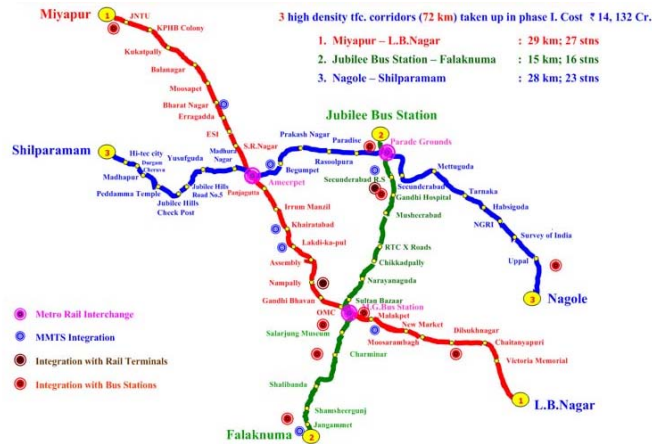


Technical Visit – I
 Hyderabad Metro Rail



Growing urbanisations has led to innumerable problems for commuters who are delayed on account of traffic jams. Metro Rail will allow them to bypass these traffic congestion barriers. Hyderabad Metro Rail is being developed as largest metro project on the PPP mode over a concession period of 35 years. The entire project is elevated. L&T Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Limited is the concessionaire.

Government of Telangana has established a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the form of Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd. (HMRL). Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL) is implementing Phase-I metro rail system in three prime corridors extending over a length of about 72 km with 66 stations and 3 depots.



The selected three corridors are listed below:

- Corridor 1: Miyapur – L.B.Nagar (29Km)
- Corridor 2: Jubilee Bus Stand - Falaknuma (15Km)
- Corridor 3: Nagole – Shilparamam (28 Km)

The project is expected to be completed by 2017 and to be executed in 6 stages.

- Stage 1: Nagole to Mettiguda (8.2 Km)
- Stage 2: Miyapur to S R Nagar (11.55 Km)
- Stage 3: Mettiguda to Begumpet (7.83 Km)
- Stage 4: Begumpet to Shilparamam (11.37 Km)
- Stage 5: S R Nagar to LB Nagar (17.75 Km)
- Stage 6: JBS to Falaknuma (15.43 Km)

Here are a few interesting facts which justify the demanding dimensions of the project:

1. The project is estimated to cost ₹ 14, 132 crores.
2. The expected number of commuters by 2015 is likely to be 14, 76,000.
3. The project is expected to serve 3 "high density corridors" which have frequency of 3 to 5 minutes during - peak hours.
4. Collaboration will be on to integrate the Metro Rail with other public transport systems in Hyderabad such - as MMTS and RTC.
5. 300 mt belt all along the Metro Rail corridor is designated for Multiple use and Impact fee will be collected for the constructions in this belt at the time of building permission.



Technical Visit – 2 Women Self Help Group



“In India, women constitute a major socio-cultural and economically oppressed group and an equitable social order can never be established unless the equal rights for both women and the men are recognized in society.”

[Source: www.parivarthan.com]

A Women Self Help Group (WSHG) is a small group of women who come together with the intention of finding a solution to a common problem such as medical issues, livelihood generation or watershed management, with a degree of self-sufficiency.

SHG sought to provide self-employment, empower, and incorporate poor women into the development process. Homogenous groups of women would choose and collectively undertake an economic activity suited to their skills and resources, supplemented by state matching grants.

Capacity building is an important component in the scaling up of state’s poverty alleviation initiatives. Training includes participatory training methods, SHG formation and strengthening, book keeping and financial management and also helps members and leaders develop linkages with banks and other institutions. The primary aim of the SHG-Bank linkage program is to integrate informal savings and credit groups with mainstream banking by providing them with credit to enhance their fund base. Once an SHG has demonstrated its capacity to sustain and to absorb outside credit, loans are extended to it from the formal banking structure. Using existing financial infrastructure to meet the needs of micro credit initiatives has saved on duplication and transaction costs and has also been instrumental in changing perceptions about the credit worthiness of the poor.

Vision:

To create a platform for the women to earn a livelihood by forming a self-sustainable group which through self help and mutual help prepare products and market them.

