JUNE 2014

VIEW POINT

CONSULTING ENGINEER

NEWSLETTER OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Contents

- President's Message 1
- Smart Distribution Networks -An Imperative for India : 2
  by Dr. Prashant V Navalkar
- My Business Experiences in India and the Latent Power of the Indian People : 6
  by Mr. Harutoshi Hayasaka
- CEAI News 8
- FIDIC News 14
- Other News, Views & Notes 15

President's Message

Dear fellow Consulting Engineers,

Greetings from your Association.

A visibly dynamic polity has taken charge of the central government and they are moving to put their promises into action and take the country on a high growth path.

With a manifesto spreading across all sectors to speed up development it is doing so by getting the administrative machinery moving back into action and simultaneously encouraging the entrepreneurs and investors - local as well as foreign. All this bodes well for the country and its economy.

For any project, be it small or large, to fructify, it is essential that it is managed well right from the *Eureka* moment of the idea. The processes that all projects go through are well known. What is really required is compliance with those processes. I recall seeing a video years ago about some policemen and detectives investigating a crime and trying to nab the culprit. The whole operation was very well planned, orchestrated and executed with everyone fulfilling their task as allocated in consonance with the others. They nab the culprits with ease. Its only after that (the culprit is nabbed), that the video spelt out the steps the policemen and the detectives took to accomplish their task. Guess what? Those were the steps necessary for doing any project starting with listing the task sequentially and those to be done in parallel, putting in realistic time schedules, the resources required, etc. Thereafter the video was on Project Management per se. The video aptly conveyed that ***Project Management can be applied to all walks of life***.

It is essential that for any project to run smoothly, there is a political will to do it and the support and commitment from the bureaucracy so that it is executed without any hindrance. In short there must be a buy in from all the stakeholders by bringing them all on to the same wavelength.

With a number of mega projects in the country, there is a dire and urgent need for Project Managers well versed with the nuances of the type of the project to be dealt with. They must also be agile, mobile and be IT savvy while being experienced and knowledgeable in their type of projects to be able to perceive the risks and be able to mitigate them well in time.

Project Management is not just about sitting in a glass cabin and monitoring a PERT. The PM must be constantly moving around the design offices and the sites to get firsthand knowledge, be able to anticipate issues and resolve them before they surface. The PM should not have to wait for formal reports to take action, for then it becomes a reactive and not pro-active process. However, all instructions/ directions need to be reduced in writing for unambiguously conveying them to all concerned and also to serve as an *aide memoir.*

While the principles of Project Management are common, each sector or type of project has technicalities which are different and must be properly understood. It is for that reason that each sector needs to build and nurture good Project Managers with an objective approach and a positive attitude, who can serve the sector well. Needless to say that for any engineering project the Project Manager must be an engineer from a discipline most pervasive or critical to that project. Infact during the course of the project different Assistant Project Managers, may be required for its smooth progress and functioning.

That brings us to the point that ENGINEERS are the backbone of development and they need to be rightly accorded the status they deserve.

With best regards

A. P. Mull

SMART DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS – AN IMPERATIVE FOR INDIA

Dr. Prashant V Navalkar
General Manager-Electrical,
Tata Consulting Engineers Limited

It is a well known fact that transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in India are amongst the highest in the world, with average losses being 25~30 %. A large component of the loss is on account of theft, which alongwith poor collection efficiencies has resulted in accumulated losses in distribution sector of around Rs. 2,00,000 crores. That amounts to approximately 1.5 % of India's GDP and is growing at an alarming rate of Rs. 60,000 crores a year. This has led to poor financial health of the utilities, leading to lack of new investment in the sector and consequently lack of capital to set up even basic infrastructure and maintain existing assets optimally. This neglect has led to a multitude of issues like:

1) Frequent overloading and load shedding
2) High rate of equipment failures especially distribution transformers
3) Low collection efficiency
4) Poor network planning

The situation in the Indian power distribution sector is similar to the situation in the telecom sector in India in the late nineties. Just as the telecom industry was able to leapfrog over its problems by embracing technology, is it possible for the power distribution sector to modernize? Yes, Smart Grids provide a viable solution to the above issues plaguing India's power sector.

Let us first have a look at the characteristics of smart grids to evaluate whether investment in smart grids would be justified given the lack of even basic grid access in certain pockets of the country.

Characteristics of Smart Grids

The key characteristics of Smart Grids that benefit consumers, business, utilities and security are:

- *Self-Heals*: a self-healing grid which would detect and respond to routine problems and quickly recover if problems occur, thus minimizing downtime and financial loss.
- *Motivates and Includes the Consumer*: the grid would provide customers - commercial, industrial and residential - visibility into prices and the ability to choose a program and a price that would best suit their needs.
- *Resists Attack*: security would be built in from the ground up in a smart grid.
- *Provides Power Quality for 21st Century Needs*: the grid would provide electricity free of sags, spikes, disturbances and interruptions. The power delivered would be suitable to the data centers, computers, electronics and robotic manufacturing that would power the future economy.
- *Accommodates all Generation and Storage Options*: the grid would allow plug-and-play interconnection to practically any source of power, including renewable energy sources and storage.
- *Enables Markets*: the grid would support consistent operation from coast to coast while allowing innovation locally and regionally.
- *Optimizes Assets and Operates Efficiently*: the grid would allow putting more power through existing systems, build less new infrastructure and spend less to operate and maintain the grid.

