



**NATIONAL CAPITAL  
TERRITORY OF DELHI**

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# **ANNUAL PLAN**

**1993-94**

**VOLUME-I**

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**PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
GOVT. OF NATIONAL CAPITAL  
TERRITORY OF DELHI**

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

Part-I Volume-I

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

<i>Ch. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Sector</i>	<i>Sector Code</i>	<i>Page Nos.</i>
1	2	3	4
0.	<i>Introduction</i>	000	1—14
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	100	101—154
2.	Rural Development	200	201—219
3.	Co-operation	300	301—309
4.	Minor Irrigation	400	401—406
5.	Flood Control & Drainage	500	501—512
6.	Power	600	601—620
7.	Industries	700	701—732
8.	Transport	800	801—859
9.	Science, Technology & Environment	1000	1001—1007
10.	Sectt. Economic Services	1100	1101—1120
11.	Tourism	1150	1151—1157
12.	Survey & Statistics	1200	1201—1228
13.	Civil Supplies	1300	1301—1306
14.	Weight & Measures	1350	1351—1353
15.	General Education	1400	1401—1489
16.	Technical Education	1600	1601—1661
17.	Sports & Youth Services	1800	1801—1815
18.	Art & Culture	1900	1901—1924



# ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

## NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

### INTRODUCTION

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND POPULATION

The geographical area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 Sq. Kms. Its maximum length is around 51.90 Kms. while its maximum width is 48.48 Kms. Civic amenities in Delhi are being provided by three local bodies viz. Delhi Municipal Corporation (1397.3 Sq. Kms.), New Delhi Municipal Committee (42.7 Sq. Kms.) and Delhi Cantonment Board (43 Sq. Kms.).

Out of the total area of 1483 Sq. Kms., 783 Sq. Kms. is rural and 700 Sq. Kms. is urban. According to the 1991 census, urban area accounted for 96% population whereas 4% population lived in rural areas. The distinction between rural and urban areas in Delhi is gradually diminishing due to its fast urbanisation. The entire rural area of Delhi is being looked after by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. For administrative convenience and development purposes, the rural area has been divided into five Development Blocks, viz. Allpur, Kirtiawala (Mangloi), Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara.

The population of Delhi has been increasing at a rapid rate. It has increased from 17.44 lakhs in 1951 to 26.59 lakhs in 1961, 40.66 lakhs in 1971, 62.20 lakhs in 1981 and 94.21 lakhs in 1991. It is estimated that Delhi's population will reach 117.52 lakhs by 1997. The increasing population has put tremendous pressure on the available civic infrastructure in Delhi.

Delhi's increasing population is not merely due to a natural population growth. The birth rate which was 33.10 per thousand in 1951 has come down to 29.48 in 1990. The major factor for the increase in population is inward immigration. The major reasons for immigration into Delhi have been the 'Employment' and consequent 'Family movement'. The large inflow into Delhi in recent times can be attributed to the substantial growth of industries, especially, small scale and expansion of trade and commercial activities. 'Employment' and 'Family movement' accounted for 73% of all the immigrants in 1981 from the five adjoining states namely Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. From all indications, it is now clear that future quality of life in Delhi will substantially depend on our will to tackle the important factor of migration. National Planners took cognizance of this situation as early as 1959 when the draft Master Plan for Delhi was prepared. In 1985, Parliament passed the National Capital Region Planning Act which led to the setting up of a National Capital Region Planning Board. The Board has finalised and approved the Regional Plan 2001 for the National Capital Region. U. P., Haryana, Rajasthan

and Delhi are finalising their sub-regional plans as a sequel to the Regional Plan. In the process of implementation of NCR Plan, priority towns are being developed in neighbouring states of Haryana, Rajasthan and U. P. to check migration from these states.

The literacy rate of Delhi is 75.29% as against the All India average of 52.20% as per 1991 census. Similarly, the female literacy rate is also high at 66.99% as against the National average of 39.42%.

## ECONOMY

Delhi's economic growth rate is much higher than the national average. Delhi's net State Domestic Product at current prices has increased from Rs. 2297 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 9854 crore in 1990-91. Thus showing an annual compound growth rate of 15.68% during the last decade. At constant prices, the net State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 2297 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 4597 crore in 1990-91, showing an annual compound growth rate of 7.18% during the last ten years.

The relative share of the Primary Sector comprising Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry & Fishing and Mining & Quarrying in the net State Domestic Product has gone down from 5.32% in 1980-81 to 3.75% in 1990-91. The relative share of the Secondary Sector comprising Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply in the net State Domestic Product has marginally decreased from 25.52% in 1980-81 to 26.33% in 1990-91. The relative contribution of the Tertiary Sector comprising Transport, Storage & Communication, Trade, Hostels & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration and other services has increased from 68.06% in 1980-81 to 69.92% in 1990-91.

It is also pertinent to note that the contribution of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to the National income has marginally increased from 2.1 per cent during 1980-81 to 2.4 per cent during 1990-91. Delhi's population to the total population of the country is just 1 per cent. With the Master Plan restricting the growth of large scale industries the 'Economy Gap' has been filled by tremendous progress in the development of small scale industries including handloom and handicrafts and Delhi has emerged as one of the largest small scale industrial centres in the country. At present, Delhi has 89000 industrial units in which more than 8.02 lakhs persons are getting employment. The present investment in these units is around Rs. 1750 crore.

Per capita Plan expenditure in Delhi has been increasing progressively over the years. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), per capita Plan expenditure in respect of Delhi was Rs. 308 per year as against the national average of Rs. 141. Similarly, in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), per capita plan expenditure in respect of Delhi (Rs. 657) was also the highest as compared with the national average (Rs. 234). Per capita expenditure in respect of Delhi during 1993-94 based on the Plan outlay of Rs. 1075 crore works out to Rs. 1077. This is against the All India average of Rs. 397.

The high level of investment in Plan development of Delhi has led to generation of higher incomes. Per capita income in Delhi has gone up from Rs. 38338 in 1980-81 to Rs. 9709 in 1989-90, thus showing an average annual growth rate of 10.86% at current prices. This is nearly more than two times of the national per capita income (Rs. 4291).

## PLANNING IN THE PAST

Planning era in Delhi started with the launching of the First Five Year Plan 1951. The investment has been as under:—

Plan	Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
First Five Year Plan	1951-56	4.70
Second Five Year Plan	1956-61	15.37
Third Five Year Plan	1961-66	93.10
Annual Plan	1966-67	22.37
Annual Plan	1967-68	22.40
Annual Plan	1968-69	22.55
Fourth Five Year Plan	1969-74	155.10
Fifth Five Year Plan	1974-79	341.34
Annual Plan	1979-80	107.16
Sixth Five Year Plan	1980-85	1042.07
Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-90	2631.47
Annual Plan	1990-91	742.80
Annual Plan	1991-92	819.15
First Year of Eighth Plan	1992-93	910.57 (Provisional)

## APPROACH TO THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was launched amidst the backdrop of many significant events witnessed both within the country and outside. This makes it a plan with a difference. It is a plan for managing the change, for managing the transition from centrally planned economy to market led economy without tearing our socio-economic fabric. The plan has a total outlay of Rs. 4,34,100 crore out of which Rs. 2,54,115 crore is in the Central sector. The outlay for all the Union Territories is Rs 6,250 crore. The plan priorities are :—

- (i) Employment generation.
- (ii) Containment of population growth.
- (iii) Universalisation of elementary education, complete eradication of illiteracy among people in the age group of 15-35 years.
- (iv) Eradication of scavenging and provision for safe drinking water, health care and immunisation.
- (v) Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generate surpluses for exports.
- (vi) Strengthening of infrastructural facilities i.e. energy, transport, communication and irrigation in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner; and
- (vii) Efficiency decentralisation, encouragement of local initiatives, voluntary efforts etc.

## 2. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Delhi's water supply capacity was 472 MGD at the beginning of 8th Plan. The construction of 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur and 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi made further progress. The first phase (50 MGD) of 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur was completed and made ready for commissioning. The capacity of sewage treatment plants was 280 MGD at the beginning of 8th Plan. The work on expansion of sewage treatment plants at Coronation Pillar and Kondli showed good progress.

## 3. TRANSPORT

The work on parallel bridge on river Yamuna at ITO was started and remained in progress. The work on Lothian Bridge was completed. The work on construction of fly-over on Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway line at Shahdara Chowk made good progress and is likely to be completed by October, 1993. Two new sub-ways, one at Baba Kharak Singh Marg and another at Kasturba Gandhi Marg were completed by NDMC. A High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of L.G. has been set up to look into the matters relating to MRTS. The work on construction of a fly-over near Yamuna Bazar made good progress. Two new zonal offices of the Dte. of Transport have started functioning at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar. Parking site at Gandhi ground was also completed.

## 4. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Under the plan scheme 'Development of Rural Villages' about 133 Kms. of roads/paths/lanes and 137 Kms. length of drains were constructed for these villages. Under the plan scheme 'Development of Urban Villages' about 50 Kms. of roads/paths and 50 Kms. of drains were constructed. 18 parks and 4 community halls were also developed/constructed in these villages. Under the scheme 'Development of regularised unauthorised colonies', about 300 Kms. of drains and 180 Kms. length of Road were constructed. 25 parks were also developed in these colonies. Under the plan scheme 'Development of unauthorised colonies' about 40 Kms. brick pavement and 55 Kms. of drains were constructed. The facilities in JJ Colonies were also augmented with the construction of roads/paths/brick pavements/cc for about 20 Kms. length. Storm water drains of more than 100 Kms. length were also constructed in these colonies besides the development of more than 250 parks. 50 dangerous Katras were repaired in walled city areas. The work on development of 10790 plots remained in progress under the plan scheme 'Re-location of JJ squatters'.

## 5. GENERAL EDUCATION

Dte. of Education started 11 new middle schools and upgraded 12 middle schools to secondary schools. 10 secondary schools were upgraded to sr. secondary schools. 7 new school buildings were constructed while work on 4 new buildings remained in progress. MCD opened 44 new primary schools. 575 new class rooms were also constructed by MCD. In addition, 149 pre-fabricated class rooms, 3 new school buildings were also constructed by MCD & NDMC respectively.

## 6. MEDICAL

The construction work on Babu Jagjiwan Ram Hospital at Jahangirpuri remained in progress and OPD services in the hospital were started. A new 110 bed block and another building for store-cum-lab. in G.B. Pant Hospital were in the



The outlay approved for Delhi's Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4500 crore. This is more than double the original outlay of Rs. 2000 crore approved for its 7th Five Year Plan. However, the actual expenditure incurred on various schemes during the 7th Plan was Rs. 2631 crore.

In conformity with the needs and priorities of the National Capital, highest priority has been accorded to the Energy Sector (Rs. 1200 crore—27.11%) followed by Water Supply & Sanitation (Rs. 820 crore—18.22%), Transport (Rs. 660 crore—14.67%), General Education (Rs. 450 crore—10%), Urban Development (Rs. 400 crore—8.88%), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 350 crore—7.77%), Housing (Rs. 100 crore—2.22%) and Public Works (Rs. 70 crore—1.55%).

### ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

The Annual Plan 1992-93 was the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 920 crore was approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1992-93 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This was, however, reduced to 909.63 crore in the revised estimates by the Ministry of Home Affairs in view of the additional demand of funds under Non-Plan side. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 910.57 crore has been incurred. The final plan allocations in 1992-93 under major sectors were as under :—

Sl. No.	(Name of the Sector)	Final allocation (Rs. in cr.)	%age of total plan allocation
1.	Energy	277.57	30.01
2.	Water Supply and Sanitation	130.60	14.12
3.	Transport	119.29	12.90
4.	Urban Development	109.22	11.81
5.	General Education	73.46	7.94
6.	Medical and Public Health	68.38	7.40
7.	Housing	30.60	3.31
8.	Public Works	23.96	2.59

### 1. ENERGY

The Maximum power demand in Delhi touched 1536 MW in January, 1992. The work on installation of 3 Waste Heat Recovery Units of 34.07 MW each was started. The first unit of this project is likely to be commissioned in 1993, second unit in February, 1994 and third unit in January, 1995. This project will generate 102 MW on its completion. During 1992-93, DESU provided 56899 electrical connections and energised 486 tubewells. Construction work on 400 KV sub-station at Mandola, 220 MVA sub-station at Subzi Mandi, 33 KV station at G. T. Karraal Road and Mukherjee Park were also completed. NDMC also constructed one 66 KV sub-station at School Lane. Delhi also signed the MOU with four other participating States for 15% share in Parbati Hydro Electric Project.

final stages of completion. The work on the construction of building of the Joint Sector Hospital at Sarita Vihar (600 Bed) also showed satisfactory progress. Approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee was also obtained for the construction of Guru Govind Singh Hospital at Raghbir Nagar. The services of Centralised Accident Trauma were also started in Trans-Yamuna area. MCD has also constructed 55 bed chest clinic-cum-hospital at Patpar Ganj.

## 7. HOUSING

The general public housing schemes in Delhi are being executed by DDA from their own resources and these schemes are not part of the Delhi's Plan.

Under this sector, Staff Housing Schemes of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, MCD and NDMC are included. In 1992-93, 135 Type-IV staff quarters at Gulabi Bagh and 90 Type-III quarters at Timarpur were completed. The work on Type-V & VI quarters at 17, Rajpur Road was also started. One new building for Night Shelter at Meena Bazar was completed. About 500 staff quarters for MCD employees were completed. The work on 600 houses for safai karamcharies on hire purchase basis was in progress. NDMC constructed about 33 staff quarters.

## 8. PUBLIC WORKS

Almost 90% work on construction of 2nd phase of MSO building at I.P. Estate for Delhi Admn. Offices was completed. Similarly, 90% construction work was completed on 1st phase of the building of Distt. Courts at Shahdara. MCD Zonal Office Buildings at Civil Lines, School Lane Flyover and R.K. Puram were completed while work on some other zonal buildings remained in progress.

The buildings for two police stations and two police posts were completed.

Land for the construction of Secretariat of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi was purchased near Metcalf house. The Old Secretariat Building was renovated to accommodate the proposed Assembly, Ministers & Speaker's Offices.

## ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

1993-94 is the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1075 crore for the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This represents 16.84% step up over the approved outlay for 1992-93. In absolute terms, this is Rs. 155 crore higher as compared to the original outlay for 1992-93. Keeping in view the needs of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the highest priority has been accorded to Energy (Rs. 324 crore), followed by Water Supply & Sanitation (Rs. 160 crore), Transport (Rs. 144.86 crore), Urban Development (Rs. 128.85 crore), General Education (Rs. 86 crore), Medical & Public Health (Rs. 72.09 crore), Public Works (Rs. 31.00 crore) and Housing (Rs. 25 crore).

The agency-wise details of the Plan allocation are as under :—

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Approved outlay 1993-94</i>
	(Rs. in crore)
(i) Delhi Admn.	305.35
(ii) MCD (Genl. Wing)	251.37
(iii) D. E. S. U.	313.75
(iv) WS & SDU	155.50
(v) Slum Wing MCD	18.27
(vi) N. D. M. C.	30.51
(vii) D. D. A.	0.25
Total	1075.00

## SECTORAL HIGHLIGHTS

### ENERGY

An outlay of Rs. 324 crore has been provided for this sector under the Annual Plan 1993-94. This includes Rs. 313.75 crore for DESU, Rs. 8 crore for NDMC and Rs. 2.25 crore for DEDA.

The Maximum power demand, which touched 1536 MW in January 1992, is likely to increase to 1966 MW by the end of the year 1993-94. The first unit of the Waste Heat Recovery Project at I.P. Gas Turbine Station is likely to be commissioned during 1993-94, thus augmenting electricity supply by 34 MW. It is also expected that DESU will receive 710 MW power supply from the NCR power project at Dadri during 1993-94.

There is a proposal to take up the Bawana Gas Turbine Project in the private Sector. Only a token provision of Rs. 25 lac has been kept for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94. If the Govt. of India decides to implement this project as a plan scheme, Special Central Assistance will have to be provided, as it is not possible to accommodate the anticipated expenditure on this scheme within our sanctioned outlay for the 8th Plan. Keeping in view its long term power requirements, Delhi has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujrat and Haryana for the execution of Parbati Hydro Electric Project. Delhi is likely to get 250 MW power from this project on its completion.

The other important programmes included in this sector are 400 KV, 220 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines and 11 KV transmission and distribution lines. A 400 KV ring around Delhi is being laid to receive bulk power supply from NCR power project, Dadri and other Northern Grid stations. The project is expected to be completed by 1994.

In physical terms, the transmission capacity under different T&D lines is proposed to be increased during 1993-94 as enumerated in the table below:-

S. No.	Name of the transmission line	Proposed increase in 1993-94	
		MVA capacity	Length of new lines
1.	220 KV	1000	278 CKT Kms.
2.	66 KV	245	18 CKT Kms.
3.	33 KV	336	58 CKT Kms.
4.	11 KV	250	100 CKT Kms.

220 KV sub-stations at Park Street and Kashmeri Gate are expected to be completed during 1993-94. It is also proposed to set up new sub-stations at Gaziपुर (220 KV), Dhallupara (66 KV), West of Loni Road (66 KV), Mangolpuri Industrial Area (66 KV), Pitampura District Centre (66 KV), Papankalan near Bindapur (66 KV), Narela (66 KV), Hari Nagar District Centre (66 KV), Alaknanda (33 KV), Kayber Lane (33 KV), Saraswati Garden, Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar, Loni Road and GB Pant Hospital.

## WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

An outlay of Rs. 160 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this sector.

It is proposed to augment water supply to 582 MGD during 1993-94 by commissioning the Second 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur. The work on Nangloi Water Treatment Plant (40 MGD) will be speeded up. The construction of Bawana Water Treatment Plant (20 MGD) will be taken up.

Arrangements for additional raw water have to be made. The following efforts have been made in this direction.

### I. Sharing of Yamuna Waters

The matter was taken up at the level of the Union Minister of Water Resources and Chief Ministers of H.P., Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. Five meetings have already taken place. Delhi's Share of Yamuna water has been estimated at 0.587 Million Acre Feet (MAF). A formal accord is, however, yet to be reached.

### II. Exchange of treated sewage effluent with raw water from Haryana

Discussions at the level of the Union Minister of Urban Development have been held. The Government of Haryana is yet to give its concurrence. This can meet our requirement to the extent of 100 MGD.

### III. Procurement of Raw Water from Dams under construction to be constructed

The following sources of raw water have been identified:-

1. Tehri Dam	0.2179 MAF
2. Kishau Dam (U.P.)	0.50 MAF
3. Renuka Dam (H.P.)	0.37 MAF

Tehri Dam is under construction. The project reports for Kishau and Renuka dams are to be revised by the State Govts. and approval of Govt. of India is to be obtained.

It is proposed to raise the sewage treatment capacity from 280 MGD to 315 MGD during 1993-94. This shall be achieved by augmenting the existing capacity of the sewage treatment plants at Kondli, Coronation Pilar and Keshopur by 15 MGD, 10 MGD and 10 MGD respectively.

The work on the following new sewage treatment plants is also likely to be started :—

1. Narela (5 MGD)
2. Najafgarh (5 MGD)
3. Yamuna Vihar (15 MGD)
4. Rohini Phase-III (15 MGD)
5. Papankalan (20 MGD).

## TRANSPORT

The schemes under this sector include construction of roads, fly-overs/bridges, sub-ways, etc. The general objective is to decrease the increasing pressure of traffic on roads.

An outlay of Rs. 144.86 crore has been approved for this sector with Rs. 67 crore for MCD, Rs. 45 crore for PWD, Rs. 20.41 crore for Dte. of Transport, Rs. 8.45 crore for NDMC and Rs. 4 crore for Traffic Police.

The following projects are likely to be completed during 1993-94 :—

1. Road Over Bridge on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi-Mathura Railway Line near Okhla.
2. Fly-over at Shahdara Chowk.
3. Fly-over near Yamuna Bazar.

The construction work of ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan will be speeded up. It is proposed to accelerate the pace of construction work of parallel bridge at ITO. The construction work of fly-over at Punjabi Bagh is likely to be initiated. The work relating to the construction of multi-level parking sites at Gandhi Ground, Church Mission Road and Asaf Ali Road is going on. The site at Gandhi Ground is nearing completion.

There is a proposal to take up the construction of grade-separators on Jail Road and Najafgarh inter-section at Tilak Nagar.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To improve living conditions in sub-standard areas, suitable programmes have been formulated. These include development of rural and urban villages, regularised/unauthorised colonies, slum colonies, jhuggi jhopri re-settlement colonies, unauthorised colonies, J.J. clusters, urban slums, etc. An outlay of Rs. 128.85 crore has been approved for this sector.

Two schemes viz 'Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)' and 'Environmental Improvement in J.J. Clusters (EIJJ)' were being implemented in the notified slum areas and J.J. clusters respectively for providing essential civic amenities to the residents. These have been merged in view of the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission. The per capita expenditure shall continue at Rs. 525/-. An outlay of Rs. 9 crore has been approved for this scheme. A provision of Rs. 7.5 crore also exists for the scheme 'Sanitation in J.J. Clusters' for ensuring cleanliness in the J.J. clusters on regular basis.

The programmes for construction of Community Halls & Jan Suvidha Complexes, Nehru Rozgar Yojna and Urban Basic Services will also continue during 1993-94. It is also proposed to set-up a Slum Improvement Board to take care of the sub-standard areas.

### GENERAL EDUCATION

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 86 crore for General Education for 1993-94. This includes Rs. 46.15 crore for the Dte. of Education, Rs. 36.35 crore for MCD and Rs. 3.50 crore for NDMC.

The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides for the opening of 20 middle schools, bifurcation of 2 middle, 4 secondary and 5 sr. secondary schools and upgradation of 41 middle/secondary schools into secondary/sr. secondary schools. Further, the Dte. of Education proposes to open 100 new composite schools. The construction of 16 new buildings is also proposed to be taken up.

MCD plans to open 40 new primary schools during 1993-94. NDMC shall also have a new primary school.

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

An outlay of Rs. 72.09 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Medical and Public Health sector. This includes Rs. 10.29 crore for the Dte. of Health Services, Rs. 7 crore for DDU Hospital at Hari Nagar, Rs. 9.50 crore for GTB Hospital, Rs. 10 crore for LNJP Hospital and Rs. 11 crore for G.B. Pant Hospital. Besides this, adequate provisions have also been made for MCD and NDMC.

The schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under this sector aim at (i) Improvement in the existing facilities, (ii) construction of buildings for new hospital/dispensaries, etc. and (iii) opening of new Health Centres/Dispensaries/Poly Clinics/T.B. Clinics and Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.

With the completion of construction work at Rao Tula Ram Hospital at Zaffarpur in 1992-93, it is proposed to start indoor services in 1993-94. The construction of Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital at Khichripur and Babu Jagjiwan Ram Hospital at Jahangirpuri is proposed to be completed in 1993-94. The construction of Guru Govind Singh Hospital at Raghbir Nagar will remain in progress. The construction of B.R. Ambedkar Hospital at Rohini is proposed to be taken up in 1993-94.

A Nursing Home is proposed to be set-up in 1993-94 in LNJP Hospital. A College of Nursing will also start functioning in this hospital with effect from August, 1993.

The bed capacity of G.B. Pant Hospital will be increased from 300 to 500 in 1993-94.

A new building for the Civil Hospital at Rajpur Road is proposed to be constructed to increase the bed capacity of the hospital from 30 to 100. A new block for the Guru Nanak Eye Centre will be constructed in order to increase the bed capacity of this centre by 150 beds.

The Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara is proposed to be re-organised and it will start functioning as an Institution of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences. This institution will be linked with G.T.B. Hospital-cum-Medical College, Shahdara.

The Centralised Accident and Trauma Services will expand its activities with the procurement of 30 new ambulances to be operated from 4 new Centres in 1993-94.

A Joint Sector Hospital is likely to start functioning with 600 bed capacity at Sarita Vihar by the end of 1993-94.

The construction of the first phase of Isolation Ward of 50 beds at T.B. Clinic, Patpar Ganj will be completed during 1993-94. A new T.B. Clinic is also proposed to be constructed at Karawal Nagar. 4 new Health Centres and 5 Homoeopathic Dispensaries will be started by the Directorate of Health Services and 4 ISM Dispensaries by MCD in 1993-94.

The combined Food and Drug Laboratory for which a new building has been constructed at Lawrance Road will be expanded by providing additional staff and equipments. The Drug Control Department is to be strengthened to ensure timely inspection of all Drug Manufacturing Units and Sale Outlets. A forensic science laboratory for Delhi Police is also proposed to be set-up.

The implementation of the Malaria Control Programme has been successful in bringing down the incidence of Malaria in Delhi. It will continue in 1993-94.

It is proposed to build 3 new Electric Crematoria at Sat Nagar, Punchkuian Road and Sarai Kale Khan.