Objectives:

- To form a group of 8-10 women and induce in them savings habit
- To attach a business model to the group depending on the skill set and interests of the group
- Help in the production and marketing of the products
- Make the group and business model self-sustained.

Forming a group:

A Collective group of 12 - 15 poor women of the same locality and homogeneous families who are socially and economically deprived form Self Help Groups. They conduct weekly meetings to discuss their financial social issues to improve their quality of life and take up savings and credit activities. They also maintain records of their group financial transactions to enable themselves and their households to increase their income, thereby ensuring economic security and better livelihoods.



**Technical Visit – 3
 IT Corridor/Cyberabad**



Cyber towers



Cyber Pearl



Deloitte

Hyderabad, a twin city along with Secunderabad, has now acquired a third dimension - Cyberabad, a city by itself, covering 51 sq.kms. It has been declared a pollution free, eco-friendly town. HITEC City forms the core of this new knowledge hub. Some of the other institutions which are part of Cyberabad are Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIIT), ISB, proposed golf course, botanical gardens, night safari, Engineering Staff College of India, University of Hyderabad, etc.

Salient features to make Hyderabad the ideal IT destination.

- Centrally located Hyderabad is located in the center of the country and is just 2 hours flying distance from any major metro in the country. City is well connected by Air, Rail and Road.
- Quality of life All the advantages of a metropolitan center, minus the congestion and all the mega-city comforts at small-town costs
- Low operation costs real-estate prices are the lowest in Hyderabad compared to any other big city or metro in India. As a comparison, real estate is 30% cheaper than in Bangalore and 50% cheaper than in Mumbai.

Due to various reforms taken up by the state Government, Hyderabad has attracted IT and pharmaceutical industries to setup their work centers and in a short period of time Hyderabad has evolved as a important IT Hub on national and international level.

Software Technology Parks of India

STPI, Hyderabad provides high speed data communication links to USA, Europe and Asia. It provides free internet services through the international gateway (IBS Satellite Station) and point to multipoint access radio system (For local loops) located at Jubilee Hills, near HITEC City.

STPI also has a communication center on the 6th floor of Cyber Towers, providing data communication services through roof top earth station.

Services - Point to point line circuits, Internet leased lines, Video conferencing facilities, etc



Motorola



HSBC



HSBC Global Training Center



Cyber Gateway



Intellicity



HITEC City 2

Technical Visit – 4
 Heritage Conservation – Falaknuma Hotel

History:

Sir Vicar (prime minister of Hyderabad and Berar) used the palace as his private residence until it changed owners and the palace was handed over to the 6th Nizam of Hyderabad around 1897-98. The Falaknuma fell silent after the 1950s when the Nizam moved out. The last guest was the first President of India, Dr. V Rajendra Prasad, in 1951.



Design:

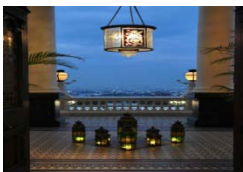
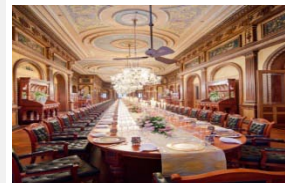
An English architect designed this palace. The foundation for the construction was laid by Sir Vicar on March 3, 1884. Sir Vicar moved into the Gol Bangla and Zanana Mahel of the Falaknuma Palace in December 1889 and closely monitored the finishing work at the Mardana portion. It is made completely with Italian marble and covers an area of 93,971 square meters.

The palace was built in the shape of a scorpion with two stings spread out as wings in the north. The middle part is occupied by the main building and the kitchen, Gol Bangla, Zenana Mehal, and harem quarters stretch to the south. The Nawab was an avid traveler, and his influences show in the architecture. The Falaknuma palace is a rare blend of Italian and Tudor architecture. Its stained glass windows throw a spectrum of colour into the rooms.



