

Cover Story

REDEFINING HR STRATEGY

Policy & Strategy

WATER PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

STRIVING HARD TO DELIVERING PROJECTS ON TIME

DWM Awareness/IEC

CREATING AWARENESS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

IT Desk

KEEPING TROUBLES @ BAY





We are inspired by our guiding light

Shri Punam Chand Sethi
Chairman Emeritus



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Message from Executive Director

Dear SPMLites,

Greetings and wishes for a happy and prosperous 2011.

Last year has been full of achievements, recognitions and partnerships, as we proudly joined forces with the government of Delhi in the successful organization of the prestigious Commonwealth Games 2010. We also won an order for complete Balance of Plant (BOP) package of gas-based combined cycle power project (160 MW) for stage-III at Ramgarh district, Jaisalmer, awarded by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, worth Rs. 210 crore.

Also, over the past few years SPML has nurtured SPML Utilities into the country's leading Municipal Services Integrator and has added a host of signature BOOT projects to the company's portfolio. Our water management projects in Bhiwandi, Latur and Madurai and our waste management initiatives in five cities will define the way these industries shape themselves and that is the magnitude of the opportunity facing us today.

SPML is one of India's largest outsourced engineering services companies for municipal corporations and urban local bodies in cities like Delhi and Mumbai. This gives us the unique opportunity to participate in the sunrise sectors of urban infrastructure and sanitation that India will set aside ~\$22 billion for in the XIth and XIIth five-year plans.

Some of the relationships that we have forged this year, with the largest companies in the world, will pave the way for a highly productive 2011 where we will be able to become one of the largest developers of water and waste assets across the country and capitalize on the last 31 years of our construction experience in water, power and civil infrastructure spaces. With our trajectory and market position, 2010 saw several like-minded and highly capable industry veterans join our team and take various initiatives to spearhead growth. Today, I feel more confident than ever before that SPML will attain its market leading goals in 2011.

Hope this wave of development continues and we stand united to take up challenges with vigor and courage in the New Year.

Most importantly, I would like to congratulate team SANKALP for creating this new and improved communication medium, which is proving to be quite instrumental in building the knowledge base of SPMLites across the country. I feel SANKALP is truly the voice of SPMLites.

I thank you all for your contribution, endorsement and support as we pledge to work even more closely in making SPML an industry bellwether and the envy of other infrastructure companies around the country.

Once again, wishing you all a year filled with peace, joy, productivity and prosperity.

Regards,

Rishabh Sethi



Integrated Water Management

Water Programs, Policies and Strategies

By Mr. Ratnakar Gedam (Sr. Economic Advisor with SPML, retired in May 2010 as an advisor in the Planning Commission, Govt. of India)

Water is essential for life supporting systems and sustaining of not only all living species on the earth but whole ecology, flora and fauna, and earth's climate. It is in the state of natural equilibrium but exploitation of nature and natural resources beyond certain limit causes every related system to change.

Rights-based approach is embedded in the constitution of India. Constitutional Guarantee in Article 21 enunciates 'protection of life and personal liberty' and states 'no person shall be deprived

of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law'. The development planning thus owe onus to draw suitable plans for fulfilling this objective. It is not merely supplying water but it must be safe, adequate, affordable, and available in perpetuity. The legal framework that ensues from the above is found in Water

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Water Cess Act, 1977.

Safe water is defined as water free from biological contamination (Guinea worm, cholera, typhoid,





etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, excess iron, arsenic, nitrates, etc.)

The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is one of the most important programmes that central government allocates major funds for in 11th Five Year Plan (2002-2012). The prime objectives of the ARWSP are:

- (a) To ensure coverage of all rural habitations especially to reach the un-reached with access to safe drinking water;
- (b) To ensure sustainability of the systems and sources; and
- (c) To tackle the problem of water quality in affected habitations and to preserve quality of water by institutionalising water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach.

The following norms are being adopted for providing safe drinking water to rural population in the habitations: 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita, per day (lpcd) for human beings, 30 lpcd additionally for cattle in the Desert

Development Programmes (DDP) areas, and one handpump or stand post for every 250 persons. The water source should exist within the habitation/within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 meters elevation in the hilly areas.

To ensure safety, the 'water must be free from microbes and substances that constitute a threat to a person's health, and be of an acceptable colour, odour and flavour'. For sufficiency, the water supply must be 'approximately 50 litres, or the minimum essential level of 20 litres' for daily individual requirements and the supply must be regular. Affordability must be ensured in terms of the direct and indirect costs of securing drinking water. And it must not compromise the realisation of other covenant rights. Accessibility to water must be within the premises or immediate vicinity and it should be regular, physically secure and avoid prohibitive waiting times. In implementing the right to drinking water, like any human right, State parties have to be non-discriminatory and maintain equality. Further, special attention should be given to women, children, minority groups, indigenous people, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, migrant workers, prisoners, detainees etc., who have traditionally faced difficulties in exercising the right to water (Ibid.).

National Water Policy 2002 succinctly states that "Water is a scarce and precious national resource to be planned, developed, conserved and managed as such, and on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic aspects and needs of the States. It is one of the most crucial elements in developmental planning". Similarly, National Action Plan for Climate Change which enunciated eight missions including three important missions related to

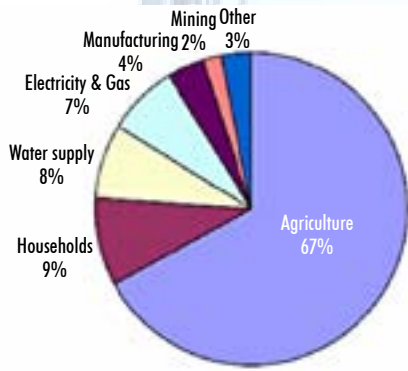
water, namely (a) National Water Mission, (b) Himalayan Ecosystem, and (c) Sustainable Agriculture. Further there are several schemes, programs and projects such as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

National Water Policy has shown concern by stating "Growth process and the expansion of economic activities inevitably lead to increasing demands for water for diverse purposes: domestic, industrial, agricultural, hydro-power, thermal-power, navigation, recreation, etc. So far, the major consumptive use of water has been for irrigation. While the gross irrigation potential is estimated to have increased from 19.5 million hectare at the time of independence to about 95 million hectare by the end of the year 1999-2000, further development of a substantial order is necessary if the food and fiber needs of our growing population are to be met with. The country's population which is over 1027 million (2001 AD) at present is expected to reach a level of around 1390 million by 2025 AD". Further on planning for prudent use of water, National Water Policy states that: Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilisable resources to the maximum possible extent. Non-conventional methods for utilisation of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of groundwater and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including rooftop rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilisable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.

The rain and snowfall are the main sources of water. But water

accumulated in various form is the only source when rainy season recedes. Commonly observed sources of water are besides sea, lakes, ponds, rivers and under ground aquifers, etc. often cut across state boundaries. Water, as a resource is one and indivisible: rainfall, river waters, surface ponds and lakes and ground water are all part of one system.

The worldwide usage of water includes: Agriculture (67%), Household (9%), Water supply (8%), electricity and gas (7%), Manufacturing (4%), Mining (2%), others (3%), and could be depicted as follows:



About the quality of water it would be suffice to state that MTA of 11th Plan points out concern as: “about 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations in the country with more than half of the habitations affected with excess iron (118088). This is followed by fluoride (31306), salinity (23495), nitrate (13958), arsenic (5029) in that order. There are about 25000 habitations affected with multiple problems. About 66 million population is

at risk due to excess fluoride in 200 districts of 17 states. Arsenic contamination is widespread in West Bengal and it is now seen in Bihar, eastern UP, and Assam. The hand pump attached de-fluoridation and iron removal plants have failed due to inappropriate technology unsuited to community perceptions and their involvement. Desalination plants have also met a similar fate due to lapses at various levels starting with planning to post implementation maintenance”.

Like rural population for which Accelerated Drinking Water Program, urban population is also Asian Development Bank in its

Percentage of Population Covered with Water Supply Facilities

Year	Urban Population (Million)	Percentage of Population Covered with Water Supply
1981	152	78
1991	217	84
2001	285	89
2004	308 (projected)	91

Water Resources Development in India: Critical Issues and Strategic Options (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Assessments/Water/IND/Water-Assessment.pdf>) has pointed out key issues as shown below:

Sector	Standing Sub-Committee of MoWR			NCIWRD			
	Year	2010	2025	2050	2010	2025	2050
Irrigation		688	910	1072	557	611	807
Drinking Water		56	73	102	43	62	111
Industry		12	23	63	37	67	81
Energy		5	15	130	19	33	70
Others		52	72	80	54	70	111
Total		813	1093	1447	710	843	1190

Source: GOI, 2006.

Water sector issues and key features

Issues	Key features
1. Institutional challenges	a) Crumbling water infrastructure and its poor maintenance b) Imbalance of management power between State and users (farmers, citizens, industries) c) Water reforms focusing mostly on organizational issues rather than instruments that govern the relationship between regulator and user d) Public-private partnership (private sector participation) required in water resources development
2. Water stress and pollution problems (environmental concerns)	a) Decline in per capita water availability b) Inadequate water availability to meet basic human needs including agriculture c) Unavailability of safe drinking water d) Deteriorating water quality and pollution problems e) Seasonal water shortages f) Increasing droughts and flooding g) Wasteful water use in agriculture and urban areas
3. Lack of competition in service provision	a) Public monopoly in provision of formal irrigation and water supply services b) Poor quality service provision c) Inefficient and inequitable provision of services
4. Service shortcomings and water use inefficiency	a) Unfair water entitlements b) Water rights linked to land rights c) Inadequate human resource development
5. Groundwater over-exploitation and pollution problems	a) Declining water tables b) Sea water intrusion in coastal areas c) Deterioration of groundwater quality (arsenic and iron concentration) d) Unclear property rights e) Issues relating to equitable extraction of the resources and the related equity issues
6. Growing financial crunch	a) Wasted or reduced water charges enlarging the gap between prices and costs b) Liability from deferred maintenance c) Resistance against increasing charges for poor quality service provision d) Debt costs incurred by households to cope with poor public services
7. Growing water conflicts	a) Inter-state disputes on sharing of river water b) Conflicts between different users (domestic, agriculture, industrial) c) Conflicts between different areas (rural, urban, peri-urban)
8. Lack of openness in water management programs and absence of beneficiaries participation	a) Inadequate public accessibility to relevant information on water management b) Lack of accountability, participation and transparency in rule c) Insufficient involvement of beneficiaries in water resources management authority

Availability of Water Resources in India

S. No	Particulars	Quantity (Billion Cubic Meter)
1.	Annual Precipitation (Including snowfall)	4000
2.	Average Annual Availability	1869
3.	Per Capita Water Availability (2001) in cubic meter	1820
4.	Estimated Utilizable Water Resources	1123
	(i) Surface Water Resources	690 Cu.Km.
	(ii) Ground Water Resources	433 Cu.Km.

Redefining HR Strategy

Sanjay Verma (Group President-HC & CS)

Let us think of a fundamental fact before we proceed to read. We all know that in times to come organizations worldwide are going to face an increasingly turbulent, complex and uncertain environment.



Growth of organizations in such a scenario will depend on the extent to which it is able to adapt to the changes by carving out a niche for itself in the globally competitive environment.

The last decade of the twentieth century has been marked by unprecedented pace of innovation in technology and change in economy and society world over. The centre of economic activities has shifted from the developed world to the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America. Asian economy is now on an upward swing.