The traditional power grid is shown in Fig 1 and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) conceptual model of a smart grid is shown in Fig 2 [1].

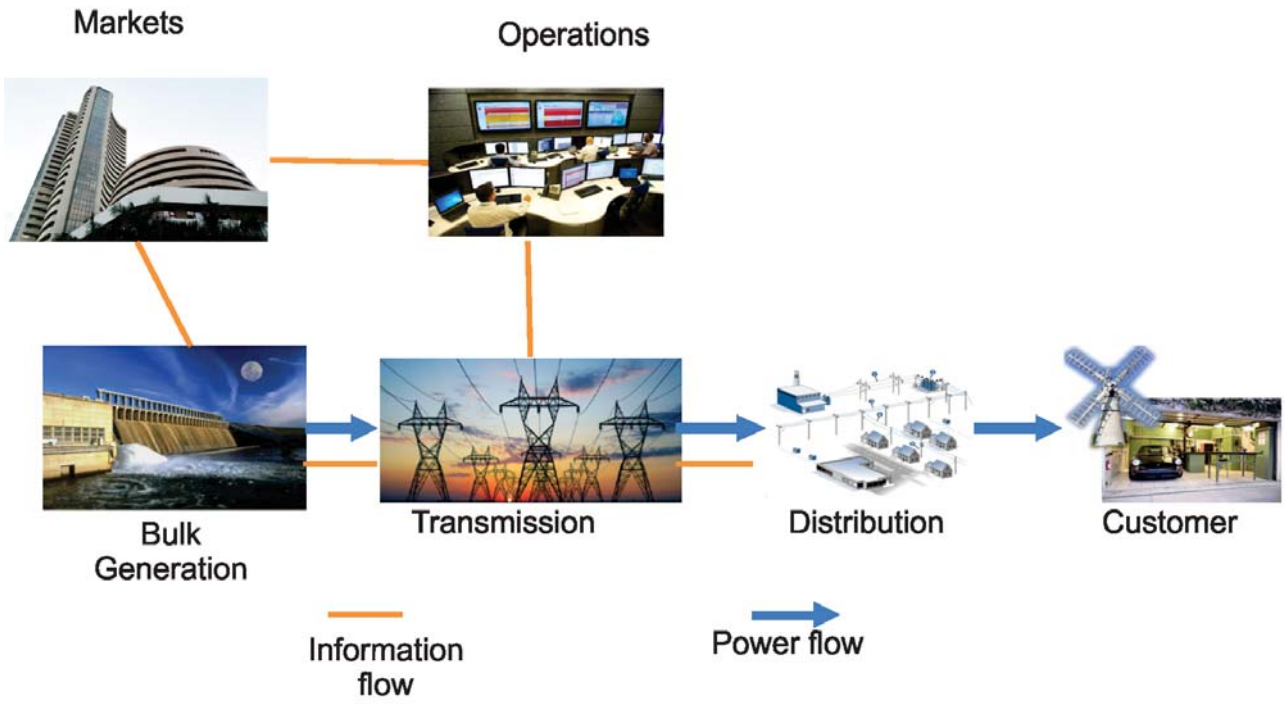

Fig 1: Traditional model of power grid

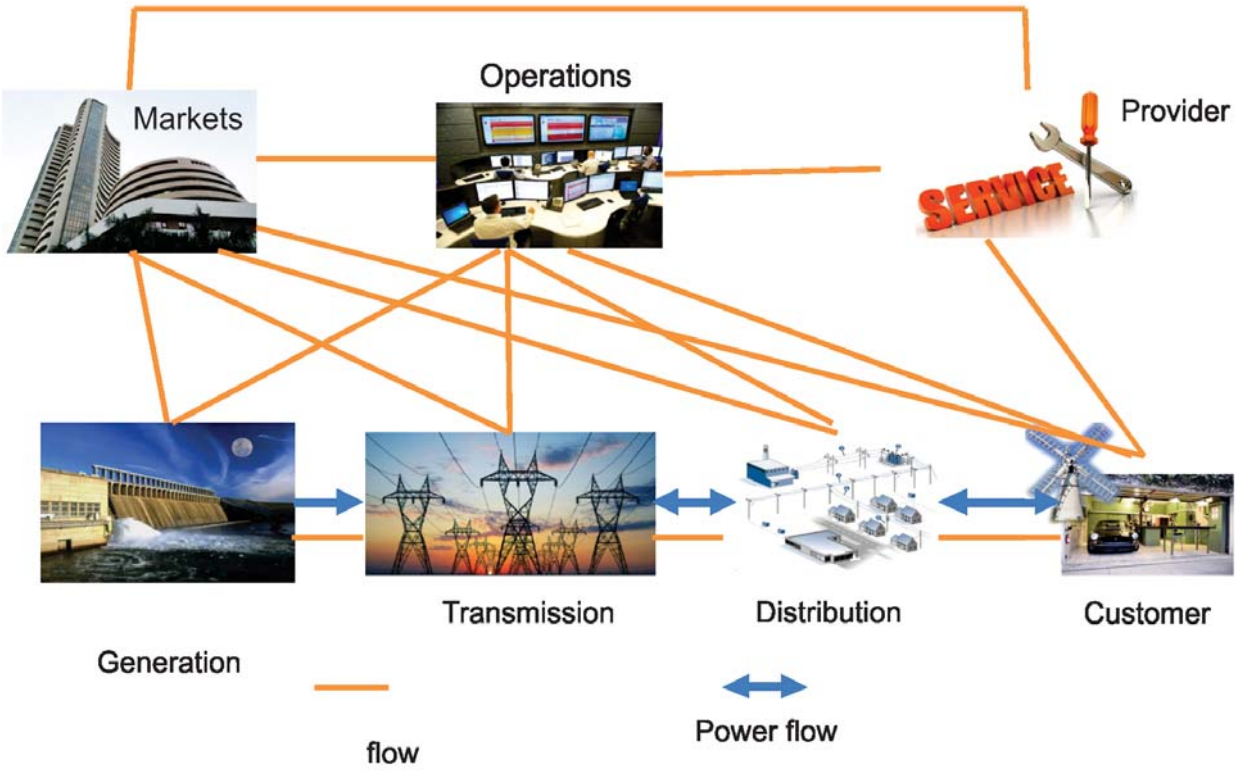

Fig 2: NIST Conceptual model for Smart Grid

Comparing the two figures, a few differences vis-à-vis the traditional grid are obvious, like bi-directional flow of power and information, multitude of choices for the consumer, better protection and restoration times because of improved service delivery. A summary of comparative features of smart and traditional grids is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparison between Traditional Grid and Smart Grid [2]

Traditional Grid	Smart Grid
Electromechanical	Digital
Centralized generation	Distributed generation
Few sensors	Sensors throughout
Manual monitoring	Self-monitoring
Manual restoration	Self-healing
Failures and blackouts	Adaptive islanding
Limited control	Pervasive control
Few customer choices	Many customer choices

While PowerGrid and GETCO have embarked on ambitious Smart Grid projects in the transmission sector, on an all India basis and Gujarat respectively, very little has been done in the distribution sector apart from Smart Metering projects. There are plans to install 120 million Smart Meters in India by 2030. However, just providing Smart Meters is not the solution to the power woes discussed. Smart distribution grids would also require the following equipment:

- Ring Main Units (RMUs)
- Voltage Regulators
- Capacitors
- Reclosers
- Switches
- Sensors
- F-RTUs
- S-RTUs
- Renewables/ Distributed Generation

It would be only then that the smart grids would be truly functioning.

The Smart Grid technologies will add up to provide distribution networks that are more resilient, reliable and ultimately more sustainable. It is clear that considerable additional investment, to the tune of 100~150% would be required for a complete smart distribution solution over a traditional distribution system. Just a 5 % improvement in efficiency for the National Capital Region of New Delhi would lead to savings of the order of Rs. 650 crores, this is not even counting other benefits like deferring of new power plant construction and environmental benefits. Further, the implementation can be taken up in phases beginning with capacitors, voltage regulators, followed by reclosers, sensors and switches.

The investments can be easily recovered in a period of 3~4 years, as s**mart distribution networks would help Indian utilities do three things,**

1) Reduce commercial losses

Commercial losses mainly of power theft and other losses like inaccurate and incomplete meter reading, etc. Basic energy accounting and auditing using smart meters could help overcome this problem to a great extent. Installing smart metering and data management systems would also have other beneficial consequences

