

डीएफसी समाचार Velvs DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

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MD's New Year Message



Sh. R. K. Gupta Managing Director DFCCIL

The year 2013 has been a wonderful year for all of us at DFCCIL. Today, we stand on a very firm ground having overcome almost all the major irritants generally encountered in major infrastructure projects like ours. Having acquired over 94% of the land and obtained all the major statutory clearances, we have overcome the two major stumbling blocks. After completing all the project preparatory works, we have successfully awarded

civil contracts covering a length of over 1100 route kilometres double line sections and the works have physically started on ground. With the quantum progress made during the calendar year,

a very positive environment got created with all the stakeholders supporting the project.

(A Govt. of India Undertaking under Ministry of Railways)
WE BELIEVE IN SINCERITY, SPEED & SUCCESS

We have miles to go. The year 2014 comes with much bigger challenges for all of us. We need to carry forward the process with more vigour. With the dedicated team we have at DFCCIL, I feel extremely confident to come up to the expectations of our stakeholders and the nation.

While I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the contribution made by each and everyone at DFCCIL with support from all our stakeholders, we cannot miss out the great support provided by our families. I would like to compliment each and everyone of them for inspiring us to perform better and better.

I, on behalf of DFCCIL, would like to convey our best wishes for a HAPPY, PROSPEROUS AND FULFILLING YEAR ahead.

DFCCIL Celebrated its 8th Foundation Day



The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, a public sector undertaking under Ministry of Railways celebrated its 8th foundation day on 30.10.2013 in a function organised at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The function was inaugurated by Shri Arunendra Kumar, Chairman Railway Board and Chairman DFCCIL by lighting the lamp. On this occasion Sh. Subodh Jain Member Engineering Railway board, Sh V K Gupta, General Manager Northern Railway, Shri V. Ramachandran DG/RDSO, Sh. R. K. Gupta Managing Director DFCCIL, Directors of the company, representatives of World Bank & JICA, stake holders, and senior officers from railways, other PSUs, other ministries and DFCCIL were also present.

On this occasion 22 employees have been awarded for their contribution and meritorious services. A running shield and cash award of Rs.25,000/ (Twenty five thousand) for the best performance of the field units have also given to Noida project office for outstanding work for Western DFC. Tundla & Mughalsrai project office jointly won the shield for Eastern DFC.

Sh. Anand Raj Anand noted music director and composer and his troupe gave live performance and enthralled the audience by songs and dance and made the evening memorable.

DFCCIL Observed Vigillance Awareness Week

The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) launched the week long Vigilance awareness programme from 28th October, 2013 to 02th November, 2013. On this occasion, the officers and staff of DFCCIL undertook the integrity pledge. Shri. R.K. Gupta, Managing Director of the Corporation administered the oath of integrity to all the officers and staff of DFCCIL for eradication of corruption and endeavours to bring about integrity and transparency in working.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri. R.K.Gupta, Managing Director of DFCCIL highlighted the progress made in vigilance administration in the Corporation and need for adherence to principles of transparency in all sphere of activities especially procurement. Several important issues related to transparency and role of vigilance in promoting good governance were discussed during the event. The programme was attended by the Directors of the Company, vigilance officers, and other senior officers and staff.

Later a seminar on the theme of promoting good governance positive contribution of vigilance was organized in corporate office of DFCCIL on 30th Oct, 2013. Shri Ramesh Chandra Chief Technical Examiner, CVC addressed the gathering highlighted the role of vigilance in promoting good governance in all sphere of activities.