Organizations by virtue of their existence are open systems and thus subject to variations on account of changes in the environmental forces. Changes in the level of competition in the environment compel the organization to fine tune its decision and delivery mechanisms. To catch with the

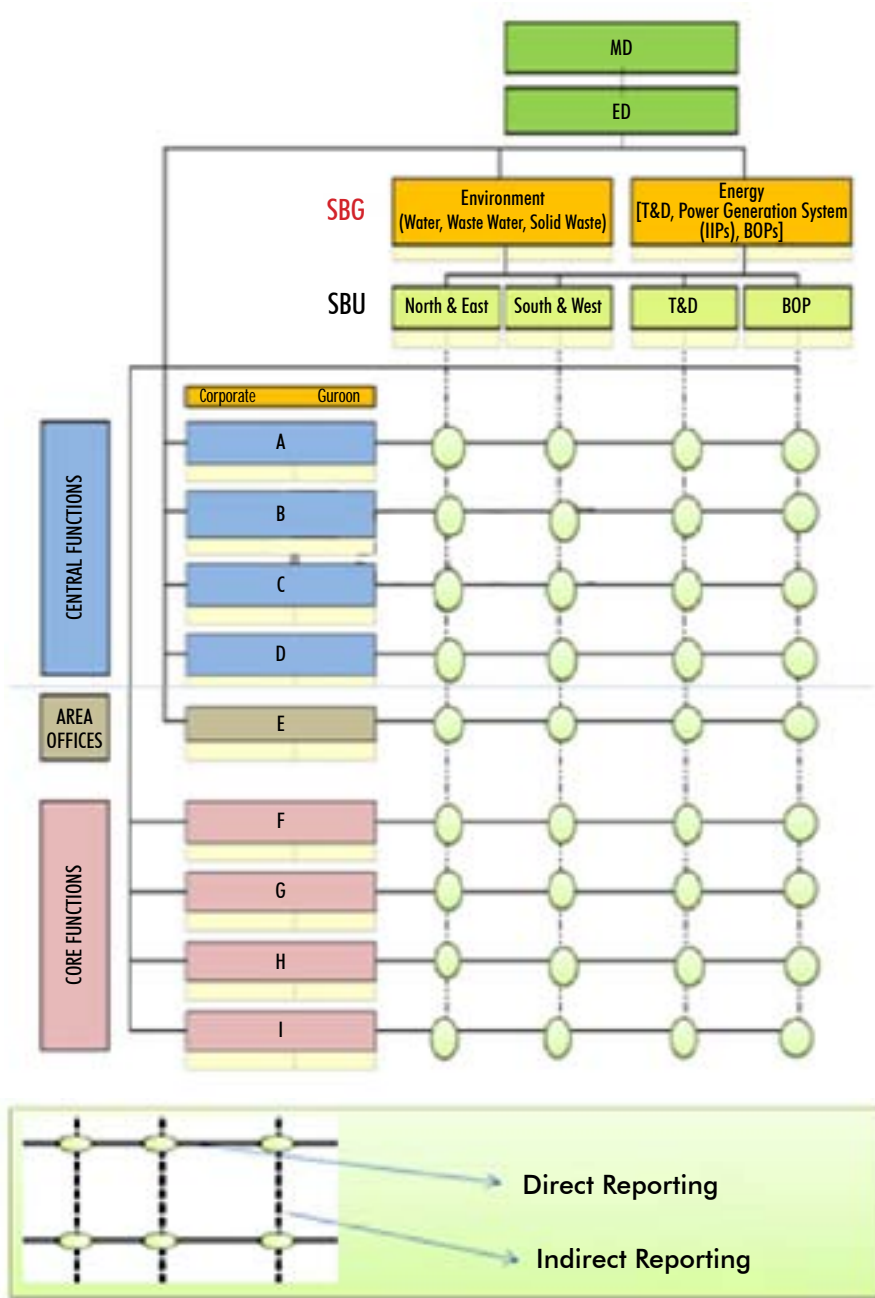
pace, we as an organization, have relooked at the HR strategy and some of them are shared as below:

1. Strengthening The Execution Capability:

As part of aligning various organization wide initiatives, the efforts are to establish congruency among strategy, structure, work, people and culture of the organization. In this view the new structure will provide the basic framework for linking various activities, jobs and the functions supported by processes of communication, decision making, control, and reinforced by appropriate organizational culture. The sound design will further seek to clarify relationship, work flows and information flows for achieving efficiency with little or no duplication of efforts.

To hone up the same we are transitioning to matrix organization

SPML Infra Master Organization Chart



Environment is subdivided in to two Strategic Business Units as Water-North & East (SBU) and Water-South & West (SBU).

We are revisiting Employee Value Proposition by mapping of the job role, skill set and competencies with the organisation values and vision to drive a high performance organisation.

We would strive to position the organization as an “Employer of Choice” in the talent market and undertaking communication campaigns to stress on positive offerings to employees, stability, continued growth and skill development.

2. The Management Bands and Multilevel Ownership:

An involved and process oriented senior management is driving change management and capability

structure wherein teams are formed and team members report to two or more managers or heads. The matrix structure utilizes functional and divisional chain of command simultaneously in the same part of the organization. This structure would be assigning specialists from different functional department to work on one or more projects being led by project managers. To avoid duplicity, project managers have the authority over activities geared

towards achieving organizational goals while functional managers have the authority over promotion decisions, performance reviews for all central and core functions.

The entire organization is grouped under two Strategic Business Groups (SBGs) Environment & Energy. Energy is further subdivided in to Strategic Business Units viz Transmission & Distribution (SBU) and IPP/BOP (SBU) while



building of the organization by implementing the succession process, leadership development plans and management accountability.

3. Performance Management and Competency Development

To enhance the performance centricity of the talent pool, we would be aligning the individual performance goals/targets and competencies with organization vision and business objective.

We would also be orienting/reorienting the talent strength of each SBG/ SBU through periodic reviews, interactive dialogue and discussion to strengthen the performance parameters and mitigating skill gaps.

4. Learning & Leadership Development:

We have started redefining the process of honing multi-skills in existing employees to prepare them for future roles. Thoughtfully

investing (Time, resource, finances) in building a strong leadership pipeline – identifying, engaging and developing high-performing employees from within the organization. Strategic business heads are being requested to help the organization identify current skill gap so we have skill mitigation plan by the start of FY 2011-12.

Our corporate training strategy, from a trainer’s standpoint, is distinctly cohesive. It consolidates the roles of Supervisor, Trainer, Mentor, Coach and Evaluator under the single focus of a strong employee Job Satisfaction Program.

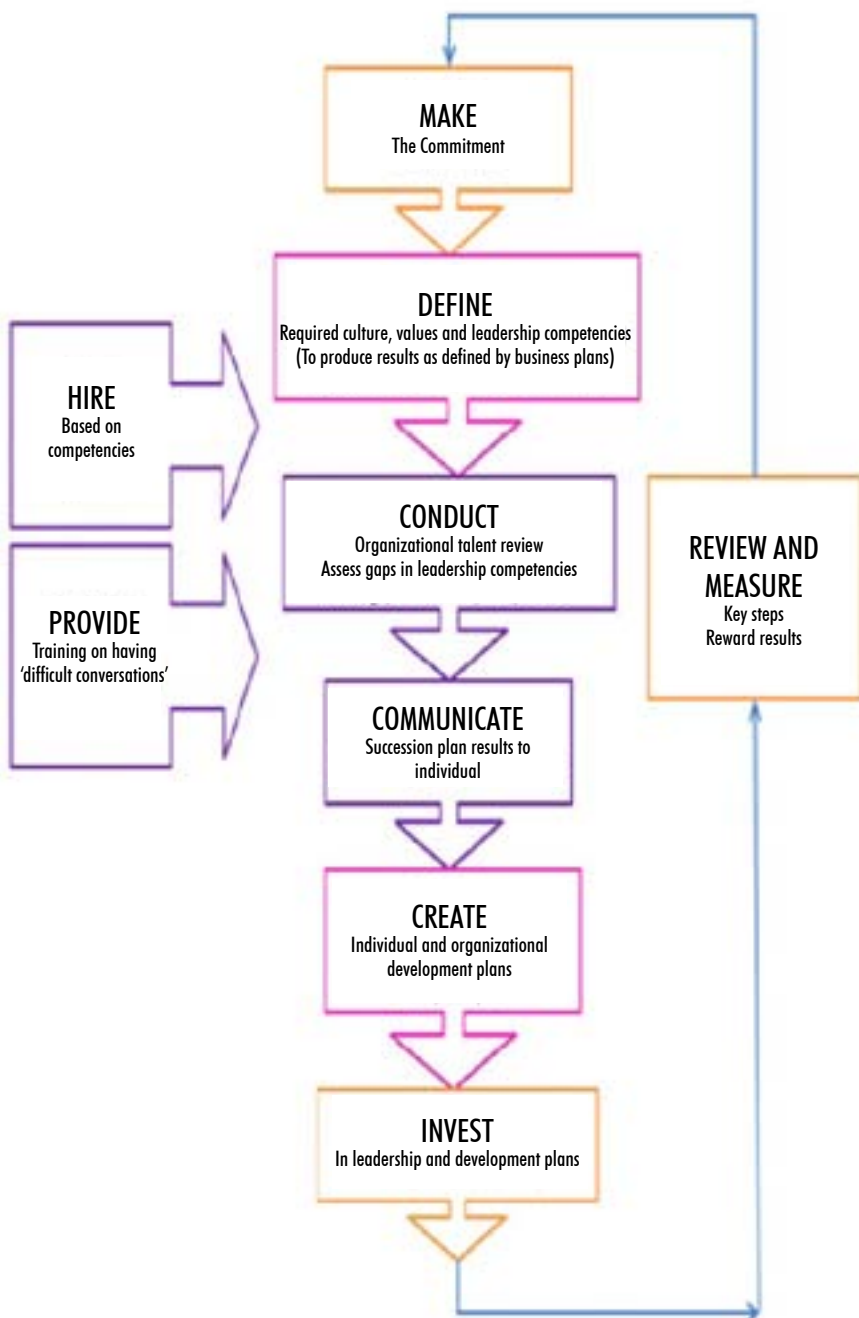
Keeping the future challenges of mitigating skill gap training need will be identified (TNI). The TNI cascade to the development of various training programs/ sessions and a quarterly training calendar is being rolled out incorporating various Behavioral, Technical & Functional training programs.

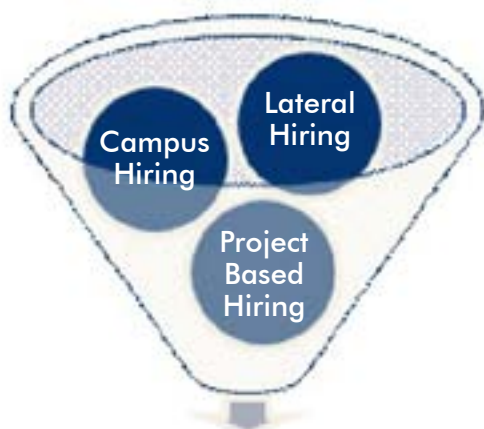
Eventually we would determine the Return on Investment (ROI) by the way of effectiveness measurement of trainings through pre-post training tests and counseling session.

As soon as the Learning and development team came on board in November (2010) various key initiatives have been taken: Formally initiated the process of induction for new entrants, conducted interactive sessions on ‘Working Effectively’, SAP training was also conducted for various departments.

5. Compensation, Benefits and Rewards

A multipronged pay and reward strategy is being exercised by incorporating Variable pay, ESOP’s, Performance linked Incentives





ORGANIZATIONAL TALENT POOL

(PLI) and Project based Incentives (PBI) to strategically align with contemporary practices, at the same time R&R policy is being tactically tied up with “SMART” initiatives (cost cutting, value creation, client service, customer relations etc) that can have an immediate positive impact on business.