Highlights of the Palace:

- The palace has 220 lavishly decorated rooms and 22 spacious halls. It has some of the finest treasure collections of the Nizam.
- Falaknuma houses a large collection of rare treasures including paintings, statues, furniture, manuscripts and books. The jade collection of the palace is considered to be unique in the world.
- The famed dining hall could seat 100 guests at its table.. The length of the table is 108 feet, and breadth is 5.7 feet and height is 2.7 feet.
- The palace has a library with a walnut carved roof: a replica of the one at Windsor Castle. The library had one of the finest collections of the Quran in India.
- The ground floor of the palace housed the living quarters. A marbled staircase leads to the upper floor. It has carved balustrades, which supports marble figurines with candelabra at intervals.
- There is a billiards room. Burroughs and Watts from England designed two identical tables, one of which is in Buckingham Palace and the other in the Falaknuma palace.
- The Falaknuma Palace also has the largest collection of Venetian chandeliers, with 40 138-arm Osler chandeliers.



In 2000 Taj Hotels started renovating and restoring the palace. The renovated hotel was opened in November 2010. The rooms and halls were decorated with ornate furniture, handcrafted tapestries and brocade from France. The interiors have Venetian chandeliers and intricate frescos, and have outdoor terraces with rare artefacts, including paintings, statues, furniture, manuscripts and books. The palace has a 101-seat dining hall, considered the largest in the world, and the Durbar Hall, embellished with intricately carved wooden ceilings, parquet flooring, walnut furniture and handcrafted mirrors.



Technical Visit – 5
Outer Ring Road

Hyderabad Outer Ring Road is a road-cum-area development project aimed for the development of well-planned and connected urban settlements around the Hyderabad Metropolitan area. The Government of Andhra Pradesh formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the development of the Outer Ring Road, called the “Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited”, under the Companies Act 1956 on 26th December 2005, with equity participation from INCAP (40%) and HUDA (60%). Currently, INCAP holds 26% and HMDA holds 74% of equity in HGCL.



The 159 km ring road connects Patancheru-Shamshabad-Hayathnagar-Medchal→Patancheru, providing connectivity to various State Highways and National Highways, to by-pass the city of Hyderabad. The corridor is aimed at the following:

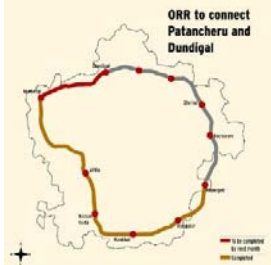
1. Relieving congestion on the metropolitan area and the inner ring road and meeting future demand
2. Providing orbital linkage to radial arterial roads
3. Creating options for the development of future satellite townships
4. Providing linkage to the proposed MRTS and bus system
5. Providing quick access to the international airport from strategic parts of the city
6. Connecting various new urban nodes outside the city, including Hi-tech city, the Games village, IIIT, ISB, Hardware Park, and Singapore Township Financial district

A Comprehensive Master Plan was developed for 1 km belt on either side of the proposed Outer Ring Road (Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Growth Corridor) along with Special Development Regulations.

The Outer Ring Road is developing an advanced Intelligent Traffic Management System at a cost of INR1.5bn (\$323.27m). The new system is equipped with Cross-Coupled Televisions (CCTV), alert systems, weather updates and can transmit road accidents information to travellers.

An Intelligent Transport System is proposed to be developed for the Outer Ring Road with the following components:

- A) Highway Traffic Management System (HTMS)
- B) Toll Management System (TMS)



Technical Visit – 6 Reclamation of Hussain Sagar Lake

Towards a...
Clean Hussain Sagar



Hussain Sagar Lake in 1880s
Source: Internet

Historical Past

Hussain Sagar, the picturesque lake in the heart of Hyderabad was built about 450 years ago by Hazarat Hussain Shah Wali of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, with a basin area of 240 Sq.Km to serve the purpose of irrigation and drinking water.

Recent Past

Rapid urbanization and industrialization in the catchment areas exposed Hussain Sagar to pollutants from various sources in the last 3 decades. There are four major Nalas (Inlets) joining Hussain Sagar namely (i) Balkapur Nala (ii) Banjara Nala (iii) Kukatpally Nala and (iv) Picket Nala.