Highlights of October-December, 2013

Eastern Corridor

- For engaging agency to carry out civil and track works in Bahupur-Mughalsarai (EDFC-2) section, The PQ Evaluation Report incorporating all clarifications has been submitted to World Bank on 21.11.2013 for NOC.
- Contract Agreement for Engagement of PMC for Khurja-Bhaupur Section with SAI-TYPSA JV was signed on 31.10.2013 and PMC has been mobilized at site.
- For engaging agency to carry out system work in Khurja-Bhaupur, pre-qualification has been completed in Nov, 2013. Total 4 applicants have qualified for submission of bids.
- For Engagement of consultants for Heavy Haul Programme Development Management for Institutional Strengthening Module of DFCCIL (HHPDISM) has been completed and submitted to World Bank for NOC on 20.11.2013.
- For QSAC Consultancy Services in Bhaupur- Khurja section, technical evaluation of bids was submitted to World Bank for clearance on 16.11.2013. Clearance was received on 26.11.2013 and financial proposal opened on 05.12.2013, and is under evaluation.
- RFP for Marketing strategy consulting services was opened on 15.11.2013. Total 4 proposals have been received and technical evaluation is in progress.
- EOI for PMC services in Mughalsarai New Bhaupur (EDFC-2) has been cleared by World Bank. Last date for receipt of applications was 29.11.2013. A total of 16 applications have been received.
- EOI for QSAC services in Mughalsarai New Bhaupur (EDFC-2) after World Bank clearance was received on 22.11.2013 and 8 applications have been received.
- Bid document for System work in Bhaupur Khurja section after approval of DFCCIL was submitted for World Bank clearance on 27.08.2013. World Bank observations on its have been addressed and re-submitted to World Bank on 01.11.2013. It is under finalization and scheduled in first quarter of 2014.
- Tender for Rail Fly Over and Balance work between Dehri-on-sone-Mughalsarai has been awarded on 22.11.2013.
- Tender for bridge on Sone River has been awarded. This is longest bridge on DFC.
- Civil works on Bhaupur-Khurja section have started. Tree cutting and dismantling of structures in Right of Way are nearing completion.
 Preliminary designs have been submitted by contractor.

Western DFC

 Civil works in Rewari-Iqbalgarh for length 625 Rkms, have commenced from 30.08.2013. Tree cutting is in progress so as to handover encumbrance free site to the contractor. Contractor has submitted Inception Report on 21.10.2013.

- For engagement of Project Management Consultancy (PMC) of WDFC Phase-I, financial offer from M/s.NKC Consortium was opened on 10.09.2013. Negotiations are under way to finalise the contract.
- Bid documents for Civil and Track Package 12 & 13 for the section between Sachin-BRC (134 Km.) and Vaitarna–Sachin (185 km) on WDFC Phase-2 have been issued to the Pre-qualified bidders. Last date for Bid submission is 31.01.2014.
- Bid documents for Special Bridge packages 15A, 15B & 15C between BRC-JNPT and Rewari-Dadri of WDFC Phase-2 were issued to pre-qualified bidders. The date of opening has been extended upto 18.01.2014 on the request of the bidders.
- JICA NOC for PQ applications for Package-3A(R) i.e Special Bridge Package for bridges on Sabarmati and Mahi rivers has been received on 14.11.2013. All three applicants have qualified and bid documents issued to them. The last date for bid submission is 21.02.2014.
- The technical bids for Civil, Building and Track Contract for Package-3 (Ikbalgarh-Vadodara Section), have been opened on 15.11.2013 and are under evaluation.
- For Electrical & Mechanical works package (EMP4) for entire WDFC Phase-1 i.e. Rewari-Makarpura an amendment was issued on 28.10.2013. Replies to the queries of the bidders was also issued on 30.10.2013 after NOC from JICA. The last date for bid submission has been rescheduled for 29.01.2014.
- Opening of Bid for Signal & Telecommunication Package 5, for entire WDFC Phase-1 i.e. Rewari-Makarpura has been extended to 15.01.2014 on the request of the prospective Bidders. Based on the discussions with JICA and requirement on technical ground, supply and installation of TPWS from the main tender has been separated and corrigendum issued in this regard.
- EOI for PMC for western corridor phase-II was issued with last date of submission as 23.12.2013. Two applications have been received.
- 22 bridges have been completed between Vaitarna and Utaran of Western DFC out of 54 bridges

Land Acquisition

 The total award u/s 20F declared so far is 9279 Ha of land (WDFC: 5444 ha out of 5860 ha and EDFC: 3835 ha out of 4807 ha) which is approximately 94% of total land requirement excluding Sonnagar-Dankuni section and is 87% on overall basis.