6. Strategy and Talent Acquisition:

In the book ‘Good to Great’ Jim Collins talks about having the right people on the bus before you start a journey towards excellence. We aspire to invest in reinforcing the “Talent Mindset” by raising the talent bar and emphasize on the tactics of retention and selective hiring, driven purely by critical skills and business needs.

We are working on talent applications including accurate and objective talent selection, rapid on-boarding, core skills training, leadership capability development, effective performance management, and retention and succession methods.

Our talent acquisition strategy would focus on striking a balance

between fresh and lateral hires from diverse industry sources thus creating a diversified talent pool with balanced skill mix.

Campus Hiring Spree:

We have initiated the campus hiring process for key departments, sourcing talent from accomplished engineering and management campuses. They will be hired in the cadre of MT’s, PGT’s, PGET’s, GET’s & DET’s.

Apart from providing market competitive stipend as incentive to attract the talent pool, their career aspirations and career progression needs are also being addressed.

Investing in our people

I have a strong belief that as the organization grows in leaps and bounds we need to go beyond our obligatory roles and responsibilities to invest more in our people by way of taking care of their development needs and also contributing in retaining the key talent.

Here an investor can be any employee of the organization; a leader, a manager or an executive.

As we find ourselves busy with immediate requirements and missions, it is critically important that all leaders and front line managers make the time to develop their subordinates both professionally and personally to meet exceptional standards of performance and to mentor the next generation of intelligence leaders.

Maintaining a strong “commitment & connect” to workforce development through all the good and bad times speaks volumes about the way we run our businesses and subsequently set the standard for others.

In A Nutshell:

Vincent Van Gogh, one of the greatest painter of his time, has rightly put it in words- “I believe that it may happen that one will succeed, and one must not begin to despair, even though defeated here and there; and even though one sometimes feels a kind of decay, though things go differently from the expected, it is necessary to take heart again and new courage. For the great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of small things brought together. And success is not something accidental, but must certainly be willed. What is drawing? How does one learn it? It is working through an invisible iron wall that seems to stand between what one feels and what one can do.” Let us together create a sense of urgency & pride, institutionalizing it within us for a better and bright tomorrow.

Let the New Year bring a fresh mind and rejuvenated energy encompassing any inhibitions we had so far. Together we can and will make a difference.

Delhi Jal Board

Ready to Take Up Sewage Pumping Station and Other Allied Works

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) intends to undertake design, construction and O&M for 10 years of 53.5 MGD Sewage Pumping Station, rising main and other associated allied works at Preet Vihar, Delhi for supplying raw sewage to 45 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant at Kondli located 7300 m away from the pumping station through 1200 mm dia twin rising mains.

The pumping station will receive sewage from the existing 2200 mm dia sewer main through RCC covered channel, screen chamber and outlet channel. The sewage will be collected in a twin chamber sump and pumped through twin pipelines to the inlet chamber of 45 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant at Kondli. Out of the two rising mains, one of CI make is existing (not under this package) and the other of HDPE make is under this package.

Construction of various structures

Diversion of 800 mm dia Sewage Line:

Existing sewer line is required to be shifted to take up any construction work. New 800 mm diameter RCC NP4 Class pipeline will be laid along the boundary line. RCC pipes will be laid along with construction of manholes. The ends will be joined with a bigger dia manhole and by dismantling the old manhole inside.

Diversion of Clear Water Pipeline:

Two new DI pipe line of 700mm dia will be laid and connected to existing CW pipeline along with one common valve chamber.

Intake, Screen Chambers & Outlet Chambers: Soldier Pile with ISMB will be done at intervals and in between space from pile to pile will be lagging by timber or with stitch plate to maintain a shoring/coffer wall all around the outer periphery of chambers. Subsoil dewatering system will be provided to lower the table and better workable condition after the excavation encounters the ground water level. RCC structure will be constructed as normal and gaps

between wall and coffer will be backfilled while dismantling the wooden/steel lagging and finally the ISMB will be retracted for further use.

Sump Well & Pump House: The proposed site of pump house is surrounded by low rise building and the soil below is predominantly submerged sand. To avoid any settlement/collapse of the said building during deep excavation of pump house, it is proposed to adopt well sinking to construct the pump house. However, the pump house though proposed to be constructed by well sinking methodology.

Methodology of well sinking

The proposed well shall be sunk inside the submerged sandy soil up to the desired depth by dredging or removal of bed material below the cutting edge. The dredging is most commonly done by mechanical grabs.

A well sinks by its own weight when the soil below its cutting edge is removed. If the side friction is so great as to retard the sinking under its own weight, additional weight or kent-ledge if required will have to be added. When the addition of kent-ledge does not make the well sink, it is best to suspend the work for sometime and allow the water in the well to reach its normal level, then lower the water level by say 13 to 20 ft by pumping. The differential head causes increased flow in the well. This flow reduces surface friction and helps the well in sinking. In such cases, sometimes the well sinks rather rapidly. However, care should be exercised not to depress the water too much and thus avoid sand blowing and consequences there of.

After the well has been sunk to the desired level & reasonably cleaning the bottom well is plugged underwater with PCC as per provision of underwater concreting. The water inside well has to be dewatered with provision of adequate subsoil dewatering system to avoid blowing of sand and damaging PCC bottom RCC raft is cast by exposing the dowels left on the skin of well steining earlier.

After cast of the raft the dewatering system may be stopped. However adequate design consideration should be taken for uplift.

Construction of MCC Room & Auxiliary Building:

Open foundation will be done with column structure with RCC roof and brick work as per conventional method.

Rising Main & Common Header:

Single Rising main of 7200 meter of 1200mm diameter HDPE pipe will be laid mostly in the underground. Under rail track and crossing of NH24 will be done by Micro tunneling with 1500 mm diameter MS pipe sleeve. On other congested area we will do the laying by trench less technology where we will insert 1200mm diameter HD pipe directly as described in our tender document. The Pump delivery will be of 700mm diameter CI Pipe which will be connected to a HDPE common header which will terminate at valve chamber of flow meter. Inlet Valve and outlet valve of flow-meter will be connected with CI pipes and the outgoing of one outlet valve will be HDPE pipe which will be connected to the rising main and other pipe which will be connected to existing CI main will be of CI only.



Pokhran Falsoond Balotra Siwana Lift Project

Providing Sustainable Source of Potable Water Supply



Works related to Package #1 of Pokhran Falsoond Balotra Siwana (PFBS) Lift Project, that is supply of water from canal outlet near RD 1253.5 of IGN (Jaisalmer district) to head works at Biliya village near Pokhran town (Jaisalmer District) viz., P, L & J of MS and DI pipeline and RWRS, Water Treatment Plants, CWRs, Raw Water Pump Houses, GSS with allied works and Civil, Mechanical, Electrical & Instrumentation works at all the three head works at near Canal outlet, village Ajasar and Biliya complete on single responsibility basis turnkey job contract including necessary design, operation & maintenance.

The PFBS aims to provide sustainable source of potable water supply to a total of 580 villages together with three towns namely Pokhran, Balotra and Siwana. In addition, the PFBS shall also cater the bulk clear water demands of defence, industries etc. on share cost basis.

The proposed coverage area of this project is presently dependent upon groundwater sources for their drinking water demand, which is not only inferior in quality standards but is also turning unsustainable owing to depletion in groundwater yield and on the other hand the increasing demand of water due to growth of population as well as the needs.

Scope of work includes two raw water reservoirs of 283 ML and 122 ML capacity, three raw water pump house, three clear water reservoirs, three water treatment plants of 3.2 MLD, 3.1 MLD and 119 MLD and rising main of 1488 mm FID of 72,600 meter and ancillary civil works.

Total cost of the project including five years O&M is Rs.318.00 crore with starting and finishing date being 2nd August 2008 and 31st March 2013.

Current status of the project

- 59 km of MS pipe, 1528 mm OD is supplied and laying and jointing of 49 km has been completed in six months.
- At Nachna, head works No. 1, civil works for CWR & clariflocculator have been completed.
- Base slab for raw water pump house has also been completed.
- Excavation for Filter house, administration Building.
- Inlet works have been completed.
- PCC work is in progress.
- 50% work of RWR has been completed.
- At Biliya, Head work No.3, Base slab for CWR, PCC for 2 Nos. clariflocculators have been completed.
- PCC work in Filter House, Administration Building is in progress.
- Excavation work for Recirculation Tank, Sludge Sump, Thickener, Sludge Drying Beds have been completed.

Pali

Water Woes Resolved by Successful Pipeline Linkage

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Rajasthan, planned to execute the project to primarily minimize the water crisis in Pali city, for a population of 8 lakhs across 10 towns and 531 villages in Pali, Rajasthan. The pipeline linkage will result in INR 120 million (USD 2.5 million) savings annually for PHED, Rajasthan.



The overall project will comprise of pump houses at two locations, 18 km long 2000 mm dia MS pipeline, 68 km long 1100 to 1500 mm dia GRP pipeline, 19 km long 200 to 500 mm dia DI pipeline, canal strengthening works, SCADA & PLC.

Supply of water from Jawai and Hemawas Dams (Pali District) to Pali town and en-route water treatment plants viz. Laying & Jointing of MS/GRP pipeline and allied works between Jawai & Hemawas Dams and Pali town and civil, mechanical, electrical & instrumentation work at outlet near Jawai & Hemawas Dams to be completed on Single Responsibility basis including necessary Design, Operation & Maintenance.

Main Components :

88.29 km	Transmission Main 2000 mm to 1100 mm Dia MS/GRP Pipeline
18.90 km	Branch Line- 500 mm to 250 mm DI Pipeline
45.00 km	Service Road along Pipeline Including other ancillary works.

Present Status :

87.99 km	Transmission Main is in Operation from 02.03.2009
15.60 km	Branch Line is in Operation from 03.06.2009. Other work are under progress.

New Project

SPML Lowest Bidder for Aurangabad Water Supply Project – Valued Rs.1000 Crores

“To manage Aurangabad Water Supply Project, 10 parties were qualified out of which only 2 parties SPML and IL&FS submitted the financial bid. SPML Infra Limited quoted the lowest bid and also declared as the preferred bidder by the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation.

The scope of the project includes construction and development of parallel pipeline, head works, water treatment plants, approach bridge, transmission mains, new pumping machinery & electrical installation, supply potable grade water to Aurangabad city, NRW reduction, metering, billing and collection for the concession period of 20 years (including construction period). We are now awaiting for the LOI (Letter of Intent).

We congratulate the team behind for the excellent efforts and wish them very best.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

W5a

Fabrication and Laying of Clear Water Transmission Main for a length of 21KM from T K Halli to J K Doddi including associated works and construction of Surge Tank at J K Doddi.

Present status

Fabrication of pipes - 16.65KM, Factory Hydrotesting of pipes - 15.28KM, Laying of pipes -6.93KM, Surge tank-raft & column 1st lift completed.



Guniting - Internal Coating



Laying of pipeline

W3

Civil & Electromechanical works at Pumping stations and Reservoirs at TK Halli, Harohalli & Tataguni including O & M of the facilities for a period of 7 years.

Present status

At Tataguni & Harohalli, Base slab concreting for Reservoirs are under progress and excavation for Pumping station 95% completed. At T K Halli, PCC works for Reservoir and excavation for Pumping station are under progress.



Harohalli pumphouse area raft-column base under construction



Tataguni Reservoir



Harohalli Reservoir Area Raft and Column Bases under progress TK Halli

Allahabad Waste Processing Company

Setting Benchmark in Waste Management Services

Allahabad Waste Processing Company, a SPV owned by SPML Infra Limited, responsible for integrated waste management in the city of Allahabad.