## HOUSING

An outlay of Rs. 25 crore has been approved for this sector. This includes Rs. 5.73 crore for the construction of staff quarters for Delhi Administration employees. Adequate provisions have also been made for the construction of houses for High Court Judges. An outlay of Rs. 11.30 crore has been provided to MCD for the construction of staff quarters (Rs. 6.50 crore) and houses for safai karamcharies (Rs. 5 crore). NDMC has also been allocated Rs. 1.00 crore for the construction of staff quarters. Rs. 5 crore have been approved for providing share capital contribution to DCHFS.

Land has been purchased at Village Dhirpur and Shalimar Bagh for staff quarters for Delhi Administration employees. Construction work at these sites will be started in 1993-94. Some staff quarters are also being constructed at 17, Rajpur Road and Northend Road. It is also proposed to set up a Welfare Housing Organisation for the employees of Delhi Administration on the pattern of Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation. Setting up of Housing Board for Delhi to tackle the problem of housing shortage is also being contemplated.

## INDUSTRIES

An outlay of Rs. 6 crore is approved for this sector. Industrial development in Delhi has its own limitations. Being a predominantly urban area with a population growth rate double to that of the national average, industrial growth in Delhi has to keep in view the scarcity of land and pressure on the civic amenities. To curtail the current trend of migration, Delhi Admn. has decided to go in for small scale industries only in the selected areas.

Emphasis now is to provide latest technology to the industrial units functioning in Delhi. For this purpose, a Vocational Training Centre is being set up with Italian assistance. Similar training-cum-production centres in the field of auto parts and polymer & plastic development are also proposed to be set-up. The traditional industries like Handloom, Handicrafts, Khadi & Village Industries will be given all possible facilities for their expansion and development.

## WELFARE OF SC/ST

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 4.85 crore for this sector. An outlay of Rs. 0.72 crore has been provided for the repairs and construction of chaupals, wells, drains, pavements, common bath-rooms and latrines in Harijan Basties. DSCFDC will assist 3684 SC families by providing margin money/loan assistance and arranging loan from banks to improve the standard of living of these SC families and to settle them in profitable trades.

The existing scheme of margin money for the purchase of three-wheeler scooters will be extended so as to cover 500 more SC families in 1993-94. Free supply of books and stationery to SC students will continue, 56,600 students will be benefitted under this scheme during 1993-94. Special coaching classes will be organised for talented SC/ST students—seeking admission in specialised courses. The schemes for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, Book Bank for SCs/STs and Dr. Ambedkar meritorious scholarship will also be implemented during 1993-94.

## LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3.85 crore under this sector. It includes Rs. 0.15 crore for Labour Welfare schemes, Rs. 2.80 crore for craftman and training, Rs. 0.65 crore for NDMC and Rs. 0.25 crore for Employment Exchanges/Services. Suitable provisions have also been made for the construction of buildings for Employment Exchanges at Darya Ganj, Naraina, Shahdara and Delhi Cantt. The following important programmes are included in the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

- Construction off the Building of Delhi Cantt. Employment Exchange.
- Construction off buildings for ITIs, Narela and Jaffarpur and opening of 2 new ITIs.
- Increase in the seating capacities in ITIs by about 250 students.
- Opening of One Holiday Home.
- Construction of building for Women Technical Training Institute by NDMC.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The present infrastructure available for Technical Education is as under :—



## DEGREE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

- (a) Delhi College of Engineering, Kashmere Gate.
- (b) Delhi Institute of Technology, Kashmere Gate.
- (c) College of Pharmacy, Pushap Vihar; and
- (d) College of Art, Tilak Marg.

## DIPLOMA LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

- (a) Polytechnics
  - (i) G. B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla.
  - (ii) Women Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh.
  - (iii) Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic, Patparganj.
  - (iv) Kasturba Polytechnic, Pitampura.
  - (v) Pusa Polytechnic.
  - (vi) Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, G.T. Karnal Road.
- (b) Institute of Commercial Practices, Patparganj.

An outlay of Rs. 18.50 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for the sector for 1993-94. It includes the provision of Rs. 5 crore for the Dte. of Training & Technical Education, Rs. 6 crore for DCE, Rs. 6.5 crore for DIT and Rs. 1 crore for the College of Art.

The building plan of academic complex of Delhi College of Engineering are likely to be approved by DUAC and MCD and the actual construction is likely to start in 1993-94. The construction work of Delhi Institute of Technology building at Pappankalan, Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic, hostel and multi-purpose hall at College of Pharmacy is likely to be started. The construction work of extension block in College of Art will be started.

## NUTRITION

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 9.34 crore for this sector. This includes Rs. 5.50 crore for the Special Nutrition Programme and Rs. 3.84 crore for the Mid-day-meal Programme. At present, 27 ICDS projects are in operation. These ICDS Centres have been opened specially in the areas inhabited by weaker sections such as, re-settlement colonies, unauthorised colonies and slums.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

The area under agriculture is shrinking day by day due to fast urbanisation in Delhi. As a result, the net area sown, which was 80510 hectares in 1970-71, declined to 48357 hectares in 1990-91. The strategy adopted is to use intensive cultivation methods for more productive and remunerative use of limited agricultural land. Emphasis has been laid on farmers' education so as to adopt the correct cropping pattern for intensive food and vegetable production.

Under the Agriculture and Allied Services Sector, an outlay of Rs. 9.18 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The major outlays are for schemes like Bird-cum-Wild Life Sanctuary (Rs. 1.00 crore), Modernisation of the existing Slaughter House at Idgah (Rs. 3 crore), Plantation of trees (Rs. 1.25 crore), Development of Community Parks & Gardens in the Harijan Basties & Villages (Rs. 0.60 crore), Improvement of Veterinary Services and Control of contagious diseases (Rs. 0.45 crore).

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

An outlay of Rs. 7.20 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for this sector for the Annual Plan 1993-94. To ensure integrated development of rural villages, the Development Department is implementing a scheme in the name of 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages'. The purpose of this scheme is to integrate various activities viz. house-hold industries, community facilities, infrastructural facilities like water supply, electricity, roads to the rural areas, construction of Sukabh Shauchalayas and fencing of Gaon Sabha land. An outlay of Rs. 5.95 crore has been provided to implement this scheme under the Annual Plan 1993-94. Rs. 0.50 crore has been earmarked for the Delhi Energy Development Agency for the promotion of rural energy programme. This sector also includes provision for the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning (Rs. 0.65 crore) and Consolidation of land holdings and land records (Rs. 10 lac).

## SOCIAL WELFARE

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crore for this sector. The programmes under this sector provide institutional, residential and financial support to various categories of persons like, physically handicapped, mentally retarded, poor, destitutes, widows, beggars, old and infirm persons. It is proposed to take up construction of the following institutions in 1993-94 :—

1. Nursery/Primary school and hostel for deaf and blind at Nehru Vihar.
2. Construction of two school buildings, one for deaf and the other for mentally retarded in Trans-Yamuna area.
3. Construction of primary school for deaf at Rohini.
4. Construction of school for blind boys at Timarpur.
5. Half-way home for improved mental patients.

The construction of the building for working girls hostel at Laxmi Bai Nagar and home for aged persons at Netaji Nagar will be speeded.

The following three new schemes have been included in the Annual Plan 1993-94 by the Social Welfare Department :—

1. State Commission for Women.
2. Scholarship to disabled.
3. Strengthening of staff in Children & Women Institutions.

## CO-OPERATION

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 crore has been approved for this sector for 1993-94. It is proposed to sell consumer goods worth Rs. 150 crore during 1993-94 by the Urban Consumer Co-operative Societies. The Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies propose to advance short-term loan worth Rs. 0.70 crore in 1993-94.

## AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

The cultivated area is shrinking fast due to urbanisation of rural area and ever increasing demand of land for housing purposes. As per the 1991 census, the total area of Delhi is 1,48,300 hectares out of which 44,000 hectares fall under urban limits and 1,04,300 hectares under rural; comprising of 74,000 hec. cultivable land and 30,300 hec. of village abadi, gaon sabha, public facilities etc.

At present floriculture and vegetable production has been given more importance. As such instead of food grains production, more area is being diverted for production of vegetable and floriculture production to enable the farmers to get more returns from their lands. The trend of production is as under :—

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
			Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Targets
1.	Food Grains	000 Tones	172.00	173.50	173.50	174.00
2.	Veg. Production	do	627.81	656.00	656.00	711.00
3.	Floriculture Production	Acre	3160.00	2295.00	2295.00	3000.00
4.	Milk Production	000 Tones	290.00	250.00	250.00	260.00
5.	Fish Production	Million	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.80
6.	Eggs Production	(in lacs)	3.00	3.00	2.20	2.50

Approved outlays of 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993-94 under various programmes are as under :—

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Major Programme	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	1992-93		1993-94
			App. outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	App. outlay
1.	Crop. Husbandry	700.00	224.00	214.07	193.94
2.	Agriculture Marketing	15.00	4.00	1.30	2.00
3.	Soil Conservation	10.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
4.	Forest	715.00	285.00	267.30	278.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	3000.00	614.00	623.78	424.56
6.	Fisheries Development	60.00	20.00	20.50	17.50
<b>Total: (Agriculture &amp; Allied Service)</b>		<b>4500.00</b>	<b>1150.00</b>	<b>1129.95</b>	<b>918.00</b>

The details of scheme included under various programmes in Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

*1. Strengthening of Agriculture Extension — (Rs. 2 lacs)*

The main objective of the scheme is to increase agricultural production through the re-organised extension system which is known as Trg. & Visit System. Under the schemes, the subject matter specialists are provided monthly training at IARI, who in turn provide fortnightly trg to the entire extension staff. The VLW's are paying weekly/fortnightly visits to their areas on fixed days and transferring the latest technology through 50 contact farmers per VLW. Each contact farmer is further spreading the production technology to other atleast 10 non-contact farmers.

At present the anticipated level of agricultural production in U. T. of Delhi is 1,68,000 M. T. which is proposed to be increased to 1,78,000 M. T. by the end of the Eighth Plan. Similarly, consumption of fertilizer which is at present 114 Kg. per hect. is proposed to be increased to atleast 138 Kg. per hect. by the end of the Eighth Plan. The ultimate aim of this scheme is to compensate and increase agricultural production which is reducing due to fast urbanisation and reduction in cultivable areas.

**TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

S. No.	Items	Progress/achievements		Targets			
		Area (Hect.)	Production (T)	Area (Hect.)		Production (T)	
		91-92	91-92	92-93	93-94	92-93	93-94
1.	Food Grains	54300	167500	65000	65500	167500	168500
2.	Pulses	2800	4200	6000	6000	6000	6000
3.	Oil Seeds	6100	6500	6500	6600	7000	7500
4.	Vegetable	51000	589000	55 00	60000	50000	600000

The need for execution of this scheme is to create awareness amongst the farmers through the extension agency so that the farmers should be able to adopt the latest technology on their fields. Instead of the farmers going to various places for getting the technology, the technology is made available to the farmers at the step door by the extension agency so that product technology is transferred speedily for the benefit of rural masses.

The following staff has been recommended by the Government of India for implementing the T&V programme in the N. C. T. of Delhi :—

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Joint Director (Agri.)	1	3000-5000
2.	Dy. Director/Sub. Div. Officer (Agriculture)	2	3000-4500
3.	Subject matter specialists in Agronomy, Hort. Plant Protection and Forestry	4	3000-4500

4. Extension Officer (Agri.)	4	1640-2900
5. Village & Extn. Workers	23	1400-2300
6. Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
7. Statistical Asstt.	2	1400-2300
8. U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
9. L. D. C./Typist	2	950-1500
10. Stenographer	2	1200-2040
11. Driver	2	950-1500
12. Peon	2	750-940

The case of creation of above posts have already been referred to Finance Deptt. and is pending with A.R. Deptt. of Delhi Administration.

*Starting date of the execution of the scheme/project* :—The scheme was approved in 7th plan but could not be fully implemented for want of creation of posts. Therefore it has been included in 8th plan.

The T&V scheme is in the seventh year of its implementation. This plan scheme has started from 1985-86 under 7th plan. This is a continuing scheme and likely to continue beyond 8th five year plan as well.

Farm Management and Crop production scheme has been deleted. However, as per recommendation of Planning Commission, the following activities will also be undertaken :—

- (i) Organic Agriculture and Biodynamic Gardening.
- (ii) Production of High Value Crops.
- (iii) Micro-irrigation.
- (iv) Plant Tissue Culture.

The following financial targets are proposed during 1992-93 and 1993-94 :—  
(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Office Exp.	0.35	
2.	Demonstration material	0.30	
3.	POL & repair of vehicle	0.30	
4.	Material & Supply	2.90	1.00
5.	Audio visual aids & equip. & publicity	0.50	
6.	Study Tours	0.15	
	Sub Total	4.50	1.00
7.	Civil Work	0.50	1.00
	Total	5.00	2.00

Physical Targets for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 under 8th Five Year Plan are :—

S. No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94
<b>(A) Agriculture production (M.T.)</b>			
1.	Wheat M.T.	1,43,000	1,43,000
2.	Rice „	10,000	10,000
3.	Bajra „	10,000	10,000
4.	Maize „	1,500	1,500
5.	Other cereals M.T.	3,000	3,500
6.	Pulses	6,000	6,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,73,500</b>	<b>1,74,000</b>

	Oil seeds	7,000	7,500
<b>(B) Areas under High (Hect.) Yielding varieties</b>			
1.	Wheat Hect.	45,000	45,000
2.	Paddy	8,000	8,500
3.	Bajra	8,000	8,000
4.	Maize	1,000	1,000
5.	Pulses	6,000	6,000
6.	Other cereal	3,000	3,000
7.	Oil seeds	6,500	6,600

**(C) Distribution of Fertilizers (in M.T.)**

1.	Nitrogen	8,500	8,800
2.	Phosphoras	2,000	2,200
3.	Potash	1,000	1,100

**(D) Training Programme :**

S. No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Preseasonal Trg. of Extn. staff	2	2
2.	Monthly Trg. for SMS	12	12
3.	Fortnightly trg. for Extn. staff	24	24
4.	Workshop/short courses organised by G.O.I. for SMS	10	10
5.	Short Trg. courses for other Extn. staff	10	10
6.	Study Tour Extn. staff and farmers	2	2

The staff as recommended by the Government of India for implementation of the T&V scheme has not so far been provided by the Delhi Admn. The case for creation of posts is pending with the AR Deptt., Delhi Admn. In the absence of staff a great difficulty is being experienced. An amount of Rs. 2 lacs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

2. *Strengthening of Existing Plant Protection Unit—(Rs. 8.00 lacs)*

It is well known fact that due to advancement and introduction of latest technology in the agricultural field, have also increased the development of insect, pests, diseases, nematodes, rodents and weeds on account of highly favourable conditions. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex. There is not a single food crop, vegetable, fruit, fodder, ornamental plant etc., which are immune to attack of pest or diseases. The Plant Protection has been identified as vital input, which plays a significant role in the production technology. Keeping a very conservative estimates about 15-20% losses are caused by various insects, pests, diseases, rodent and weeds. These agents are attacking crops at every stage of crop growth from seed to seed in the field, as well as in the storage.

Although the scheme is being implemented since 1965-66 but with the advancement of Plant Protection techniques, the work load has been increased since then. The scheme is proposed to be strengthened suitably to cope up with the increased work for getting increased production from various crops & vegetables, including for the purpose of effective enforcement of Insecticides Act, 1968 & Insecticides Order 1986 in U.T. Delhi.

This work could not be completed in Seventh Five Year Plan, therefore, it is proposed to continue during the 8th Five Year Plan due to non-creation of posts. It is also necessary to continue because a great emphasis/priority is being given to agriculture sector by Government of India, during this Five Year Plan period, and this aspect is also linked with the production.

The scheme was studied by Administrative Reforms Deptt. and recommended for creation of 5 posts after their study. The details of such proposed posts to be created are given below :—

S. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1.	Legal Asstt.	1	1640-2900
2.	UDC	1	1200-2040
3.	Store-keeper	1	1200-2040
4.	LDC	1	950-1500
5.	Ballif	1	750-940
		5	

Break-up of Approved Outlay for Annual Plan for the year 1993-94 is given below :—

(Rs. in lacs)		
S. No.	Particulars	Approved for the year 1993-94
1.	Pay & Allowances	0.40
2.	Purchased of Pesticides & Equipments	7.00
3.	Subsidy	0.10
4.	Office Expenses	0.50
		8.00

The physical targets likely to be achieved during the year 1992-93 and proposed to be achieved during the year 1993-94 are given below :—

S. No.	Particulars	Proposed targets 1992-97	Likely to be achieved in 1992-93	Proposed for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area under Plant Protection	12.70 Lacs Hect.	2 35 Lacs Hect.	2.45 Lacs Hect.
2.	Stored Grainpest (thousand tonnes)	400	60	70
3.	Consumption of Pesticides (Tonnes)	425	78	81

Further the break-up of physical targets for year 1993-94 are given below :—

(Lacs Hect.)		
S. No.	Particulars	Year 1993-94
1	2	3
1.	Area under pests & disease control	0.88
2.	Area under treated seeds	0.27
3.	Weed control	0.30
4.	Rodent control	+1.00
Total		2.45



5. Store grain pests (thousand tonnes)	70
6. Consumption of pesticides (tonnes)	81

With the increase of work-load under scheme, the staff have become constrained. The proposal for creation of new posts has been recommended by A.R. Deptt. and are expected to be sanctioned and filled up early for effective and smooth running of the scheme.

### 3. *Setting up of new Seed Farm & City Forests—(Rs. 11.94 lacs)*

Seeds are one of the most important agricultural inputs responsible for increasing yield of various crops per unit area. With the introduction of dwarf and high yielding varieties of wheat and hybrid varieties of some other crops agricultural production in the country has considerably increased during the last 25 years as a result of which our country has become self-sufficient in foodgrains.

Objective of the scheme is to produce good quality genetically pure seeds of various crops and to supply various types of seeds to the farmers of Delhi in small quantities year after year so that the spread of high yielding variety seed continues. Under non-plan scheme of "Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds" efforts are being made to popularise the spread of latest high yielding varieties of various crops of cereals, oil seeds, pulses and vegetables etc. For spread of latest varieties of high-yielding crops, highyielding varieties are required to be multiplied and arranged at Govt. level or through other dependable sources for supply to the farmers. Two Govt. Farms were established previously during 1957-58 and 65-66. The working of these farms had deteriorated during the last 5 years due to development of urban colonies around these farms, creating a number of administrative and connected problems and a decision at high level has been taken to change the land use of these farms which should be utilised for development of city forests. Most of staff of these farms will work for city forests. Work on these farms will continue till city forest are developed.

During 1984-85, 50 acres land declared surplus in village Punjab Khor was allotted to this Department for establishment of seed multiplication farms by the Dy. Commissioner Office, Tis Hazari, Delhi but farming operations had to be stopped due to stay order of Delhi High Court and the case is still under consideration of the court.

Approx. area brought under various crops every year in the U.T. of Delhi is noted below :—

1. Wheat	44,000 hecets.
2. Paddy	7,000 hecets.
3. Bajra	7,000 hecets.
4. Oil Seeds	7,000 hecets.
5. Pulses	4,000 hcets.
6. Other crops	5,000 hecets.

7. Fodder Crops	32,000 hecets.
8. Vegetables	45,000 hecets.

The entire requirement of various seeds cannot be produced at Govt. level. However, it is proposed to arrange seeds to meet some of the requirements of seeds and the remaining demand will be met from National Seed Crop. and other private seed growers who are producing various seeds under the supervision of Seed Certification Agency, Delhi. Considerable area of various crops is also covered through natural spread of varieties.

To implement the scheme properly, the work of seed production on the Punjab Khor farm will be taken up after stay of Delhi High Court is vacated. Additional staff to run the Punjab Khor farm and to manage packing, grading and sale of seeds will be required. However, necessary posts will be got created after the decision of Delhi High Court is obtained. Details of the required posts are given as under :—

S. No.	Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Farm Manager	1	1640-2900
2.	Farm Assistant	1	1400-2300
3.	Tractor Driver	2	950-1500
4.	Tubewell Operator/Electrician	1	950-1500
5.	Beldar/Labour	15	750-940
6.	Field Man	1	750-940
7.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
Total :		23	

Besides this, funds are also required to meet labour charges and cultivation charges. At present 9 regular labourer are working on Hauz Rani Farm and additional 15 labourers are requested for Punjab Khor Farm.

#### *City Forests :*

The working of seed multiplication farms Alipur & Hauz Rani was reviewed by Delhi Admn., and was not found satisfactory since these farms had been surrounded by residential colonies creating a variety of problems for satisfactory/economical working of these farms. Therefore, a decision has been taken that seed multiplication activities on 47 acres land at Alipur and 71 acres of land at Hauz Rani may be stopped and land should be utilised for development of city forests with recreational facilities, etc., for public with a rose garden and horticultural nurseries for supply of plant material and seeds. Development of forests may not start earlier as the architectural plans may take considerable time to finalise. Efforts are being made to prepare architectural plans of development of city forests and plantation will be

made in consultation with the experts, police etc. Sufficient funds are needed for development of city forests for acquiring various inputs and other civil works. Only nominal funds have been proposed for 1993-94 which will be utilised to continue the farming activities during 1993-94 till plans for city forests are finalised.

Financial and physical targets and achievements for 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 under the scheme are as follows :—

S. No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94
		OB	RE	Targets (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Estt. charges/labour charges	1.91	2.00	3.51
2.	Funds for cultivation charges/ Development etc.	7.09	2.50	4.43
3.	Capital for fencing building other civil work etc. (only token provision kept in 93-94 budget)	1.00	6.00	4.00
		10.00	10.50	11.94

Seed production activities on Punjab Khor Farm, will be taken up only in accordance with the decision of Delhi High Court, therefore, no physical target can be proposed for Punjab Khor Farm.

Till City Forests are developed on 47 acres and 71 acres of land of Alipur and Hauz Rani respectively seed production activities will continue and the targets are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94
		Anticipated	Target	Target
1.	Production of cereal seeds (in Qtls.)	800		850
2.	Production of oil seeds (Qtls.)	100		100
3.	Production of pulse seeds (Qtls.)	80		80
4.	Production of vegetable	200		200
5.	Misc. seeds	10		10
	Total :	1190		1240

#### 4. Strengthening of Seed Certification Unit—(Rs. 1 lac)

The Seed Certification Scheme was sanctioned during 1981 of the 6th Five Year Plan and seed certification unit was set up within the frame work of the Development Deptt., Delhi vide Notification No. SCA/Seed Act/82-83/11825 dt. 13-7-82. The scheme has been carried over to the 8th Five Year Plan as an on-going scheme.

Seed is an important Agricultural input and it is the duty of the State/UT's Governments to produce and supply good quality seeds to their farmers so as to enhance the production and income of the farmers. The Govt. of India had directed all States/UT's to set up Seed Certification Agencies under the provisions of the Seed Act, 1966 (50 of 1966) and as such a seed certification scheme was sanctioned for the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1982-83.

Though the scheme was sanctioned in the year 1982 with the provision for recruitment of required number of technical and ministerial staff but due to the continuous ban on the creation and filling of new posts, almost all the posts provided in the scheme remained vacant during 6th Five Year Plan. At present the strength is :—

(i) Seed Certification Inspector	Three
(ii) UDC	One
(iii) Peon	One

Besides the above one UDC, one Stenographer and one Peon has been taken from other scheme.

Seed certification services will be provided to the seed grower in the U. T. of Delhi. These Seed Certification Inspector and other officers will visit the fields at growth stage so as to ensure that the seed produced is of a genetically pure and true so its kind. At the processing stage, strict watch will be kept so as to eradicate any chance of physical eliminature leading to deteriorating of the seeds. The stitching of bags will also be got done under the close supervision of certification staff. The scheme initially implemented in the year 1982 with skelton staff now included on Non-Plan side. The scheme is likely to continue till the demand for seed certification is forthcoming from the seed growers and the quality certified seeds are in demand by the farmers.

Since the staff provided is quite inadequate and according to the norms laid down by the Govt. of India, the following addl. staff is proposed under the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay (Rs.)
1.	Seed Certification Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	UDC	1	1200-2040
3.	LDC	1	950-1500
4.	Chain Man	3	750-940
5.	Chowkidar	1	750-940

The following are the achievement or financial and physical targets for the year 92-93 and 93-94 :—

### Financial Targets

S. No.	Item	Target	
		1992-93	1993-94 (Rs in lacs)
1.	Salary	0.15	0.20
2.	Material & Supply	0.50	0.30
3.	Office Expenses	0.25	0.40
4.	P.O.L. vehicle repair	0.10	0.10
Total :		1.00	1.00

### Physical Targets

S. No.	Item Unit	Target	Annual Plan
		1992-93	1993-94
1.	Area Heet under certified seed registered	800	800
2.	Certified seed produce 000 qt.	20.00	20.00
3.	Revalidation of certified seed 000 qt.	1.00	1.00

The case for creation of posts is pending with the AR Deptt. In the absence of staff, a great difficulty is being experienced in the implementation of the scheme and it is feared that we may not be able to achieve the targets of certified seed production.