like helping to cut down wasteful use of energy and reduction of carbon emissions. In addition smart grids would also involve customers by informing them about their usage profiles, energy costs and options, thus leading to better efficiencies.

2) Improve reliability of supply

Load shedding is often a feature of power supply in countries like India. Even when supply is available, it may not be of the required quality. This could be remedied to a certain extent by self-healing designs, load balancing, distribution automation, remote monitoring and control and also microgrid, which are all parts of the smart grid initiative. Restoration of supply post disruptions could also be much quicker with the help of smart grids.

3) Integrate renewable energy sources

Wind, solar and other renewables would find increased penetration in the Indian grid and help meet the objectives of making power available to all. For effective integration and management of distributed and renewable sources, smart grids are the only option.

The returns are not limited to the distribution sector, investments in smart distribution infrastructure would also enable generation and transmission companies to earn a better return on their investments.

To conclude, smart grids would help India's power distribution sector overcome the many technical and financial challenges that it faces at present. The resultant improvements would also attract much needed investments into the sector, ultimately contributing to the growth of the Indian economy.

References

[1] National Institute of Standards and Technology. NIST framework and roadmap for smart grid interoperability standards, release 1.0, http://www.nist.gov/public affairs/releases/upload/smartgrid interoperability final.pdf. January 2010.

[2] H. Farhangi. The path of the smart grid. *IEEE Power and Energy Magazine,* 8(1):18–28, 2010.

MY BUSINESS EXPERIENCES IN INDIA AND THE LATENT POWER OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE

Mr. Harutoshi Hayasaka
Acting leader – cum – HSR construction
Joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai – Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor

June 30, 2014

Dear, subscribers of the quarterly magazine "View Point – Consulting Engineer".

My name is Harutoshi Hayasaka. It's gives me great pleasure to be able to contribute this short article on a historical View Point to the Consulting Engineers Association of India.

As regard to my direct engagement in India, I go back more than two decades. I've visited India on several kinds of businesses. During these visits, I've visited many cities, such as Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bombay (Mumbai), Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad, Madras (Chennai), Hyderabad, Bangalore (Bengaluru), Mysore, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Cochin (Ernakulam), Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram), Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand/Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati.