Miscellaneous

 During the quarter, disbursement towards land compensation was Rs.432 crores taking the cumulative disbursement to Rs.4290 Crores.



राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठक आयोजित

श्री आर. के. गुप्ता प्रबंध निदेशक डी.एफ.सी.सी. की अध्यक्षता में डीएफसीसी, राजभाषा कार्यान्यवन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 23.10.2013 को आयोजित की गई। बैठक में निदेशक / अवसंरचना, निदेशक / परियोजना नियोजन एवं निदेशक / वित्त सहित डीएफसीसी के अन्य अधिकारियों ने भी भाग लिया। मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी ने राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठक में उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों का हार्दिक स्वागत किया। डीएफसीसी में दिनांक 14. 09.2013 से 28.09.2013 तक राजभाषा पखवाड़े का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गई। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में सफल रहने वाले अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों को प्रबंध निदेशक द्वारा नकद पुरस्कार एवं प्रशस्ति पत्र देकर सम्मानित किया।



अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस बात पर प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की कि कई अधिकारी उनके पास अपने दौरा कार्यक्रम हिंदी में भेज रहे हैं। उन्होंने सभी अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए कि वे अपने सभी अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों के दौरा कार्यक्रम, यात्रा भत्ता विवरण एवं छुट्टी के आवेदन पत्र तभी स्वीकृत / अनुमोदित करें जब वे हिंदी में हों। उन्होंने उम्मीद जताई कि सभी अधिकारी अपने दौरा कार्यक्रम, यात्रा भत्ता विवरण एवं छुट्टी के आवेदन पत्र हिंदी में ही भिजवाएंगे।

- बैठक में राजभाषा के प्रयोग—प्रसार को लेकर निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए:-
- धारा 3(3) के शत—प्रतिशत अनुपालन को बनाए रखने तथा उस पर निरंतर मोनीटरिंग की जाये।
- हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर शत-प्रतिशत हिंदी में दिए जायें।
- मूल पत्राचार का निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी को निर्देश दिए।



Supreme Court Clears Deadlock in Land Acquisition

को परस्कार प्रदान करते हुए

An intriguing point raised by a project affected person challenging the validity of notifications for acquisition of land, on the ground that it was not in accordance with the provisions of the prescribed time limit as stipulated under the Railway Amendment Act 2008 was first dismissed by the Single Bench of High Court of Rajasthan followed by dismissal of the petition by the Double Bench of the same court. Aggrieved by the judgment, petitioner moved the apex court. Apex court convinced with the arguments placed by DFCCIL finally dismissed the petition. This historic judgment in favour of DFCCIL not only boosts the morale of the project officials but also insulates the project from various legal hindrances which may affect the progress of the project adversely.

The moot point raised by the applicant in this case rested on the fact that from sub-section (3) of Section 20E of the Act, it is clear that a period of one year has to be computed from the date of notification published under sub-section (1) of Section 20A of the Act and not from the publication of notification under sub-section (4) of Section 20A of the Act. The main emphasis of the appellant was on the, words "published under subsection (1) of Section 20A" used in sub-section (3) of Section 20E of the Act and hence, the period of one year has to be reckoned from the date of notification published in Gazette of India and that of publication of such notification in two local newspapers, is not relevant.

DFCCIL while defending the case, made it very clear that publication of notification in Gazette of India will serve no purpose unless it is known to

general public and specially the interested persons whose land is being acquired and that is why the same is published in two local newspapers. The purpose of publication of the notification is twofold: First is to ensure that adequate publicity is given so that the landowners and persons interested will have an opportunity to file their objections before the competent authority, Second is to put the landowners/occupants on notice that government officers will be entering upon the property for carrying out the activities of Joint Measurement Survey (JMS)

From legal point of view, DFCCIL further elaborated that, if the notification was not required to be published in two daily newspapers, then there was no necessity to introduce sub-section (4) in Section 20A and further there was no necessity to use, word, "publication of that notification" in subsection (3) of Section 20E of the Act. The legislature has intentionally used the word "publication" in sub-section (3) of Section 20E of the Act so as to remove any ambiguity. It is pertinent to mention that unless the notification is published in two local newspapers; the publication of notification under sub-section (1) of Section 20A cannot said to be completed.