#### 5. *Stg. of Seed Testing Lab.—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

The Quality seed is a primary requirement for Agriculture production. Therefore it is very essential to maintain the quality of seeds. The importance of the development of good seed programme has been emphasised by the various commission and committees on agriculture. The main function of Seed Testing Lab. is to obtain accurate results, regarding the purity moisture contents, the rate of occurrence of other crops seed and their percentage. Therefore from quality seeds, it is expected to produce normal seedlings under favourable conditions. The seed testing lab. is meant as service laboratory for seed producers, seed dealers and a Govt. seed farms where multiplication of seeds of important agriculture crops is being undertaken.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation has already conveyed technical approval for the posts under scheme vide their letter No. 18-58/87-50 dated 11-2-1987. mentioned below :—

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Seed Analyst	1	2200-4000
2.	Seed Testing Asstt.	4	1400-2300
3.	Lab. Assistant	6	1200-2040
4.	Lab. Attendant	6	810-1200

5. U. D. C.	1	1200-2040
6. L. D. C.	1	950-1500
7. Peon	1	750-940
8. Chowkidar	1	750-940
9. Sweeper	1	750-940

The following financial targets are proposed during 1992-93 and 1993-94 :—

**Financial position :—**

Item	1992-93	1993-94
(i) Salary	1.50	0.50
(ii) Contingency	0.50	1.00
(iii) Civil Works	0.50	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>

**Physical targets of seed sample testing :—**

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Target	500	1000	1500
Achievement	859	800	Anticipated

**6. Implementation of Fertiliser Control Order—(Rs. 1.00 lac)**

Fertilisers have been notified as one of the Essential Commodities under the fertiliser control order—1957 and Essential Commodities Act which was issued under section B. of 1957. Under the fertiliser control act all the fertiliser dealers are required to get themselves register and submit progress report to the Registering Authority as well as Block Development Officer/Fertiliser Inspector so as to implement the fertiliser control effectively. Vigan Mandir Officer and Fertiliser Inspector (HQ) have been declared as Fertiliser Inspector. Vigan Mandir Officer has been declared as Fertiliser Inspector in additional to his own duties. The main job of the Fertiliser Inspectors is to check the dealers periodically and their respective Blocks and draw samples. Due to prescription of qualification of Fertiliser Inspector the all five Block Development Officer have been denotified.

The following post of staff under the Fertiliser Control Order have been proposed vide U.O. No. 655 dated 29-11-91. A.R. Deptt. has been addressed vide No. AC-IV/Creation of post/JDA/86/387 dated 20-2-92 to conduct the study for the following creation of posts :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Fertiliser Quality Control Officer	1	3000-4500
2.	Fertiliser Inspectors	5	1640-2900
3.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
4.	Typist/L.D.C.	1	950-1500

5. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
6. Class-IV Peon	1	750-940
7. Field Man	3	750-940

The targets for drawing samples has been fixed as per detail given below :—

1. Fertiliser Inspector (HQ)	30
2. Fertiliser Inspector (VMO)	70

The amount of Rs. 1.00 lac for the year 1993-94 will be incurred on the following items : (Rs. in lacs)

Salary of Esstt.	0.23
A.D.A.	0.23
Other Allowance	0.10
Expenditure	0.02
Office Expenditure	0.26
Material & Supply	0.16

Total : 1.00

**7. Strengthening of Sludge Manure Distribution Petrol, Supply and Custom Cultivation—(Rs. 9.00 lacs)**

This scheme has been included to strengthen the Sludge Distribution, Petrol Supply and Custom Cultivation. These Schemes are recommended by the A. R. Department to be clubbed together and placed under the charge of Agriculture Engineer (Post to be created.)

Further 4 trucks under the Sludge Distribution Scheme have become very old, having covered more than 3 lac kilometres and being more than 10 years old, these trucks are required to be replaced to improve Sludge Distribution work.

The outlay of Rs. 9 lacs will be utilised for the replacement of 2 trucks during 1993-94.

Under the Scheme of Sludge Distribution, about 33,000 tonnes of sludge Manure is supplied to the farmers, horticulturists and kitchen gardeners of Delhi in their fields.

There are many difficulties in distribution of sludge like non-availability of labours continuously during the year according to the requirement and non-availability of dry sludge on the Sewage Treatment Plants of M.C.D. Frequent break-down of trucks is also an other major difficulty. In addition to supply of sludge, the trucks are also deputed for other duties like transportation of plants under Forestry Schemes, Law & Order duties and relief work during floods and epidemics, election etc.

8. *Strengthening of existing Semi Mechanical Compost Plant at Okhla by NDMC— (Rs. 20 lacs)*

NDMC Compost Plant was set up in the year 1985 and is functioning since then. It is not only helping in the matter of improvement of environment but is also engaged in treating the refuse/garbage through mechanisation process and preparation of compost. The NDMC Compost Plant installed at Okhla is of 200 MT capacity but due to inadequate machinery/equipment its capacity has gone down. In order to have optimum use of the plant and for the machanisation treatment of the city garbage which is increasing day by day on account of growing population of the city, it is necessary that this capacity is enhanced and the requisite machinery/equipment are procured and attached to the plant to augment into its full capacity so as to cope up with the additional work.

During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the proposal submitted was to the tune of Rs. 222 lakhs which included the cost of land and its developmental works besides purchase of machinery/equipments, stock component etc. against which the approved outlay has been sanctioned for Rs. 56 lacs.

During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 15 lacs has been allocated under the plan head for which various schemes have been approved for execution and the details of the same are as under :—

1. Purchase of 1 no. T & A Machine (on going scheme 1991-92)—Anticipated achievement : 100 %
2. Setting up of a lab—Anticipated achievement : 100 %
3. Providing fire prevention and fire safety measures—Anticipated achievement 100 %

In the R.E. 1992-93, there has been no change in the plan fund allocation.

During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 20 lacs has been approved under the head (plan) for the Strengthening of existing Mechanical Compost Plant at Okhla, by way of purchase of additional land as well as its developmental works; installation of capacitor bank, providing & fixing plates in the Rasping Unit and purchase of machineries, viz. tractor & trollies etc. It is pertinent to add that token provision of land has been taken during the year 1993-94 and subject to allotment of land by D.D.A., provision shall be sought in the R.E. after the land is allotted and the cost thereof is to be paid to D.D.A. An outlay of Rs. 20 lacs has been approved for 1993-94.

9. *Rural Food Processing & Nutritional Extention Programmes.—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

Should it not alarm us that an appreciable percentage of Delhi's population suffers from chronic malnutrition. Is it in the interest of N. C. T. of Delhi to neglect the problem of the malnutrition which cuts at the roots of all efforts for development of human resources? Is it feasible for the Development Department. to create a separate infrastructure at the periphery for providing nutrition education for nutrition promotion and food processing to the communities in NCT of Delhi? These and many other similar questions have been engaging the attention of the Development Department, for quite sometime. The problem of malnutrition is no longer considered a result of food deficiency or as a health problem but recognise as a multifaceted problem interfering with all efforts for development of human resources. Increased food production through use of



innovative practices is a necessary condition but not sufficient itself to ensure nutrition for all. Thus malnutrition needs to be recognised as a national problem and not as a sectoral problem. The history of nutrition programmes in our country has passed through various phases, such as, clinical/medical phase and is now passing through a multisectoral phases with emphasis on socio-economic of malnutrition. Malnutrition being a multifaceted problem requires a multi-sectoral approach for its solution.

Many inputs, including those from the various allied fields viz. Food processing, preservations are required for the control and preservations of malnutritions. Nutrition education for the people is one of the important tools for nutrition promotion. So far nutrition education has largely been confined to food related aspects only. It has now been recognised that education of non-food factors, such as, health care, hygiene, environmental sanitation etc. also are equally important for promotion of nutrition of the people.

The rural food processing and Nutrition Extension scheme of the Development Deptt. Govt. of NCT of Delhi will play a small role in this gigantic task. The basic objective of the scheme is to equip the rural community with basic message on food and nutrition, food processing and preservation through establishing Rural Food Processing Centre in NCT of Delhi. These rural food processing and nutrition extension units will infact, help in raising nurtritional status as well as income of the rural familits. The production and availability of fruits & vegetables fluctuations & during the season, these are available at throw away prices. In India, fruits and vegetables production, as per official estimate put, is 50 million tonnes and is almost 40% of our food grain production. A very small quantity of total production of fruits & vegetables is processed and preserved. Estimate put that less than 1% of the total available qty. of fruits & vegetables is preserved & processed, while in U.K. 45%, U.S.A. 55% and in Canada 50% of the production of fruits & vegetables are preserved & processed. In India over 30% of the fruits and vegetables remains unutilised and goes waste due to lack of technical know-how and inadequate preservation facilities within reach to the growers and public. And if the fruits and vegetables and other foods are preserved & packed properly in the peak seasn, these can be kept and utilised beneficially during lean period or in emergency. Thus help in maintaining nutritional status of daily diet on cheaper rate, minimising losses of precious protective foods from being wasted. In condition of surplus due to poor marketing and transporting facilities, Rural Food Processing and Nutrition Extension Units would open avenues for exporting processed foods and their production can create on additional demand for additional fruits and vegetables, thus encouraging production as well.

It is, therefore, beneficial to encourage and inculcate the habit of food processing among the masses of different socio-economic groups. The food processing interest not only help uplifting their nutritional standard but will also add to the income out of their rural produce.

#### OBJECTIVES :

- (i) To equip the rural community of NCT of Delhi with messages on food and nutritional and food processing through extension techniques.
- (ii) To promote processing of fruits and vegetables in NCT of Delhi through Rural Food Processing & Nutrition Extension units and motivate rural folks to adopt scientific innovative technology of food processing in their day to day life.

- (iii) To popularise food processing programmes for increasing the nutrition in foods for their daily requirement through extension techniques.
- (iv) To procure and process seasonal fruits and vegetables and manufacture their products including dehydrated products viz. raw mango chips; pickles; jams; squashes; syrups etc. and sale them on no profit no loss basis, thus popularising processed food among masses.
- (v) To popularise pulses, cereals and spices processing on scientific lines so as to protect the public from adulterated foods.
- (vi) To strengthen potato products programme by processing their products viz. chips, wafers.

#### BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME :

1. Help raising nutritional standard through food processing and nutrition extension techniques.
2. Help reducing the present wastage of perishable foods which is almost 30% of the produce.
3. Help raising food hygiene standard and combating food adulteration practices prevalent in the area.
4. Making available the processed foods at cheaper rates on no profit no loss basis.
5. Increasing self employment through home/cottage scale industry development.

The programme is rural based and to achieve the objectives of the scheme, out of the three proposed units, one is coming up at Kharkhari Nahar in Najafgarh. The building is under construction. Under the scheme units, it is proposed to provide custom services to the rural public for processing their produce in the Rural Food Processing Centre. On construction of the building, the posts proposed in the scheme will be created for implementing of the scheme programmes/objectives.

#### Physical Targets :

The physical targets for processing of fruits and vegetable cereals, pulses & spices on custom services basis is proposed 3000 quintals during 93-94. The figures for major availability of raw material in the rural areas of NCT of Delhi are given below :—

S. No.	Raw material	Quantity (M.T.)
1.	Potato	1185
2.	Mustard	1670
3.	Pulses	778
4.	Vegetables	41250

*Financial Targets :***A. REVENUE**

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Main Items of Expenditure	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Salary of Staff	—	0.50
2.	Office Expenses	0.30	0.20
3.	Machinery & Equipments	0.70	1.00
4.	Advertising, Sales & Publicity and Extension Expenses	—	0.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>

**B. CAPITAL :**

	1992-93	1993-94
Construction of Bldg.	1.00	8.00

**Staff Requirement :**

The staff for each unit is proposed as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Dy. Director (Rural)	1	3000-4500
2.	Sr. Manager	1	2000-3500
3.	Manager (oils)	1	1640-2900
4.	Manager (Fruit preser)	1	1640-2900
5.	Manager (pulses)	1	1640-2900
6.	Store-keeper	1	1200-2040
7.	Accountant	1	1400-2300
8.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
9.	Cashier-cum-Salesman	1	1200-2040
10.	Mechanic-cum-Machine Operator	3	1200-2040
11.	Skilled Labour	6	950-1500
12.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
13.	Driver	2	950-1500
14.	Mechanical Engineer	1	1640-2900
15.	Electrician	1	950-1500
16.	Unskilled labour	2	750-940
17.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040

28 Nos.

All the programmes of the scheme will be implemented under the control of Dy. Director (Rural) through the staff proposed in the scheme. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 10 lacs.

*Strengthening of Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables—(Rs. 1.50 lacs)*

The preservation of fruits and veg. is very important—One, for minimising the wastage of 30% of fruits and vegetables produced in the country and the other, for making availability of minimum 200 gms. of fruits and vegetables to the individual in daily diet as recommended by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1984 recommendations. In India, the production of fruits & vegetables, as per official estimate put, is around 50 Million tonnes. Their production is often so high that every year we have substantial seasonal surplus. Fruits and vegetables are perishable and thus, they are available at very low prices during the peak season. So, if these seasonal fruits & vegetables are preserved, it will extend the availability of fruits & vegetables through out the year, and thus add to the nutrition of the people. In India, because of the poor preservation facilities and no technical know-how is available to the common man, the wastage of fruits and veg. accounts for huge quantity of the production. The techniques of preservation are simple and needs to be extended to the Delhi's citizen (97 Lacs population) through training programmes. Apart from this for intensive preservation of fruits and vegetables for public, it is important to increase and strengthening Processing Programmes and popularising processed foods and arranging their sale on No profit No loss basis for the benefit of the common man.

The area of Delhi is over 1483 sq. miles, out of which 891 sq. km. is rural and 592 sq. km. is urban area. The rural area is comprised of 5 blocks having population of 4.5 lacs as per census data reported in Delhi Admn. statistical book 1987. Due to fast urbanisation process and increasing population pressure on Delhi's land, the preservation of fruits and vegetables and processing of foods plays a vital role now-a-days. In Delhi, one of the Asia's biggest fruits and vegetables Mandi Azadpur, is there where various seasonal fruits & vegetables produced in India are brought for sale round the year. Most of the fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs are thus available to the population of Delhi in abundance during peak season at low-prices. So, preservation of fruits and vegetables plays a vital role for making them available to Delhi round the year on reasonable rates as the production and availability of fruits and vegetables fluctuates vastly from season to season. Apart from this, in conditions of surplus, preservation and processing of foods opens wide avenues for exporting foods and food products and hence, create an additional demand for increasing production of processed foods.

The strengthening of preservation of fruits and veg. scheme of the Development Deptt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi plays small role in the wide range of food processing activities. With the taking up of food processing scheme by the Development Deptt., it becomes all the more important to have expanded activities in rural/urban area as of NCT of Delhi so that it may cover the entire population of NCT of Delhi. The objectives of scheme are as under :—

- (i) To popularise preservation of fruits & vegetables and food processing programmes through training programmes and other extension techniques.
- (ii) To arrange sale of chemicals, preservatives, food colours, essences etc. used in preservation in small packings on no profit no loss basis for popularising preservation of fruits and veg. practices.
- (iii) To set-up training centres in various parts of NCT of Delhi so as to cover the entire population.

- (iv) To encourage home scale/cottage scale preservation for help starting of food processing industry.
- (v) To prepare and arrange procure processed fruits and veg. products for sale on no profit no loss basis and popularise processed foods.
- (vi) To create practical awareness for maintaining hygienic conditions in home and kitchen and generate interest for improved cooking practices for food material.
- (vii) To create awareness for processed food among the beneficiaries and generate interest for the same for inclusion of protective food in their daily diet.
- (viii) To encourage fruits and vegetables preservation on cottage/home scale for developing self-employment ventures for generating their family income.

*Raising Health Hygiene & Nutritional Status through distribution of Mini-kits :*

1. The benefit of this programme will flow to the targeted groups viz ; **SC/ST** & **poors** families through use of mini-kits inputs during the year **1993-94**, 50 families will be benefitted under the scheme, thus beneficiaries will be more than 300 in these families.
2. The distribution of mini-kits will arouse interest for creating hygienic atmosphere in their family and thus preventing them from diseases arising due to faulty food habits. Thus reducing medical expenses.

The scheme will be implemented in NCT of Delhi. The extension education through audio, video & live demonstrations would be organised by the Food & Nutrition Extension Officer. The mini-kits/working kits will be distributed to those who undergoes different training programmes. The beneficiaries will be selected through social organisations, BDO and other similar agencies and direct by FNEO also. The beneficiaries will be given different duration of training to use the inputs contained in the kit.

*Physical Targets* :—The following targets have been proposed under the scheme and efforts will be made to achieve during 1993-94.

	1992-93		1993-94
	Target	Achievement	Target
(a) No. of Camps.	50	50	60
(b) No. of beneficiary	1500	1500	1000

There has been very good response from the public from all sections of the society for training & has also shown their interest in other activities of the programmes under the scheme. Despite constraints of facilities, the scheme has benefitted 2500 persons in the years 1990-91 & 91-92. The scheme has vast potential for the development of the programmes for the benefit of the masses as well as for the human resource development programmes. The posts proposed in the 8th Plan (92-97) will be created during 94-95. Therefore, no provision for budget has been kept for 1993-94.

*Financial Targets* :—The items of expenditure proposed for the year 1993-94 for smooth functioning of the scheme are given below :—

## REVENUE :

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Items	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Office Expenses	1.00	0.25
2.	Motor Vehicle & POL etc.	0.30	0.15
3.	Purchase of Chemicals Preservatives	0.15	0.10
4.	Machinery, Equipments & Teaching Aids	1.00	0.10
5.	Conveyance, Licence fee, Printing jobs etc.	0.03	0.03
6.	Advertising, Sales & Publicity expenses	0.10	0.05
7.	Purchase of Raw-materials, Samples & Kits	0.42	0.32
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

## Capital :

- Maintenance/Repair of Building 0.50

11. *Improvement of Irrigation Facilities-Assistance to Farmers—(Rs. 6.00 lacs)*

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for the purpose of crop production. Irrigation water is supplied to supplement water available from rainfall and the contribution to the soil moisture from ground water. Irrigation is the most important factor responsible to get higher yield of various crops. Now-a-days, the ground water is not sufficient to meet the requirements of all the tube-wells adequately due to which the water table has decreased to a great extent. It is, therefore, essential to utilise the deficient irrigation water in a most efficient manner, to avoid its wastage.

Keeping the above in view, this scheme was introduced during the year 1991. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage Delhi farmers to install/construct improved type of irrigation system/pucca channels to avoid wastage of irrigation water in transit. 50% subsidy is allowed to the farmers subject to a maximum of Rs. 4000/- per acre or Rs. 20,000/- whichever is less per farmer from all devices combined on the installation/constructions of irrigation system/channels.

Delhi is not getting adequate rainfall to recharge the ground water during the last about 12 years to meet the requirements of the tube-wells. It is, therefore, imperative that the available ground water should be used in a most economical manner. At present, the water from the canals, tube-wells, etc., is being taken to the fields mostly through open earthen channels, where a considerable quantity of water is wasted through seepage, leakage and rat burrows. The losses in transit of

water from the source to the field varies from 20 to 50% depending upon the soil structure, topography of farm areas and discharge of water. In most of the cases, water stagnates along the water courses channels and considerable area of crop is also damaged due to water-logging. There is hardly any scope to instal additional tube-wells and to increase area under irrigation. It is, therefore, essential that the present quantity of available ground water is utilised in an efficient manner by reducing the losses in transit, therefore, there is genuine need for undertaking and continuing such a scheme which should encourage the use of water saving devices in irrigation. Most of the farmers are small and marginal and they are not in a position to afford such water channels due to their high cost. It is, therefore, essential that 50% subsidy may be provided on the installation/construction of such irrigation systems/water channels, etc.

#### Cost of Project :

(a) Approved Plan outlay	Rs. 25.00 lacs
(b) Plan Provision for 1992-93	Rs. 8.00 lacs
(c) Approved for 1993-94	Rs. 6.00 lacs

Farmers are being used to treat water resources in an efficient manner and avoid losses during transit. Since there was no scheme with the Development Deptt., through which guidance/encouragement is provided to the farmers to construct/adopt modern water conveying systems, it is, therefore, necessary to have some specialist to implement the scheme assisted with suitable subordinate staff. The Officer incharge will collect information from various institutes/universities and make these available to the farmers through extension staff. Besides this the staff will be responsible for providing 50% subsidy on the purchase/construction of improved water irrigation system to the needy farmers. This aspect was considered by the Planning Deptt. Delhi Admn., during 1991-92 but creation of the posts under this scheme was not supported and this work will be undertaken by the staff of scheme of Agriculture Engineering in addition to their duties :—

#### Financial & Physical Targets :

Financial & Physical targets for 1993-94 alongwith targets anticipated achievement for 1992-93 are given below :—

##### (a) Financial

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94
		Target	Anticipated achievement	
1.	Office Expenses	0.40	0.10	0.10
2.	Subsidy	7.60	7.90	5.90
	Total	8.00	8.00	6.00

##### (b) Physical

1. Installation/Construction 80 hacts. 80 hacts. 50 hacts. of Irrigation system/channels.

12. *Grant for Land Improvement, Production Inputs & Agriculture Implements (SCP)*  
(Rs. 1.00 lac)

The population of S/C is 15% of total population. Most of the S/C people are either Agriculture labour or engaged in service in urban areas. The G.O.I. in recent years have allotted cultivated land to the Harijans families in the five Development Blocks of Delhi. The assistance under this scheme was given to the S/C farmers in the past years for land improvement supply of production input and for the purchase of Agriculture implements. All most all S/C farming families have been saturated for the above scheme. Now it has been proposed having the approval of the Govt. of India Ministry of agriculture/M/o Social Welfare vide their letter No. 110/14/17/91-SCD V. dated 26-3-91 for giving assistance for the following items :—

1. Chaff Cutter	Rs. 1500/-
2. Sprayer/Duster	Rs. 1500/-
3. Storage Bin	Rs. 1500/-

Under the scheme the assistance for Rs. 1500/- for one item has been proposed.

The bifurcation of Rs. 1,00,000/- is as under :—

S. No.	Name of item	Amount
1.	Office Expenses	Rs. 20,000/-
2.	Material & Supply for giving assistance	Rs. 80,000/-
	Total :	Rs. 1,00,000/-

The Ministry of Agri./Social Welfare has been requested to take the approval of the pattern of Assistance from the Ministry of finance, Govt. of India vide this office letter No. E. M. C.N./1/Rules/06-07/1287 dated 3-6-92 as per direction of the Finance/Planning Deptt. Delhi Admn. The approval of the Ministry of Finance is awaited.

13. *Integrated Horticulture Vegetable Development Programme—(Rs. 22.00 lacs)*

*Need and justification :* The scheme "Integrated Horticulture Vegetable Development Programme has become more important under the present strategy of Agriculture as the timely availability of seeds, seedlines, plants etc. as they are too costly, under the scheme various types of quality seeds, seedling, plants being timely provided to the farmers of U.T. Delhi on reasonable rates which are being produced on various Govt. Seed Farms, Delhi Admn. followed by latest technology's.

The seed, seedlings, plants etc. are the most important agriculture inputs responsible getting the better field/production and more profits and the demand of quality seed/plants etc. increasing day to day. The main object of this scheme is to produce quality seeds, seedlings, plants on Govt. Farm and to make available to the farmers on reasonable rates and technical know-how through the field staff is also given. Development Departments, Delhi Admn., has developed three Govt. Seed Farms cum-Nursery at Baprola, Kharkhari Nahar and Masoodabad in U.T. Delhi.



Considering the demand of farmers, the following objectives are to be achieved :

1. The main object of the scheme to produce quality seeds, seedlings, plants etc. at various Govt. Seed Farm-cum-Nurseries and for further supply to the farmers of U. T. Delhi for promoting, vegetables and fruit cultivation.
2. To motivate the farmers to adopt scientific technologies for growing vegetable and fruit crops and to increase the cropping intensity.
3. To popularise the potato and onion cultivation to meet out the requirements of vegetables and fruits to some extent in U.T. Delhi.
4. To lay out the vegetable demonstration plots on the farmers field to popularise the various varieties of different vegetable crops with improved technologies of cultivations.
5. To grow the quality vegetable seeds/fruit plants and only other crops give the farmers on reasonable rates.
6. To organise training camps and to importing training to the housewives for preservation/crop cultivation and processing of fruits and vegetables.
7. To propagate the different types of fruit plants on the Govt. Seed Farm-cum-Nurseries and supply to the farmers on reasonable rates. The technical, information for raising healthy fruit plants will also be provided.
8. Technical know-how regarding raising of various vegetable crops and fruit plants is given to cultivations. This is done through the field staff of the Development Department, Govt. of N.C.T. The benefits of this knowledge enables to the cultivators to raise their vegetable crops and fruit plants economically and also to get higher returns per unit area. Training is also arranged through I. A. R. I. so that major problems are sorted out in consultation with research workers. Technical Assistance and input packet would be supplied in urban areas to promote kitchen gardening activities.
9. Seed is one of the important input for the good production and the object of this scheme is to grow quality seeds, fruit saplings at Govt. vegetable seed farms-cum-horticulture Nurseries and make it available to farmers well in time from them and from other Govt. Nursery. Seed is one of the important input in whose availability the Agriculture production depends. If proper seed is not sown all efforts put up by the farmers is wasted so it is very essential that farmers production not suffer. Development Department is endeavoring to provide this to input of seeds so that production does not suffer and the farmers may get maximum production/profit through seed. At present this office has 3 farms/nurseries under development i.e. Baprola, Kharkhari Nahar and Masoodabad.