Although I have visited twenty-two foreign countries on professional business India is my most visited country among all the countries. I have been in charge of several projects in India. At the initial stage, I was a member of the JICA Feasibility Study for the Modernization of the New Delhi Railway Station from 1988 to 1990. During the study, I had the pleasure of getting on to the footplate locomotives for data collection both on passenger and freight trains. There were still steam locomotives puffing around at that time. In 1991, I visited India as one of the members of the 2nd Meeting of Indo-Japan Working Group for Railways and Railway Upgrading International Seminar in Delhi. Some years later in 1995 and 1996, I visited India twice as one of the members of the Yen Loan Government Preliminary Study Team. In 1995, I conducted a site survey at the Old Delhi for confirming the alignment of the Delhi Metro of the Phase 1 as an outside expert of the former OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund) of Japan. In 1997, I visited India as one of the members for the 8th Meeting of the Indo-Japan Working Group for Railways. In 2012, I carried out a Pre-Feasibility Study for HSR Line-6 (Chennai – Bengaluru – Coimbatore – Ernakulam – Thiruvananthapuram with branch line to Mysore) as a Chief Railway Engineer – cum – Team Leader of Consortium for JARTS and Oriental Consultants. I am now in charge of the Joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai – Ahmedabad High Speed Railway Corridor as Acting Leader cum High Speed Rail Construction.

As the Chief Railway Engineer – cum – Team Leader for the Pre-F/S for HSR Line-6, I was able to visit South India for carrying out a site survey for the alignment from Chennai to Thiruvananthapuram including Bengaluru, Mysore, Coimbatore and Erunakulam.

It took 7 days by car to carry out the survey. The total survey, of 1,785km took from mid-May to the end of May. I had the good fortune of discussions with both of Karnataka and Kerala state governments. The contents of the interactions were reflected to the study report.

I am now in charge of the Joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai – Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor as an acting leader – cum – HSR construction since Dec. 2013. It's my pleasure that if I could transfer my experiences of HSR construction technology in Japan to the construction planning here in India.

I am delighted that Mr. Modi has been appointed the Prime Minister of India. It's no exaggeration to say that he is expected to become a strong promoter of the high speed railway construction.

During my travels in India I have formed some impressions about Indian people through my many interaction and association with Indian colleagues:

Firstly, each Indian has a serious attitude towards carrying out his job. They have a tradition to express opinions positively. Secondly, I have found that Indian people have a wide range of views, are willing to express them and prepared to implement new ideas.

Thirdly, Indian youth have their own opinions and express them clearly in spite of their relatively limited experience. Fourthly, the Indian way of thinking is very logical and persuasive. As a result, they are able to persuade the other person often with great success to their own point of view. Their mentality and approach to issues makes a lot of sense. Finally, Indian people are extremely cooperative and they show spirit in proceeding strongly toward the future. I am, therefore convinced that India has both economic and technological powers to construct a high speed railway in the very near future because of its latent power.

Now, I'd like to change the subject. I'll talk about Asian-born Nobel Prize Winners. Among Asian-born Winners, which country-born persons won the Nobel Prizes in literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and economics?

Answers are in sequence India, India, Japan, India and India. Don't you think how important this fact is for India?

Nobel Prize in Literature for R. Tagore in 1913, Physics for C.V. Raman in 1930, Chemistry for K. Fukui in 1981, Medicine for H.G. Khorana in 1968 and Economics for Amartya Sen in 1998.

I suppose that the facts of "the India-born persons as pioneers in Asia became the first Nobel Prize Winners in Asia" proves the synergy effect of the latent environment of the character of the Indian background and the Winners' self-help efforts.

One of these Winners, Mr. A. Sen has indicated that a concept of "the human development is luxurious goods which can be obtained after the country become rich" is incorrect. He has highlighted that the development of Japan, a member of Asia, for example, depended upon its first priority to education in schools and human development from a very early stage.

I am very happy that Japans' education is valued by an India-born Nobel Prize Winner. As Japanese and a product of its education system, I feel privileged to be in charge of construction planning for the high speed railway project with Indian colleagues in India and contributing to India's development in the twenty first century.

Thank you very much indeed.

CEAI NEWS

TECHNICAL LECTURE ON HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING AND STRUCTURES

CEAI organized Technical Lecture on "Hydraulic Engineering and Structures" on Tuesday, 1st April 2014 at CEAI Centre, New Delhi. The lecture was attended by 26 participants from various organisations.

It was delivered by Dr. Flemming Jakobsen, Technical Director of DHI. DHI (a Danish company) is engaged in global and independent research and development. The organization is dedicated itself to work in the fields of water, environment and health.

The technical lecture covered hydraulic design aspects for bridges, coastal areas, river development etc.

Dr.Flemming Jakobsen making his presentation

View of the participants

TECHNICAL LECTURE ON *"THE STATUS QUO OF HIGH SPEED RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND JAPAN"*

Mr. Harutoshi Hayasaka making his presentation

CEAI organized a Technical Lecture on ***"The Status Quo of High Speed Railways in India & Japan"*** on 16th May 2014 at CEAI Centre, New Delhi. The lecture was attended by 40 participants from various organisations.

It was delivered by Mr. Harutoshi Hayasaka, General Manager, Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co. Ltd.