With these arguments, both the Hon'ble High Court of Rajathan as well as the apex court got convinced and pronounced the judgment in favour of DFCCIL stating that the period of one year will be reckoned from the date of publication of the notification in two local newspapers and not from the date of notification in the official gazette.

This judgment has been delivered at a very opportune moment when DFCCIL is in advanced stage of Land acquisition and has entered into construction phase; any debacle at this stage will be affecting the project timelines adversely.

Contributed by Shri Praveen Kumar

Shri Praveen Kumar GM/LA & SEMU



Sustainable Development

History

Sustainable development was formally coined in 1987 by the United Nations appointed World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the Brundtland Commission after its chair. Formally known as the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), the Brundtland Commission's mission was to unite countries to pursue sustainable development together. At that time, the UN General Assembly realized that there was a heavy deterioration of the human environment and natural resources. To rally countries to work and pursue sustainable development together, the UN decided to establish the Brundtland Commission. The Brundtland Commission officially dissolved in December 1987 after releasing "Our Common Future," also known as the Brundtland Report, in October 1987, a document which coined, and defined the meaning of the term "Sustainable Development". Our Common Future won the University of Louisville Grawemeyer Award in 1991.

Modern definition of sustainable development

The Brundtland Commission draws upon several notions in its definition of sustainable development, which is the most frequently cited definition of the concept to date.

A key element in the definition is the unity of environment and development. While the "environment" was previously perceived as a sphere separate from human emotion or action, and while "development" was a term habitually used to describe political goals or economic progress, the Brundtland Commission pushed for the idea that it is more comprehensive to understand the two terms in relation to each other (We can better understand the environment in relation to development and we can better understand development in relation to the environment, because they cannot and should not be distinguished as separate entities). Brundtland argues:

"...the "environment" is where we live; and "development" is what we all do in attempting to improve our lot within that abode. The two are inseparable."

The two key concepts of sustainable development are: the concept of "needs" in particular the essential needs of the world's poorest people, to which they should be given overriding priority; and the idea of limitations which is imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet both present and future needs. The definition of this term in the report is quite well known and often cited: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Sustainability Efforts

The three main pillars of sustainable development include economic growth, environmental protection, and social equality. While many people agree that each of these three ideas contribute to the overall idea of sustainability, it is difficult to find evidence of equal levels of initiatives for the three pillars in countries' policies worldwide. With the overwhelming number of countries that put economic growth on the forefront of sustainable development, it is evident that the other two pillars have been suffering, especially with the overall well being of the environment in a dangerously unhealthy state. The Brundtland Commission has put forth a conceptual framework that many nations agree with and want to try to make a difference with in their countries, but it has been difficult to change these concepts about sustainability into concrete actions and programs. Implementing sustainable development globally is still a challenge, but thanks to the Brundtland Commission's efforts, progress has been made. After releasing of this report, an international meeting was called to map out more concrete initiatives and goals. This meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A comprehensive plan of action, known as Agenda 21, came out of the meeting. Agenda 21 entailed actions to be taken globally, nationally, and locally in order to make life on Earth more sustainable going into the future.

Indian Context

In India, the movement in support of environmental concerns and sustainable development really started in the early 1980s, partly influenced by international developments. However, the main trigger for an accelerated effort in this direction came after Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984. It was followed by a number of policy statements and legislations in order to meet environmental challenges.

Since in most nations, natural resources belong to the state or the community, it is but natural that their exploitation and usage has to be regulated by public legislation and administered by designated government agencies. In India, the government has brought in several provisions through legislation to regulate the exploitation of natural resources and its usage as well to control the damages arising out of various developments taking place. It is rare for any country to have a specific law dealing exclusively with sustainable development in all its aspects. Therefore, these are normally incorporated in the form of different laws, e.g., mining laws, environmental laws (including air and water laws), land laws, etc., which is also the case in India.