Apart from this, some specific programme are also the contents of the scheme :—

1. Area to be brought under vegetable production.
2. Area to be brought under specific vegetable production.
3. Vegetable seeds/seedlings/production/distribution.
4. Area under orchards.
5. Fruit plants planted at Govt. farm/other farm.
6. Total production on seed crops-wise.
7. Plants multiplication (prepared of fruit saplings).
8. Total seedling production crop-wise.

Plan allocation for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and 1992-93 and year-wise as under :—

1991-92		1992-93		(Rs. in lacs)
Budget	Expdr.	Budget	Amt Expdr.	
20.00	15.46	20.00	20.00	

A sum of Rs. 22.00 lacs (Revenue Rs. 21.00 lacs + Capital 1.00 lacs) is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and the details of the expenditure to be incurred in 93-94 will be as under :—

S. No.	Name of Item	Proposed budget (in lacs)	
1.	Salary and wages and travel Expenses	—	15.00
2.	Publication & Office expenses	—	0.25
3.	Motor Vehicle and POL	—	1.00
4.	Material and supplies	—	3.50
5.	Machinery and equipment	—	0.50
6.	Rent, rates and taxes	—	0.30
7.	Advertising sales and publicity on expenses	—	0.20
8.	Other charges	—	0.15
9.	Etc.	—	1.10
		—	21.00
	CAPITAL : Irrigation channels in Hort. Nurseries i.e. Baprola Kharkhari Nahar and Masoodabad and other works.	—	1.00
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>22.00</b>

**Staff required and Sanctioned Staff :**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Dy. Director (Seed Production)	1	3000-4500
2.	Farm Superintendent	1	2000-3500
3.	Administrative Officer	1	2000-3500
4.	SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
5.	Farm Manager	1	1640-2900
6.	Vehicle Supervisor	1	1640-2900
7.	Farm Assistant	3	1400-2300
8.	Demonstration Officer	3	1400-2300
9.	Extension Officer	5	1400-2300
10.	Tractor Driver	2	1200-2040
11.	UDC	2	1200-2040
12.	Pump Operator	3	950-1500
13.	LDC	2	950-1500
14.	Head Malies	6	950-1500
15.	Chowkidar	3	750-940
16.	Peon-cum-Messenger	2	750-940
17.	Labour*	80	750-940
Total		121	

\*The posts of eighty labours have already sanctioned and filled up and other staff are borrowed from the other schemes.

**14. Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratory at Najafgarh and Barwala—(Rs. 1.50 lacs)**

Soil Testing is very important for the judicious use of fertilizer for getting optimum production per unit area of money invested under intensively cultivated cropping system. The application of fertilizers in a balanced and most efficient manner can be achieved if soil have been analysed properly for their nutrient status. Soil testing is the only way to assist farmers for latest knowhow about their soil fertility status and actual requirement of fertilizer to be applied. The need of soil testing is worldwide recognised. By adopting soil testing recommendation, a farmer can even save considerable amount of fertilizer which would have gone waste without its proper utility.

Objectives : The main objectives of the scheme are as follows :

1. To analyse maximum number of soil and water samples.
2. To know about fertility status of soil & prepare fertility map in respect of N. P. K.
3. To advice farmers for balance use of fertilizer.
4. To determine soil alkalinity a salinity of area and recommend soil amendments.

5. To layout demonstration plots on the basis, soil testing doses viruses and hoc dose.
6. To analyse irrigation water for suitability of different crops i. e. cereals and vegetables etc.

*Requirement of staff:* The staffing pattern for the scheme is given below :

S. No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of Post
		Rs.	
1.	Dy. Director (Analysis)	3000-4500	1
2.	T. A.	1400-2300	2
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
4.	Driver L. V.	950-1500	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
			6

4. *Physical Target for 1993-94 :*

Target 1993-94	Achievement			
	I Qtr.	II Qtr.	III Qtr.	IV Qtr.
Soil 6000	1000	1500	2000	1500
Water 1000	200	300	300	200

Item	Year	Target	Achievement
Soil	91-92	5000	2447
Water	92-93	5000	700

5. *Financial Targets :*

	1993-94
	Rs. lakhs
Pay & Allowance	0.50
Cont./Office Exp.	0.50
	1.00
Total :	1.00
	0.50
Cap.	0.50
	1.50

15. *Floriculture Production Programme—(Rs. 30.00 lacs)*

*Objectives of the Scheme/Programme :* The scheme for floriculture production has been formulated with the following objectives :

1. Production of quality cut-flowers, quality house plants, bulbs and other ornamental plants.
2. To provide technical assistance, for the production quality flowers, to rural youths.
3. To provide employment to unemployed, skilled and semi-skilled rural youth.
4. To provide infrastructure facilities required for processing and storing of flowers and other ornamental plant materials because an individual farmer can't afford such facilities.
5. To fetch attractive prices from foreign consumers in off season left-over and plant material can be disposed off in internal market.
6. To produce quality flower, seeds and plant material required the farmers.
7. Research and development conducting experiment on multiplication of seeds and seedlings cuttings etc. at departmental farms/nursery.
8. To layout the demonstration of floriculture crops to popularise the programme amongst growers.
9. Organising training courses, for the horticulturalist and farmers on flower production technology.

*Need/Justification of the programme :* The area under agriculture in Delhi is decreasing day by day due to equisitation of land on large scale for urban needs. Keeping in view the decreasing trend of cultivated land available for agriculture production and to meet growing need for ornamental plants and cut flowers especially in Metropol city due to western influence. Since last decade; Govt. of N.C.T. Delhi has changed its strategy from Fruits to flower production because nothing has been done in this regard so far. Now-a-days floriculture production is emerging as new item of trade of international trade horizon. The Delhi being the capital of India can impart an important role in production of flowers for internal and international market as climate of Delhi region is suitable for cultivation of flower, like roses, carnation, gradiolai, tube-rose, chrysenthemum, house plants etc. At present nearly 2000 hectares of land is under flower production which gives nearly 5 million flowers, the flowers are not even sufficient to fulfil the need of their housed. Moreover there is a large scope of floriculture production in Delhi for export to Europe and Gulf countries.

This is an on-going scheme including the Seventh Five Year Plan. There is a vast scope of marketing of flowers and other plant material in the increasing metropolitan cities of country. Due to western influence the modern farmers/business, houses have good interest in the floriculture and growing exotic plants for their personal use and for supply to the hotel and business centres as it pays much more than any other agricultural crops. It provides employment opportunities to the weaker sections of society.

Every year, demand for flower is increasing and more area is being brought under cultivation of cut-flowers but not much attention is being paid to the quality and quantity of the blooms. In fact, the period of the cultivation can be increased by use of Mist Chambers (to maintain the required temperature) if provided.

The main aim for implementation of this project is to improve the quality of the blooms by providing facilities like good seeds and bulbs to the farmers. Technical advices on plant protection and recommendation of doses of the fertilizers by experts. The other aim is to collect the blooms at right time and to exploit its domestic and international market for getting good rates. There is a need of good agency to handle the production as well as the marketing of cut-flowers and exotic plants.

Physical targets for 1992-93 and 1993-94 plan :

S. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Target Proposed
			Target	Anti Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Area to be brought under flower crops	Acre	2295	2295	3000
2.	Production of ornamental plants through deptt. nurseries	Nos.	2.10 lacs	2.10 lacs	2.50 lacs

Budget allocation for the Annual Plan 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 29.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1993-94 in revenue head and Rs. 1.00 lac for capital works. A provision has been made for the purchase of functional vehicle that is tempo for supply of plant material from nursery to sale centre and provision for the salary of created 13 posts of technical/ministrial staff and 65 labourers.

1.	Pay and Allowance	21.00 lacs
2.	Publication and Extention	00.25
3.	Motor Vehicle and POL & Elect. charge	03.00
4.	Material and Supplies	4.20
5.	Machinery and Equipment	00.20
6.	Scholarship and Stipends	—
7.	Rent, Rates and Taxes	00.05
8.	Conveyance	00.05
9.	Other Charges	00.20
10.	Etc.	00.05
		29.00

This job is of a highly technical nature and involved the service of the expert of the field. The following staff is required for successful implementation of the scheme.

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay-scale (Revised) Rs.
1.	Dy. Director (Flor.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Flor.)	3	2000-3500
3.	Asstt. Floriculturist	1	1640-2900
4.	Section Officer (Flor.)	10	1400-2300
5.	Technical Asstt. (Glass House)	1	1400-2300
6.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300 (exist)
7.	SAS Accountant	1	1600-2900
8.	UDC/Asstt.	2	1200-2040
9.	Typist	1	950-1500
10.	LDC	3	950-1500
11.	Stenographer	1	1400-2300
12.	Peon	2	750-940
13.	Chowkidar	4	750-940
14.	Messenger	1	750-940
15.	Head Mali (Gardener)	6	950-1500
16.	Malies (Gardener)	10	750-940
17.	Driver	3	950-1500
18.	Labourers	90	750-940 (exist)
		<u>141</u>	

**16. Centre for Horticulture Training for Malies at Dhaula Kuan—(Rs. 7 lacs)**

**Objectives of the scheme :**

1. The centre is providing training to the service officials of various categories i.e. Malies, Chowdharies, Supervisors, Sectional Officers and Horticulture Assistant etc. working under the various departmental agencies.
2. To provide training to unemployed candidates also who are interested to take horticulture as profession in public as well as private sector.
3. To arrange the demonstration-cum-training for farmers horticulturist engaged in growing commercial horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants.
4. To arrange the vocational training for house-wives and ameature gardner/ profession etc.
5. To arrange exhibition shows of flowers and house plants for the completion.
6. To make the general public well aware of the environmental pollution problems.

*Need/Justification* : Necessity was felt to start the school of horticulture in N.C.T. of Delhi in order to provide training to all horticulture aspects to gardeners who are involved in gardening at all professional levels. Accordingly, Govt. of N.C.T. had submitted project report to Govt. of India, M/o Agriculture and Planning Commission for according technology approval to the project, to train the various officials of the Department by imparting training on the subject of horticulture and land scaping.

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs has been approved for the year 93-94 in revenue head and Rs.1.00 lac approved for capital work. The details of expenditure for the year 93-94 is as under :—

**Revenue :**

1. Pay and allowance of staff	5.00
2. Motor vehicle/POL charges and electric charges	0.05
3. Material and supplies	0.70
4. Machinery and equipment	0.05
5. Scholarship and stipends	0.05
6. Conveyance	0.02
7. Advertising sales and publicity expenses	0.03
8. Other charges	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.00</b>

**Capital Works :**

Construction of store cum office/installation of electric pump etc.	1.00 lac
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Physical targets proposed for Annual Plan for the year 1993-94 is as under :—

S. No.	Name of item	VIII Five Year Plan	1992-93	93-94
1.	No. of Trainees	600	120	120

*Staff requirements* : The following staff is required for smooth functioning of the scheme :

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay-scale (Revised)
			Rs.
1.	Principal	1	3000-4500
2.	Land Scape Specialist	1	2000-3500
3.	Horticulturist	1	2000-3500
4.	Plant Protection Asstt.	1	2000-3500
5.	Demonstrator	3	1640-2900



6. Fieldman	2	1200-2040
7. Stenographer	1	1400-2300
8. U. D. C.	1	1200-2040
9. L. D. C.	1	950-1500
10. Driver	1	950-1500
11. Driver/Mali	3	750-940
12. Peon	1	750-940
13. Draftsman	1	750-940
14. Chowkidar	1	750-940
15. Labourer	25	750-940

**17. Development of Community Parks and Gardens in Harijan Basties/Villages in Delhi—(Rs. 60 lacs)**

Delhi is a city of gardens from medieval times. Sultan Ferozshah developed over 1200 gardens in Delhi. Similarly, the Mughals also developed a large number of gardens and only few gardens like Roshanara gardens and Kudsia Bagh etc. are in existence. The Britishers have also taken an interest in garden development and roadside plantations etc.

After Independence, the Central Public Works Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal Committee have also developed gardens in Delhi. Some of the old gardens have also been finished on account of developmental activities. Further more, sufficient number of gardens have not been developed in the slum colonies, J.J. colonies, resettlement colonies and open area attached to these colonies.

Development Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi has developed more than 100 colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi and Development Department, Delhi Administration has proposed to develop Gardens/Park/Community plantation in each colony and on Goan Sabha lands to save from land grabbers and improve ecological balance and environmental conditions of the areas. The civic amenities are being provided by the concerned departments.

Considering with the Development of Community parks and gardens in Delhi, the following aims and objectives are to be achieved :

**Needs and Justifications :**

1. To improve the ecological balances and to improve the environmental conditions of the areas.
2. To protect community land/Govt. land from the land grabbers.
3. To improve general condition of sub-urban/rural areas from pollutions.
4. To provide fuel, fodder and fruits to the community.

5. To beautify the hither-to-ugly looks of the sub-urban/village areas.
6. To provide places for walking, studying, meditation and picnic etc. to the residents.
7. To provide employment to un-employed rural youth.
8. To attract general mass towards the tree plantation through commemorative tree plantation.
9. To provide commercial wood to the villagers.

*Contents of the programme* :—The scheme will be implemented in all the Five Community Development Blocks of U. T. of Delhi with the following mentioned strategies :—

1. Development of community parks by planting fruit plants.
2. Development of community parks by planting trees of esthetic and commercial wood value.
3. Awareness towards tree plantation by motivating the common man for planting a tree.

Plan allocation for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and 92-93 and year wise details are as under :—

1991-92		1992-93	
Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Ant. Expenditure
58.36	36.39	41.00	41.00

A sum of Rs. 60.00 lacs (Revenue 45.00 lacs + capital 15.00 lacs) is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the details of the expenditure to be incurred in 93-94 will be as under :—

S. No.	Name of Item	Budget (in lacs)
1.	Salaries	20.00
2.	Wages	5.00
3.	Office Expenses	0.10
4.	Publications	0.15
5.	Motor vehicle and water tanker etc.	6.00
6.	Material supplies & POL	6.00
7.	Machinery and Equipment/Tools etc.	2.00
8.	Rent, rates, taxes and transportation	2.70
9.	Conveyance	0.05
10.	Advertising sales and publicity expenses	1.00
11.	Purchase of other misc. items/charges	2.00
		45.00

## CAPITAL :

1. Installation of Hand pumps and Bore wells	11.00 lacs
2. Construction of water reservoirs on plantation sites	4.00 lacs
	<hr/>
	15.00 lacs
	<hr/>

The requirement of staff will be as per the Central Public Works Department norms and the details of which are as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale
1.	Dy. Director (Hort.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Hort.)	5	2000-3500
3.	Hort. Assistant	20	1400-2300
4.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
5.	Divisional Accountant	1	1640-2900
6.	Auditor	3	1200-2040
7.	U. D. C.	4	1200-2040
8.	Draftsman Gr.-II	1	1400-2300
9.	L. D. C.	8	950-1500
10.	Stenographer	1	1400-2300
11.	Driver (Light)	3	950-1500
12.	Driver (Aeavy)	3	1200-2040
13.	Peon	6	750-940
14.	Peon-cum-Messenger	2	750-940
15.	Chowkidar for park sites	20	750-940
16.	Daftri	1	775-1025
17.	Sweeper	20	750-940
18.	Head Malies	20	950-1500
19.	Senior Malies	50	775-1025
20.	Labourer/Malies	500	750-940
21.	Tractor Driver	4	950-1500
22.	Pump Operator	20	950-1500
23.	Carpenter	2	950-1500
24.	Diesel Mechanic	2	1200-2040
25.	Electrician	2	1200-2040
26.	Mason	2	950-1500
27.	Plumber	2	950-1500
28.	Asstt. Plumber	3	775-1025

## (B) Agriculture Marketing & Quality Control

This Directorate Administers the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 and Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937.

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 intends to provide for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of Agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for Agricultural produce in the Union Territory of Delhi and for the matters connected therewith.

Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act, 1937 provides for 'AGMARK' which signifies the mark of quality of the Agricultural produce as per specification under the said Act so as to ensure the quality products to the consumers.

Planning Commission has approved a sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs for implementation of the following three schemes by this Directorate during 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

These three schemes would also continue during 1993-94 and their details/outlays approved are given hereunder :

### 18. Regulation of Markets & Markets Practises (Rs. 1.70 lacs)

The Administration has already regulated six markets in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and it is proposed to regulate the following markets in the near future :—

1. Mawa Market, Bagh Diwar, opposite Railway Station ;
2. Hide & Skin Market, Bahadurgarh Road ;
3. Foodgrain Market, Rui-ki-Mandi, Naya Bazar, M-dganj ;
4. Condiments & Spices Market, Khari Boali.

Before a market is regulated, there is a need to get conducted a thorough survey of the concerned market which involves voluminous work and statistical skill. Intention notification are published in newspapers before final notifications of regulation are issued.

This Directorate is required to perform a number of statutory functions under the said Act of 1976, such as, holding of elections of various marketing committees, monitoring of informations and inspections of records of various market functionaries etc. The election process is a voluminous task which requires preparation of voter list and allied matters.

To have a close watch over the affairs of the market committee under this Act, there is a need for extra vehicle and the following complement of staff :—

S No.	Name of the Post	Scale of Pay	Requirements
1.	Inspector Gr.-II	1400-2300	2
2.	Driver	950-1500	1

These posts would be created during 1993-94 and will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan.

A Jeep would be purchased for the mobility of the Staff for effective control over the markets and a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs is approved for the same. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8.90 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan for this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.70 lacs is approved for 1993-94 with the following break-up :—

Items	Outlay Proposed for 1993-94 (Rs. in lacs)
Pay & Allowances	0.05
Vehicle (Jeep)	1.50
Publication of Advertisement in Newspapers/Contingencies.	0.15
Total :	<u>1.70</u>

19. *Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing—(Rs. 0.20 lac)*

The Scheme aims at imparting training to the service personnel in Agricultural Marketing so that effective services could be rendered to the Agriculturists/Producers/Purchasers. Officers/Officials of this Directorate are being sponsored for various technical courses conducted by the Government of India, Directorate of Marketing & Inspection from time to time. Besides, the Officers/Officials of the Dte. are also required to undertake study tours to various States so as to understand the functioning of various Markets and Markets Practices followed by them. No posts under this scheme is proposed to be created. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lacs has been approved for payment of T.A. & D.A. and fee for training from this Directorate during 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 0.20 lac is approved for the year 1993-94.

20. *Setting up of E.D.P. Cell—(Rs. 0.10 lac)*

It has been proposed to establish an Electronic Data Processing Cell for computerising the Agricultural Marketing Data pertaining to daily commodity-wise arrivals and their prices prevailing in the six wholesale regulated markets as well as comparative wholesale and retail prices prevailing in the unregulated markets.

Besides, we have data on prices for the past ten years. As such, with the setting up of a data bank, it would be easier to have a close study of price trends in the coming years. It will help in analysing the various factors responsible for irregular time series of prices.

The information profiles of the markets will also be prepared with the help of computer and printer which has been proposed to be purchased during 1992-93, itself, but due to non-clearance of proposals to purchase of computer by Principal System analyst a sum of Rs. 2.70 lacs has been surrendered. The following post was proposed to be created for this Cell during 1992-93 which will continue during 1993-94 also :—

1. Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)

1

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration,  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,  
New Delhi-110016  
DOC, No. D-7957  
Date 21-03-94

But as the post is yet to be created and the scheme is yet to be started, a token provision of Rs 0.10 lac has been approved for 1993-94 against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.85 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Break-up of the same is given below :—

Items	Outlay for 1993-94 (Rs. in lacs)
Pay & Allowances	0.05
Office Expenditure	0.05
<b>Total:</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**(C) Soil Conservation :**

*21. Soil Conservation of Agriculture Land— (Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

In the N.C. Territory of Delhi except Roni region, (hilly area) about 5% area of other regions is affected with Salinity/Alkalinity. Soil health needs to be improved.

To make the farmers conversant with the techniques of Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Soil, every year demonstration are laid out the farmers field for which inputs, such as, Gypsy/Pyrite, Zink Sulphats and green manure Seeds are proposed to be given free of cost. It is also proposed to hold demonstration on 200 places of 0.40 Hec. site. Beside this water and soil samples are to be collected and get tested in the soil testing laboratory in order to have data regarding change in productivity status of the soil due to application of soil amendment. The staff under the scheme will also try to apprise farmers regarding benefit of reclamation of problem soil.

Under the Non-plan scheme, one post of Farm Management Specialist, three posts of Soil Conservation Assistants, One Technical Assistant, One L.D.C. and 10 posts of Beldar are sanctioned. One vehicle is also purchased. For the better results, the provision for 2 Soil Conservation Assistant and one driver is kept.

A. Physical and Financial Targets proposed for the Plan 1993:94 as given below :—

S. No.	Name of Item	Unit	1993-94	
1.	Soil Sample	Nos.	5,000	
2.	Water Sample	Nos.	2,000	
3.	Free demonstration plots	Nos.	200	
4.	Afforestation on water logged area	N.A.	20	
2.	Financial Targets		In lacs 2.00	
Plan allocation for the Annual Plan 90-91, 91-92 & 92-93.				
	(In lacs)	90-91	91-92	92-93
	Budget Estimate	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Actual Exp.	2.10	2.40	—
	Anticipated Exp.	—	—	3.00

The details of the Items for expenditure during 93-94 are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Item	(Amount in lacs)
1.	Salary of Staff	0.10
2.	Purchase of Material	1.80
3.	Office expenditure/maintenance of vehicle	0.10
		2.00

*Staff Requirement :*

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay scale	No. of Posts
1.	Soil Conservation Asstt.	1400-2300	Two
2.	Driver	950-1500	One

**D. Forest :**

22. *Plantation of Trees—(Rs. 125.00 lacs)*

The Scheme has been named as Plantation of Trees along Road sides, railway tracks, drains, bunds, on compact land pockets of various status. Under the scheme it is proposed to plant trees in a phased manner.

Delhi is a small Union Territory, but unlike other cosmopolitan cities it has a sizeable rural belt of number of factories, industries and vehicles on the road is also larger than any other city of India. Population influx is regular and ever increasing. These have resulted into degradation of environment, which is worsening every day. It has already reached saturation point. This process has not only to be arrested but has to be reserved for the very survival of life. Apart from other preventive measures trees play a crucial part in environmental and pollution control because one tonne of live timber inhales 1.5 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> and exhales one tonne of Oxygen. As such we cannot find better purifier of atmosphere on such a large scale. Hence, immediately need is to plant more trees on every available land along road sides drains, bunds railway tracks, panchayat & Govt. waste lands and forest etc.

Under the scheme localized nurseries have to be set up for raising planting stock. Seeds of different species have to be collected as and when these ripen. These have then to be tended for a period of first two years when these got fairly established to require much further aftercare, other than protection and watch and ward. Restocking has also to be done during the winter season. All these operations have to be carried out with precision according to a time schedule.

It is a continuing scheme under the State Plan. The scheme is initially current during the VII Five Year Plan period. It is a plan scheme and funding will be done from the State Plan budget. The scheme hardly needs any evaluation study, especially because wherever we are raising plantation, their impact is very obvious. So much so that one of the sites of our plantation along Najafgarh Drains has become so densely wooded, that it is contemplated to declare it a Bird Sanctuary.

We propose to have the following contingent of new posts under this scheme in the VIII Five Year Plan as well as during the annual plan 1993-94.

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay-Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Dy. Conservator of Forests	3000-4500	1
2.	Asstt. Conservator of Forests	2000-3500	1
3.	S.A.S. Accountant	1640-2900	3
4.	Forest Ranger	1400-2300	4
5.	Computer Programmer	1640-2900	1
6.	UDCs	1200-2040	2
7.	Dy. Forest Ranger	1200-2040	6
8.	Draftsman-cum-Tracer	1200-2040	1
9.	LDCs	950-1500	5
10.	Mechanic	1200-2040	1
11.	Messenger-cum-Dak Runner	750-940	2
12.	Peons	750-940	5
13.	Labourers	750-940	106

Provision for the only really essential posts have been proposed, during the Five Year Plan. Posts have been approved and study is under process. This work is labour oriented & more than 85% expenditure will be on labour which will generate labour employment for weaker section of the society during the year. 614 regular posts of labourers have already been created out of 812, 88 posts are to be created and under process.

Tools, implements, small machinery and instalments for workshop are essential items for afforestation programme. Hence, their provision in the Annual Plan and VIII Plan. Boundary wall of some forest areas is also required their provision. Fencing has also been kept during the Annual Plan 93-94.

Capital expenditure will be made during Annual Plan 1993-94. Plan for the construction of Boundary wall at S.R. Nursery, office premises and other nurseries of the Unit.