- Domestic sewage entering the lake contains levels of Nitrates and Phosphates beyond permissible limits, which promote the growth of algae/water hyacinth in the lake
- As the algae/water hyacinth decompose, they use lot of available oxygen in the water, thereby causing the death of other aquatic fauna like fish etc

- Lack of oxygen ultimately affects decomposition of algae which simply falls to the bottom of the lake, adding to the high levels of organic matter in the lake bed
- Non-decomposition of organic matter and non-availability of oxygen, result in emanation of various gases from the lake causing foul smell
- Direct dumping of litter, garbage, plastic waste, idol immersion and other debris in the lake besides creating pollution are an eyesore
- Industrial pollutants enter the lake through kukatpally Nala which are hazardous and have polluted the lake as well as the ground water

Clean Hussain Sagar Campaign

- We need public cooperation especially in preventing the direct dumping of litter, garbage, plastic waste, idols, and other debris in the lake and for segregation of waste at the domestic level
- To achieve the above objective and make people aware, a Clean Hussain Sagar Campaign was launched on 7-12-2012
- Wide publicity for the Clean Hussain Sagar Campaign is being generated through FM radio, Van-promotion, cinema slides, print and electronic media
- To create awareness, HMDA is displaying messages stating the significance of Hussain Sagar and other lakes in general, through hoardings and signages on the railings around Hussain Sagar
- To target young children and elicit their cooperation HMDA has taken up the formation of Hussain Sagar Lake (HSL) clubs in (50) schools of Hyderabad, in partnership with Center for Environmental Education (CEE) Hyderabad; which will be extended further over a period of time



Van-promotional activities



HSL Club visits the STPs



Signboard



HSL orientation at Bhavans School



Young volunteers at work



Slyballoon



Solid Waste Management around Hussain Sagar

- There are several parks, restaurants, motels, and vendors around the periphery of Hussain Sagar. On an average, 8-10 thousand people visit these areas daily. A lot of litter and garbage is generated which ultimately lands into the lake and gets deposited along the shoreline. Nalas bring in floating material especially during rains. In order to tackle this problem, the following measures are being implemented:

- The entire 1.4 km stretch of shoreline is divided into six sectors for enhanced process of cleaning, proper monitoring and accountability



- All the floating material is collected and transported regularly
- 'No Plastic' rule is being implemented in the Parks, with vendors and other commercial establishments around the Lake



Shoreline before



- HMDA has placed about 250 dustbins all along the shoreline to ensure proper waste disposal



- (4) Puja Material Collection Counters have been established all around the lake for safe disposal of flowers and keep lake clean

- The garbage so collected is segregated as bio-degradable waste and plastic/ other non-degradable waste

- After segregation, the bio-waste is converted into organic compost



Shoreline after

HMDA's initiative to Clean Hussain Sagar

HMDA is implementing the Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project, with loan from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), with the primary objective to improve water quality of the Lake.

- It is essential to ensure that no untreated water enters the lake in dry weather
- The portions of Hussain Sagar Lake are also being restored through dredging and desilting
- The sewage and effluents coming from four Nalas have been diverted through Interception & Diversion (I&D) structures to the sewer lines
- 10 lakh cubic meters of sediments from the lake bed at the mouths of the (4) Nalas are being dredged out to further improve the water quality and increase the water holding capacity of the lake



- Two Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), one with a capacity of 30 MLD at Picket Nala and the other one with a capacity of 20 MLD at Balkapur Nala, have been constructed and commissioned with the objective that only treated water with permissible limits of Nitrates, Phosphates and other nutrients enters the lake



20 MLD STP

30 MLD STP



- 7 High jet Fountains are installed to improve the dissolved oxygen content in the lake



Lake view Park before

Lake view Park after



Treated Water

- These efforts have slowly enhanced the quality of water in the lake
- Lake View park with (3) ponds and lot of tree cover has been developed

Technical Visit – 7 Indian Green Building Council



The building footprint in India is growing at a rapid pace and is contributing immensely to the growth of the economy. This augurs well for the country and now there is an imminent need to introduce green building concepts in this sector, which can aid growth in a sustainable manner.

Vision: To enable a sustainable built environment for all and facilitate India to be one of the global leaders in sustainable built environment by 2025.

IGBC Green New Buildings Rating System: The objective of IGBC Green New Buildings rating system is to facilitate a holistic approach to create environment friendly buildings, through architectural design, water efficiency, effective handling of waste, energy efficiency, sustainable buildings, and focus on occupant comfort & well-being..