The Preamble, which lays down the 'basic features' and remains the 'soul' of the Constitution promises to all Indian citizens justice encompassing the social, economic and political, equality of status and opportunity and the dignity of the individual. The pillars of sustainable development are embedded in the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, which lay down the framework for social justice in India. Article 21 conferring the Right to Life has been subject to the broadest interpretations by the judiciary to encompass right to clean environment, right to livelihood, right to live with dignity and a number of other associated rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy often referred to as the 'conscience' of the Constitution are intended to ensure 'distributive justice' and that political democracy in India is accompanied side by side with social and economic democracy.

Need of the Hour

While sustainable development is intended to encompass three pillars, over the past 20 years, it has often been compartmentalized as an environmental issue. Added to this, and potentially more limiting for the sustainable development agenda, is the reigning orientation of development as purely economic growth. This has been the framework used by developed countries in attaining their unprecedented levels of wealth, and major and rapidly developing countries are following the same course. The problem with such an approach is that natural resources are in imminent peril of being exhausted or their quality being compromised to an extent that threatens current biodiversity and natural environments.

Addressing this challenge calls for changes at the consumer level, especially in developed countries. Developed countries have the wealth and technical capacity to implement more sustainable policies and measures, yet the required level of political leadership and citizen engagement is still a long way off. The lack of action in developed countries is compounded by economic growth in developing countries that follows the resource-intensive model of developed countries. Without change and real action to address levels of consumerism and resource use in developed countries, one can hardly expect a receptive audience among developing countries when attempts are made to direct attention to their economic development practices. Deep structural changes are needed in the ways that societies manage their economic, social, and environmental affairs; and hard choices are needed to move from talk to action.

Way Ahead

While everyone feels the need for change and also agrees for the concerted efforts in the direction of sustainable development, the actual action on the ground has left much to the desire. The governments as the custodians of natural resources always have first responsibility to share with, but in the face of stiff resistance from so called pro-development lobbies finds difficult to pursue this agenda. However, the time is ticking and there is need for certain compulsory measures involving the entire private and public sectors. There is already a model available in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility, which may be made more inclusive with Corporate Sustainable Development Responsibility. The mandatory spending on various programmes supporting sustainable development as a part of the obligation upon all the public and private sectors for the upliftment or conservation can become a tool for this cause. I therefore propose CSR as Corporate Sustainable development Responsibility and urge everyone to contribute towards it as if we are giving Matra-dakshina to our holy mother earth and the whole environment we live with

Procurement policies in a country plays a significant role in the way, the projects are prepared, developed and implemented. While all the developments have been taking place through implementation of mega ambitious projects including power plants, dams, infrastructure like transport sector and other industries, due to non-existence of any framework, with sustainable development at the core of the development, has not allowed for sustainable development projects to get acceptance of the industry. LCC driven procurement as an incentive for the projects with limited use of resources has to become the deciding factor in all the major procurements by both the public and private sector.

Societies are the most sustainable entities which survive most of the harshest of the conditions and are always adoptive to the changing demands of the time. It is all the way more important to create a strong bond with the society for the sustainable development agenda to flourish. Right from the schools to the society interaction programmes, the emphasis on this agenda shall create right environment and willingness in the society to work towards the common goal of sustainable development.

References

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- Our Common Future, the Brundtland Report, 1987.

 Contribute:

T, 1987. Contributed by Shri Punit Agrawal AGM/ Corporate Co-ordination

Drop Your Barriers

"An emperor was presented two falcons by a neighboring king and were entrusted to the royal falconer. Within few seconds, one of the falcons flew upward high and high. It was indeed amazing with its breath-taking flight Everybody enjoyed and appreciated it. But the other falcon stayed put on its perch. The emperor and his courtiers tried their level best to make it fly, but in vain. Finally emperor offered a reward to any one who could make the second falcon fly. Many tried. No results.