For the implementation of the scheme, following vehicles are also proposed and provision in 1993-94 plan :

1. Trucks 5
2. Water Tankers 3
3. Tractor 3
4. Jeep 2
5. Telecommunication & development.

The expenditure made in the scheme as under :—  
92-93

Rev.	Cap.
128.50	5.00



## ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE (1992-93) :

Rev.	Cap.
128.50	5.00

The outlay recommended as under :—

	Rs.	
1. Salary & allowances	85.00	lacs
2. Wages	35.00	„
3. Grant-in-aid	15.00	„
4. Office Exp.	1.00	„
5. Material & Supplies	1.00	„
6. Purchase & maintenance of	48.00	
(i) Gypsy	—02	
(ii) W. Tanker	—02	
(iii) Tractor	—03	
(iv) Trolly	—03	
(v) Truck	—05	
(vi) Purchase of plants		
(vii) Water/Telephone/Electricity charges.		

The remaining expenditure will be submitted at the time of R. E.

## PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
Target	Achivement	Target	Achievement	Target
10 lacs	9.38 lacs	10 lacs	3.02 lacs	10 lacs

23. *Strengthening of Wildlife Section—(Rs. 2 lacs)*

Wildlife is an integral part of environment. For scientific development of Wildlife in Delhi a Scheme entitled "Strengthening of Wildlife Section" was incorporated in the year 1984-85, the last financial year of the VI Plan so as to give the enforcement activities for Wildlife Preservation a Boost. The scheme stands not only approved but formulated also by the Government of India itself. The scheme came into existence in the last year of Sixth Plan but no headway was made during the 8th Plan. The aim of this scheme to strengthening of Wildlife Section of Delhi Administration with more manpower and facilities, mobility and communication so as to cope with modus operandi of the offenders:—

- (a) Intelligency and enforcement.
- (b) Administration and Licencing.
- (c) Prosecution and Publicity

Following posts are proposed for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife (Prot.) Act and for educating the general public on the front of conservation:—

	Rs.	
1. Wildlife Officer	2000-3200	1
2. Wildlife Warden/Sr. WLI	1640-2900	2
3. Wildlife Inspector	1400-2300	8
4. Asstt. W. L. I.	1200-2040	1
5. Wildlife Guards	750-900	11
6. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
7. L. D. C.	950-1500	6
8. U. D. C.	1200-2040	6
9. Jeep Driver	950-1500	1
10. Motor Boat Driver	950-1500	1
11. Operator Film Project	1200-2040	1
12. Electrician	950-1500	1

Out of the above 40 posts, eight posts namely-one Wildlife Officer, one-Stenographer, one-Jeep Driver, one-Motor Boat Driver, one-Operator Film Project and three-Wildlife Inspectors have already been created and sanctioned and out of which R. R's. for the three posts i.e. 1 post of Wildlife Officer, 1 post of Operator Film Proj. and 1 post of Motor Boat Driver are under process. Creation of one post of Wildlife Warden/Sr. W. L. I. is also under process.

	Break up 1993-94	(in lacs)
	Approved outlay	Rs. 2
(1) Salaries & other allowances		,, 2

#### 24. Creation of Wildlife Sanctuary, Asola—(Rs. 100.00 lacs)

The Wildlife Sanctuary Asola Project in the U.T. of Delhi at Asola is being implemented by Development Deptt. The objective for creation of Wildlife Sanctuary are to create environmental buffers to arrest environmental deterioration and to prevent encroachment on public lands and to arrest unplanned development. In this scheme, following posts have already been sanctioned :—

1. Asstt. Conservator of Forests	1
2. Senior Forest Ranger	2
3. Forest Guards	12
4. Drivers	01
5. Deputy Rangers	04
6. Labourers	110

Tools, implements and small machinery are essential items for afforestation programme.

During the year 1993-94 Annual Plan the details anticipated expenditure is as follows as proposed BE.

Approved outlay for year (93-94)		
Revenue	Capital	Total
-----	-----	-----
60.00	40.00	100.00

Construction of 42 Kms. of boundary wall has been completed out of 48 Kms. by the I & FC deptt. The I & FC department has already made an expenditure of Rs. 180.00 lacs for the construction of boundary. Intensification of management and estate protection, it is essential that the vast estate during creation and on creation would require to be intensively managed on scientific terms and protected. For the supervision and management following posts are to be created during the 93-94 Annual Plan. The posts have already been approved by Planning Commission & are under study of A.R. Deptt., Delhi Admn., Delhi.

1. Field Officer WLF (DCF) (JAG)	3700-5000	1
2. Field Officer WLF (DCF) Senior T. Scale.	3000-4500	1
3. Asstt. Field Officer (WLF) (ACF)	2000-3500	2
4. Wildlife Officer (F. Ranger)	1400-2300	6
5. Guard of Wildlife (Dy. Ranger)	950-1500	12
6. UDC	1200-2040	1
7. LDC	950-1500	4
8. Jr. steno	1200-2040	2
9. Forest Guards (under study of AR Deptt.)	775-1025	36
10. Peon-cum-messenger	750-950	1
11. Drivers	950-1500	3

During the Annual Plan 1993-94 provision for creation of the above posts has also been kept. Provision for purchase of three Gypsy has also been provided. Total recommended outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is 100 lacs (including misc. exp. 1.00 lac management plan; stationery 0.50 lac plus Generator 0.30 lac).

Capital outlay of this scheme is being dealt by the Irrigation and Flood Control Department to be utilised for construction and maintenance of boundary wall, inspection path along the boundary (in side), construction of administrative and residential complexes, inspection bungalows and watch towers, land compensation etc. construction of boundary wall and work of construction of residential complex and inspection bungalows and watch tower is under progress. Original cost of the payment estimated by the Irrigation & Flood Control Office is Rs. 293 lacs which have been approved by SFC and which is being revised; total expenditure on capital side upto February, 1993 is Rs. 504.05 lacs

25. *Strengthening of Administrative, Management & Publication Measures for forest and forestry. (Rs. 1.00 lacs)*

Afforestation and tree plantation in Delhi are as old as the capital since early this century. Immediately after shifting of capital from Calcutta, Northern & Southern Ridges were declared Reserved Forests & Development under a regular working plan 1952 National Forest Policy laid down 22% of the land mass in the plains under forests. Accordingly afforestation activities in Delhi picked up. Panchayats gave lands liberally for tree plantation and afforestation.

Organisation and expansion of the Forests Department did not keep pace. Initially we had a Forest Officer on deputation from U.P. as S.C.O. in Delhi. After his repatriation not only the work, but even the organisation got a set-back. The Department was placed under agriculture.

In early Eighties, the Technical Officers made an assessment of the organisational requirements of Delhi in light of the latest reports received through the remote Sensing with regard to the rate of diminishing forests during the preceding ten years, which was alarmingly high. Accordingly they recommended and wrote to Delhi Administration to have a Conservator with two Deputy Conservators for the Forest Deptt. of Delhi. The advice was given subsequently also when Mr. L.K. Khan and I.F.S. Officer of the J & K Cadre sent his monitoring report with regard to tree plantation programme of Delhi in the year 1983-84.

The Govt. of India has laid norms with regard to creation of Forest Division and Circles. Going by those yard-sticks, Delhi requires two Forest and Plantation Divisions with only the existing work-load. However, if the entire afforestation and tree plantation is taken into consideration, then we may require four to five divisions. Extensions and Social Forestry Divisions, go either by area or population of Delhi touching 80.00 lacs, we require 2 to 3 Extension & Social Forestry Divisions. Learning apart, the re-organisation of Wildlife Wing, then comes the all with a view to control and regulate fillings and transit of timber and other Forest produce. This is perhaps most important considering that forest area has come down as low as to 0.69% in Delhi. That requires yet another Division. And this works out to a full fledged forest Department with a Chief Conservator of Forests. It is perhaps necessary but appears too high a start.

Initially, therefore, we propose just one circle with a Conservator of Forests as is the norm and practice. He will have only three Forest Divisions with like posts of Dy. Conservators of Forests to head them. One will head the plantation, forest with about 140 Forest Guard Beats, the other will be incharge of Wildlife Management (i. e. Sanctuary) currently being held by the Deputy Conservator of Forests Plantation and Afforestation and Enforcement currently under non-technical control of the Dy. Commissioner and the third will head Extension and Social Forestry and Forestry Act Enforcement. We have only one Dy. Conservator of Forests in position as such, we are making additional provision for only one Conservator and two Dy. Conservators.

In addition to staff, every deptt. whether old or new, requires, offices, furnitures, stores, equipment, machinery, telephone, vehicles and expenses to meet other incidentals. Provision for all these has been made accordingly. A provision for training to all ACR/SHR, FR and FGS has been kept during the Annual Plan 93-94 for this purpose Rs. 3.20 lacs has been kept. The following posts are proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 93-94. Proposal for creation of posts under process and study A.R. term likely to be made very soon :—

1. Conservator of Forests	4500-5700	1
2. Dy. Conservator of Forests	3000-4500	2
3. Asstt. Conservator of Forests	2000-3500	1
4. Admn. Officer	2000-3500	1
5. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1

6. Research Officer	1640-2900	1
7. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
8. L.D.C.	950-1500	1
9. Peons	750-940	2
10. Chowkidars	750-940	4
11. Messengers	750-940	1
12. Drivers	950-1500	3
13. Mechanic	950-1500	2
14. Forest Ranger	1400-2300	7
15. Tech. Asstt.	1400-2300	1
16. Dy. Ranger	1200-2040	9

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38

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The project also involves the collection and dissemination of audio-visual information about the state of the environment forests and wildlife of the Union Territory of Delhi. It will focus on the negative effects of the rapid expansion of population, urban construction and industrial growth on the ecological system of Delhi. The project will try to suggest ways of rectifying the balance between the imperatives of development activities and the urgent needs of environmental conservation.

The aim is to collect material by way of still colour photographs and colour transparencies. This will enable the department to organise exhibitions and audio-visual presentations. Short films on video will also be produced.

The material so collected will be targeted at various social groups. In the first instance it will document the work of the Department and will be an invaluable training refereshar resource. More importantly, it will help in the development of a consciousness towards matter concerning the environment. The exhibitions and films will be shown in schools and may even be introduced in adult education classes. Video hardware may even be introduced in adult education can depend on hired vidio vans or the DAVP.

- |                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Short Video films of 15-20 minutes | Rs. 1.5 lacs |
| 2. Video films of 60 minutes          | Rs. 2.5 lacs |

Five films of 15-20 minutes and 5 of 6 minutes will be required over a period of 5 years.

Total costs of video : Rs. 20 lacs.

The contract will require one pneumatic master and one VHS copy.

- A. 400 colour prints (5" x 7", 8" x 10") @ Rs. 170 per print.
- B. 600 colour transparencies (35 mm) @ Rs. 120 per slide.

A total of 1000 photographers is the minimum required to do 5 Audio-visual presentation and organise 5 exhibition materials.

Total costs of photographs/slides Rs. 1.4 lacs.

26. *Wasteland Development Board (New Scheme). (Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

The opencast or surface mining causes extensive destruction to the surface land leading to the : (i) conversion of natural productive ecosystem into barren land devoid of living organism; (ii) massive disfiguration of the landscape; (iii) reduction in recharging capacity and increase in surface run off. Bhati mined area encompasses some 2166 acres adjacent to the wildlife sanctuary of Delhi and illustrates all the three kinds of impacts of opencast mining on the ecosystem; these impacts are deleterious to the entire region unless the mined area is rehabilitated.

Planting of trees in the harsh environments, particularly in semiarid regions, may not be a feasible strategy for the reclamation of morum quarries at Bhati and Badarpur. In fact, the results of revegetation programmes carried out through the grants from the National and International Agencies have not been very encouraging and promising; in fact there are no success stories. This is primarily due to : (i) the loss of resilience in the ecosystem and (ii) the lack of appropriate research and development inputs.

The internal biological resources play a significant role in the rehabilitation of wastelands. To put these biological resources to work, an integrated technology package has to be developed.

Any technology development for the successfully ecological transformation of mined areas into productive ecosystems, the research and development input on the adaptive strategies of keystone and critical species and the role of soil biota at different stages in the development of ecosystem are prerequisite.

The technical programme envisaged in the present research proposal includes the following aspects : (i) survey of the biotic communities; (ii) identification of keystone communities/species associated with ecological succession and ecosystem development; (iii) isolation and characterisation of soil microbes that are associated with rainforest communities; (iv) selection of the microbial communities and keystone species communities; and (v) development of site-specific technology packages for the rehabilitation of the mined area.

The duration of the project will be five years. The project will operate at the newly established Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (University of Delhi). The Principal Investigator and his associates did evolve a cost effective biological technology for the successful biological reclamation of the limestone mined area in the Dehra Dun valley. The biological technologies are site-and region specific. Consequently, the R&D inputs are different for different sites.

The following posts of staff have been proposed to be created for the annual plan 93-94 :

1. Dy. Director, S.W.D.B., Delhi	3000-4500	1
2. Asstt. Director    "        "	2200-4000	1
3. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
4. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
5. Steno (Jr.)	1200-2040	1
6. Peon	750-940	1
7. Driver	950-1500	1

**Financial (93-94) :**

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Salary and wages	10.00
2. Contidgency/travel	10.00
3. Jeep and Equipments	5.00
4. Building (Lab. & Admn.)	25.00
Total :	50.00

**Physical Target (1993-94)**

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Development of Wastelands | 500 Acres |
|------------------------------|-----------|

**Animal Husbandry**

27. *Improvement of Vety. Services and control of Contagious Diseases in Hospitals/Dispensaries—(Rs. 45.00 lacs).*

The Animals Husbandry Department is responsible for providing Vety. Cover to the Livestock polution in Territory of Delhi. This involved the protection of animals against contagious diseases and treatment of sick animals. The Department is providing these facilities through a net work of 71 Vety. Hospitals and Dispensaries. Under the scheme, it is proposed to improve the Vety. service by providing more vaccines, medicines, equipment and vehicle etc. It is also proposed to open three new Vety. Dispensaries during the year 1993-94.

At the Poly Clinic, there will be specialists headed by a minimum post of Joint Director rank and which will be supported by specialist in the field of Virology, Bacteriology Pethology, Surgery, Toxicology, Nutrition, Parasitology in the cadre of Dy. Director's rank, as recommended by working group on 8th Five year Plan.

There are schemes of constructing a poly-clinic at Bawana. Necessary administrative approval A/A & E/S have already been conveyed to M.I.D. and the work of construction of Poly Clinic is likely to start from soon. Similarly construction of Vety. hospital building at Tikri Kalan, Palam and Prahladpur will also be taken up during the year and necessary A/A and E/S have also been conveyed to M.I.D. for Tikri Kalan Hospital.

P.W.D. has already started construction of Vety. hospital building at Kanjhawala and this will be completed during 1993-94.

28. *Scheme for Grant-in-aid to S.P.C.A.—(Rs. 5 lacs).*

Delhi Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (registered in 1928) aims at preventing the cruelty to animals and to secure the welfare of animals. The Society seeks to secure the objects it has in view by the following means :—

- (a) the distribution of papers and pamphlets, in English and Hindi, inculcating kindness to animals, furnishing useful information as to the treatment of domestic animals, and containing information as to the law with regard to cruelty to animals in force in India;
- (b) the employment of paid officials charged with the duty of watching, cautioning and, if necessary, prosecuting persons doing of any act of cruelty towards animals punishable under any law in force in India ;

- (c) providing medical aid to sick and suffering animals, through the medium of hospitals, ambulance and such other means as may be approved by the Managing Committee; and
- (d) such other means as may be from time to time approved by the Managing Committee.

The society has been receiving Grant-in-Aid from the Govt. of N.C.T. for the proper working and enforcement of cruelty to animals Act 1960, through its enforcement staff. The society looks after the ownerless animals picked up from different parts of N.C. Territory of Delhi and are admitted in the Vety. Hosp. of the society. The society is constructing a new modern hospital building also. The provision of Rs. 5 lacs will be utilised in the construction of the Vety. Hosp. building.

29. *Grant-in-aid to Gaoshala—(Rs. 4 lacs)*

The Govt. of N.C.T. is providing grant-in-aid to Gramin Gaoshala, Bawana for the maintenance of old, infirm and unproductive animals. Under the scheme, the animals are received from local bodied i.e. M.C.D., N.D.M.C. etc. The quantum of grant is Rs. 250/- per animal annually. The grant is given on the basis of average number of animals maintained by the Gaoshala.

30. *Improvement of Cattle through Artificial Insemination (AI) through Frozen Semen in key Villages—(Rs. 6.00 lacs)*

The scheme aims at increasing the production and productivity of live-stock in U.T. of Delhi through the scientific tool of artificial insemination through frozen semen. There is a network of 38 artificial insemination centres/sub-centres spread all over the U.T. of Delhi. There is cross-breeding of indigenous cattle with frozen semen of exotic breed of Heltein Frigean, Jersey breeds, Buffaloes are inseminated with Moorah frozen semen, procured from Haryana Dairy Development Corp. a unit of NDDB.

Under the scheme there is provision to purchase A.I. equipment, Liquid Nitrogen, Frozen Semen, vehicle and other miscellaneous items. During the year, it is proposed to open 8 A.I. centres and a post of Dy. Director has to be created as it has been agreed by the Working Group to supervise the work of A.I. centres/sub-centres and proper implementation of the scheme.

31. *Scheme for the production of Broiler Chicks—(Rs. 11.00 lacs)*

The Model Govt. Poultry Farm was taken over from the Defence Authorities prior to 1948 by the Govt. of N.C.T. and set up at Delhi Cantt. In the year 1976, this farm was shifted to Satbari in Mehrauli Block. Since the inception of the farm technical and scientific knowledge for the development of Poultry is being imparted through the media of this Farm of Breeding Poultry Owner of the N.C.T. of Delhi.

The Broiler Production Scheme is proposed to continue in the 8th Plan. There is wide gap between demand and supply of commercial day old Broiler Chicks in the N.C.T. of Delhi. Resulting in short supply and higher price. A few hatcheries are in the existence by Private Owners, who have monopoly in field.

To enhance the margin of profit of the small farmers of the N.C.T. of Delhi through the production of day old commercial broiler chicks and to meet their demand of broiler which are in short supply by full utilisation of existing facilities available at farm. It is proposed to purchase 10,000 hatchings eggs of parent stock from (ICAR)



Project Director of Poultry, Hyderabad, Rajender Nagar (AP). This will enable us to tide over the short supply at Broiler Commercial chicks to the NCT of Delhi small breeders. Moreover, these chicks would be sold at cheaper rate of the other commercial hatcheries.

No infrastructure is required for the implementation of this scheme as the same is available at the existing hatching farms. It is expected full utilisation of the existing hatching facilities would be available at farm. The financial aspects to the farm would also be improved with the extension of scheme.

This Scheme was started in 1978-79 with the aim of production of day old good quality commercial broiler chicks and to supply the same to the small farmers of NCT of Delhi at reasonable rates. Under this scheme about 6,00,000 of commercial chicks were supplied at a cheaper rate than the private hatcheries and in this way the scheme has helped large number of small poultry farmers in NCT of Delhi in supplementing their income and indirectly animal protein to the people.

Under this scheme good quality of broiler commercial day old chicks will be produced. It is a poultry development scheme for helping the small farmers and provides them chicks at reasonable rates. It provide good animal protein to the public under this scheme. It is proposed to produce more than one lac of chicks for distribution every year to the small farmers of the N.C.T. of Delhi.

**Statement showing financial/physical target in the schemes**

(Rs. in lacs)

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	
(a) <b>Financial</b>				
Broiler Poultry Production Farm	43.70	11.94	10.50	Revenue
			0.50	Capital
			<u>11.00</u>	
(b) <b>Physical Targets</b>				
Broiler Poultry Production Farm				
Eggs	15.00	3.00	2.50	
Chicks	5.00	1.00	1.00	

Sub-head wise expenditure is expected to be incurred in the following manner:—

(Rs in lacs)

(a) <b>Staff Component</b>	1.65
(b) <b>Office Expenses :</b>	
1. Stationery	0.05
2. Telephone	0.05
3. Electricity	1.50
4. POL	0.30
5. Maintenance	0.05
	<u>1.95</u>

(c) Material & Supplies :	
1. Saw Dust	0.25
2. Feed	6.50
3. Medicine	0.10
4. Chicks Boxes	0.05
	<hr/>
	6.90
	<hr/>
(d) Capital :	0.50
	<hr/>
Total :	11.00 lacs
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32. Assistance to SC/ST Candidates for Poultry Training (SCP)—(Rs. 0.06 lac)

This is a special component scheme under 20 point programme. Under this scheme about 50 SC/ST Candidates are trained. The training is given for 15 days and a stipend of Rs. 100/- is given to each beneficiary to meet the expenses during the training.

During 7th Five Year Plan, 157 Candidates have been trained in Poultry Farming. This scheme aims to bring the weaker section of the society above the poverty line.

An amount of Rs. 0.30 lac have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan which included 6,000/- for the current financial year and 40-50 Candidates are to be trained during the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94 :—

Statement showing financial/physical target in various plan scheme.

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
(A) Financial			
Trg. to SC/ST Candidates	00.30 lac	0.06 lac	0.06 lac
(B) Physical Targets			
Trg. to SC/ST Candidates	250 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.

33. Poultry Training-cum-Extension and Demonstration Unit—(Rs. 1.50 lacs)

In livestock farming, Poultry is most popular and advanced branch. It has been taken the shape of a well organised industry. More and more people are coming to this line. It is not uncommon to see as large as one lac birds from farm N.C.T. of Delhi. There are large type, medium and small types of farms, spreading through out the Territory. In rural area small side line Units are coming up. As there is chronic shortage of land in Delhi, people are looking for Poultry Farming, as in this line small area is needed for keeping the birds, that is why in villages where poultry was not so popular earlier, the villages are eagerly adopting the poultry farming to supplement their income. But in poultry, now a days, inputs are very high and if it is not done

on scientific line, no success is expected, that is why, some farms fail due to lack of proper knowledge. So the farmers must have basic knowledge of modern way of poultry keeping and commercial know how, to run their farms on profit basis. Moreover, even after setting up a farm, there must be some agency to guide them from time-to-time, and acquaint them to the latest technique and also to vaccinate his birds in time.

At present, at Govt. Poultry Farm, two courses of poultry training are conducted for one month duration, in which only one hour classes is conducted, which is not sufficient. In each course, there is too much rush but we take only about 150 candidates including 50 from Defence. There is no lecture hall, no Demonstration Unit etc. The duration of this course is not sufficient and there is no proper staff who can pay more attention to this job. So to organise this training programme and extension activities in the field, it is proposed that a separate training cum demonstration and Extension Wing may be set up to cope the rush of the poultry training candidates.

The main functions of this set up will be :—

1. It is for 8 weeks course in which training will be imparted on modern scientific way of poultry farming.
2. There will be 4 such courses in a year.
3. There will be 50 trainees at a time.
4. There will be a Demonstration Unit of 500 Layers & 500 Broilers.
5. These Units will be looked after by the trainees themselves. They will work with their own hands. In this way they will have a practical knowledge of poultry farming. There will be no refresher course for the farmers who are already in this line to transfer to them the latest technology on a particular subject.
6. There will also be refresher course for the extension staff from time-to-time.
7. The extension staff will be visiting the farms and will provide after sale services in UT of Delhi. They will vaccinate their birds and will render on the spot advice to the farmers and will supervise the work of vaccination, debeaking, grading, culling etc.

The following intra-structure is needed for this scheme.

(a) Lecture Hall	1-20
Hostel of 20 candidates	1-50
Office cum Telephone	0-40
Demonstration Room	0-25
Broiler and Brooding shed (2) 30' x 50'	0-90
	<hr/>
	6-05
(b) Equipments	0-30
(c) Recurring expenditure	
1. Cost of chicks	0-18
2. Feeds	1-00

3. Medicine and vaccine	0-30
4. Misc.	0-10
5. Honorarium to outsider lecturer	0-10
	1-68

## (d) Staff :

1. Office Incharge Trg.-cum-Extn.	3000-4500	1
2. Lecturer	2200-4000	1
3. Demonstrator	2000-3500	1
4. UDC	1200-2040	1
5. LDC	950-1500	1
6. Peon	750-940	1
7. Labour	750-940	1

## Statement showing financial/physical target in this scheme.

## (A) Financial

	92-97	92-93	93-94
Extn. Trg. & Dem. Unit	6.00 Lacs	3.00 Lacs	1.50 Lacs

## (B) Physical Targets

Extn. Trg. & Dem. Unit (Candidates)	1000 Nos.	200 Nos.	250 Nos.
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Sub-head-wise expenditure is expected to be incurred in the following manner :—

S. No.	Sub-head	Amount in Lacs
1.	Electricity Charges	1.00
2.	POL Charges	0.30
3.	Medicines and vaccines	0.15
4.	Office Expenses	0.05
	<b>Total</b>	Rs. 1.50

34. *Construction of Modern Slaughter House through Delhi Live Stock Products Processing Corp.—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The present slaughter house at Idgah is a very old one and has come in the centre of the city. There is great congestion in the area and there is need to modernise the slaughter house. So it is proposed that a new modern slaughter house should be constructed, which will be away from the human population and will take care of element of control of pollution etc. & production of hygienic wholesome meat. This will give a boost to the export of meat to Arabian countries & availability of wholesome hygienic meat to local population also.