The presentation covered:

a) Punctuality of High Speed Train operation in Japan
b) Framework for implementation of HSR Project in Japan

- Shinkansen Network in Japan
- Main Feature of Shinkansen
- Framework for Implementation of Shinkansen Project.
- Procedure of Shinkansen Construction
- Flow of Railway Construction Projects & Role of JRTT
- Urban Railways & Scheme of Subsidies
- Percentage of Structures on Shinkansen
- The Longest Railway Tunnel in the World
- Railway Station Equipment
- Measures against Snow and Ice

Mr. Hayasaka briefed about the high-speed trains being operated in Japan and gave a video presentation and explained the various types of railway construction in Japan. He also explained the possibility of high-speed trains in India and presented a long term vision for Indian Railways until 2020.

View of the participants at the technical lecture on
"The Status Quo of High Speed Railways in India and Japan"

"CURRENT DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO – CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES"

Proceedings of event held at Kolkata

Report by Mr. Amitabha Ghoshal, Chairman, CEAI - East-North East Regional Centre

The Consulting Engineers Association of India (East – North East Regional Centre) in association with The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCC & I) held a seminar on ***"Current Development Scenario-Challenges and Strategies"*** at Kolkata on May 23 – 24, 2014. It was attended by over 100 delegates.

Inaugural Session was held in the afternoon of May 23, 2014. Mr. A P Mull, President CEAI, in his welcome address stressed on the multifaceted challenges faced by the multitude of engineers graduating every year for shaping India's destiny over the next few decades. He stressed on the need for holistic solutions encompassing inclusive development, environmental concerns and social reforms.

Mr. Amitabha Ghoshal, Chairman, CEAI-E&NE Centre, elucidated the thoughts and extensive deliberations held by the Organizing Committee and the Advisory Committee leading to selection of the Theme and the timing of the Seminar, in relation to the formation of the new Central Government. He elaborated how the sub themes panned out of the main topic, with careful selection of speakers.

Mr. Dip Sen, Sr. VP (Infra) of L&T spoke extensively on the prospects in the key Infrastructure sectors of Roads, Railways and Ports. He highlighted how land acquisition issues and delay in a score of clearances from different departments, coupled with deficiencies in planning and design documents, have resulted in inordinate time overruns or non-completion of a host of projects costing lacs of crores of Rupees.

Mr. Ambarish Dasgupta, Head Management Consulting of KPMG Advisory Services, covered the entire gamut of the economic domain and strongly emphasized on the importance of use of indigenous solutions, commodities and products towards import substitution over international options. He maintained that overt borrowing of overseas funds would be extremely detrimental to India's growth pattern, as has been witnessed by other emerging countries.

The last speaker of the Inaugural session, Mr. Kallol Datta, President, BCC & I, and CMD, Andrew Yule, emphatically stated that if India is to realize it's dream of positioning herself as a robust, and leading economy of the world, the skewness in contribution of the manufacturing sector as against the service and other sectors need to be rectified at a very fast pace. The manufacturing sector has to contribute much more than the present figure of 15%, so that like China, in can catapult and drive the country's economy, or otherwise it would be staring at a very gloomy picture as early as 2020.

Mr. A.P. Mull, President CEAI, addressing the participants.

A view of the participants

Technical Session -I on May 24, 2014 was chaired by Dr. Abhijit Dasgupta, Director of M N Dastur & Co.

Prof. S S Chakrabarty, Chairman, CES (I) Pvt. Ltd. emphasized that innovative marketing was the call of the day. Private players have to seek opportunities for partnerships with Public Sector organizations in carrying forward projects in various infrastructure sectors and seek new business windows; instead of waiting for 'things to happen' - we have to 'make it happen'.

Mr. Abhin Alimchandani, JMD of STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd, deliberated on the problems the Consulting Industry is facing from external sources as well as internally. He articulated on the need for use of innovative approach by consultants to succeed in the face of all odds. He presented some successful examples on use of innovative solution by Indians, to fortify his submission.

Mr. Aloke Mookherjea, Chairman of Solyvent Flakt (I) Pvt. Ltd. through visual illustrations brought out India's dichotomy of having the very good vs the very bad, very rich vs the very poor and made the point that such imbalance in every sphere of activity has to be bridged for India to be recognized as an 'emerged' country.

Technical Session II was chaired by Mr. Sutanu Ghosh, Secretary, CEAI- E&NE Centre

Dr. Abhijit Dasgupta, portrayed the present scenario in three core development sectors viz. Steel, Aluminum and Power and presented how poorly India benchmarked with China on consumption levels in all three disciplines. The yawning gap between demand and supply was conveyed through statistics. The cardinal importance of the core sectors of engineering and practicing engineers in restoring this position was well brought out.

Mr. Indrajit Sen, Managing Director of International Combustion (I) Ltd. made very tangible observations on the 'Terms of Agreement' for international collaborations, stating that overseas organizations could only have a maximum share of 39% in such joint ventures. He mapped out the entire scenario of collaborations - how to avoid the pitfalls and the modality for successful ventures.

Mr. P R Dhar, Corporate Advisor of Simplex Infrastructures Ltd. remarked that since EPC contracts are already here to stay, the need for Consultants and Constructors to effectively network has increased manifold. He stated that such arrangements make it imperative for Consultants to intensify their effort towards enhancement of 'precision and accuracy' in all the documents produced by them.

Technical Session III was chaired by Mr. Samiran Sen of E to E Consultant.

Prof. Nitin Som, Consulting Geotechnical Engineer and a renowned academician, presented the current pitfalls in the academic arena, which is the first step towards producing engineers for future India and stressed that the industry has a definite contributory role in this regard to inculcate the requisite residual skills.