Construction works are carried out by Allahabad Waste Processing Company at a desired pace. It is one of the first projects of its kind in Allahabad city. All the stakeholders are keen to see the clean and green city as this project will help to achieve this goal. This project is a JnNURM project and jointly monitored by Construction & Design Services, Allahabad High Court, Allahabad Municipal Corporation & Ministry of Urban Development (Govt. of UP).

State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (Govt. of UP) already accorded Environmental Clearance for this project and currently preparation of Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report is under process.

As a part of continuous monitoring of the project, Mr. DC Saksena, President Power, SPML Infra Limited; Chief General Manager, C&DS and a team headed by Mr. SC Mishra, Chief Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of UP, also visited the project site during December 2010.

Construction of boundary wall, site grading, compost plant & landfill development works are underway. It is expected to complete all the construction works by April 2011.

The company intends to collect and process 600 tons of municipal solid waste on daily basis. Aerobic composting is adopted as a main treatment technology with an option to produce Refuse Derive Fuel,



which is approx 2500 Kcal/Kg and can be used to produce electricity. To reduce Burdon on Landfill, the company proposes to recycle inert to produce eco-bricks, which have commercial value and can be used as paver's blocks.

As a part of Change Management Plan and with a due support from AMC, the company has initiated door to door collection of municipal solid waste in selected 18 wards of the city. It is not only making the public habitual for waste management but also helping the company to gear up in a systematic



way, so that the company achieves 100% coverage of the city, that too well ahead of the project start date. It will enable the company to cover each household from the actual Commercial Operation Date (COD) and will be a benchmark in waste management industry.

Mathura Nagar Waste Processing Company

Providing Integrated Waste Management Services

Mathura Nagar Waste Processing Company, a SPV owned by SPML Infra Limited, is responsible for providing integrated waste management services in the city of Mathura.

Though the handing over of project site was delayed from Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad, the company took up construction activities at site as per approved design and drawings. This project is also a JnNURM project and jointly monitored by Construction & Design Services and Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad. State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (Government of UP) already accorded environmental clearance

for this project and as a part of recommendations; the company prepared and submitted the Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report to the concerned authority.

Mathura Nagar Waste Processing Company intends to collect and process 185 tons of municipal solid waste on daily basis. Aerobic composting is adopted as a main treatment technology.



Constructions of boundary wall and site developmental works are under progress and it is expected to achieve the COD by June 2011. As a part of Change Management Plan and with a due support from Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad, the company has initiated door to door collection (DTDC) of municipal solid waste in selected 10 wards of the city. It is not only making the public habitual for waste management but also helping us to gear up in a systematic way so that we achieve 100% coverage of the city. It will enable us to get qualify for such new projects where DTDC experience is mandatory.



Madurai Municipal Waste Processing Company

Committed to Efficient Processing & Disposal of Solid Waste

The processing and disposal of municipal solid waste in the city of Madurai has taken a new pace and is going in full force. With Madurai Municipal Waste Processing Company, a SPV owned by SPML Infra Limited, taking the charge of processing and disposal of solid waste in the city, construction of sanitary landfill and scientific closure of waste dumped outside the project area has also been completed as per guidelines.

Further, landfill constructed by the company is under operation, while most of the civil works are completed and balance works are under execution.

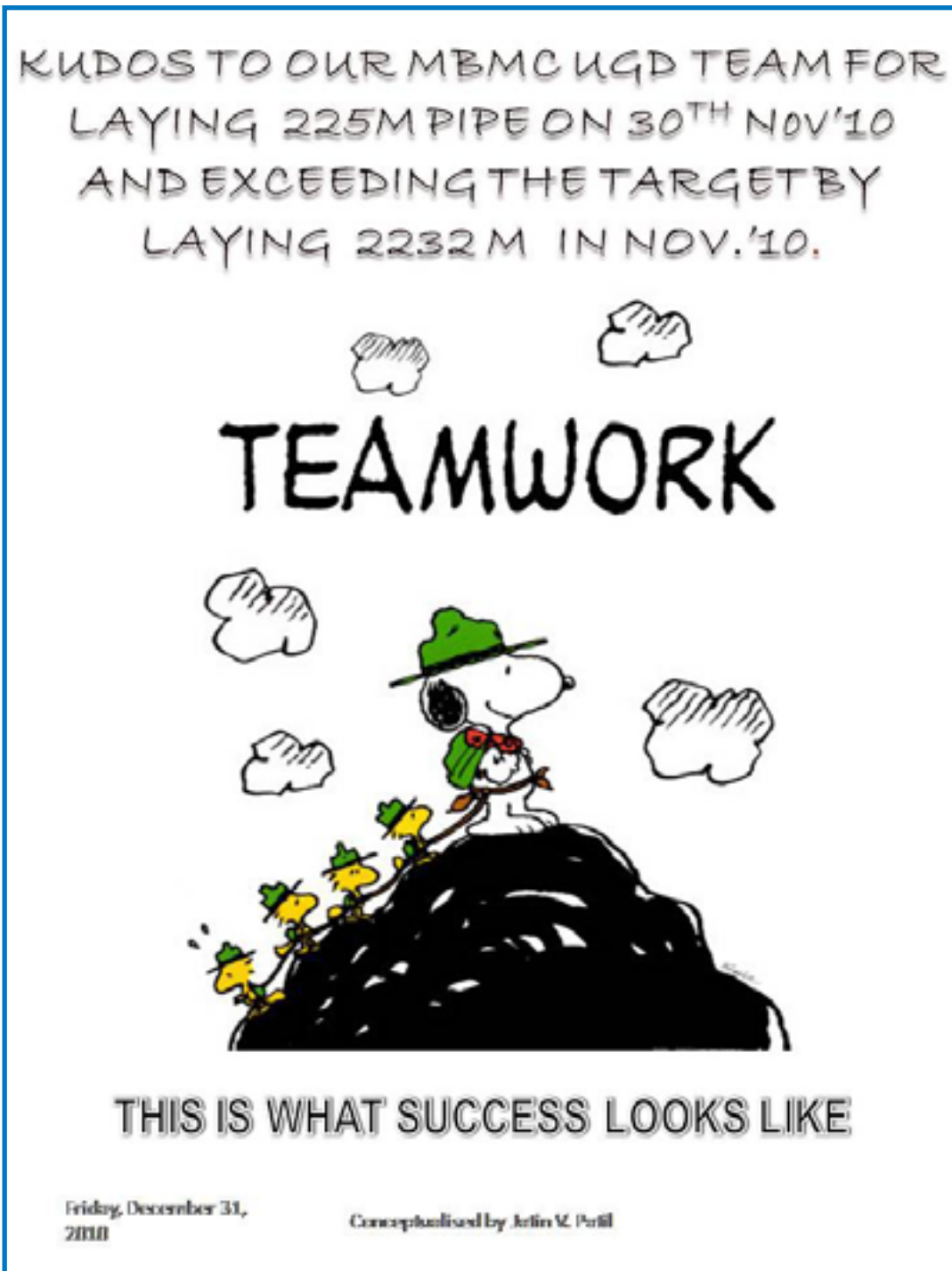
Meanwhile, the supplied plant and machinery is being erected at site, and so the project is expected to be commissioned by March 2011.



MBMC UGD Team

Congratulations for Exceeding Monthly Target of 2 km

Like the elephant, we are unconscious of our own strength. When it comes to understanding the power, we have to make a difference in our own lives. We might as well be asleep. If you want to make your dreams come true, wake up. Wake up to your own strength. Wake up to the role you play in your own destiny. Wake up to the power you have to choose what you think, do, and say.



Ramgarh

Construction of Gas Turbine Generator Foundation in Progress

In view of generating clean energy, the Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) has planned more & more green energy-based power plants. In light of this concept, RRVUNL has undertaken the construction of 160 MW combined cycle power plant under stage-III of Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Plant. It has one unit of 110 MW Gas Turbine Module, besides one unit of 50 MW Steam Turbine Generator Module with associated Waste Heat Recovery Boiler. On 14th May 2010, Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, laid the foundation of this extension project.

SPML Infra Limited has undertaken the execution of Balance of Plant (BOP) on EPC basis for this extension project under a contract from RRVUNL. Under the stringent requirement of RRVUNL, the Civil Design and Construction Drawings of Gas Turbine Generator (GTG) Foundation were vetted and approved by Chennai-based Structural Engineering Research Centre, a well-known agency of the Government of India.

Based on drawings approved by SERC, the construction of GTG Foundation was taken up at Ramgarh Project Site by SPML Infra Limited in October 2010. Construction of GTG Foundation, prior to concreting was completed on time and was inspected by BHEL and RRVUNL. The clearance for concreting was accorded on 29th October 2010. Before taking up the concreting work, a puja was performed at site by Mr. D.C. Saksena, President (Power), SPML, and others present from RRVUNL, BHEL, PEPL and SPML. This is the first major activity taken up by SPML Infra Limited at Ramgarh. Around 1100 Cu. M. of continuous concreting was carried without any cold joints, which was completed in 29 hours. The curing of foundation is in progress.



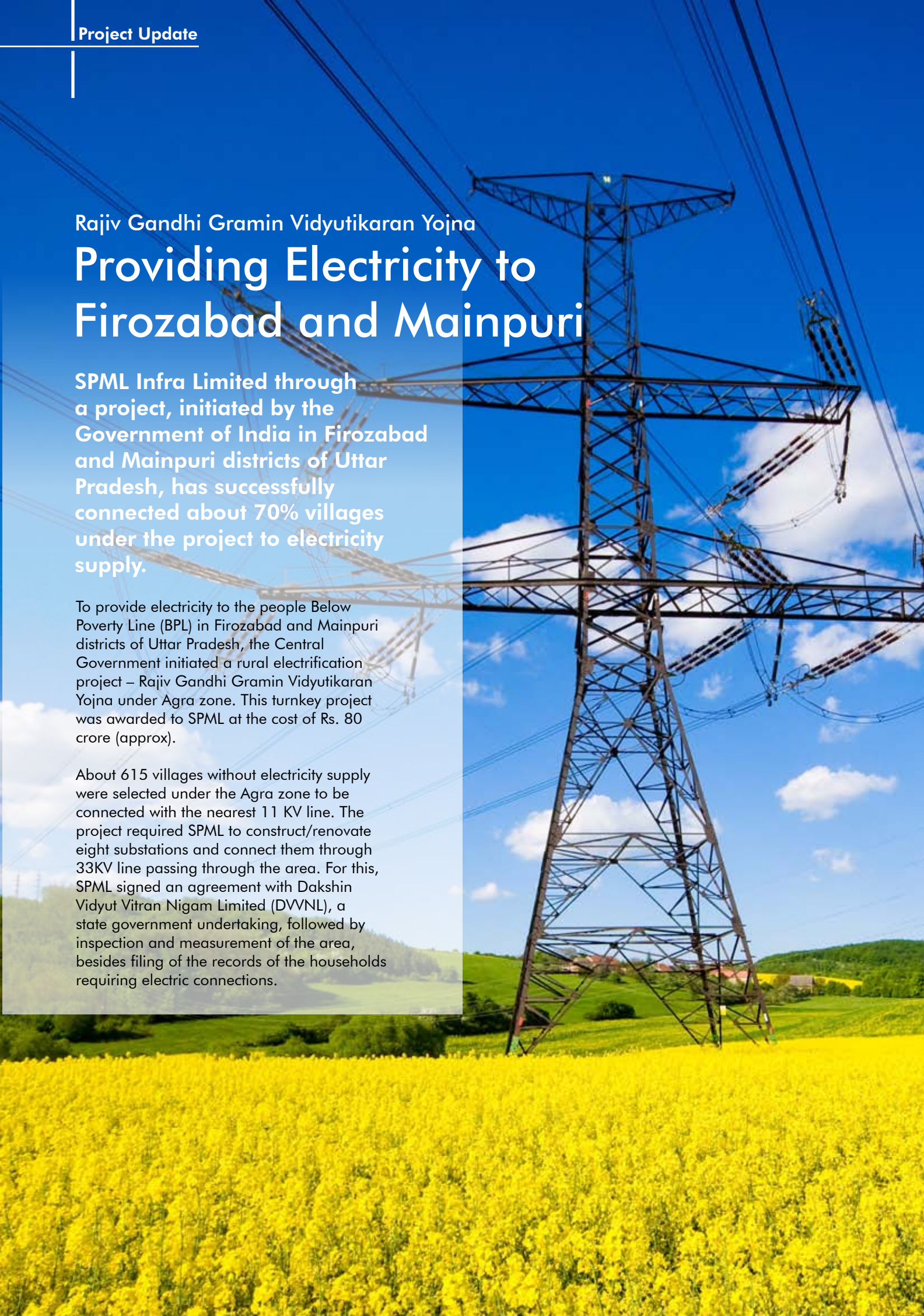
Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna

Providing Electricity to Firozabad and Mainpuri

SPML Infra Limited through a project, initiated by the Government of India in Firozabad and Mainpuri districts of Uttar Pradesh, has successfully connected about 70% villages under the project to electricity supply.