IGBC Green Factory Building rating system: With the advancement of green building movement in India, many companies have evinced keen interest in having a holistic green design and construction framework for upcoming factory buildings. IGBC, in its endeavor to extend green building concepts to all building types has developed the IGBC Green factory rating system. IGBC Green Factories rating system is the first of its kind addressing sustainability in industrial buildings. The programme is fundamentally designed to address national priorities and quality of life for factory workmen.



IGBC Green Townships Rating System: The rating system is designed to address large developments and it is mandatory to include residential development as part of the township. The 'IGBC Green Townships Rating System' is designed to address the issues of urban sprawl, automobile dependency, social and environmental disconnect. Developments are evaluated on the broad aspects like Environmental planning, Land Use planning, Resources management, Community development.

IGBC Green SEZ Rating System: IGBC has developed green building rating programmes to cover commercial, residential, factory buildings, etc., Rating programmes would help projects to address all aspects related to environment and is an effective tool to measure the performance of the building/ project. IGBC along with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) has prepared the Green SEZ guidelines. IGBC has further developed IGBC Green SEZ Rating System as an extension of the Green SEZ guidelines which encourages the projects to exceed the requirements of many codes and standards.

IGBC Green Homes Rating System: IGBC Green Homes is the first rating programme developed in India, exclusively for the residential sector. A Green Home can have tremendous benefits, both tangible and intangible. The immediate and most tangible benefit is in the reduction in water and operating energy costs right from day one, during the entire life cycle of the building. The intangible benefits are enhanced air quality, Excellent day lighting, Health & wellbeing of the occupants, Conservation of scarce national resources, Enhance marketability for the project.

IGBC Green Existing Buildings (Operations & Maintenance) Rating System: The overarching objective of this rating system is to facilitate building owners & facility managers in implementation of green strategies, measure their impacts and sustain the performance in the long run. Green practices in the existing buildings can help address national issues like water efficiency, energy efficiency, and reduction in fossil fuel use in commuting, handling of waste and conserving natural resources. Most importantly, these concepts can enhance occupant health, happiness and well-being.

IGBC Green Landscape Rating System: As urbanisation continues to grow, there is an imminent need to enhance the green cover in all the cities. Green concepts and techniques in the landscape can help address national issues like water efficiency, energy efficiency, waste management and enhancing biodiversity. Most importantly, these concepts can create healthier and safer places for people to live, work & play and also makes good business sense.

Technical Visit – 8
EMRI – Emergency Services



1-0-8 Emergency Response Service is a 24X7 emergency service for medical, police and fire emergencies. The service is available for the entire state of Andhra Pradesh ,Gujarat, Uttarakhand , Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala and 2 Union Territories Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu The main highlights are It is a 24x7 emergency service. Toll Free number accessible from landline or mobile Emergency help will reach you in an average of 18 minutes

1-0-8 is dialed for the purposes mentioned below:

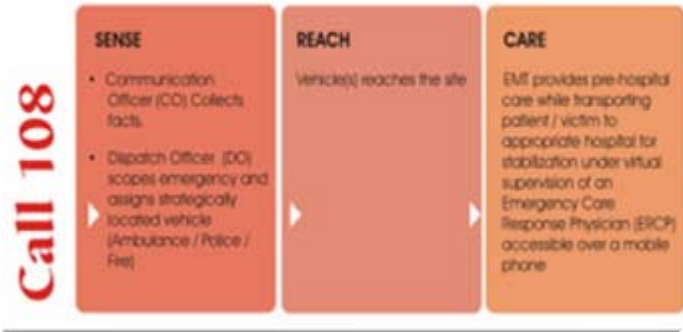
- To save a life
- To report a crime in progress
- To report a fire



EMRI - Process

Types of Emergencies

Medical Emergencies	Police Emergencies	Fire Emergencies
Serious Injuries	Robbery / Theft / Burglary	Burns
Cardiac arrests	Street Fights	Fire breakouts
Stroke	Property Conflicts	Industrial fire hazards
Respiratory	Self - inflicted injuries / Attempted suicides	
Diabetics	Theft	
Maternal/Neonatal/Pediatric	Fighting	
Epilepsy	Public Nuisance	
Unconsciousness	Missing	
Animal bites	Kidnappings	
High Fever	Traffic Problems (Traffic Jams or Rallies, raasta rokos etc)	
Infections	Forceful actions, riots etc	