The main hurdle in taking off the project is the selection of site. There have been great public resentment wherever have been proposed. Now it is proposed that it may be located in N.C.R., probably in Mewat area where public opposition is not likely to come up. Hence a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac has been proposed.

35. *Providing facilities for control of Contagious Diseases in Dairy Colonies—(Rs. 10 00 lacs)*

The scheme provides for better and intensive facilities for prophylactic vaccination against contagious diseases in the 9 Dairy colonies where about 30,000 animals are located. This scheme was framed as there was a severe outbreak of R.P. Disease in the Dairy Colonies in early 80's when a large number of animals died due to R.P. outbreak resulting in heavy financial loss. The Govt. of India had constituted a Task Force, which had recommended one incinerator for the disposal of animals died during to check the spread of the disease. So one electric incinerator is being installed at Dairy Colony Gazipur. The work is already in progress and is likely to be completed during 93-94 by P.W.D.

36. *Improvement to Existing Slaughter House —(Rs. 31.00 lacs)*

Several improvement works are required to be taken up in the existing slaughter house at Idgah road to run it efficiently till the work of modernisation is taken up. Improvement are required to be carried out in Halal Section, Jhatka section, buffalo section, sheep & Goat market, Buffalo slaughtering platform etc. as required from time to time as per the suggestion and direction of Manager (Slaughter House).

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 20 lacs during 92-93 and Rs. 31.00 lacs for 1993-94.

37. *Modernisation of Existing Slaughter House at Idgah : —(Rs. 300.00 lacs)*

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is running its only slaughter house at Idgah road. This Slaughter House was established about 90 years ago and still using the primitive method of slaughtering which results in lot of insanitation, environmental pollution and wastage of bioproducts. This slaughter house has miserably failed to meet the tremendously increasing demand of meat for the Delhi population inspite of the fact that its original capacity has been increased to 15-20 times. At present about 8000 sheeps/goats and 2000 cattles are being slaughtered per day in two shifts to meet the need of local consumption as well as export.

A notice has also been received from the Central Pollution Control Board of Govt. of India that either this slaughter house may be modernised or closed to avoid environmental pollution.

To increase its capacity there is a dire need to modernise this slaughter house in a planned way. Therefore, assistance of Hungarian Govt. is being sought who are considered specialists in such type of jobs. Accordingly, Techno-Economic feasibility Report have been prepared for evaluating the present site for modernisation and expansion to provide the capacity of slaughtering 6000 goats/sheeps+1000 buffalows for local consumption and 2000 sheeps/goats+1000 buffalows for export per shift of eight hours. This techno-Economic feasibility report is being finalised by the Government of India.

The following main proposals have been included in the modernisation of the schemes in consultation with the discussions held with the Hungarian experts.

1. Modernisation of existing slaughter house at Idgah road :

	Rs. in lacs
a. Civil works, consisting of various bldgs. blocks up to six stories.	1132
b. Services like water supply, HT & LT mains sewer under ground pump, internal roads horticulture works and street lighting works etc.	152
c. Equipment for dry rendering plant, including consultancy transportation erection etc. with refrigeration and cold storage steam and hot water supply.	1746
	3030

Accordingly, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3030 lacs was administratively approved by Corporation vide No 886/GW/Corpn. dated 20-9-90 subject to Govt. of India approval.

The above proposals had been cleared by the Commissioner Animal Husbandary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture vide this letter No. 18-64/87-LDT(III) dt. 19-7-89. Clearance/No objection has now been obtained from International Airport Authority. Indian Air force, Pollution control board & DDA for this project as designed by Ministry of Agriculture in their approval letter. Now MCD is in a position to proceed with the project in consultation with Hungarian Govt. Experts who are consultants for this project. PIB Memo has been sent to Ministry of Agriculture but issue of sanction of the project is still awaited.

High Court Order of 1-10-1992 has ordered that the existing Slaughter House at Idgah may be shifted from this place on or before 31-12-1993. Accordingly, it has been decided to shift the location of the Slaughter House to Narela. As per Sanction letter dated 6-3-1993, payment of Rs. 342.24 lacs has been made to DDA for the piece of land at Narela where new Slaughter House will be constructed. M.C.D. proposes to construct the boundry wall at Narela and for this purpose, Rs. 24.91 lacs have been sanctioned on 31-3-1993. MCD had already submitted the PIB Memo to Ministry of Agriculture for the "Modernisation of existing Slaughter House at Idgah" and now it will be revised by MCD in the light of the situation created by the order of the High Court of 1-10-1992.

Rs. 300.00 lacs for 1993-94 has been approved for this Plan Scheme.

## NEW SCHEME

### 38. *Construction of Pig Slaughter Houses (Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

Under Section 42(k) of the DMC Act 1957, it is an obligatory function of the MCD to construct and maintain Municipal Markets and slaughter houses and Regulations of all markets and slaughter houses.

Consequent upon closure of Andha Mughal Pig Slaughter House in sixties, permission was granted in certain areas for slaughtering of pigs in private premises as per policy of the Corporation and the Corporation charged composition fee of Re. 1/- for each pig from such persons and the concerned officials of MCD visited the areas to ensure maintenance of hygienic conditions by the butchers.

A suit was filed by one Shri Suresh Kumar for banning slaughter houses in premises in Rajpur Chawni-Gur Mandi and the MCD was asked to ban the slaughtering of pigs in private houses. Later, the All India piggery Dealers Association and others filed a writ in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the Divisional Bench vide their orders dt. 14-2-92 ordered that :—

- (i) DDA should select some sites in different corners of Union Territory of Delhi subject to availability of land, and
- (ii) In the meantime, till the sites are selected and handed over to MCD, pigs may be allowed to be slaughtered in the premises. MCD, should however, exercise its all rules and regulations in respect of observing sanitary/hygienic condition, checking of carcasses etc. and make presentations of defaulters.

These orders are since being compiled with.

In the meantime, a request had been made to Vice Chairman, DDA for allotment of land for setting up of a Pig Slaughter Houses with the jurisdiction of MCD. About 2000 sq. yard of land is required for one pig slaughter house and to begin with, it is proposed to set up 10 pig slaughter houses in the MCD area. In April 1992, the Hon'ble High Court has clubbed the above position of allotment of land, with the allotment of land for the new slaughter house and directed Govt. of India/DDA to sort out the matter.

A scheme for construction of 10 pig slaughter houses in the jurisdiction of MCD has been included in the 8th Plan. For the year, 93-94 a token provision of Rs. 10 lacs has been made for this scheme.

## (F) Fisheries Development

### 39. *Re-organisation of fisheries activities in NCT of Delhi (Rs. 17.50 lacs)*

The aims and objects for the 8th Five Year Plan is that we may provide a composite service in the field of fisheries to the people of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

As Delhi being an urbanised and industrial city of Metropolitan character. The Fisheries resources are gradually shrinking, as such there is very limited scope for growth in Fish Production. Within these constrains, there is a scope to take up more production, within whatever resources are available for optimum yield of fish.

The proposal in 1993-94 are mainly oriented towards the maximum utilisation of limited resources of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

*Education and Training* is an essential factor for development of fisheries. Latest techniques can only be adopted, if we provide training to our staff at the centre opened by G.O.I. in various parts of the country, Admn. will meet the requirements of TA & DA and other provision of Rs. 10,000/- is kept for the purpose.

*Revenue* :—Fishing activities in the water starts from 6.00 AM to 8.00 PM and fishing activities can only be performed by the 'Licence Holders'. Thus to check them we have conservation staff like supervisors, and watch & ward staff. These persons ensure that no unauthorised person work in this field and also ensure that no fishing be made in night hours. A study about position was conducted by the Administrative Reforms Department of this Administration and suggested that atleast 3 shifts of 8 hours each should be there in place of 2 shifts of 12 hours each to stop the discrimination in this regard. Staff will also be required for the newly constructed farm Jasola (under construction). There are no promotional avenues for the staff even though there are judgement of courts and suggestion of Pay Commission that atleast 20% posts should be available for promotional Avenues and considering these all aspects some posts are to be created to give promotional avenues particularly to all class-IV staff. At present our farms are managed by a non-gazetted officials and to provide better management and responsibilities of these farms, it is proposed that these farms should be under a control of a Gazetted Officer in the scale of Office Supdt.

Considering the above all facts, this unit is in requirement of the following additional staff for the year 1993-94.

Sl. No.	Name of the scale	Scale	No. of posrs
1.	Farm Supdt.	1640-2900	3
2.	Asstt. Warden of fisheries	1350-2200	1
Total :			4

In addition to salaries, we require some minor expenditure for the purchase of boats, pumps, nets, fishing accessories office equipments replacement of vehicle. To maintain production level fish seeds/food and chemical etc. will be required in addition of office expenditure.

- (iii) *Capital* :—It is proposed to construct new farms and expansion of existing farms for the production of fast growing varieties of fish seed and stocking arrangements etc. This aims will be achieved by construction of nursery ponds and maintenance of the existing nurseries and stocking ponds. Beside the existing staff Qtrs. at Okhla will be reconstructed. An expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lacs will be incurred by the MID and Rs. 1.00 lacs will be incurred by PWD.
- (vi) *Physical Targets* :—The fish production achievement during the 7th Five Year Plan was 3000 M.T. and during the end of 1992-93 is 3600 M.T. Considering this the VIII Five Year Plan targets are fixed at 4000 M. Tons at that of 1993-94 of 3800 M.T. Fish seed production during the VII Five Year Plan was 3 million and that during 1992-93 3.6 million. Considering this the 8th Five Year Plan targets are proposed at 4 million and that of 1993-94 3.8 million.



## II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Out of the total area of 1483 sq. kms. of the U.T. of Delhi, 798 sq. kms. is rural and 685 sq. kms. is urban. The entire rural area is divided into five C.D. Blocks namely Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh, Mehrauli & Shahdara. The rural population as per 1991 Census was 9.43 lacs which accounts for 10% of the total population of Delhi.

Rural development in Delhi has a significant role in our planning process as it is a model for rural areas. A number of study teams from other countries and UNO agencies visit the rural areas of Delhi to see rural development programmes being implemented in India.

Although, efforts made by Delhi Administration have shown results and each village is connected by road, has electricity and water supply, sanitation etc., it is also a hard fact that rapid urbanisation has created a number of problems for the people of rural areas like decreasing the cultivable area, sanitation, encroachment by J.J. Colonies and industrial units, etc.

Efforts have been made to provide suitable avenues of employment to the rural population through Khadi & Village Industries, Handlooms, Handicrafts and Leather Industries etc. Rural sanitation, tree plantations, IREP, village development programme are being implemented to improve the environment in the rural areas of the Territory. The limited cultivable land is being put to intensive use through multiple cropping, intensive vegetable development and a number of other programmes. Above all, a comprehensive scheme for the "Integrated Development of Rural Villages" is being implemented since 1991-92 in Delhi.

### *7th Five Year Plan—Targets & Achievements*

During the 7th Five Year Plan, 46 Chaupals were constructed for SCs against the target of 48 Chaupals. Similarly 18 Panchayat Ghars were constructed against the target of 21 Panchayat Ghars, 65 Village Wells were dug/renovated against the target of 82. During this period 418 bio-gas plants and 67 Wind Mills were installed. 3672 solar cookers were also sold by DEDA. Major Programmes implemented under this sector are 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages', Community Development and Panchayats, Consolidation of Holdings, Integrated Energy Programme and National IRFP Training Centre.

Agency-wise outlays agreed for the Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94 and the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under :—

(Rupees in lacs)

Name of the Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved outlay
1. Development Department	2085.00	416.00	412.50	595.00
2. D.C. Office	40.00	9.00	8.00	10.00
3. DEDA	225.00	35.00	45.00	50.00
4. Mahatma Gandhi Institute for integrated Rural Ennergy Planning & Development	125.00	40.00	45.00	65.00
Total (Rural Development)	2475.00	500.00	510.50	720.00

Scheme-wise write-up for the Plan Schemes is given below :—

(I) *Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi (IDRV)*—(Rs. 595.00 lacs)

As per 1991 Census, there are 253 rural villages. During the last two decades population in many of the villages has increased tremendously as compared to the infrastructure facilities to meet the day to day requirement of the villagers.

Agencies like, DDA, MCD, DESU, Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Flood Control Deptt., Education Deptt., Health Services, Development Deptt. and other deptts. of Delhi Administration have been playing an important role for the development of rural areas in the UT of Delhi. The contribution made by the above agencies for the development of different sectors has not been found up to the mark keeping in view the ever-increasing population of the rural areas of Delhi. The problems of these villages are required to be tackled in an effective way. Keeping in view the various assets, the Administrator of Delhi had constituted a small working group in September, 1984 for the preparation of a mini master plan for the integrated development of urban and rural villages over the next 20/25 years under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner, Delhi. The Working Group comprised various members viz. Secretary (Plg.), Director (Industries), Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, Dy. Commissioner (WS & SDU), MCD, Director (City Planning), DDA, Jt. Secy. (PWD), Addl. Distt. Magistrate (Development), Delhi. The Working Group has met several times and submitted its report in June, 1985. The Working Group has strongly recommended that various facilities/activities viz. Household industries, housing, community centres, Community facilities, work centres and infrastructure facilities like Water Supply, Electricity, Roads etc. must be provided in an integrated way in the rural areas in the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the observations of the Working Group, DDA, MCD, DESU, DW & SDU had developed plots for community facilities, constructed drains and laid water and sewage lines in most of the urban villages. In spite of this adequate attention has not been paid for the development of rural villages in terms of their internal development, construction of roads, laying water and sewage lines providing community as well as infrastructure facilities. Infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity and construction of roads are inadequate as compared to the present requirements of rural villages and the surrounding colonies. It has been observed that street lights provided in most of the villages has been functioning poorly

and inadequately in most of the villages. Similarly, water supply for rural area required to be augmented so as to meet their minimum requirements. The condition of roads in most of the villages has been very shabby due to lack of proper attention paid by the concerned departments/agencies. It is, therefore, considered necessary to supplement the efforts in this direction and coordinate the progress of various agencies.

Keeping in view the above problems of the rural area, it is pertinent to mention that the physical development of rural villages must be given proper attention. This will not only improve the environmental health of rural areas but will also bring social justice to the rural population of the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the recommendation of the Working Group, a scheme namely 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi' has been prepared with the objective to effect physical as well as socio-economic development of the rural area. The main objectives of the scheme are as under :—

- (a) To develop industrial household industries in the rural areas so as to create more employment opportunities for the agriculturists, farmers, labourers.
- (b) To develop community facilities viz. recreational, construction of chaupals and panchayat ghars etc.
- (c) To develop infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, const. of roads, vis-a-vis maintenance.
- (d) To develop housing sites for the harijans and landless people.
- (e) To develop commercial centres, work centres, recreational facilities etc.

This scheme is especially designed to provide and develop the various facilities as mentioned above so as to improve the socio-economic status of the rural villages. The scheme is being implemented by the Director (Rural Development). It is also proposed to strengthen the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan by way of integrating various activities under the Director (Rural Dev.). The sub-sector-wise details along-with outlays are given below :—

#### 1. Household Industries—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)

There are 253 rural villages as per 1991 census. Many of the villages are under industrialisation in one way or the other, but the industrialisation in these rural villages has taken place in an unorganised and haphazard way thus converting the villages into industrial slums. This undesirable trend which is against the rural environment, needs to be checked and must be given proper shape. It is proposed that mini-industrial estates be set up in the rural villages wherever feasible and more emphasis be laid on the development of household and villages industries. In the agricultural sector, it has been observed that the farmers and agricultural labour do not have full time jobs and can spare more time during the off-season which can easily be devoted to run household industries in the villages. This will not only provide employment opportunities to the rural people but it will also improve their socio-economic status. Initially a specific provision of Rs. 60.00 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan has been kept to take up this work in the rural area. For 1992-93 Rs. 12.00 lacs have been approved and in 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been approved for setting up of 5 mini industrial estates.

#### 2. Infrastructural Facilities—(Rs. 65.00 lacs)

Infrastructural facilities included installation of water lines, sewage lines, construction of water drains, electric lines, telephone lines and construction of roads.

etc. in the rural areas of the UT of Delhi. It is fact that potable water, electricity, drainage and roads have already been provided in the rural area but the existing infrastructure facilities are grossly inadequate and need to be strengthened in view of the ever-increasing demand of the rural areas. For providing infrastructural facilities in the rural areas, more emphasis would be laid during the 8th Five Year Plan to achieve the targets of various sectors in the rural area of Delhi. In order to develop and maintain the existing infrastructure facilities like construction of 50 Nos. including roads, water supply, electricity and telephone, a provision of Rs. 160 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 65.00 lacs have been kept for 1993-94.

3. *Commercial Centres & Work Centres—(Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

Construction of commercial centres in the rural areas is also essential. Under this programme, more emphasis would be laid on the development of different types of centres viz. District Centres, Community Centres, Local Shopping Centres so as to meet the day-to-day requirement of the villagers. A specific provision of Rs. 80 lacs has been approved under the 8th Five Year Plan to meet the expdt. of the above activities. For 1993-94 Rs. 20 lacs have been approved for 5 Nos. of Commercial Centres & Works Centres.

4. *Construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

It has been decided to construct Sulabh Sauchalaya in several villages which do not have this facility.

An amount of Rs. 25 lacs has been kept under the Capital Head under the Annual Plan 1993-94 to construct about 1550 units in the various villages in Delhi. Approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 150 lacs. The scheme has been reflected in the R. D. sector w.e.f. 1992-93.

5. *Protection/fencing of Gaon Sabha Land—(Rs. 75.00 lacs)*

The proposal for fencing of Gaon Sabha land has been under consideration for the past many years. The fact is that large areas of Gaon Sabha land are lying vacant. These pockets/areas require immediate protection. Accordingly, fencing of Gaon Sabha land has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan. To protect about 500 acres of land in various villages in the UT of Delhi will be covered. A provision of Rs. 600 lacs has been kept in the 8th Plan which includes Rs. 62 lacs for 1992-93. Rs. 75.00 lacs has been kept in Annual Plan 1993-94 for fencing the 150 acres of land.

6. *Community facilities and Development of Panchayats—(Rs. 405.00 lacs)*

Department of Panchayat of Delhi Administration has prepared a few schemes for the socio economic development of rural areas in the Union Territory of Delhi. The scheme has been specially designed to provide facilities viz., Chaupals for SC/ST, Panchayat Ghars, repairs of Village Wells and distribution of house sites to SC/ST. Public and semi-public facilities like construction of play grounds, stadia, open spaces, work centres etc.

Rs. 5 lacs has been provided under Revenue Head and the expenditure is expected to be in the following manner :—

(a) Salaries	Rs. 4.20 lacs
(b) Office Expenses	Rs. 0.40 lac
(c) Conveyance	Rs. 0.40 lac
	Rs. 5.00 lacs

Important targets proposed to be achieved under the scheme during 8th Plan period and Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

S. No.	Programmes/Activities	Unit	8th Plan Targets	Target 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	House hold Industries (Mini Industrial Estates)	Nos.	25	5
2.	Infrastructural facilities, Const. of roads, Water Supply, Electricity etc.	Nos.	100	50
3.	Commercial Centres and Works Centres	Nos.	25	5
4.	Construction of Sulabh-Suachalaya	Nos.	5000	1550
5.	Fencing of Gaon Sabha Land	Acre	500	150
6.	Community Facilities Development of Panchayat			
	(i) Panchayat Ghars	Nos.	50	10
	(ii) Chaupals for SCs	Nos.	50	10
	(iii) Dev. of Village Wells	Nos.	150	30
	(iv) Primary, Middle, Sec. School	Nos.	50	—
	(v) Construction of Stadia/Vyamshala	Nos.	5	5
	(vi) Dev. of Cremation ground	Nos.	100	20
	(vii) Grant-in-aid to Panchayat	Nos.	50	10

The services of existing staff available under the various units of the Development Department will be utilised initially and the following posts are proposed to be created so as to ensure proper implementation and achievements of the objectives of the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan periods :—

S. No.	Description	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Dy. Director (Rural Dev.)	3000-4500	1
2.	Admn./Acctts. Officer	2375-3500	1
3.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
4.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1

5. Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
6. U.D.C. (Block-wise)	1200-2040	5
7. Stenographer, Gr. III	1200-2040	2
8. L.D.C. (Block-wise)	950-1500	5
9. Driver	950-1500	2
10. Peon	750- 940	3
Total :		22

It is also proposed to provide functional vehicles for collection of data and information and the supervision of various activities in the rural areas. Till such time, a separate building is constructed staff would be accommodated in the existing building of the Development Department. It is also proposed to set up an integrated rural development board to execute works in due course of time.

## II. Land Reforms :

### 7. Consolidation of Holdings—(Rs. 7.00 lacs)

Most of the expenditure is meant for the salary of staff under this scheme. Under this scheme 20 posts have been created. A sum of Rs. 7 lacs has been provided in 1993-94 under this scheme for which breakup is given as under :—

(a) Salary of Staff	Rs. 6 lacs
(b) Office expenses	Rs. 1 lac

*Physical Achievement* :—Out of a total of 82 villages identified for carrying out consolidation operations, work in 3 villages has been completed in 1991-92. It is proposed to take up and complete the work of consolidation in the remaining 79 villages during the Eighth Five Year Plan subject to availability of requisite staff. The bifurcation of villages to be taken for consolidation (year-wise) is given as under ;—

Year	No. of Villages to be undertaken for consolidation
1992-93	10
1993-94	12
1994-95	15
1995-96	20
1996-97	22
	79

10 villages have been earmarked for completing consolidation work during the first year i.e. 1992-93. During the year 1993-94 the work is proposed to be completed

in another 12 villages as the field staff to be recruited for the purpose will get training during the first year. In the subsequent years i.e. 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 the target to complete this work has been fixed as 15, 20 and 22 villages respectively.

8. *Modernisation of Land Records in Delhi—(Rs. 3 lacs)*

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been kept in 8th Plan 1992-97 under this scheme which will be utilized for micro-filming of the old existing revenue records to preserve it for a longer period. The revenue record has become brittle and is decaying due to passage of time and it is very much necessary to preserve it through micro-filming. Rs. 3.00 lacs has been approved in Annual Plan 1993-94.

III. **Rural Energy :**

Delhi was selected as one of the 7 States in the country where the Planning Commission had initiated the Intergrated Rural Energy Pilot Programme. In Delhi the programme was started in 1983-84 in Alipur Block. After seeing its success, the programme was extended to all the five blocks and in the urban areas of Delhi. Initially, two schemes viz. Integrated Rural Energy Programme and Integrated Urban Energy Programme were implemented in the 7th Plan period and various items of non-conventional energy under these schemes were promoted.

Besides these two schemes, the Agency has also been implementing the following schemes :—

- (a) Plying of Battery Buses
- (b) Sanitary Landfill Scheme
- (c) IREP Training Centre, Bakoli
- (d) Non-conventional Urban Energy
- (e) Energy Plantation in the Union Territory of Delhi.

DEDA's integrated Rural Energy Programmes are covered under Rural Development Sector, while Urban Energy Programmes are covered under Energy Sector.

9. *Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) by DEDA—(Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) was initially started in Alipur Block and after its successful implementation and adoption by the villagers, the same has been extended to the other four Blocks of the Union Territory during 1984-85. As the programme was new, gadgets have been distributed on subsidy, and demonstration of various devices have been arranged at various important villages. The kind of activities that have been undertaken in the I.R.E.P. are installation of biogas, installation of wind mill, sale of solar cookers, installation of Institutional & Domestic solar water heating systems and installation of Improved Chulhas.

During the 7th Plan Rs. 215.93 lacs were provided and Rs. 225.43 lacs have been spent. During 1991-92 against the approved outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs, Rs. 32.97 lacs have been spent and the following targets were achieved :

S. No.	Name of Item	Target for 1991-92	Achievement
(a)	Biogas	20	17
(b)	Solar Cooker	1,000	317
(c)	Improved Chulha	15,000	18,670
(d)	Wind Mill	5	5

For Annual Plan 1992-93, Rs. 35.00 lacs has been provided Rs. 43.02 lacs has been incurred upto Jan. 1993. An outlay Rs. 50.00 lacs has been provided in Annual Plan 1993-94. Item-wise details proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

(a) *Installation of Biogas Plants*

Under this scheme Biogas Plants are being installed at the sites of private households. The scheme, of late, has not been very popular as the rural area is diminishing with increasing urbanisation. The villagers are using efficient types of cooking fuel like L.P.G. Kerosene, stoves, etc. In spite of that the Agency has set up 337 Nos. of Domestic Type Biogas Plants in the U.T. of Delhi. During 1991-92, 17 Nos. of Biogas Plants have been installed. During 1992-93, 8 Nos. Biogas plants have been installed.

