annexure*.

4.       \*\*\*                               \*\*\*                               \*\*\*

5. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise the said draft action taken Report on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministries/Departments and to present the same to the Parliament.

6       \*\*\*                               \*\*\*                               \*\*\*

7.       \*\*\*                               \*\*\*                               \*\*\*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

---

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

ANNEXURE

(See para 3 of the Minutes of the sitting of the  
Committee held on 20.02.2003)

---

Sl. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line. No.	Modification
1.	5	10	3 from below	<p><i>For</i> "The Committee while reiterating their earlier recommendation would like that before furnishing the replies before the Committee, due care should be taken in future"</p> <p><i>Substitute</i> "While deploring the casual approach of the Government in furnishing the reply on such a serious issue, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and hope that due care would be taken while furnishing action taken reply in future."</p>

---

## APPENDIX II

D.O.No. 5/35/2000-MC

Secretary  
Department of Expenditure  
Ministry of Finance  
Government of India  
New Delhi  
Tel: 301 2929, 301 1663  
Fax: 301 7546

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2000

Dear Shri Mookerjee,

Kindly refer to my D.O. letter No. 5/1/98-MC dated 23rd February 2000, in the matter of obtaining Utilisation Certificates (UCs) from grant-in-aid organisations in respect of the grants released to them and not to release grants in aid unless Utilisation Certificates of earlier grants have been received. Secretaries of particular Ministries/ Departments were also reminded on 26th September, 2000 with, respect to the progress made by them in obtaining the necessary UCs. Attention in this connection is also drawn to the provisions contained in Rules 14 to 15 of the General Financial Rules.

In this connection a Writ Petition has also been filed in the High Court of Delhi and the case is listed as CWP (PIL) No. 6413 of 2000. While issuing notice to the respondents on 24th October, 2000 to show cause why the petition should not be admitted, the High Court has also passed the following order:-

“Considering the submissions made we feel it would be appropriate if no fresh grants are released unless Utilisation Certificates for the previous grant/grants are furnished”.

I would request you to give this matter your urgent personal attention and review the latest position in your Ministry/Department in consultation with the Financial Adviser, bearing in mind the aforesaid interim order of the Delhi High Court and also ensure that the order of the Delhi High Court is fully complied with.

I should like to be informed of the position by 30th November, 2000.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

sd/-  
(C.M Vasudev)

Shri N.N. Mookerjee,  
Secretary,  
Deptt. of Urban Development,  
New Delhi.

copy to Shri N.A. Parthasarathy, Financial Adviser, Department of  
Urban Development, New Delhi.

(C.M. Vasudev)

### APPENDIX III

No.28011/2/2002-EW.2

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Dated 7.5.2002

#### ORDER

In pursuance of the exercise conducted in the Ministry to reduce expenditure on establishment and also as intimated by Secretary (UD) to Secretary (Expn.) in his D.O. No. G-17017/4/2001-B1./FD dated 26.2.2002, it has been decided to abolish the following categories of points in the Central Public Works Department with immediate effect:-

S.No.	Category of posts	No. of posts
1.	D'man Gr. III (Civil)	93
2.	D'man Gr. III (Elect.)	53
3.	Work charged (as per list attached)	2769
	Total	2915

(R.K. Singh)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

TO  
The DGW, CPWD,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. Pay and Accounts Officer, DG(W), CPWD, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. PS to UDPAM/PS to MOS (UDPA)
3. Senior PPS to Secretary (UD)

4. As (UD)
5. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi in continuation of this Ministry's DO Letter No. G-17017/4/2001-Bt.FD dated 20.2.2002.
6. PS to DSW.
7. Finance Division.
8. Guard File.

(Lalitha Das)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

#### APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON  
THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE 35TH REPORT  
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT (13TH LOK SABHA)

I. Total number of recommendations	33
II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government Para Nos. 2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.17, 3.3, 3.26, 4.7, 4.21, 4.25, 4.32, 4.35, 4.54, 4.70, 4.73, 4.78 and 4.86	16
Percentage to the Total recommendations	48.49%
III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
Para Nos. 3.25 and 4.59	2
Percentage to Total recommendations	6.06%
IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee Para No.s 2.7, 2.13, 2.28, 2.29, 3.7, 3.8, 3.15, 3.16, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.38, 4.44 and 4.87	14
Percentage to Total recommendations	42.42%
V. Recommendation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited Para No. 3.24.	1
Percentage to Total recommendations	3.03%

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(2003)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2002-2003)

*[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in  
the Thirty-fifth report of the Standing Committee on Urban and  
Rural Development (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)]*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 26.2.2003*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 26.2.2003*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*February, 2003/Phalguna, 1924 (Saka)*



C.U. & R.D. No. 123

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

Shri Chandrakant Khaire — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

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

(iv)

*Rajya Sabha*

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

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K.V. Rao — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Smt. Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri N.S. Hooda — *Under Secretary*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2003) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Forty-Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2002) on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development).

2. The Thirty-fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2002. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 28th August, 2002.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 20th February, 2003.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee (2002) is given in *Appendix-IV*.

NEW DELHI;  
25 February, 2003  
6 Phalgun, 1924 (Saka)

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

**44**

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

**THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2002-2003)**

*[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in  
the Thirty-fifth report of the Standing Committee on Urban and  
Rural Development (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)]*

**FORTY-FOURTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**