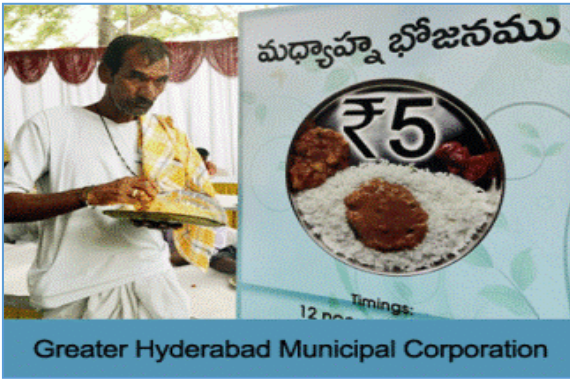
1-0-8 The Magic Number

- 1) 1-0-8 is a technologically acceptable number enabling the processing of calls to occur faster
- 2) 1-0-8 functions effectively as a user friendly number because during a crisis situation the eye automatically searches the first digit on the number pad which is 1 and then moves downward to find 0.This is the exact order in which 1-0-8 is being laced.
- 3) 1-0-8 is a primordial number resonating accross countries, cultures, religions and is also a prime number to astrologers, astronomers, linguists and mathematicians.
- 4) 1-0-8 beads of a rosary for 108 incantations is a namajapa of a Personal God.
- 5) Krishna is said to have danced with 108 Gopis the ecstatic Raasa Leela on moon lit nights in Brindavan.
- 6) Cosmic Dancer Lord Natraja danced the 108 karanas or momentary freezes.
- 7) The ancient Indians were excellent mathematicians and 108 may be the product of a precise mathematical operation (eg. 1 power * 2 power 2 * 3 power 3 = 1080 which was thought to have special numerological significance.
- 8) Sanskrit alphabet: There are 54 letters in the Sanskrit alphabet.Each has a masculine and feminine, shiva and shakti, 54 times 2 is 108.
- 9) Heart Chakra : The chakras are the intersection of energy lines and there are said to be a total of 108 energy lines converging to form the heart chakra.One of them sushuma leads to the crown chakra, and is said to be the path of self realisation.
- 10) The diameter of the sun is 108 times the diameter of the earth.
- 11) The number 108 is used in Islam to refer to God.
- 12) In the Jain religion , 108 are the combined virtues of five categories of holy ones, including 12, 8, 36, 25 and 27 virtues respectively.
- 13) It is said that the human soul goes through 108 stages on a journey.
- 14) In Japan, at the end of the year, a bell is chimed 108 times to finish the old year and welcome the new one. Each ring represents one of 108 earthly temptations a person must overcome to achieve nirvana

**Technical Visit – 9
Rs. 5 – Food Security**

GHMC has provided a novel, unique scheme of project for Food at just Rs.5/- for the first time in the country to provide Hygienic and Safe Food to the under privileged, poor and to the down trodden people. On due deliberations with numerous agencies and institutions who have prior experience on service at mass scale, the Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation had come forward and expressed their willingness to tie up with GHMC and provide food to the needy at (50) different locations within GHMC.

Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation has an established State-of-the-Art Kitchen in Patancheruvu with capacity to prepare hygienic Food, Transport hot food to various locations as is being done in various Schools and Government Hospitals. The menu was short listed for Rice 400 grams, Dal 100 grams, Curry 100 grams and pickle one spoon.



The breakup of the costing for a single meal package is as follows:

Individual's Contribution at Food Center	Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation	GHMC grant contributed to project	Total cost
Rs.5/-	Rs.2.5/-	Rs.15/-	Rs.22.50/-

The scheme is being monitored through the H&S wing with involvement of AMOHs headed by AC(H&S), GHMC. R5FS has been launched on 02.03.2014 and is being running with the support of M/s. Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation at 8 different centres with an average Daily Beneficiaries 2450.

It has been proposed to extend the scheme to (50) centres, as the scheme is running successful in 8 centres. Budget has also been allocated in the GHMC Budget for the year 2014-15.