In addition to the installation of domestic type Biogas Plants, the Agency has constructed some Community Type Biogas Plants in its various Energy Complexes. The details of the same are as follows :—

Name of site	Capacity of Biogas Plants
1. Kanganheri Energy Complex	2 x 60 cum + 2 x 16 + 1 x 10 cum
2. Palam Energy Complex	2 x 60 cum + 2 x 10 — 1 x 8 cum
3. Rewlakhapur Energy Complex	2 x 60 cum
4. Libaspur Energy Complex	4 x 10 cum

One more Biogas Plant of the capacity 5 x 140 cum has recently been taken over by DEDA at Gazipur which was constructed by D.D.A. for Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Govt. of India. Out of total 400 Nos. envisaged from such plans, 116 connections have been given to various beneficiaries at different sites. Beneficiaries are being identified for full capacity utilization of these plants.

Keeping into consideration, the urbanization of the rural area of Delhi, a target of 70 Nos. Domestic Biogas Plants have been fixed for the entire 8th Plan (1992-97) and target of 15 has been fixed for Annual Plan 1992-93. For Annual Plan 1992-93 Rs. 1.00 lac is required as Delhi Admn. subsidy. For Annual Plan 1993-94, a target of 15 Biogas Plant has been fixed.

(b) *Wind Mill*

In order to promote and encourage use of water pumping wind mill, the Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources had launched a nation wide demonstration programme. In order to evoke a larger user response and to create awareness amongst the rural masses of Union Territory of Delhi, the programme of water pumping wind mills was taken up by DEDA during 1983-84.

In the 7th Plan, DEDA had installed 81 Nos. of wind mills in rural as well as in the urban areas of Union Territory of Delhi. The project on wind mills has been taken up with a view to save fuel and electricity, particularly in the rural areas. The wind mills which were installed at the sites are mainly used for minor irrigation and drinking water purposes. In addition to this 3 Nos. of Improved Wind Generators of different capacities & 4 Nos. of wind chargers had also been installed at various sites in the U. T. of Delhi.



*Proposal for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plan 1993-94* :—For the Annual Plan 1993-94, a target of 5 nos. of wind mills of modified versions has been fixed and for the entire VIII Plan a target of 30 nos. of wind mills has been fixed which are to be installed in the rural areas.

*Financial implications* :—For the year 1993-94, there is a proposal of Rs. 4.00 lacs to meet the requirement of subsidy, spares, maintenance of given targets and for the previous years installations.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources had provided the Central subsidy as full cost of wind mill, erection charges, transportation charges to the site, maintenance charges for the year and 10% supervision charges to the Agency. For civil work (foundation & footing) and boring work, the cost was shared by Delhi Admn. and the beneficiary in the ratio of 40:60. For the VIII Five Year Plan a provision for financial assistance has been made on the above pattern to D.N.E.S. The subsidy pattern can only be changed if D.N.E.S. will make any change in the grant/subsidy to be released for the VIII Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1993-94.

(c) *Improved Chulha Programme*

This programme was started by D.N.E.S. in order to reduce drudgery of rural housewives and to save fossil fuels. This programme was introduced in Delhi in 1984-85.

Under this project various models of Improved Chulha (fixed/portable) have been approved by the Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources which are being demonstrated and propagated in the entire Union Territory of Delhi through this Agency. There is a saving of 20-30% fuel in usage of these chulhas. The Improved Chulha programme is also a part of the new 20-point programme and the minimum needs programme of the Government of India.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, DEDA has implemented and propagated this scheme in rural as well as urban areas of Delhi and installed/sold 81,558 nos. of both fixed & portable chulhas.

*VIII Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1993-94* :—For the VIII Plan 1992-97, a target of 75,000 nos. of fixed chulhas and 25,000 nos. of portable chulhas of improved version have been fixed. For the Annual Plan 1992-93, a target of 15,000 nos. fixed chulhas and sale of 5000 nos. of portable chulhas have been fixed. For Annual Plan 1993-94, a target of 5,000 Nos. fixed chulhas and sale of 10,000 portable chulhas of ceramic or other type has been fixed.

*Financial Implications* :—For the implementations of the improved Chulha Programme, D.N.E.S. is providing 100% cost of the material and Rs. 5/- per chulha as construction charges in case of fixed chulhas and is providing Rs. 50/- subsidy to general caste and Rs. 75/- subsidy to SC/ST persons on portable chulhas. In addition to that the Agency is bearing construction charges @ Rs. 10/- per chulha toward construction of which are Rs 20/- per chulha (Rs. 10/- DNES share and Rs. 10/- DEDA share). The amount of Rs. 10/- per chulha is to be borne by the beneficiary but as we are

implementing the programme mostly in the J. J. clusters/villages, no amount is being charged from the beneficiary towards the chulhas in the direction of propagation among the masses.

Rs. 7.50 lacs is needed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 1.50 lacs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to meet construction charges @ Rs. 10/- per chulha for fixed chulhas.

(d) *Solar Cooker*

Solar cookers not only help in the preparation of our daily meal without the use of any conventional fuel but also preserve nutrition value of the food.

The implementation of the solar cooker programme was taken up by this agency at the instance of D.N.E.S. and Planning Commission from 1983-84 and since then about 18000 Nos. of solar cookers have been sold in the rural and urban area of the Union Territory of Delhi. To generate awareness in the public, the system of live demonstration and practical display was also adopted in addition to advertisement & publicity.

*Subsidy Pattern* :—Solar cookers are made available to the public on less than 50% of its original cost and the remaining amount is met out from the subsidy provided by D.N.E.S. and Delhi Admn. Presently on each solar cooker, there is a central (D.N.E.S. subsidy) of Rs. 150/- and the Delhi Admn. subsidy is 40% of the balance of the cost of the cooker.

*Target for 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93* :—In the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, a target of selling 2500 solar cookers has been fixed under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme and a target of 500 solar cookers has been fixed for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993-94 each. For providing the solar cookers on subsidy as per present pattern Rs. 1.70 lacs was proposed toward 40% subsidy after deducting D.N.E.S. share of Rs. 150/- from total cost of the cooker which is taken as Rs. 1000/- per cooker.

*Maintenance of Photovoltaic systems* :—For maintaining the existing solar photovoltaic street lights, water pumps, power plant an amount of Rs. 15 lacs will be required for the 8th Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 2.00 lacs are required for Annual Plan 1992-93.

*The details of the posts are as follows* :—Staff required for 8th Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plan 1993-94 are :

S. No.	Name of post	No. of Posts	Pay-Scale
1.	Asstt. Engineer (C)	2	2000-3500
2.	Jr. Engineer (Civil) 4) (Mech.) 2) (Elect.) 1)	7	1400-2300
3.	Accountant S.A.S.	1	1640-2900
4.	Investigator	2	1200-2040
5.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
6.	UDC/Jr. Accountant	2	1200-2040

7. Demonstrator	10	950-1500
8. L.D.C.	5	950-1500
9. Work Asstt. (Civil)	6	950-1500
10. Mechanic/Operator	5	950-1500
11. Fitter	1	950-1500
12. Electrician	2	950-1500
13. Plumber	5	950-1500
14. Driver	8	950-1500
15. Peon/Helper	8	750-940
16. Chowkidar	7	750-940
17. Data Entry Operator	1	1400-2300
	73	

### Maintenance of Energy Parks:

D.E.D.A. has developed Non-Conventional Energy Parks on the land taken from various Panchayats in rural blocks. In these parks Non-Conventional Energy Devices have been fixed for their live demonstration to show their uses to the villagers. These parks have been developed in Rewlakhanpur, Kanganheri & Palam villages in Najafgarh blocks, Bakoli, Libaspur in Alipur block, Mandoli in Shahdara block and Dere in Mehrauli Block. For the maintenance of these parks Rs. 5.00 lacs will be required in Annual Plan 1993-94.

The detail of Rs. 50 lacs provided under the IREP during 1993-94 and subsidy component which will be provided on various gadgets under the scheme will be as follows :

S. No.	Name of Item	Approved outlay 1993-94 (Rs. in lacs)	Physical Target 1993-94
1.	Biogas	6.80	15
2.	Wind Mill including repair	3.20	5
3.	Solar Cooker	1.70	500
4.	Improved Chulha (Fix)	1.50	15000
5.	Subsidy on PV System & Agriculture	9.30	
6.	Salary	13.50	
7.	Maintenance of existing solar PV system which have been installed in Energy Complex	2.00	
8.	Maintenance of Energy park	5.00	
9.	Publicity	3.00	
10.	Office expenditure	4.00	
	Total	50.00	

10. *Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development at Bakoli—(Rs. 65.00 lacs)*

Steady growth in population as well as desire for better quality of life is putting more and more pressure on exploitation of available energy resources especially commercial ones, while studies on available energy potential show that these are not going to last for more than 100 years or so. Since more than 80% of the population still lives in rural areas and have low affordability better management of available resources through planned energy supply for rural sector, becomes imperative to meet the energy demand of India's developing economy. In view of the need for Planned energy supply for over all economic development of the rural sector, the Planning Commission has initiated the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) aiming at developing capabilities in the states/UTs for developing area based plans and implementing the same. Professional approach for result oriented planning and programme implementation needs trained manpower and keeping this in view Planning Commission in collaboration with Delhi Administration has set-up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development (MGIIREPD) at Bakoli, Alipur Block. It started functioning in March, 1990. The Institute was inaugurated by Sh. P.V. Narsimha Rao, Chairman, Planning Commission. The Institute started functioning independently as registered societies under Delhi Societies Registration Act from 1st June, 92.

**Objectives of the Centre :**

1. To promote the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi for a holistic and human approach to rural development and in that context to promote the integrated approach for sustainable energy planning projects and programmes for rural development;
2. To provide training and research and development facilities for the planning and implementation for the integrated rural energy planning programmes;
3. To undertake as well as to organise and coordinate research and development facilities for hardware and software activities or integrated rural energy planning, projects and programmes and other related activities of rural development;
4. To impart training in the planning and implementation of integrated rural energy programmes to trainers as well as to administrators, experts, specialists, field and operational personnel, non-official groups, bodies and individuals working at different levels including national, state, district, block and village levels;
5. To establish data base in rural energy consumption pattern, demand and supply and technologies in different micro-regions of the country and to utilise this data base for training as well as inputs in the rural energy planning process;
6. To develop computer models and computer software facilities for compiling of data base on rural energy consumption pattern as well as for preparation and implementation of micro and macrolevel integrated rural energy planning projects and their monitoring and evaluation.
7. To develop facilities for production of material for community participation for extension methods, community and people's participation through interaction and co-ordination with various organisations, panchayats and other official and non-official groups, bodies and individual beneficiaries;

8. To undertake research and development programmes for planning, implementation and management systems including-use of data bases and delivery systems for energy of rural development and related aspects;

9. To establish linkages with various institutions in the country working on different aspects of rural energy including planning and implementation, technologies, computer modelling, rural extension and communication techniques among others so as to absorb inputs from these various sources for preparation and dissemination of training material and also develop and participate in a network of institutions on rural energy planning and development in the country;

10. To establish and develop facilities and methods and technologies suitable for dissemination in the rural areas of rural energy and through the integrated rural energy programmes for efficient use of energy;

11. To design and implement various types of studies in the hardware and software as well as on various social, economic, agricultural and voluntary establishments related to rural energy planning and integrated rural development;

12. To organise training courses in rural energy for students and trainees of various categories, coordination and participation with various academic and other institutions working in this and related areas;

13. To design and develop educational programmes in the areas of integrated rural energy and rural development, and rural planning and management, and for this purpose coordinating with suitable universities.

14. To develop as a "Centre of excellence" in the field of integrated rural energy planning and development; in that context develop and carry out such other activities as are in keeping with the broad objectives of the Society as outlined above.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives the following activities have been undertaken :—

(i) Training :

Being major activity, more emphasis would be given on quality and preparing training proceedings. Apart from IRE programmes, sponsored programmes would also be taken up so that infrastructure can be utilized efficiently. The following training programmes are planned to be organised during the year 1993-94:—

1. IREP Programmes	—	24	
2. Sponsored/in collaboration with	—	2	Dept. of P&T
		6	Dept. of Education (Delhi Admn. & MCD)
		1	School of Archt. & Planning
		1	Bureau of Indian Standards
		1	DANICS
3. Workshop/Seminar	—	2	T.B. units
		2	IREP Programme
		3	MGIIREPD

The list of training programmes to be organised under Integrated Rural Energy Programme is given in Annex.-I.

In view of the energy crisis various Deptt. are undertaking renewable energy resources based programmes especially for rural development. Special Departments in all States and U.T's have been created for this purpose. However, required emphasis has not been given for Human Resources Development (HRD). In view of this, Institute would undertake a Post Graduate Diploma course in "Energy Planning & Management" during the year 1993-94. Necessary formalities for getting the Diploma recognised from the Delhi University as well as All India Council of Technical Education are being completed. In the beginning, it is planned to have 15 students.

#### **(ii) Research and Development**

In this, major thrust would be on developing R&D infrastructure as well as undertaking R&D projects in collaboration with IIT, Delhi and IARI. For this purpose "Memorandum of Understanding" are being signed with IIT and IARI. Academic council has been set-up to provide guidance in undertaking R&D programmes.

A mechanical workshop has been set-up in order to create facility for Research and Development. Prototype development, fabrication, training and demonstration. The Mechanical Workshop as well as instrumentation lab. would be strengthened since the Institute would be starting a Post Graduate Diploma Course in "Energy Planning & Management". This is also needed in order to make training programmes more skill oriented. The list of R & D projects proposed/continue during the year 1993-94 is given in Annexure-II. Equipments/machinery would be purchased according to the requirements.

#### **(iii) Data Base**

At present Computer Centre is equipped with one PC-At-386 with one terminal. As far as hardware is concerned, there is plan to acquire nine more terminals. This will provide facility for training as well as faculty use. Since the computer has been connected with all I. R. E. P. State Modal Agencies through NICNET System, the facilities would be strengthened accordingly in order to widen its scope of use. This will help in monitoring the programme and creating data base.

#### **(iv) Mass Communication & Extension**

The institute publish quarterly "Journal of Rural Energy" and "News Letter" and these two publications would be continued in this year with special emphasis on improving quality. In addition to this, Posters and pamphlets would be printed for creating awareness about IRE programme and other energy aspects. Hoardings in the nearby villages would also be put up. Technology manuals would be prepared.

At present library has 25 journals and 1500 books. In order to make it a specialised library in the field of energy, more books would be added. Five new journals are planned to be subscribed.

In order to organise effective extension programmes, community centre is to be equipped. For this, permanent exhibition panels, exhibits and models, audio-visual aids would be acquired. In order to create awareness about IREP Programmes and new energy, a permanent exhibition would be installed in the community centre. A mobile IRE Programme Van would be designed and developed in this year.

**(v) Civil Works**

While running the programmes in the Institute, the need for more residential Quarters, Lecture Theatre etc. has been felt. For this 4 No. B Type Quarters, 1 No. Lecture Theatre, 1 No. Directors Bunglow Instrumentation Lab. are to be constructed as capital works under this head. The expenditure of running and maintenance of building, services and horticulture has also been considered, which are essential for up-keep of the institute and to maintain the existing building. One existing shed is to be modified to be used as workshop building for which the consideration has been made under this head. The plantation in the shape of energy plantation is also proposed to be done as one the activity of the centre.

1. Spillover works of Boundary Wall
2. Const. of B-Type Quarters
3. Const. of Lecture Theatre
4. Const. of Directors Bunglow
5. Running & Maintenance of existing building and services
6. Maintenance and extension of horticulture work
7. Energy plantation
8. Construction of Instrumentation Laboratory
9. Modification of existing shed for workshop

The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 65 lakhs. This amount will be spent on the following heads :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Salary	20.00
(b) Training	5.00
(c) Research & Development	5.00
(d) Data Base	10.00
(e) Communication & Extension	5.00
(f) Office Expenses (including Civil Works)	20.00
	65.00
Total :	65.00

The following posts are likely to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) :-

**ADMINISTRATION :**

Director	1	4500-7300
Dy. Director (F)	1	3700-5000
Admn. Officer	1	2200-4000
Office Asstt.	2	1400-2300
LDC (F <sub>2</sub> )	4	950-1500
Steno-typist	2	1200-2040

Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
Staff Car Driver (F <sub>2</sub> )	3	950-1500
Receptionist/Telephone Optr.	1	1400-2600
Daftary	1	750-940
Waterman/Sweeper	4	750-940
Chowkidar (F <sub>2</sub> )	5	750-940
Peons	4	750-940
<b>ACCOUNTS :</b>		
JAO	1	2000-3500
Accounts Asstt.	2	1400-2300
<b>LIBRARY :</b>		
Librarian	1	1640-2900
Library Attn. (F)	2	1200-2040
<b>HOSTEL &amp; GUEST HOUSE :</b>		
House Keeper (F)	1	1640-2900
Linen Asstt. (F)	1	1200-2040
Head Cook (F)	1	1200-2040
Asstt. Cook (F <sub>3</sub> )	5	950-1500
Kitchen Mate (F <sub>2</sub> )	3	750-940
Room Attn. (F)	5	750-940
Masalchi	2	750-940
<b>MAINTENANCE &amp; HORTICULTURE :</b>		
A. E. (F)	1	2000-3500
J. E.	2	1400-2300
Plumber	2	950-1500
Horticulture Asstt.	1	1640-2900
Mali	2	950-1500
Beldar (F)	15	750-940
<b>FACULTY :</b>		
Asstt. Professor (F <sub>1</sub> )	3	3000-5000
Research Officer (F <sub>1</sub> )	2	2200-4000
Research Asstt.	3	1640-2900
Workshop Incharge	1	1640-2900
Technician	2	950-1500



**PLANNING UNIT :**

Research Officer	1	2200-4000
Research Asstt.	1	1640-2900

**COMPUTER :**

Asstt. Professor/Incharge	1	3000-5000
Data Entry Operator (F)	2	1640-2900

**COMMUNICATION UNIT :**

Information Scientist	1	2200-4000
Research Associate	1	2000-3500
Asstt. Editor	1	2000-3500
Artist	1	1640-2900
Audio Visual Operator	1	1200-2040
Photostat/Cyclostyling Oper.	1	950-1500

'F'—Posts labelled 'F' have been created and filled.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1993-94 :—

1. Workshop Incharge	1
2. Technician	2
3. Lab. Assistant	2

## ANNEXURE-I

## Training Programmes for 1993-94

1. Integrated rural energy programme for Junior Engineer	April 26-May 7
2. Extension methods and training techniques	May 17-22
3. Integrated rural energy programme for Project Officers	June 1-30
4. Energy management through co-operatives and local institutions	July 5-9
5. Integrated rural energy programme for Economist	July 19-30
6. Energy housing and human settlements	Aug. 9-13
7. Energy conservation in rural sector	Aug. 23-27
8. Integrated rural energy programme for Project Director	Sept. 6-11
9. Operation and maintenance of energy devices	Sept. 20-24
10. Computer modelling for rural energy programmes	Sept. 27-30
11. Integrated rural energy programmes for project officer	Oct. 1-30
12. Energy conservation in industries	Nov. 4-9
13. Energy technology for rural development	Nov. 15-20
14. Decentralised power generation and rural electrification	Nov. 30-Dec. 4
15. Energy ecology and environment	Dec. 13-17
16. Integrated rural energy programme for Junior Engineer	Dec. 20-31
17. Waste land development and energy plantation	Jan. 4-7, 1994
18. Integrated rural energy programme for Project Director	Jan. 11-15, 1994
19. Integrated rural energy planning	Jan. 25-29, 1994
20. Integrated rural energy programme for Economist	Feb. 7-11, 1994
21. Energy management for crop production and food processing	Feb. 14-18, 1994
22. Energy efficient housing	Feb. 21-25, 1994
23. Energy technologies based industries	March 1-5, 1994

**ANNEXURE—II****Research Development Plan during 1993-94**

1. Design and development of solar dryer for agricultural products.
2. Design and development of solar greenhouse for bio-gas slurry drying and for raising nursery.
3. Design and development of low cost energy efficient housing for rural area.
4. Design and development of solar dish-sterling system for power generation.
5. Technical investigation for recovery and utilization of Land fill gases.
6. Design and develop an anpander for conversion of C. I. Engine into a steam engine and to utilize hybrid power plant.
7. Setting up of a model IREP block.

## COOPERATION

The Cooperative Department is responsible for promoting Cooperative Societies and consolidating the Cooperative movement in Delhi. Schemes for the development, promotion & propagation of Coop. movement in Delhi are included under this sector.

The basic statistics of the Co-operative movement in Delhi are given as under :

(As on 31st March)

Category of Co-op. Societies (Regd.)	Regd. Societies		Membership (Lac Nos.)	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
Industrial	1385	1384	0.15	0.15
Urban (T&C)/Banks	1156	1179	6.90	6.92
Consumer Stores	810	782	2.48	2.47
Housing	225	225	0.32	0.32
Group Housing	2012	2020	2.40	2.40
Package (Rural)	697	693	0.51	0.51
Multipurpose	4	18	—	0.03
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>6289</b>	<b>6301</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>12.80</b>

(Rs. in lacs)

Category of Co-op. Societies	Share Capital		Deposits	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
Industrial	95.5	95.4	337.3	337.2
Consumer Stores	163.1	162.7	33.6	33.6
Urban (T&C)	2547.1	2548.4	7621.3	7626.6
Housing	41.8	41.8	213.0	213.0
Group Housing (P)	248.5	248.5	34022.7	34022.7
Package	45.4	45.0	6.5	6.1
Multipurpose	0.7	3.0	—	—

P—Provisional

### STRATEGY FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97 & ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

Keeping in view the growth of registered number of societies and the requirements of Cooperative Societies during the 8th Five Year Plan, strategies formulated for the 8th Five Year Plan are as under :—

1. The main thrust in Delhi is on the Housing Sector and keeping pace with the needs of its citizens and pressure on land, the concept of Group Housing Coop. Societies was introduced and more than 2,000 Group Housing Societies have been registered. In order to advance loans for construction purposes to the Coop. Societies, as well as the Coops. of slum dwellers, it is proposed to strengthen the share capital base of the Delhi Coop. Housing Finance Society Ltd. (DCHFS), as an Apex level Coop., Finance Institution, the details are reflected in the Housing Sector.

2. In the industrial sector, the Handloom Coops. which are mostly formed by the weaker section of the society will be provided special attention by providing financial assistance.
3. The overall objective will be to strengthen the Coop. Societies under all sectors and also to organise new Coop. Societies.
4. In the rural sector, the strategy is to accelerate the distribution of short term, medium and long term loans through the Delhi State Coop. Bank to the agriculturists for their agricultural operations and also to frame a strategy in the light of the recommendations on the basis of the study of PACS being conducted by NCUI.
5. The training as well as education requirements of the office bearers/ members of the Coop. Societies and the staff employed by them will be taken care of. These programmes will be financed through Cooperative Education Fund.
6. To encourage women to come forward and form Coop. Societies, separate schemes to provide financial assistance will be formulated.
7. To meet the requirements of consumption loan to meet the expenses of marriage, education, medical, religious ceremony/funeral ceremony and birth ceremony of the SC/ST and other weaker section of the society more funds at reasonable rate of interest will be provided. The outlay for the scheme Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is meant fully for the benefits of Rural people apart from other schemes where the benefit accrues indirectly.

Keeping in view the above facts, provisions approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1992-93, RE 1992-93 and the Annual Plan 1993-94 as per broad heads are as follows :--

(Rs. in lacs)

	App. outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 App. outlay	RE 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94 App. outlay
1. Direction & Admn.	30.00	9.10	4.50	4.50
2. Research & Evaluation	10.00	2.00	1.25	1.51
3. Asstt. to Credit Coop. Societies	72.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
4. Asstt. to other Coop. (Consumer)	4.50	0.90	Nil	0.36
5. Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund	2.00	1.00	Nil	1.00
6. Other Cooperatives	131.50	24.00	23.70	29.63
Total :	250.00	50.00	42.45	50.00

The following table indicates physical target approved for the 8th Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93 & 93-94 :—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Items	8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Target
			Targets	Achievement upto Feb., 1993	
1	2	3	4		5
1.	Short-term loan advances	2.25	0.40	0.26	0.70
2.	Medium term loan advances	0.25	0.05	—	0.05
3.	Long term loan advances	0.50	0.10	39.71	0.10
4.	Retail sale of fertilisers	1.25	0.25	0.10	0.25
5.	Agriculture products marketed by Coop.	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00
6.	Retail sale of consumer goods by Urban Cons. Coop. Stores	750.00	150.00	160.40	150.00
7.	Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop. in Rural areas	7.00	1.25	1.34	1.25

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as follows :

#### 1. Direction and Administration—(Rs. 4.50 lacs)

Keeping in view the instructions on economy as well as the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Deptt., Delhi Admn., Coop. Department has decided to set up an Arbitration Cell during the Annual Plan 1992-93 and these posts will continue during the year 1993-94.

At present only a token provision is made for the scheme.