After a few weeks, the emperor was delighted to find the second falcon also aloft and in graceful flight along with the first falcon. He immediately summoned the one made the miracle happen. After heaping him with gold & silver, the emperor asked the man how he accomplished what many had failed to. The simple farmer who made the falcon fly, said "my lord, I simply cut the branch on which the other falcon was sitting".

Many of us, in real life are like other falcon. We live in our comfort zone and do not know and show our real potential. We do not drop our barriers and finally achieve nothing worthwhile. The Tool is get gently shaken away from the branch and set flying high.

Drop barriers. Excel at work. Enjoy life."

Contributed by Umesh Kumar Varine GGM/Civil/WDFC



Shri R K Gupta Managing Director DFCCIL gave a presentation on "Railways in India - challenges and strategies; Initiatives and opportunities" in a two days conference organised by "India Infrastructure" from December 10-11,2013. He presented the status of the project, achievements, targets, milestones and opportunities for private sector players, and challenges ahead.

Railway Electrification work begins in DFCCIL

The first OHE mast foundation at location 51/06 between New Kudra and New Durgawati station of DFCCIL has been casted on 30.11.2013. This is the first physical activity towards the Electrification work of the section. It is a historic activity which marks beginning of Electrification work in not only Eastern Corridor but in DFCCIL also.

System Contract which includes Electrification and Signalling works of 66 km section between Durgawati-Karwandiya was awarded on 8th May, 2013 to M/s Larson & Turbo Ltd. (L&T). The firm has already completed major portion of design and survey activities viz. survey of site, soil testing, simulation studies and other design/drawing work. The track laying work of EDFC in Mughalsarai-Sonnagar section is already in the advanced stage and track linking work has also started. Entire work is being executed under the leadership of CPM/MGS and his team.

Award Winners - 8th Foundation Day

S.No.	Name & Designations (S/Shri)
1	Madhup Kumar Upadhayay, APM/Engg./Noida
2	Arun Rao, APM/EnggII/Abu Road/Ajmer
3	Rajesh V. Mishra, APM/EnggI/Surat
4	D. R. Dhani, Dy. PM/Fin./Mumbai
5	Vishnu Gupta, APM/Engg./Jaipur
6	P. K. Rai, Dy. PM/Engg./Vadodara
7	A. Vamshidhar, APM/S&T/Ahmedabad
8	Navin Nishchal Patil, Dy. CPM/Engg./Mumbai
9	Arvind Kumar Pandey, APM/Engg./Mughalsarai
10	Dharmesh Kumar Singh, APM/Engg./Allahabad (W)
11	O. P. Talreja, APM/Engg./Allahabad (E)
12	Baleshwar Singh, APM/Engg./Mughalsarai
13	Pradip Puri, Dy. CPM/Engg./Ludhiana/Ambala
14	R. K. Sachan, APM/Elect./Tundla
15	Sanjay Chaurasia, PM/Engg./Kanpur/Tundla
16	Mukesh Kumar, APM/S&T/Mughalsarai
17	Atul Aggarwal, Sr. Ex./Fin./Corporate office
18	Sudhir Kumar, Manager/FinII/Corporate office
19	P. K. Bhatt, Manager/Elect./Corporate office
20	Vijay Kumar, DGM/OP & Safety/Corporate office
21	Sunder Singh, JGM/HR/Corporate office
22	Bimal Kumar Dubey, AGM/LA/Corporate office
	Congratulations, keep up the good work.

Used vs Loved

While a man was polishing his new car, his six years old son picked up a stone and scratched lines on the side of the car. In the anger the man took the child's hand and hit it many times; not realizing that he was using wrench. At the hospital, the child lost all his fingers due to multiple fractures. When the child saw his father... with painful eyes, he asked, "Dad, when my fingers grow back?" The man was so hurt and speechless; he went back to his car and kicked it a lot of times. Devastated by his own actions... sitting in front of that car, he looked at the scratches; the child has written "LOVE YOU DAD."