Mr. N A Chaudhuri, Executive Director of DCPL amply dwelt on quality aspects in the different stages of a Consultant's work from 'Concept to Completion'. He laid down the road map for Consultants to be able to promote quality in deliverables.

Mr. A D Narain, Presiedent of ICT Pvt. Ltd. dealt on the importance of collective approach between owners, contractors and consultants and how the same can optimize cost of projects and make Indian projects globally competitive.

Valedictory Session was chaired by Mr. Amitabha Ghoshal

Prof. Suman Mukerjee, Principal and Dean of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Institute of Management, emphasized the deep chasms prevalent in all spheres of activity that need attention and redemption for the 'utopia' to become a 'reality'. Prof Ajoy Ray, Director IIEST, Shibpur reinforced this fact, with particular emphasis on the academic sphere. He implored that the deficiencies in the educational front can be solved to a large extent by successful interaction between the Industry professionals and the academia.

The Seminar continued late into the evening, with delegates dispersing only around 1800 hours. The Seminar may be accessed through the following remark made by a very senior delegate, who exclaimed 'I wanted to leave earlier, but was compelled to stay'. This made for a very rewarding summing up, particularly for the organizers!

Recommendations

The Seminar brought out the following wish list of Development Stakeholders to reverse the present gloomy situation.

- The thrust on successful and rapid implementation of Infrastructure projects need to be increased manifold for generation of employment and wealth. The present bottlenecks need to be removed by radical change in application of rules and regulations.
- Projects need to be prioritized based on their reach to larger, disadvantaged sector of populations, who need facilities of Health, Education and Nutrition to enhance the Happiness quotient. The Core Industry Sectors as Power, Steel, Mining, et al need immediate special attention.
- Technical Education needs large scale reform to make them effective, knowledge based and relevant for making the trained and skilled manpower the engine of growth. Greater interaction by Industry into academic fields can provide the required course correction.

The participants hope that the new Government will take due cognizance of these recommendations.

FIDIC TRAINING COURSE ON *"PRACTICAL USE, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF FIDIC CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT"*

CEAI in association with CEAI-Western Region Centre, is organising FIDIC Training Courses on "***Practical Use, Management and Administration of FIDIC Conditions of Contract***" at Delhi and Mumbai on the following dates:

Delhi	**4th& 5th August 2014**
Mumbai	**7th& 8th August 2014**

The FIDIC 1999 Conditions of Contract are being used the world over where multi-lateral development banks provide the funding. With a number of large and complex projects going on in the country and also in the offing coupled with a highly competitive arena in which the consultants, contractors and vendors have to provide their services it is necessary that each party to the contract is clear about their rights as well as their obligations. For this to be so it is imperative that project personnel of each party understands the implications of each clause of the contract and take timely action for the due performance and implementation of their obligation under the contract for the proper and effective progress of the project and to avoid any issues which can adversely affect any of the parties or the project.

The training course will serve to explain and illustrate how to use the FIDIC Conditions of Contract, administer and manage it. The course will deal with practical issues on the FIDIC 1999 Conditions of Contract including the New Red Book, Yellow Book, Silver Book and the Pink Book. These will be presented by Mr. Bogdan Oprea, a FIDIC Accredited trainer. Mr. Bogdan has trained extensively for FIDIC as an accredited FIDIC trainer in Europe, Middle East, Asia, South America and Africa, specializing on FIDIC contracts and the management of claims and the resolution of disputes.

Case Studies and special topics based on Indian cases will be covered by Mr. O P Goel, Dr. P V Amarnadha Prasad and Mr. Uttam Sengupta.

Registration Fees:

Delegates from India	**CEAI Members**	**Rs. 15,000/- plus Service Tax @ 12.36%**
	Non CEAI Members	**Rs. 20,000/- plus Service Tax @ 12.36%**
Delegates from Abroad	**FIDIC MAs in TCDPAP/ ASPAC and from SARC countries**	**USD 325/-**
	Other Countries	**USD 450/-**

Discounts for delegates from same organisation

Number of delegates	Discount
1-4	None
5-9	5%
10-14	7.5%
15 or more	10%

It is a non-residential course.

The registration fee should be in favour of "Consulting Engineers Association of India". Payment can also be made by bank transfer to the CEAI Saving Bank account as per details below:

Beneficiary:	**Consulting Engineers Association of India**	**Account No.:**	149801000027261
Name of Bank:	Indian Overseas Bank	**Branch Code:**	1498
Address of Branch:	Lok Kala Manch, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003	**MICR Code:**	110020046
IFS Code:	IOBA0001498	**PAN:**	AAATC5274E

The seats for the programme will be limited. Hence, those interested may please register their interest with the CEAI Secretariat and furnish their contact details.

CEAI ANNUAL SEMINAR ON *"ROLE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, DEVELOPERS AND AUTHORITIES IN NATION BUILDING"*

CEAI is organizing its Annual Seminar on *"**Role of Consulting Engineers, Contractors, Developers and Authorities in Nation Building**"* on 28th and 29th November 2014 in New Delhi. The venue will be the Multi Purpose Hall of India International Centre.

The safety, stability, speed and sustained growth of a country is dependent on its infrastructure. To spur its development a country needs good, high speed, reliable and secure connectivity - physically (roads, highways,

airways, railways, inland waterways and seaways) and virtually (telephone and IT backbone), assured quality electrical power and lastly but not the least affordable habitats for all.