To provide electricity to the people Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Firozabad and Mainpuri districts of Uttar Pradesh, the Central Government initiated a rural electrification project – Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna under Agra zone. This turnkey project was awarded to SPML at the cost of Rs. 80 crore (approx).

About 615 villages without electricity supply were selected under the Agra zone to be connected with the nearest 11 KV line. The project required SPML to construct/renovate eight substations and connect them through 33KV line passing through the area. For this, SPML signed an agreement with Dakshin Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (DVVNL), a state government undertaking, followed by inspection and measurement of the area, besides filing of the records of the households requiring electric connections.



For smooth coordination with DVVNL's MD office, an office was set up by SPML in Agra. Due approval was taken upon line drawings and material being used for the project. Regular progress reports were submitted to the DVVNL office, while payments were collected against the bills raised to do the ERP work and for follow up action for inspection of villages and various sites.

In June 2008, with most work completed, the Agra office was shifted to Shikohabad. With most of the work being coordinated through SPML's Kolkata Office, it was decided to establish three more offices at Ferozabad, Shikohabad and Mainpuri. Further, Firozabad division was classified into town and rural, out of which SPML was given the responsibility of Firozabad rural.

Initially, the electricity department selected 50 villages each in

SPML INSPECTION STATUS

Nangla ball Village

- Poles, cross arms, disc T. channels, pole mounting, transformers installed
- Separate transformers given to schools, community centres
- 8 BPL connections per transformer provided

Gatiya Sahilpur Village

- 60 poles, 11 transformers installed
- 87 BPL connections provided

Sarai Lukman Village

- Separate transformer provided near the school

Mainpuri and Firozabad. To start the work, five villages in each district were selected for electrification. After successful completion of the work in one village, it was decided that the work order would be issued and in case the work found satisfactory, another village would be allotted to the contractor.

Meanwhile, it was decided to complete the line work first followed by the installation of transformers and providing connections. During February-March 2007, the electricity department got the lines inspected through electrical inspectors, thereafter suggesting necessary modification.

Finally, the handing over started three years later after all necessary amendments with about 70% villages brought under electricity supply.



LWSMCL

Water Meter Installation Begins at Latur

Setting yet another benchmark, the Latur Water Supply Management Company Limited (LWSMCL) commenced the awaited water meter installation drive on 14th December, 2010.

The initiative began with a colourful inauguration ceremony at the residence of MLA Shri Dilipraoji Deshmukh, where the first water meter was installed. He was formally received by Ms. Khaja Bhanu, Vice President of Latur Municipal Council (LMC). Amidst the gathering, he formally inaugurated the meter by opening the main tap and examining its functioning.

The ceremony was graced by the presence of dignitaries and officials of Latur city. Among those present at the occasion included: Shri Laxman Kamble, President, LMC; Ms. Khaja Bhanu, Vice-President, LMC; Advocate Shri Venkat

Bhedre, President, District Congress Committee; Shri Vikram Singh Chauhan, President, Latur Congress Committee; Shri Igve, Water Supply Sabhapathy; Shri Anil Muley, Chief Officer, LMC; Shri Bhalerao, Executive Engineer, MJP; Shri Sonkamble, Deputy Engineer, MJP; and Shri Bamankar, Mechanical Engineer, LMC. Also present, more than 10 Councilors of LMC, almost all Assistant Engineers from MJP and representing LWSMCL, Shri Sharad Govind Wadajkar, Advisor, Shri V B Shivanagi, Project Manager, Shri C. Sivakumaran





Nair, Manager – Sec./HR/Admin; all other HoDs and staff.

All guests were welcomed with garlands and bouquets, apart from distributing sweets and tendering coconuts. Later, tea and light refreshments were served to the guests, courtesy Shri Dilipraoji in support of this initiative.

A meeting was also organized by Shri Dilipraoji at the premises where Deputy Engineer, MJP, Shri Sonkamble welcomed all dignitaries and officials present by garlanding them.

Speaking at the occasion, Shri Dilipraoji extended whole-hearted support to LWSMCL which works with a better vision for providing drinking water to the people of Latur. He criticized the movements of certain groups acting on vested interests. He, in his usual style of humor, asked several questions to

the group of about 20 Media/Press reporters who attended the function. He clearly declared his stand by saying that he would be with the people of Latur, who wish to get good quality water through a better system.

Shri Laxman Kamble, LMC President, assured that LMC would give full support to MJP and LWSMCL in their present ventures including the activities connected with meter installation and revenue collection. All Councilors and political party leaders present supported his stand with applause.

Taking to media, Shri Dilipraoji appreciated the good works done by LWSMCL, especially during the last few months. He stated that curbing of water wastage and fitting of taps and meters was very much essential and so he and his party would stand along with the government and other officials

in supporting the good deeds of LWSMCL, and ultimately achieving the goal of providing good quality drinking water to the people regularly.



Insituform Pipeline Rehabilitation

Effective Alternative for Installation, Maintenance & Repair of Pipelines

With a high growth rate and rapid urbanisation due to migration from rural areas, Indian cities are getting bigger and bigger every day. Though this is leading to the nation's growth but the under investment in infrastructural development over the last 40 years has left us behind by 10 to 15 years, creating a urgent need to fix the foundation of infrastructure with a focus on water and sewage systems.

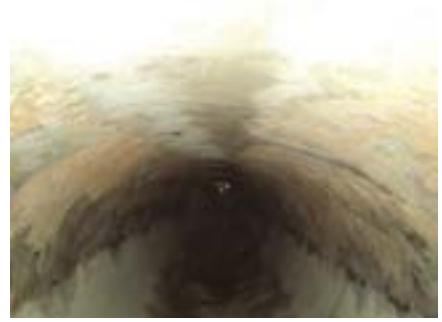
Most of the present sewerage systems in India are over a

century old and are plagued by collapse, cracks, leaks and root intrusion. Many of the pipelines are completely choked and out of service, leading to contamination of groundwater and finally the rivers, flooding during rainfall, which in turn leads to health concerns. Though the municipal authorities do not question the need for rehabilitation of the sewer systems, the challenge faced is "How to Rehabilitate the System" as it is not easy to replace the entire system without causing inconvenience to the general public and damaging

underground utilities such as power and telecom cables etc.

With a need to provide trenchless rehabilitation of pipelines, Insituform Pipeline Rehabilitation Pvt. Ltd. (IPRPL) was floated as a JV between Insituform Technologies Inc., USA and SPML Infra Ltd. With technologies like Cured-In-Place-Pipe (CIPP) being offered by IPRPL, the need for dig and replace has been successfully replaced with rehabilitation being done without digging and at the same time providing benefits like infiltration





reduction, structural integrity, increasing flow capacity, flexibility during installation and affordability.

The CIPP technology was pioneered by Insituform Technologies Inc. (USA) more than 40 years ago. Till date more than 47,000 km of pipeline has been rehabilitated world over. The CIPP has become the main method for fixing old sewer lines across the world. In India also, CIPP technology has been adopted and till date 18.00 km of pipeline have been rehabilitated.

The rehabilitation process using CIPP starts with pipelines being de-silted and inside of the pipeline cleaned after which a felt tube (polymer-based) is impregnated with a polyester resin and inverted into the pipeline, the felt tube is then cured with hot water or steam creating a jointless, tight-fitting and corrosion-resistant pipe within a pipe.

Trenchless rehabilitation when properly applied provides an effective, environmentally sound

Insituform's CIPP Lining Projects Completed

- **Kalkaji Trunk Sewer (Delhi Jal Board)** – Consisted of 3,755 meters of pipeline size ranging from 450mm to 1350mm.
- **Rehabilitation of Egg Shaped barrel at Mansingh Road from Ashoka Road to Q point (NDMC)** – Consisted of 1,433 meters of 1600mm pipeline.
- **CIPP Lining in Sewer Line at JLN Station and Jangpura Station (DMRC)** – Consisted of 750 meters of 1600mm pipeline.

Insituform's Ongoing CIPP Lining Projects

- **Jail Road Sewer System (Delhi Jal Board)** – Consisted of 6,790 meters of 1,650mm pipeline.
- **West Delhi Sewer System (Delhi Jal Board)** – Consisted of 6,470 meters of pipeline of ranging from 1350mm to 1800mm.

Insituform's Projects in Pipeline

- An LOI has been issued by IVRCL for rehabilitation of approximately 16,000 feet of medium diameter sewer pipelines in Uttar Pradesh. This project is covered under JnNURM scheme.

alternative for the installation, maintenance and repair of underground utility services making a significant contribution to reducing the problems associated with dig and replace.

The West Delhi Sewer System Project has been nominated in a National Panel for 'Project of the Year' award. The evaluation committee visited the site on 22nd December, 2010 to assess the project.

Extension of time

Contract Management Extension of Time

By B K Biswas, Advisor Contract Manager

From this issue onwards, we are starting a new series on precedent obligations of a client. Every issue will address some or the other issue related to the infra sector. In this edition, we focus on 'extension of time' and its value between the contractor and the client.

Precisely in an execution contract, extension of time clause does exist. Very rarely execution of work is done within the stipulated period of time. Except few, we encounter impediments during progress of the work, meaning thereby extension of time is required beyond the stipulated period of the contract to complete the work.

It is imperative to note that in every construction contract there are precedent activities which are to be performed by the client before the contractor commences its performance. What is vital is to understand the precedent activities on the part of the client.

It is very important precedent activity on the part of the employer to hand over the physical possession of the work site. To give possession of the site in contract means possession of the whole site and not part thereof or by bits and pieces, unless there is specific stipulation that site will be handed over partly or in stages.

To illustrate, the client has given the site of 30 km (length) out of 32 km for laying pipeline. There was delay in handing over the site to the extent of 2 km due to passing of a high-tension line over the site and pump house building by another contractor, whereby laying and commissioning of the pipeline could not be completed within the stipulated time frame. However, site for remaining portion of the work was handed over timely.

Possession should be given at the commencement of the stipulated period. This has wider amplitude because possession of the site is required to be

given in time for enabling the contractor to plan and programme the work to its completion within stipulated time period of the contract.

In the event of failure of the client to hand over the site at the commencement of work, the breach will be deemed on the part of the client. However, the contractor is free to get out of the work or he may commence and continue the work as soon as site is handed over to him, but he waives his right treating the obligation of the client to provide the site as per precedent condition of the contract.