The next day man committed sucide.

DFCCIL Participated in Cargo Transport & Logistic Exhibition (CTL 2013)

DFCCIL has participated in a Two days conference & Three days exhibition held on 28th, 29th, 30th November 2013 at World Trade Centre, Mumbai. It consisted of elaborate conference programme in tune with the changing developments in the sector. The conference highlighted the problems faced by the maritime & logistics industry in India and focused on important issues related to high cost of logistics. In particular, the focus was on infrastructure (Ports & Railways) which will help in improving efficiency and bring down logistic cost.

Shri H.D. Gujrati Director (OP&BD)/ DFCCIL gave the keynote address in the second technical session on the inaugural day of the conference on "Seamless Connectivity & logistics Infrastructure - Issues and Expectations of stakeholders on DFC, A game changer.



Anger and love has no limits; choose the latter to have a beautiful, lovely life... Things are to be used and people are to be loved ...

In this ensuing year, let's be careful to keep this thought in mind: Things are to be used and people are to be loved.

Contributed by Umesh Kumar Varine GGM/Civil/WDFC

Procurements scheduled on DFC

Eastern Corridor

- Civil and Track works (CST) in Bhaupur Mughalsarai section (EDFC-2)
- Systems work (Electrical and S&T) in Bhaupur Khurja section (APL-1).
- PMC for Bhaupur Mughalsarai section (EDFC-2).

Western Corridor

 Civil & Track Packages (packages 12 & 13) between Sachin -Vadodara (134 kms) and Vaitarans - Sachin (185 kms) in WDFC Phase-2.

- Civil & Track packages (Packages-11) between Vaitarana JNPT (110 kms) is WDFC Phase-2.
- Electrical 4 Mechanical works packages (Packages-4) between Rewari - Vadodara (922 kms) is WDFC Phase-1.
- Signal and Telecommunications Packages (Packages 5) between Rewari Vadodara (922kms) is WDFC Phase 2.
- Bridge Packages 3A (R) (Sabarmati & Mahi Rivers) in Phase-I and 15A, B & C (Bridges in Vadodara - JNPT and Rawari - Dadri) in Phase-2.

Welcome - New Members in DFCC Family							
S.No	Names	Designation	S.No	Names	Designation		
1	Ajit Kumar Mishra	AGM	13	Peela Srinivasulu Naidu	Sr. Executive		
2	Devendra Singh	Dy. CPM	14	Venkata Nageswara Rao Mandala	Sr. Executive		
3	Ram Haushila Sharma	DGM	15	Rakesh Kumar Singh	Sr. Executive		
4	Babu Lal Meena	Manager	16	Sudhir Kumar Gupta	Sr. Executive		
5	Basant Rai	PM	17	Jitendra Prasad	Sr. Executive		
6	Ram Bharosi Meena	APM	18	Swarup Nandi	Sr. Executive		
7	Ranvir Singh	AM	19	Sandeep Chauhan	Sr. Executive		
8	Dinesh Chand Gupta	Sr. Executive	20	Gourav Kumar Singhal	Sr. Executive		
9	Dashratha Kumar	Sr. Executive	21	Amitava Jagadev Singh	Sr. Executive		
10	Rajiv Kumar Srivastava	Sr. Executive	22	Ranbir Singh	Executive		
11	Arun Kumar	Sr. Executive	23	Om Prakash Biswas	Executive		
12	Sunil Kumar Pandey	Sr. Executive	24	Manoj Kumar Thakur	Executive		



Progress of Bridge No. 239, at km 153/28-30 in Sanjan-Bhilad block section between Bombay Central-Surat station in Valsad District of Gujarat.



Progress of Bridge No. 119, at km 83/32-84/2 in Kelve Road-Palghar block section between Bombay Central-Surat station in Thane District of Maharastra.



Shuttering arrangement Pile cap P-I of Bridge No. 92, at km 69/2-16 in Vaitarna Saphale Block section between Bombay Central-Surat station in Thane district of Maharastra.



Track Linking at CH 56+700 on Eastern Corridor