For all these to fructify the government policies and procedures must be shaped to promote participation from all the stake holders and make the development truly inclusive.

Please block your diary for the event and join us to discuss and deliberate as to how best the governments can further the development in the enormous works to be done and also how to speed them up to make our country rank amongst the top in the world.

The details of the programme will be sent in due course.

MR. SUDHIR DHAWAN ELECTED AS VICE PRESIDENT OF CEAI

Sudhir Dhawan

Mr. M. M. Verma, Vice President CEAI, who was representing WAPCOS in the CEAI Governing Council, has superannuated from the services of WAPCOS Ltd. with effect from 31st May 2014.The Governing Council at its meeting held on 30th May 2014, elected Mr. Sudhir Dhawan as one of the Vice Presidents of CEAI in place of Mr. M M Verma.

FIDIC NEWS

FIDIC INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2014

FIDIC 2014 International Infrastructure Conference will be held during 28th September to 1st October 2014 at Royal Tulip, Rio de Janeiro, RuaAquarela do Brasil, n° 75, São Conrado, 22610-010 - Rio de Janeiro – Brazil.

Registration Fee

Conference registration	FIDIC MembersUntil 10 August 2014*	Non-members
Participants	**EUR 950** EUR 1200 (incl. Gala Awards Dinner ticket)	**EUR 1200** EUR 1450 (incl. Gala Awards Dinner ticket)
Young Professionals *(40 years of age or less)*	**EUR 700** EUR 950 (incl. Gala Awards Dinner ticket)	**EUR 1100** EUR 1350 (incl. Gala Awards Dinner ticket)

*Discounts are available only to FIDIC members.

For more details about the Conference, please visit www.fidic2014.org

OTHER NEWS, VIEWS & NOTES

ACCE(I) AWARDS 2014

To give recognition to Civil Engineering Consultants/ Organisations and Students, the Association of Consulting Civil Engineers (India) has instituted awards which are presented every year during their Annual Day Celebration. ACCE(I) invites nominations for the following ACCE(I) Awards 2014:

- ACCE (I) Software Award for Best Software Package for Civil Engineering Consultancy
- ACCE (I) Bhagwati Award for Outstanding Design of Industrial Plant/Structure Using Special/Advanced/ New Technique, Specialized Foundations; or Moving Structures or Design of Facilitating Structure.
- ACCE (I) Billimoria Award for Excellence in Construction of High Rise Building
- ACCE (I) Essen Award for Appropriate Use of Construction Chemicals/ Epoxy for Rehabilitation/ Retrofitting of Civil Engineering Structure by Consultants
- ACCE (I) - Er. P T Mase Memorial Award for Innovative Structural Design by Upcoming Structural Designer
- ACCE (I) Gammon Award for Effective Use of Construction Materials/ Systems in Construction Resulting in National Savings
- ACCE (I) Inswareb Award for Effective Use of Pozzolona or Blended Cements in Design & Construction of Civil Engineering Projects
- ACCE (I) JMC Award for Best Construction by budding Company of India.
- ACCE (I) L&T Endowment Award for Excellence in Construction of Industrial Structure
- ACCE (I) L&T Formwork Award for Best Use of Formwork in Civil Engineering
- ACCE (I) Megh Steels Award for Excellence in the Use Of Hollow Steel Sections in Steel Structures
- ACCE (I) Nagadi Award for Best Publication (Book) in Civil Engineering (Useful to Consultants)
- ACCE (I) Sarvamangal Award for Excellence in Construction in the Field of Civil Engineering (Other Than Sl. 3-Industrial Structure, 10-High Rise Building & 16 - Highway)
- ACCE (I) Simplex Award for Innovative Design of Structure Other Than Industrial Structure
- ACCE (I) Som Datt Award for Excellence in Construction of Highway Project

The closing date for receipt of nominations is 31st August 2014.

For more details about the ACCE(I) Awards, please contact:
Association of Consulting Civil Engineers (India)
No. 2, UVCE Alumni Association Building
K R Circle, Bangalore 560 001
Tel: 91-080-2247466, Email: admin@accehq.net, Website :www.accehq.net