Our site engineer/project manager should be vigilant over the issue of non-handing the site by the client on time and takes up the matter with the client with due diligence having correspondence from time to time till the site is handed over. This will obviously lay the ground for obtaining valid extension of time because there cannot be unilateral extension on the part of promisor alone. Once the extension of time is granted by the client validity, not the provisional extension of time, lawfully we will be entitled to claim additional overhead expenses beyond stipulated period of the contract up to the extended period.

If no other impediments do occur in the course of execution, the time remains an essence of the contract, provided the contract contemplates time as essence of the contract. If there is a failure on the part of the contractor to complete the work within stipulated time period in that circumstances the client is entitled to impose liquidated damages as per terms of the contract.

(Other precedent obligations of the client will be dealt in subsequent issues.)

Bin Guides Training Program

Providing Information, Education and Safety Instructions

A training program on 'Safety Measures for Waste Segregation' for the Bin Guides of Ward Nos. 59 was organized by Delhi Waste Management Limited (DWM) on 15th December 2010 in New Delhi.

The program participants included: Tariq Siddiqui, Ajmal Siddiqui, Juhi Srivastava, Kanika Arora, Aas Mohammed, Supervisor- Hukum Singh and Bal Kishen.

Around 25 Bin Guides were present during the training program and benefited from it.

Some instructions given during the training program included:

- Report of waste handling and waste management of Pushp Vihar, Saket and Tigri areas from the Bin Guides.
- The waste has to be collected and put into bins only, no scattered garbage around the bins or in the Dhalao.
- No garbage to be thrown on the floor of the Dhalao or outside.
- Uncollected waste and improper disposal clogs drains of the area and sewage water overflows on the streets that leads to increase in mosquitoes, which spreads various diseases like malaria, chikungunya, viral fever, dengue etc.
- The wastes that come on Dhalaos have different characteristics and having toxic elements. Many times the animals like cows, buffalos eat up the toxics and plastics along with eatables and die. Make sure that the animals do not enter the Dhalaos or eat from the waste gathered in the bins.
- The instructions to take proper safety measures before doing the segregation of solid waste at Dhalaos:
 - Wear hand gloves
 - Cover the face with face mask or wrap a clean handkerchief
- Cover the head with a cap or a clean cloth while working
- Wear a jacket over the clothes
- Do not touch the face while working with waste
- Do not sit inside Dhalaos when not working with waste
- Do not eat inside Dhalaos
- Wash your hands properly with soap after finishing your work and before eating
- Do not touch the face during work as it may affect your health by transmitting diseases
- Do not touch any suspected looking packet
- The information about dengue, its spread, precautions and medication.
- The safety measures being taken by the bin guides during the work.



An awareness drive on Swine Flu and its precautionary measures was also organized during the program.



School Awareness Program

Creating Awareness on Solid Waste Management

A school awareness program on 'Awareness for Segregation of Solid Waste at Source' was organized by Delhi Waste Management Limited (DWM) on 20th December 2010 at a MCD Primary School in New Delhi.

Around 155 students of classes IV and V attended the program and promised to follow the effective waste management process at home and school. The Principal of the School, Ms. Sofia, along with school teachers also attended the awareness program.

The team participants included: Tariq Siddiqui, Aas Mohammad, Supervisor- Hukum Singh and Bal Kishen.

Among the issues discussed during the program included:

- Introduction of DWM and its activities in waste management in Delhi
- What is a waste and how it is generated at home and at school
- How we can protect our environment
- How to reduce the waste
- How to re-use the discarded materials
- Importance of recycling and the use of recycled materials
- Role of children in managing the waste properly at school and home
- Segregation of waste at source has become important and mandatory as per regulations on MSW Act 2000
- The problems faced by people with the waste thrown on streets and roads without proper segregation
- Importance of waste segregation at home so that it is easier to manage
- The waste, if segregated can be taken to landfill sites and composting sites directly and recyclable material can be sent for recycling and reuse
- Demonstration of different kinds of waste and its segregation into Biodegradable (Green) and Non-biodegradable (Blue) bins.
- Not throwing of food waste on the floor or ground of the school, but putting it into green dustbin which is available in school
- Segregation of waste into two categories should be done by the teachers and students
- Interaction with students and questioning after the demonstration and talk for their comprehension of topics and its implementation at school and at their homes as well
- Cooperation from the school teachers for making segregation separately a success

Awareness about Dengue Fever and its Precautions

- The information about Dengue, how it spread, its precautions and medication
- Information about government hospitals dealing in such cases
- How to detect and control the spread of disease among others
- Distribution of pamphlets regarding safety measures and precautions

Vegetarianism

Good for Self Good for the Environment



Man is vegetarian by nature. Vegetarian food is more suited to the human body. We do not require animal proteins for strength and energy. That's why meat must be eliminated from our diet.

According to Jainism, the course of our lives depends on our thoughts and feelings and on our environment. Purity of thoughts and feelings entails nonviolence and compassion – appreciation of the equality of all living beings.

Earth, water, fire, wind, grass, trees and corn, the mobile beings – the oviparous and viviparous, those generated from dirt (sweat), and those generated in fluids – all these have been declared (by the JINs) as the classes of living beings. Know and realize that they all desire happiness. By hurting these beings, one harms one's own soul, and

is born again and again as one of them. In plain words, violence perpetuates the cycle of birth and death. These concepts form the basis of vegetarianism in Jainism.

The word 'vegetarian' was first used in 1842 to describe one who abstains from the use of flesh, fish and fowl as food with or without the addition of eggs and dairy products. In Jainism, it signifies a strictly vegetarian diet, involving no harm or injury to living beings either in its procurement or preparation. The Jain thinkers realize that injury to living beings cannot be avoided completely. However, intentional injury to

mobile beings can be avoided. Further, injury to immobile living beings belonging to the vegetable kingdom can be minimized. Thus, Jainism propagates a vegetarian diet based on grains, milk, fruits and vegetables.

Physical and mental health is important to life. Non-vegetarian food is closely associated with physical and mental decline. Consequently, the individual endures severe afflictions and laments about his/her misdeeds, and, in the end, grows apprehensive of afterlife. Vegetarianism, on the other hand, is good for health and well-being of an individual. It promotes our physical, mental, social and economic welfare. Mostly, vegetarians enjoy a more healthy life than non-vegetarians.



In general, a vegetarian diet is low in saturated fats and cholesterol while meat contains large amounts of unhealthy fats and cholesterol. Thus, a meat-based diet is linked to a number of diseases such as cancers of different organs, high blood pressure, heart diseases and diabetes.

There are significant mental and spiritual benefits of vegetarianism. In view of the increasing population of the planet, especially in the developing countries, it is imperative to conserve and efficiently use the natural resources such as land and water. Vegetarianism is extremely essential for this purpose. It is the greatest tool in the preservation of the environment. Water pollution, soil erosion, shortage of energy resources and rapid destruction of forests are some of the problems which are part of environmental aspects of our diet.

The availability of food depends upon the plant resources and the livestock. Livestock agriculture requires a greater investment of natural resources than the plant food agricultural resources. Land, energy and water requirement for livestock agriculture is about 10 to 1000 times greater than those necessary to produce an equivalent amount of plant food.

The nutritional return per acre, published by the US Department of Agriculture, reveals that oats produced in an acre of land contain 110 kilograms of protein

and provide 2760 kcal, while the beef produced in an acre contains only 14 kilograms of protein and provides only 110 kcal. Over half the water consumed in the United States is used in livestock industry. A pound of wheat contains more calories than a pound of beef but the beef requires 40 to 50 times more water.

The meat industry also uses a very significant quantity of oil, another important natural resource, to power the meat processing equipment, to store meat in refrigerators and to transport it. Waste from the meat industry is a serious cause of pollution of rivers, lakes and streams.

To summarise, vegetarianism is beneficial to individuals for health and spiritual reasons. A vegetarian diet also entails an efficient use of natural resources. For example, in India, vegetarianism can sustain about ten times more people than the existing population.

Production of plant food places minimal strain on the environment. Thus, vegetarianism is good for the self and good for the environment.



Health reasons

People turn vegetarians to...

...PROTECT THE HEART as animal fat and high cholesterol diet may set a stage for heart disease. In some places where very little fat is eaten, the death rate from heart disease is lower than in other places.

...REDUCE THE RISK OF CANCER as animal fat and cholesterol has been linked to some form of cancer such as the cancer of colon, breast and uterus. The National Academy of Sciences reported in 1983 that people may be able to prevent many common cancers by eating less fatty meats and more vegetables and grains. A vegetarian diet also reduces the risk of kidney trouble.

...CONTROL WEIGHT as vegetarian diet is bulky and filling. The caloric value of a six-ounce steak (with its fat) equals that of a whole pound of cooked noodles. Thus, most people lose weight when they go on a vegetarian diet. This also reduces the risk of high blood pressure, diabetes and back troubles.





Waste Management Expo & Wastewater Treatment Expo

Addressing Urban Waste Challenge in India

By Subodh Kr. Dhiman

Urban India, as per estimates, produces an average 120,000 metric tones of garbage daily, whereas municipalities spend 30–50% (approx.) of their budget on solid waste management. But most of this is consumed in salaries of sanitation workers and transport of waste, while a minuscule proportion is spent on its scientific disposal.

To address the urban waste challenge in India, the 2010 edition of Waste Management Expo and Wastewater Treatment Expo was organised recently at Hitex Expo Centre, Hyderabad. The key purpose of this expo was to promote opportunities for public private partnership led by the municipal corporations and formulate an integrated waste management strategy. The event proved to be quite informative for the participants, who were from municipal, industrial, state pollution control boards and other institutional sectors. The expo witnessed several presentations

on subjects such as Plastic Waste Management, various aspects of SWM and management of Common Effluent Treatment Plants,

Hazardous Waste Management, and Utilization of Membrane Bio Reactor in wastewater treatment and recycle.



Water, Water everywhere but Just a drop to drink



Water Exhibition, Delhi

Providing Information Creating Awareness

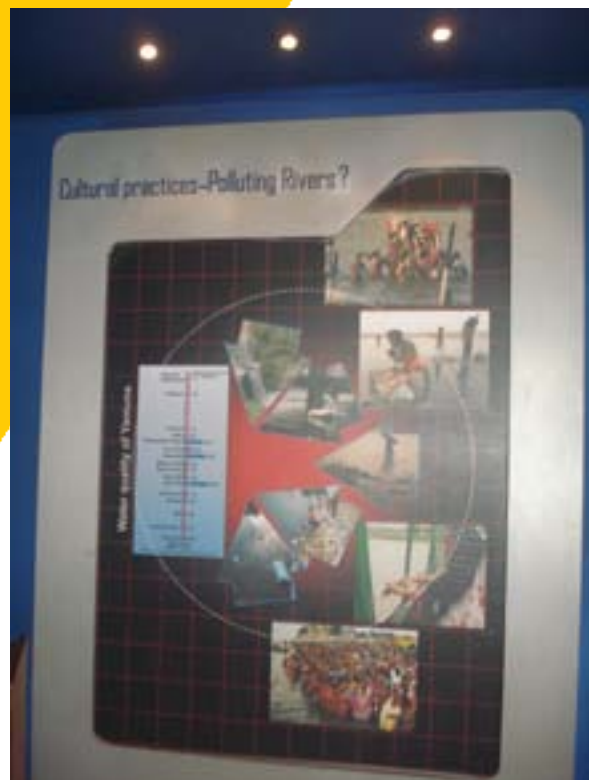
The first of its kind Water Exhibition was organised at the National Science Museum on December 14, 2010.

Inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Delhi, Sheila Dikshit, the exhibition showcased over twenty unique displays, including illustrative panels and interactive screens.

Intriguing and informative for adults and children alike, the exhibition covered a wide range of topics from water conservation, rainwater harvesting, water purification, growing need for water to water treatment mechanisms.

The main attraction of the exhibition was a distinctive model of a house with an interactive touchscreen, educating people on the various ways to conserve water in day-to-day household activities.

Through this initiative, the Delhi Jal Board in collaboration with the National Science Museum has found an effective yet interesting way of creating awareness about crucial issues of water scarcity and conservation.





PPP Conclave & PPP X-CHANGE, Delhi 2010

Taking Stock of Developments in PPP Space

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India (GoI) in collaboration with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank, organized the India PPP Conclave and international PPP X-change during December 22-23, 2010 in New Delhi. Mr. Sushil Sethi, MD, SPML, was among the panelist at the conference. The objective of the Conclave was to take stock of the developments in the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) space so far and set course for the future to achieve the targets of XII Plan.

The basic aim was to focus on key PPP projects and activities being undertaken in India and abroad. The event witnessed key officials from across states, responsible for developing urban sector projects in the country, and private entities that are interested in participating in urban sector projects through the PPP modality.

Since 2007, the ADB has been working with the DEA in enabling PPPs in India through the GoI-ADB PPP Initiative – Mainstreaming PPPs in India. PPP Cells supported under the Initiative throughout the country has been undertaking activities across sectors, projects, policy and enabling tools, etc.

To disseminate the considerable body of work being undertaken as well as to cross share best practices from India and abroad in PPPs, the Initiative launched PPP X-Change in January 2010 in Mumbai. This X-Change also saw the launch of several knowledge products including the 3P Bulletin which showcases Initiatives' activities.



Providing Quality Eye Care to the Underprivileged

On the auspicious occasion of the birthday of Smt. Maina Devi and Shri Punam Chand Sethi, SPML Infra Limited in collaboration with Delhi-based Mahavir International is organising an eye camp at their OKHLA office on 14th and 29th January 2011.

To fulfill its dream & vision of making Delhi a 'Cataract Free Zone', Mahavir International conducts free eye check ups and cataract operations at its flagship Rajdhani Hospital and Kishwana Charitable Center, having operation theatres equipped with state-of-the-art equipment and services, comparable to the top city hospitals. It also has advanced facilities for detection and treatment of Glaucoma (Kala Motia).

Earlier, to boost the moral and encourage employees to work more in mitigating the sufferings of the poor, an eye camp was organised in Delhi's Sainik Farm on 28th December 2010, where Mr. Sushil Sethi, Managing Director, SPML Infra Limited, was invited as the Chief Guest.

Committed to providing quality eye care to the underprivileged, Mahavir International is running five fully equipped charitable hospitals in different parts of Delhi, where patients get free treatment, medicines & spectacles etc. Over the years, Mahavir International has been a part of various Delhi government programmes for eye screening & check-ups of students, pensioners, Tihar Jail inmates among others. Regular eye camps are also organised at various places for check up and treatment of various eye ailments.

Till date, over 10,700 cataract surgeries with IOL implants and eye sight of over 200 persons has been restored through eye donations and cornea transplants and over 14 lakh patients have received treatment.



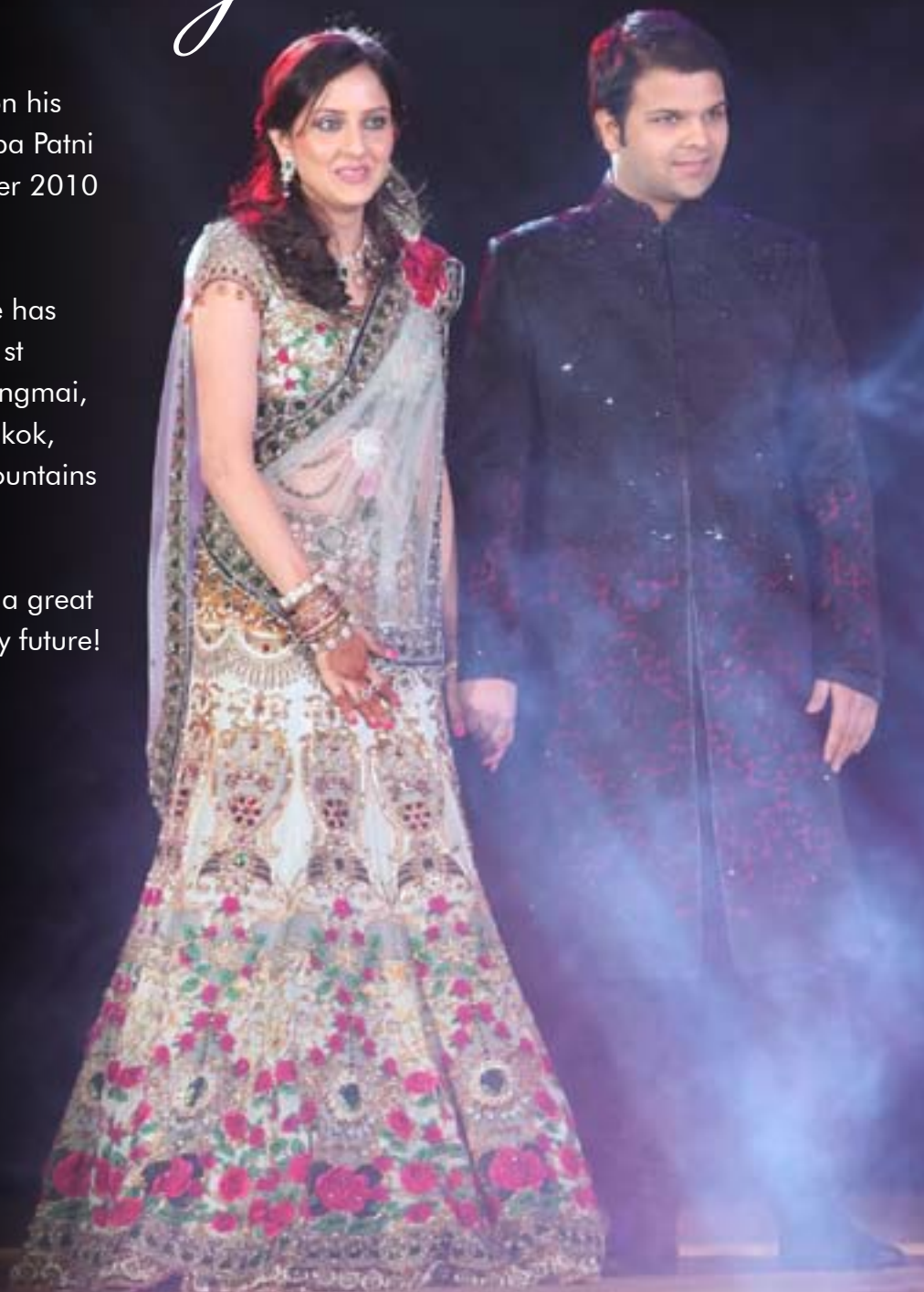
Wedding bells!

Congratulations to Harshwardhan Sethi on his engagement with Shilpa Patni held on 26th December 2010 in Kolkata.

The couple's marriage has been scheduled for 21st January 2011 at Chiangmai, 700 km north of Bangkok, among the highest mountains in Thailand.

We wish both of them a great married life and happy future!

- Team Sankalp



EHS Policy

Route for Achieving a Harmonious System

The growing entrepreneurial activity and business operation all around, whether it belongs to “Law and Order” or “Administration by Government”, “Manufacturing & Service function”, “Developmental & Scientific Pursuit” or any process, which is aimed to create certain desired output & value, needs directions.

Organisations are, therefore, destined to think in terms of the larger and the distinct picture as what it aims for. From a very simplistic concept of manufacturing and providing service, the modern set ups think in terms of “Vision”, “Mission”, “Values”, “Policy” and “Plan”.

In fact, such clear concepts and intentions do provide the organisation the direction for the growth keeps the organisation on the Healthy Path of sustained progress adhering to Good Business Conduct. The VISION reflects the Holistic image the organisation aspires for, whereas MISSION is more crystallized in terms of target within the given time frame. The VALUES of an organisation are the operating guidelines for the individual and for the organisation as a whole, primarily to keep each and every activity including personal behaviors, interpersonal dealings and business processes within the bound of good conduct & ethical practices.

“Policy” Parse is more defined in term of organisational commitment towards its core function, methodology and action in relation to operation, quality, environment, health & safety, social obligations etc, both for internal stakeholders

as well as for external stakeholders. The “EHS” policy formally declares company or organizational commitment towards issues of environment, health and safety.

A number of regulatory and statutory systems are framed to safeguard nature, employee’s well being and the well being of the society. The ‘EHS’ policy covers the organisational intention and route for achieving a harmonious system where organisations commit itself to such action/plan through written document duly authorized and endorsed by the head of the organisation. The key element of EHS policy, therefore, must cover the following:

- The range and dimension of commitment, on related issues.
- The methodology as how the organisation intends to carryout the implementation of such proposed intention.
- The support facilities & resource which organisation commits to, for achieving the same.
- The methodology of audit and checks through which the implementation is assisted and maintained in regard to proposed action, as in line with policy statement.
- The methodology of bringing continual improvement so as

to keep the organisational commitment updated and upgraded, in line with expectation of employees, society and regulatory changes.

Any policy could differ in its content and priority depending on the nature of operations, however, the overall approach has to be same.

Normally, the framing of policy is preceded by deliberation at corporate level capturing the essence of operation and implication of business processes and is issued with the approval of occupier. Such approved policy is prerequisite for any ISO system as per procedure.

It is therefore very important that management must deal on the subject and content deeply as policy requires express commitment in regard to action & resource provisioning. The policy is followed by a time based plan as requirement of system implementation.

It is therefore essential that at this junction of our growth such activities get prioritised and introduced.

P. K. Sinha
VP, O&M
SPML Infra Ltd., Gurgaon

Responsible Parenting

Making Children Feel Connected

“A father’s goodness is higher than the mountain, a mother’s goodness deeper than the sea.” – Japanese Proverb

Every child turns parent some day. And along with parenting comes a big responsibility. It teaches you to be more patient in your dealings with people, situations, and working, than otherwise. Earlier, no one ever took any advice or counseling for being the ideal parent to their children. Perhaps, caring and proper parenting passed on from generation to generation.

The responsibility
With prevalence of nuclear families, especially in urban areas, the need to be a responsible parent is gaining importance by the day. There has been a phenomenal change in parents’ responsibilities as compared to yesteryears. It has also been realized that raising children is not the responsibility of mother alone.

Present scenario
With mothers also working, children are being looked-after by domestic help or stay at day boarding till parents come back from work. Often this practice makes children responsible and self-reliant but at times it makes them lonely, and so they become a victim of depression. To avoid such circumstances, parents must work towards strengthening relationship with their children.