FIDIC PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM CEAI SECRETARIAT

1	**FIDIC Contracts Guide** (1st Ed. 2000) (Construction, Plant & Design- Build and EPC/Turnkey Contracts)
2	**Short form of Contract** (1st. Ed.1999) Agreement, General Conditions, Rules for Adjudication and Notes for Guidance
3	**Form of Contract for Dredging & Reclamation work (1st Ed 2006)**
4	**Design- Build- Operate (DBO) Contract** (1st Ed 2008)
5	**Guide to Design-Build-Operate Contract** (1st Ed. 2011)
6	**EIC Contractors Guide to the FIDIC DBO Contract**
7	**Plant & Design-Build Contract** (1st Ed:1999).Conditions of Contract for Plant & Design-Build for Electrical & Mech. Plant & for Building & Engg. Works Designed by the Contractor. Gen. Conds; Guidance for the Preparation of Conditions of Particular Application; Forms of Tender.
8	**EIC Contractors Guide to the FIDIC Plant Contract**
9	**EPC/Turnkey Contract** (1st Ed. 1999) Conditions of Contract for EPC Turnkey Projects. General Conditions; Guidance for the Preparation of Conditions of Particular Application; Forms of Tender and Agreement etc.
10	**EIC Contractors Guide to the FIDIC EPC/Turnkey Contract**
11	**Construction Contract (1st Ed.1999)** Conditions of Contract for Construction for Building and Engineering Works designed by the Employer. General Conditions; Guidance for Preparation of Particular Conditions; Forms of Tender, etc.
12	**Construction Contract MDB Harmonised Ed, for Building & Engg. Works Designed by the Employer.**
13	**Construction Subcontract, 1st Ed 2011. For Building and Engineering works designed by the Employer**
14	**EIC Contractors Guide to the FIDIC Construction Contract**
15	**EIC Contractors Guide to the MDB Harmonized Edition of the FIDIC Construction Contract**
16	**Understanding the New FIDIC Red Book,** (2006)
17	**Design-Build and Turnkey (Orange Book) 1st Ed 1995. Reprinted 2011.**
18	**Design-Build and Turnkey (Orange Book) Guide (1st Ed.1996)**
19	**Operation, Maintenance and Training (OMT) - FIDIC Guidelines for the provision of OMT services**
20	**Works of Civil Engineering Construction (Red Book) Part I & II and Supplement (4th Ed. 1987 Reprinted 2011)**
21	**RED Book GUIDE :** Gude to the use of FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engg. Construction 4th Ed. 1989.
22	**Risk & Insurance in Construction, 2nd Ed 2003,** by N G Bunni

23	**Electrical and Mechanical Works 3rd Ed.(Yellow Book):** Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works (3rd Edition 1987; Reprinted 1988)
24	**Electrical and Mechanical Works (Yellow Book): Supplement 1st Ed. :** Supplement to the 3rd Ed. 1987 of Conditions of Contract for Electrical Mechanical Works (1st Ed. 1997)
25	**Electrical and Mechanical Works (Yellow Book) Guide 3rd Ed.** Guide to the use of the FIDIC Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works (1988), includes Yellow Book conditions
26	**Client - Consultant Agreement (White Book) 4th Ed. 2006.**
27	**Client-Consultant Agreement (White Book) Guide 2nd Ed. 2001**
28	**Model Representative Agreement (Test Ed 2004)**
29	**Model Representative Agreement (1st Ed 2013)**
30	**Guide to the Joint Venture and Sub-consultancy Agreement 1st Ed.**
31	**Sub-Consultancy Agreement (1st Ed, 1992)**
32	**Consulting Engineers and the Environment (1st Ed. 1994) – Guide for Action**
33	**FIDIC Guidelines for Selection of Consultants 1st Ed 2003**
34	**Insurance of Large Civil Engineering Projects** (2004)
35	**Quality Management Guide** : Guide to Quality Management in the Consulting Engineering Industry (2nd Edition. 2001)
36	**Guide to the interpretation & application of the ISO 9001: 2000** Standard for the Consulting Engineering industry
37	**Quality Management Training Kit** (1st Ed. 2001) – Training Kit – quality management in the consulting engineering industry
38	**FIDIC Guide to Practice** Business of a professional services firm
39	**Risk Management - Short Guide**
40	**Professional Indemnity and the Insurance of Project Risk : Actions Guide**
41	**Business Practice Training Manual**
42	**Building the Capacity of the Consulting Firms**
43	**Improving the quality of construction : A Guide for Action**
44	**Standard Prequalification Form for Contractors** 3rd Ed 2008.
45	**FIDIC Tendering Procedure 2nd Ed**.
46	**FIDICIntegrity Management Guidelines (1st Ed. 2011)**
47	**Quality Based Consultant Selection Guide 2011**
48	**FIDIC Procurement Procedures Guide 1st Ed 2011**
49	**Technology Transfer**: Improving Transfer of Technology: Guide for Action
50	**Capacity Building** – Building the capacity of the industry (2001) with five inserts
51	**Engineering Our Future**: Report of the FIDIC Strategic Review Task Force 21 (2004)

ADVERTISEMENT IN VIEW POINT

VIEW POINT is quarterly publication. It is circulated to all CEAI members, Government Departments, Public/ Private Sector Undertakings, Construction Firms, Contractors, Consultants, Foreign missions in India and others related to engineering profession.

Advertisement matter

Advertisement matter (in colour) A4 size (both soft & hard copy) may be sent to CEAI Secretariat.

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

Rate:	Inside Front Cover	-	Rs. 20,000/-
	Inside Back Cover	-	Rs. 15,000/-
	Outside Back Cover	-	Rs. 25,000/-
	Full Page - Colour	-	Rs. 10,000/-
	Full Page B&W	-	Rs. 8,000/-
	Half Page Colour	-	Rs. 7,000/-
	Half Page B&W	-	Rs. 5,000/-
	Strip	-	Rs. 3,000/-

In case the advertisement are to be inserted in multiple issues of View Point, but not exceeding 4, then a rebate of 20% will be given.

INPUT FROM MEMBERS

Members are requested to send the material for incorporating in the forthcoming issue of View Point before 30th August 2014. The material could inter alia comprise:

- Awards received by an individual/ organization.
- Technical articles

Photographs of current or completed projects (completed in last one year)

Consulting Engineers Association of India
(Indian Member Association of FIDIC)
CEAI Centre, OCF Plot No 2, Pocket 9, Sector B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110070
Tel: 91-11-26134644 Telefax: 26139658
Email: ceai.ceai@gmail.com, Website: www.ceai.org.in