Strengthening relationship
Law of nature states that anything if given its due time and importance responds in a positive manner. Here are a few things that can help strengthen the bond of love, trust and happiness between parents and their children:

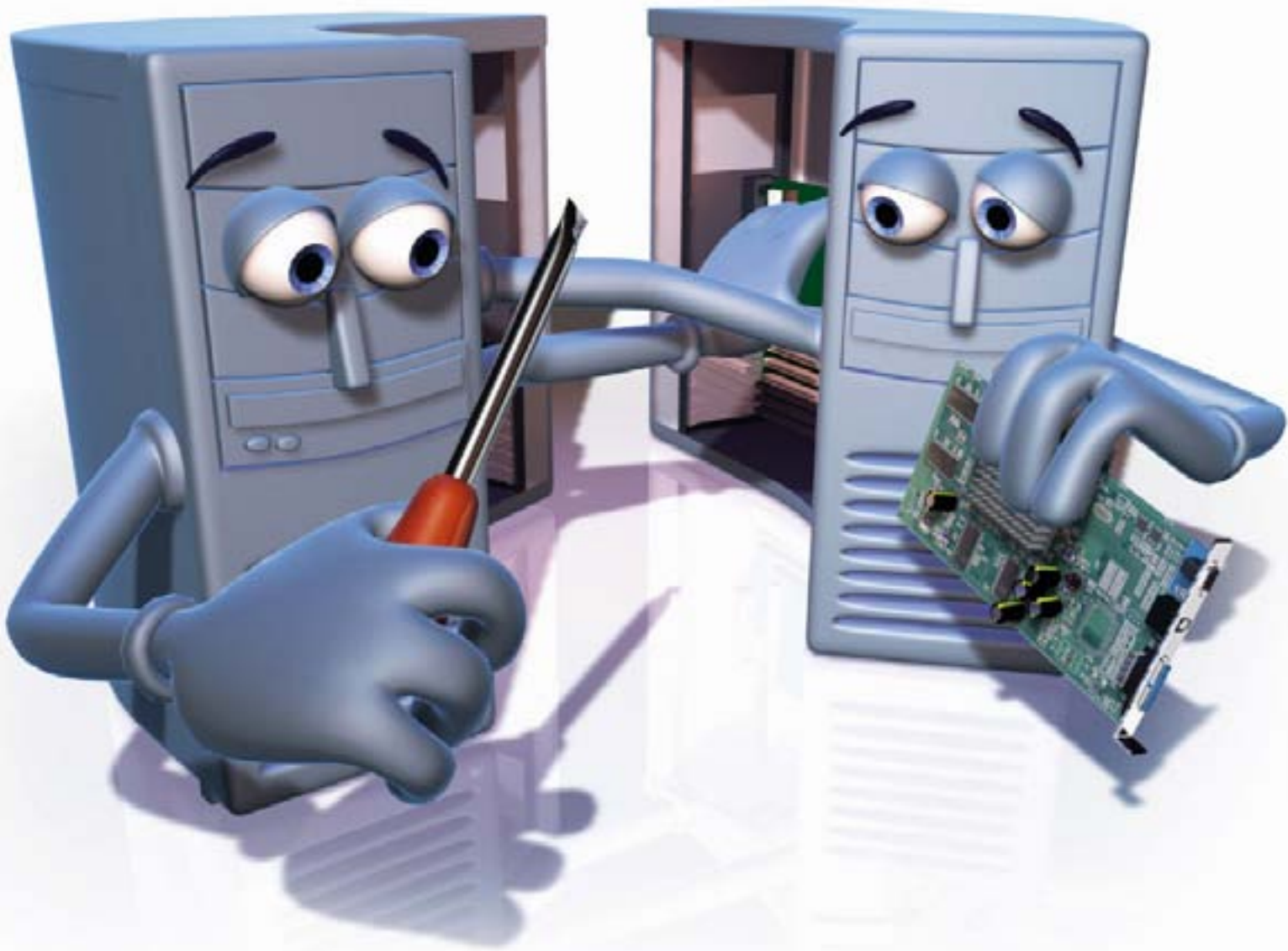
- Often interact with them
- Spend quality time with them
- Attend their PTMs, functions at school
- Discuss day’s happening and advise accordingly
- Help them with their homework
- Take them for outings, movies, excursions during weekends
- Encourage participation at school events
- Keep track of friends
- Keep check on pocket money spends
- Monitor Internet, TV viewing habits
- Restrict food habits

- Promote sporting spirit
- Teach time management skills

Practicing the above might seem small but would definitely make children feel connected, besides keeping the relationship harmonious and stronger.

So, be a responsible parent to see your young buds blossom into responsible citizens.





Team Computers

Keeping Troubles @ Bay

To resolve all Hardware/Software related problems at all SPML project sites, we have constituted and appointed "Team Computers", who will attend to such problems on priority basis. You can address such issues at: ithelpdesksm@spml.co.in & arup@spml.co.in

In case of urgency, you can contact Mr. Arup Roy at +919830489594.

All requested to utilize this service. While, the employees at Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai/ MBMC and Bongaigaon need to contact the Local IT Helpdesk engineer for any support regarding the same.

– Team SPML

SPML New Joinees

Personnel Number	Formatted Name Of Employee Or Applicant	Designation Description
2340	Naresh Paul Saini	Forman Mechanical
2341	Garima Sindhu	Assistant Manager - Hr
2342	Arun Kumar	Assistant Manager - Planning
2343	Dilip Kumar	Supervisor
2344	Parth Nanavati	Business Analyst
2345	Muthu P Pandi	Senior Executive
2347	Jayaram J	Supervisor
2348	Ganesh Kumar Vishwakarma	Supervisor - Electrical
2349	Rajesh Kunwal	Supervisor - Civil
2350	Salunkhe Pradip Sahebrao	Site Supervisor
2351	Subrata Mandal	Surveyor
2352	Haradhan Roy	Executive - Stores
2353	Sikander Prasad Singh	Supervisor - Electrical
2354	Amrendra Kumar	Supervisor - Civil
2355	Vignesh K	Engineer - Electrical
2356	Adikanda Nanda	Junior Site Accountant
2357	Sanjay Kumar	Mechanic
2358	Jhumpa Bose	Engineer - Design
2359	Binit V A	Commercial Executive
2360	Munish Vashistha	Assistant Manager - Projects
2361	Om Chand	Foreman Mechanical
2362	A.V.L. Narasimham	Head Business Development - International
2363	Dhirendra Kumar Dwivedi	Supervisor
2364	Anil Kumar R	Officer - Safety
2365	Vandan Kumar	Senior Executive
2366	Juby Paul Abraham	Officer - Safety
2367	Mohit Jain	Assistant Manager - Accounts
2368	Kamal Jain	Assistant Manager - Accounts
2369	Gaurav Khatter	Assistant Manager - Materials

Personnel Number	Formatted Name Of Employee Or Applicant	Designation Description
2370	Vidyadhar Jha	Site Engineer
2371	Nirod Kumar Ghatuali	Site Supervisor
2372	Rizwan Ahmed	Trainee Engineer
2373	Vaseem Pasha	Trainee Engineer
2375	A. China Singaiah	Web Programmer
2376	Sujit Kar	Executive - Portal(It)
2377	Aman Vishnoi	Graduate Trainee
2378	Manish Kumar Surolia	Executive - Accounts
2379	Sunil Sharma	Executive - Accounts
2380	Gaurav Chandra	Site Supervisor
2381	Newalal Thakur	Graduate Trainee
2382	M. Jayaveeran	Officer - Safety
2383	Sravan Papineni	Graduate Engineer Trainee
2384	Srudeep Chandran	Site Engineer
2385	Ashish Ghorse	Site Supervisor
2386	Somesh Maity	Site Engineer - Electrical
2387	Amit Kumar Dubey	Site Supervisor
2388	Shambhu Nath Mishra	Senior Engineer - Civil
2389	Sachin Garewal	Site Supervisor
2390	Shekh Mehboob Khan	Site Supervisor
2391	Navin Kumar	Site Supervisor
2392	Manoj Kumar	Site Engineer
2393	Sunil Kumar	Site Supervisor
2395	S. Subramani	Store Officer
2396	Ramu G	Crane Operator
2397	Angad Kumar	Senior Supervisor
2398	Sanjay Singh	Manager - Projects
2399	Sunil Kumar Singh	Site Supervisor
2400	Mithilesh Pandey	Site Supervisor
2401	Ruchi Singh	Trainee - Tending & Estimation
2402	Arun Kumar Sahani	Supervisor
2403	Atma Ram	Assistant Executive Administration

SPML Birthdays - January

<p>1</p> <p>Pulak Behari Kar Manoj Chakraborty Tarun Kanti Biswas Shailesh Singh Krishna Kumar Pandey Biswanath Gangopadhyay Kameshwar Ray Kailash Chandra Sahoo Abhishek Vyas</p>	<p>Shiek Abdul Rahim Bhubneshwar Pandit Promod Kumar Thakur Mahendra Singh Bhati Babu Lal Gupta Vijaya Kumara S Manas Pattanayak Naganath R Satya Narayan Das</p>	<p>Dinesh Kumar Singh Ramnath Pal Srikant Saha Vishram Singh Hiraman Pawar Amit Kumar Prasanta Mandal Neetish Kumar Naresh Paul Saini</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Nabi Rasul Ansari Dilip Kumar Gautam Debnath Shambhu Prasad Gupta Purno Brato Sarkar Ajay Kumar Singh Vikash Pandey Sikander Prasad Singh Atma Ram</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Dinesh Banerjee Arvind Pandey Niraj Kumar Singh Tushar Kanti Mukhopadhyay Sunil Kumar Choudhary Jitendra Kumar Tripathi</p>
<p>4</p> <p>Golap Bora Rahul Gupta Prabir Ranjan Choudhury Somashekar Jothgund Sunil Kumar Jamaluddin Sheikh Shashikant Pandey</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Prafull Kumar Singh Partha Pratim Chanda Shivnandan Kumar Sah S Lakshmi Narasa Reddy Samarendra Bala Shailender Kumar Jha Som Datt Yadav Mithilesh Pandey</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Devendra Kumar Pramod Sinha</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Ranjit Das Kamalesh Chatterjee Gautam Shankar Kumar Uma Shankar Ray Nazar Kumar Behera Gautam Kumar</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Umesh Kumar Upadhyay Narsimha M S Puranachandra Rao N Pravin Kumar S S Kartik Chandra Sow Avinash Vittal Paresh Marathe</p>
<p>9</p> <p>Avijit Das Gupta Soumyadev Mandal Mohammad Shakoor Ansari Krishna Pada Patra</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Malin Halder V B Shivanagi Venkateswarlu M Oma Ram Jaipal Pabitra Pratik Das Rajender Yadav</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Harendra Kumar Singh Digbijayee Dillip Kumar Mallick</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Sudip Mitra</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Sunil Yadav Jagat Singh</p>
<p>14</p> <p>Shyam Kumar Sinha Vidya Rani Sumit Agarwal</p>	<p>15</p> <p>Mujibur Rahman Ansari Navin Kumar Dinesh Ray Sanjay Kumar Singh Rajesh Kumar</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Chikkaswamy N C Goverdhan Prasad Kantha Raju K K Asis Kumar Banerjee Sanjay Santosh Kumar Jolly Naba Kumar Mukherjee Mukesh Kumar Swaminath Pandey Newalal Thakur</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Diwakar Jhol Sankar Halder Bhagwan Chandra Ram Amit Ranjan</p>	<p>18</p> <p>Satyendra Kumar</p>
<p>19</p> <p>Debabrata Mondal Thakur Ranjan Singh Prakash Chand Atabur Hussain</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Ruhi Sultana Mruthyunjaya Murthy Rajeev Kumar Roushan</p>	<p>21</p> <p>Joginder Singh Manish Kumar Surolia</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Sukhdev Prasad Sadananda Bhat Kamal Jain</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Sumanta Kumar Mitra Lalitha Rai B B</p>
<p>24</p> <p>Subba Rao G Sunil Kumar Sharma Kamal Kumar Jain</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Krishna Kumar Sinha Arun Mathur Swapan Kumar Ghosh Manas Kumar Chatterjee Nezam Waris</p>	<p>26</p> <p>Sanjay Kumar Jain Janmejay Pandey Ratan Srivastva</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Prasenjit Nath Naresh Kumar Jha Dipak Kumar Bag Sohan Rai</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>29</p> <p>Amal Putatunda</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Nitu Agarwal Kamat Prashant Vijay</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Ratneswar Chakrabarti Ajith Chandra Deka Dilip Talukdar Ravi Shankar Kumar Tahir Abdullah</p>		



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