##### (a) Setting up of an Arbitration Cell

As per Sections 60 and 61 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 the members of the Cooperative Societies have the right to settle the disputes through Arbitration. As many as 322 cases are pending for office hearing and 438 cases are pending with Arbitrators as on 31-7-1992. Prior to 1992-93, these cases used to be referred to the Arbitrators appointed by this department. However, from the current financial year 1992-93, this policy has been changed and at present these cases are looked after by the officers of the Deptt., who are also incharge of many other branches. With the increase in the number of Coop. Societies particularly in the Group Housing Section, the disputes U/S-60 of the Delhi Coop. Societies Act, 1972 are likely to be increased manifold. It is not possible for the already over burdened officers to dispose of the petitions under the Act on an efficient manner. Hence, it is proposed to create a

separate cell to handle these cases to provide quick relief to the petitioners with the following staff during the year 1992-93 and these posts will continue during the year 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay-Scale Rs.
1.	Joint Registrar	1	3700-5000
2.	Asstt. Registrar	4	2000-3500
3.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	5	1200-2040
5.	L. D. C.	5	950-1500
6.	Peon/Messenger	5	750-940
		21	

**(b) One post of the Driver was created during 1992-93 and the same will continue during 1993-94.**

To implement the scheme, against the approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 4.50 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2. E.D.P. Cell—(Rs. 1.51 lacs)

The scheme viz., setting up of E.D.P. Cell was started during the 7th Five Year Plan with the main objective of computerisation of societies records. The specific aim of computerisation is to provide information for making decision, planning, organising and controlling various activities of the societies.

During the 1st phase, the main aim was to collect data/input of societies working under Registrar, Coop. Societies. The data/input consisted of details regarding election, audit, liquidation, arbitration, recovery, membership, working/share Capital, deposits, profits, losses etc. in respect of the Coop. Societies registered with this deptt. The 1st phase of work has been completed.

In the 2nd phase, the department purchased SAT-386 Computer System along-with four terminals and one printer costing Rs. 2.70 lacs from Pertech Computers Ltd. Keeping in view the latest development, it is necessary to have the minimum requirement of administrative and technical staff in Annual Plan 1993-94, to run/manage/control the Computer System efficiently.

Since Computer System has been installed in the office, but there is no exclusive staff to run the Computer System, on the strength of this deptt. One post of Data Entry Operator is likely to be created during the year 1992-93 and the same will continue during the year 1993-94. At this stage only a token provision for the salary of the staff has been made and additional posts/requirements will be indicated later on when

the actual work starts generated through the computer. The detailed requirements of the scheme are as under :—

S. No.	Items	Rs. in lacs
1.	Staff Salary	0.35
2.	Disk/Floppy/Computer Application	0.10
3.	Paper/Stationery	0.06
4.	Warranty charges of Computer	0.30
5.	Software Package	0.60
6.	Training of Staff	0.10
Total :		1.51

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.51 lacs is approved to implement the scheme for Annual Plan 1993-94.

### 3. Share Capital to Delhi State Coop. Bank Ltd.—(3.00 lacs)

The bank, functioning as an Apex Institution for Coop. in Delhi, is directly providing finances to various Cooperatives and thus acting as a central financing agency. It is providing short-term, medium-term and long-term agricultural loans and cash credit to different types of societies including weavers, industrial, group housing and transport societies. There are 13151 members of the Bank. The bank provides banking facilities to the general public of Delhi and caters to the credit needs of all types of societies and individual Agriculturists through the network of its 15 branches and one Land Development Bank. The individual housing loan facility and loan facility for purchase of durable articles like T.V., Fridge, Scooter etc. is also provided by the Bank to the salaried group by enrolling them as normal members of the bank.

The bank has at present a share capital of Rs. 190.43 lacs and reserve including intt. suspense reserve of Rs. 523.93 lacs as on 31-3-92. The Govt. has also so far subscribed to the Share Capital to the extent of Rs. 80.03 lacs. The comparative position of the Bank for the last two years is given below for ready reference :—

S. No.	Particulars	1990-91	1991-92
<i>(Rs. in lacs)</i>			
1.	Share Capital	188.20	190.43
2.	Reserve including Intt. suspense reserve	439.33	523.91
3.	Deposits	6836.20	7170.05
4.	Loans & Advances	148.39	44.02*
5.	Working Capital	9144.42	9476.65
6.	Investment in Govt. Securities	1623.92	N. A.
7.	Advance during the year	148.39	44.02
8.	Profit	188.79	216.12

Note :—Share Capital including Nominal Shares.

\*Advances



The bank has also provided credit facilities to the national level institutions like NAFED and All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Coop. Society Ltd. under NABARD refinance to help public distribution system. The bank has also started advancing loans to Fair Price Shops for their working capital requirements. Due to the rapid urbanization in Delhi, the bank is planning to increase its lending business to the weavers, housing and industrial sector by advancing loan, cash credit limits to the handlooms, weaving societies, coop. group housing societies and industrial coop. societies. In this way, the bank has played a big role in the increase of production, distribution of essential articles, housing and also solving the unemployment problem to some extent. The requirement of these segments of our economy runs into crore of rupees. This heavy requirement of funds to cater to the needs of increasing population of Delhi necessitate for augmenting the paid-up share capital of the bank. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved during 1993-94, to augment the paid up share capital of the Bank. The approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan on account of this, is Rs. 22 lacs.

#### 4. Consumption Credit to SC/ST Members—(Rs. 10 lacs)

The objective of this continuing scheme is to meet the consumption credit requirements of the SC/ST. Consumption credit is available for purposes like marriage, educational, medical, religious purposes etc. Any SC ST members of any T/C Society or Co-operative Bank whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 2,000/- is eligible for availing this assistance. At present the rate of interest is 10.5% per annum.

The following Financial Pattern will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan period :—

	<b>Rs.</b>
Marriage Expenses	5,000
Educational Expenses	3,000
Medical Expenses	3,000
Expenses for funeral ceremony/birth ceremony	1,000
Religious ceremony	1,000

The consumption loan will be released to SC/ST member of any Thrift & Credit Co-operative Society/Co-op. Bank functioning in Delhi.

To implement the scheme a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94, against the approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan.

#### 5. Assistance to Primary Cons. Coop. Stores—(Rs. 0.36 lac)

There are 436 Primary Cons. Coop. Stores working as on 31-7-92. The Govt. of India has suggested to strengthen the public distribution of essential commodities through the media of cons. coop. stores. It is proposed to cover stores which have not been provided financial assistance so far and also those newly registered ones, who are desirous of availing financial assistance.

Keeping in view, the financial requirements of the Cons. Coop. Stores, the following pattern of financial assistance is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan :—

	Rs.
1. Share Capital	10,000/-
2. Working Capital Loan	15,000/-
3. Subsidy for Furniture & Fixture	5,000/- (75% as loan & 25% subs.)
4. Managerial Subsidy	5,000/-
Total :	35,000/-

Out of approved outlay of Rs. 4.50 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 0.36 lac has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

6. Agriculture Credit Stabilization Fund—(Rs. 1.00 lac)

Due to bad weathers, Delhi has to face floods. Further the crops have been subjected to various natural calamities such as heavy rains, drought etc. In these circumstances, as per the declared policy, it is essential that short-term loans of members of the Agricultural Societies shall have to be converted into medium-term loans. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac (subsidy 75% and loan 25%) is provided to the Bank during the Annual Plan 1993-94 to strengthen Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund.

7. Financial Assistance to Primary Leather Cooperative Societies—(Rs. 0.23 lac)

The Primary Leather Coop. Societies are provided financial assistance as per following norms approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Industrial Development :

	Rs.
Govt. Share Capital	5000/-
Working Capital Loan	10,000/-
Managerial Subsidy	8,000/- (1st year—Rs. 5000/- 2nd year—Rs. 3000/-)

A Primary Leather Coop. Society gets Rs. 23,000/- by way of financial assistance from the Delhi Admn. It is proposed to assist 2 Leather Co-op. Societies every year, totalling to 10 Leather Coop. Societies during 8th Five Year Plan.

There are 24 working Leather Co-op. Societies with 686 members. The items manufactured by the societies are leather wear, footwear, suit cases, belts, other fancy leather goods etc. and these societies are formed by the members belonging to SC/ST category.

The financial assistance is released on the basis of terms and conditions prescribed by the Govt. of India. During 1992-93 financial assistance were given to two Leather Coop. Societies. Out of approved outlay of Rs. 2.30 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 0.23 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to assist one Society.

The entire scheme is covered under Special Component Plan.

8. Market Development Assistance Scheme—(Rs. 28.50 lacs)

This scheme is being implemented in Delhi from the Annual Plan 1989-90. The scheme is formulated on the basis of guidelines provided by the Office of the Handloom Commissioner, M/o. Textiles, Govt. of India. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Handloom Sector linked with the performance of the organisation and also to provide incentive for better performance.

The details of the scheme are as under:—

*(A) Assistance to State Apex Societies etc.*

It is decided to provide 8% of average sale turnover of handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments (excluding Janta Cloth) of State Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporations as shown in the audited accounts for 3 years preceding the financial year as grant of assistance. The assistance which is to be shared equally by the State & Central Govt., will be provided to the State Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporation.

The average of sale turnover of Handloom Fabric is estimated at Rs. 3.00 crore during 1993-94 and 8% of Rs. 3.00 crore comes to Rs. 24.00 lacs. The Administration's 50% share comes to Rs. 12.00 lac.

*(B) Assistance to Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies*

The assistance, which is to be shared equally by the State and Central Govt. will be provided to the Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies.

15% of Cash Credit Limit sanctioned by Financial Institutions (e.g. Central Coop. Bank, Regional Rural Bank, State Finance Corporation etc.) will be provided to the eligible primary societies of the State.

The Cash Credit Limits sanctioned to Primary Coop. Handloom Societies during the year 1993-94 is estimated at Rs. 220.00 lacs and taking 15% on this amount comes to Rs. 33.00 lac of which the Admn. Share comes to Rs. 16.50 lacs.

**Utilisation of Assistance**

The assistance provided under this scheme may be utilised for any of the following purposes :

- (a) Interest Subsidy
- (b) Rebate/discount and other consumer incentives on non-Janta Handloom Products
- (c) Capital/Margin money for setting up of show rooms, godowns, renovation of show rooms etc.
- (d) Any other purpose approved by the State and/or Central Govt.

The assistance due to the individual primary societies will be passed on by the State Govt. to the concerned societies.

Out of the assistance so provided to the primary societies under the MDA Scheme, not more than 75% of the amount shall be utilised for item (b) above. The balance amount shall be utilised for other purposes enumerated in the para. The beneficiary primary societies will be required to submit a utilisation certificate to the State Govt. to the effect that the grant was utilised for the approved purposes only. The State Govts. will accordingly submit a consolidated utilisation certificate on behalf of all the primary societies beneficiary organisations through any authority designed for the purpose.

Thus, the total requirement for this scheme (A+B) during the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 28 50 lacs and the same amount is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 against the approved outlay of Rs. 113.20 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### 9. Labour Cooperatives—(Rs. 0.30 lac)

At present there are 33 Working Labour & Construction Coop. Societies with 2487 members. These societies are mostly run by the weaker section of the society. With a view to provide self-employment opportunities, it is proposed to provide Financial Assistance by way of share capital, loan and subsidy in order to strengthen their financial position. The financial pattern has been approved by Govt. of India. A society shall be eligible for the following grant of assistance :

Working Capital Loan	Rs. 20,000/-
Share Capital (On equal matching basis)	Rs. 5,000/-
Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. 3 000/- in the 1st year & Rs. 2,000/- in the 2nd year)

Out of approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 0.30 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### 10 Assistance to Women Coop. Industrial Society (All kinds)—(Rs. 0.60 lac)

The Women Coop. Societies are mainly organised among household ladies for the promotion of their economic interest such as tailoring, paper/pickles and other industrial coop. societies. These societies can be made more viable by granting financial assistance as per norms given below (Pattern of Financial assistance has been approved by Govt. of India).

Share Capital	Rs. 5,000/-
Working Capital Loan	Rs. 10,000/-
Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. 3,000/- in the 1st year & Rs. 2,000/- in the 2nd year)

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs for the scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 0.60 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

### MINOR IRRIGATION

Irrigation in Delhi mainly depends upon ground water and partially upon surface water. Irrigation from ground water is provided through shallow cavity tube-wells and deep tube-wells, whereas surface irrigation is by way of utilising treated effluent water from existing sewage treatment plants like Okhla, Burari and Keshopur. Delhi also gets water for irrigation purposes from the Western Yamuna Canal system but this is under the control of the Haryana Government. 16340 hectares of land is being irrigated by the Western Yamuna Canal, 4900 hectares by utilising effluent water of existing sewage treatment plants and 44300 hectares from ground water resources [4800 hectares from state tube-wells (220) and about 40000 hectares from private tube-wells (about 14000)]. In the Territory, the average land holding size is 2 hectares and area per tube-well is 4-5 hectares.

In the 7th Plan (1985-90) an amount of Rs. 455.14 lacs was invested on Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Minor Irrigation Department incurred Rs. 103.82 lacs in 1990-91 and Rs. 121.31 lacs in 1991-92 on the various programmes.

For the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs. 800 lacs is approved for this sector which includes Rs. 200 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. During the 8th Plan period, 5280 hectares of additional land will be brought under assured irrigation (by surface-3980 hectares and ground water-1200 hectares). Statement indicated below gives outlays for the 8th Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993-94 on minor irrigation works/programmes :—

(Rs. in lacs)

Programme	Approved Outlay		Anticipated Exp. 1992-93	Approved outlay 1993-94
	8th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Investigation & development of ground water resources	—	—	—	1.00
2. Ground water—tube-wells	20.00	3.00	4.00	13.00
3. Surface water—effluent treatment plant	755.00	194.00	193.00	210.00
4. Stg. of existing irrigation circle	25.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
<b>Total (Minor Irrigation)</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>225.00</b>

Programme/Scheme-wise details are as under :—

## **I. Investigation & Development of Ground Water Resources**

### **1. Exploration of Ground Water Resources (Rs. 1.00 lac)**

Ground Water Resources in Delhi are not always found fit for Irrigation in all places. There are several places where Ground Water is brackish and unsuitable for irrigation. Though the Central Ground Water Board has carried out a survey to identify such areas, Delhi Admn. cannot turn a deaf ear to the requests of a small/marginal farmers and Scheduled Caste farmers. Hence a scheme for installation of State tube-wells has been taken up. By experience and collection of site data, it is observed that 50 per cent of bore may prove unsuccessful. Hence the scheme has no separate physical achievements and the expenditure on this scheme would depend on the failure of bores and actual expenditure incurred for experimenting on bores for which an amount of Rs. 1 00 lac has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **II. Ground Water Tube wells**

### **2. Exploitation and Installation of 24 Nos. Additional Tube-wells (Rs. 2.00 lacs)**

The availability of ground water, is very limited in Delhi. Rural Delhi does not have an irrigation system for River Yamuna. In many areas, small and marginal farmers are not in a position to install their own private tube-wells due to small land holdings. As such Delhi Admn. has taken up the work of installing state tube-wells. The tube-wells are to be sunk by utilising rigs. The work includes constructing a distribution system, installation of Pump-set, energisation and maintenance of the existing tube-wells. Rs. 2 lacs has been provided for such works during 1993-94.

### **3. Installation of 50 Nos. Shallow Cavity Tube-wells under Special Component Plan (Phase-II) (Rs. 2.00 lacs)**

Landless cultivators belonging to SC/ST were given agricultural land by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The need to provide irrigation facilities to such cultivators was felt. Accordingly, a scheme costing Rs. 110.00 lacs was prepared and approved by Delhi Admn., to install 50 Nos. shallow cavity tube-wells in different parts of Delhi. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 for renovation of these tube-wells.

## **New Scheme**

### **4. Providing Additional Bore (Deep Bore) to existing State Tube-wells in N.C.T. of Delhi (Rs. 9.00 lacs)**

This scheme provides additional bore (Deep bore) to existing State tube-wells in Alipur and Najafgarh Block of N.C.T. of Delhi. The shallow cavity tube-wells installed in those blocks are not yielding water for irrigation facilities even after making open pits upto a depth of 3 M, and installed the centrifugal pumps below ground level. Due to the needing water table, most of the shallow cavity/tube-wells have become inoperational. In order to continue providing irrigation facilities to the farmers and to overcome the present problem of pumping ground water from greater depths, the present scheme is contemplated.

The scheme consists of providing a deep bore utilising the rigs available with the Department. The bore will have M S. casing pipe from 15 cms. to 20 cms. dia and about 50 M. deep. After developing the bore, submersible pump sets will have to be

used for pumping up the water. The existing pump house with electrical panels and fittings as well as the distribution system for providing irrigation facilities will, therefore, continue to be used. Considering the above points, project estimate has been prepared and submitted for providing additional bores for 24 existing State tube-wells in N.C.T. of Delhi. It will be seen that the culturable command area of the tube-wells is 312.50 hectare and the gross command area is 405 hect. Since the farmers do not have any other source of water for irrigation near these tube-wells, it has become obligatory on the part of the Administration to implement the scheme. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction is under process.

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been approved in Annual Plan 1993-94.

### III. Surface water Effluent Treatment Plant

#### 5. *Extension of Effluent Irrigation Scheme from Keshopur Treatment Plant. (Phase-III) (Rs. 156.00 lacs)*

A scheme for utilising the enhanced effluent of Keshopur Treatment Plant was framed in January, 1985 and administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 194.00 lakhs was accorded by Delhi Administration in August, 1985. This scheme was proposed to irrigate an additional area of 3600 acres i.e. 1,457 Hectares of land in Najafgarh Block. This scheme could not make any headway till March, 1988 on account of strong opposition from the area M. P. and other elected representatives to the proposed alignment along Nilothi Distributory and minor constructed under Keshopur Effluent Irrigation Scheme, Phase-II. Consequently, the revised scheme amounting to Rs. 1,051 lakhs was framed in March, 1991 which envisaged re-construction of feeder channel as well as Main Distributory within the existing available land.

This revised scheme provides for construction of a head regulator at the take-off point of Keshopur Treatment Plant, 2.3 Km. of feeder channel along right bank of Najafgarh Drain, construction of Pump House balancing reservoir and distribution tank, 1.4 km. Main Distributory, Keshopur Minor in a length of 7 km. alongwith 8 Nos. Sub Minors across Drainage works and culverts etc.

The work of construction of feeder channel from RD 0 to RD 2300 M along existing land of Najafgarh Drain, feeder channel from RD 2650 to RD 3600 M and RD 4265 M to RD 6265 M along existing land of Supplementary Drain have already been completed. Constn. of Main Distributory and Syphon on Najafgarh Nangloi Road, alongwith Pump House balancing reservoir and distribution tank have already been completed. The work of construction of Acqueduct is nearing completion and the works of construction of Keshopur Minor within the available land have been taken up.

An expenditure of Rs. 212.92 lakhs has already been incurred on this scheme upto March, 1992 and an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1992-93 which includes cost of acquisition of land against an approved outlay of Rs. 149.00 lakhs under the Annual Plan 1992-93. The works of Keshopur Minor in the reach where land is yet to be cleared shall be taken up during the year 1993-94 alongwith energisation of pump sets. On account of delay in acquisition of land from D.D.A., L&B Department of Delhi Administration as well as delay in getting electric connection from D.E.S.U. authorities, the scheme is likely to be completed during the year 1994-95. The working group of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24-12-1992 advised that the Revised Scheme should be cleared by the Central Water Commission on priority basis.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs and 156.00 lacs has been approved for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 respectively.

6. *Extension of Effluent Irrigation System from Coronation Treatment Plant at Burari (Phase-II) (Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

The above scheme was administratively approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 45.86 lakhs by Delhi Administration, Delhi vide letter No. F.4 (2)/75/MID/Dev./ACS/4/2932/dated 7-2-78 for utilisation of 20 MGD of effluent from Coronation Treatment Plant with the coming of new pumping station known as University Pumping Station, 50 cusecs of additional effluent shall be made available over and above the existing capacity of 35 cusecs as mentioned above. In order to utilise entire effluent available from Coronation Treatment Plant for irrigation purposes, the present scheme has been revised for an estimated cost of Rs. 99.70 lacs. (Sanctioned in the year 1986) which shall provide additional irrigation facilities to 1500 Hect. cropped area. Presently irrigation is being provided only to six villages viz. Bhalswa, Nathupura, Burari, Jharoda, Mukundpur & Kamalpur and shall be extended to four more village viz. Ibrahampur, Kushak Khurd, Kadipur and Saleempur. The overall progress on the scheme could not be achieved due to non-availability of land for extension of sub minors No. 3 from RD 1300 M to RD 1800 M. Construction of sub minor No. 1 of Ibrahampur and Ibrahampur-A and stay order granted by the Hon'ble Court for the construction of Pump House at Burari since Feb., 1990.

Out of Rs. 30.00 lacs approved outlay for 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 6.28 lacs has since been incurred upto Dec., 92. The total expenditure on the scheme on completion is expected to increase the sanctioned cost for which the scheme is being revised. The scheme is likely to be completed during 1994-95. Approved outlay for 1992-97 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs and outlay recommended by working group for Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 20.00 lacs.

7. *Extension of Effluent Irrigation System in Najafgarh Block utilising existing waste water in the Drain (Rs. 30.00 lacs)*

The Najafgarh Drain is one of the vital source of pollution of river Yamuna in N.C.T. of Delhi and diversion of effluent water for irrigation purposes has gone a long way to curb the pollution of River. To boost the irrigation potential of agricultural land of Najafgarh block, it is proposed to utilise polluted water of Najafgarh Drain from Dhulsiras bridge to Jhatikra Bridge. This scheme amounting to Rs. 497.00 lacs has been formulated and the proposals include construction of a cunnette in the bed of Najafgarh Drain from Dhulsiras to Jhatikra for carrying storm water in the reverse direction, construction of balancing reservoir pump house with a lifting capacity of 60 cusecs. With the construction of main distributory and minor for regular distribution of effluent water about 1000 hectares of agricultural land in Najafgarh block shall be benefitted under the "GROW MORE FOOD PROGRAMME" of Government of India. This scheme is proposed to be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan. The feasibility of the scheme has also been discussed with the Central Water Commission.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme under Annual Plan 1992-93 but no expenditure has been incurred and has been cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee on 3-3-1993. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for construction of cunnette in the Najafgarh Drain as well as for land compensation.



An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been recommended by the Working Group for the year 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lacs exists in 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

**8. Strengthening of existing Irrigation Circle (Rs. 1.00 lac)**

The existing irrigation circle i.e. Master Plan for irrigation circle is administratively controlling and technically supervising the maintenance, execution and planning of various irrigation systems viz. surface water irrigation system and ground water irrigation system and also the maintenance, planning and execution of flood control & drainage congestion removal works along Yamuna river D/S of Nizamuddin road bridge and Trunk Drain of Shahdara and Mehrauli Drainage system. Apart from these, irrigation circle has been entrusted with a number of other deposit works on behalf of development departments of Delhi Admn. viz. creation of bird cum-wild life sanctuary, in UT of Delhi and other departments like Directorate of SC ST for improvement works of Harijan Basties in UT of Delhi, construction of Panchayat Ghar on behalf of Directorate of Panchayat, Delhi Administration and construction of temporary accommodation for Punjab migrants at Peeragarhi on behalf of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

The circle office, though headed by Superintending Engineer is having a skelton staff and as such, handicapped is planning and monitoring the schemes under the charge of this circle. Accordingly, the strengthening of the existing circle, has become imperative and for this purpose a scheme has been prepared costing Rs. 31.55 lacs. The expenditure of salaries of existing staff is charged to Non Plan funds.

The said scheme was cleared by the Joint Technical Advisory Committee for irrigation and flood in its 1st and 2nd meetings held on 24-1-90 and 27-2-90 respectively. The case has already been moved to Delhi Administration for approval and sanction. It is estimated to cost Rs. 31.33 lacs.

The following posts are being proposed for strengthening the Irrigation circle under Plan revenue Major Head 2711 Plan :—

S. No.	Name of post	No. of Posts	Scale of pay
1	2	3	4

**(A) Technical Staff :**

1.	Surveyor of Works	One	3000-4500
2.	Engineer Assistant	One	2000-3500
3.	Assistant Surveyor of Works	Two	2000-3500
4.	Junior Engineers	Four	1400-2300
5.	Draftsmen Grade-I	One	1600-2660
6.	Draftsmen Grade-II	One	1400-2300
7.	Draftsmen Grade-III	One	1200-2040

**(B) Ministerial Staff :**

8. Upper Division Clerk	Four	1200-2040
9. Lower Div. Clerk	Four	950-1500
10. Daftari	One	775-1025
11. Barkandaz	One	750-940
Total	<u>Twenty One</u>	

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been made for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 3.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lac has been approved for 1993-94.

## V—FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE

Major parts of the Union Territory of Delhi are flood prone. Waters from the Yamuna or Sahibi river can cause flooding and damage. The objective is to protect Delhi from the menace of floods. Works taken up under this sector comprise of remodelling and lining of Najafgarh drain for a discharge of 10,000 cusecs from Kakraula regulator to its outfall into river Yamuna, construction of the embankments on the left bank of river Yamuna in the entire reach falling in the U.T. of Delhi and embankments on the right bank wherever needed, strengthening of Dhansa Bund, construction of alternative subsidiary drains to cater to the excess flood discharge over the Najafgarh drain. Further a number of feeder drains were also constructed.

Delhi can discharge only 2.5 lacs cusecs in the Yamuna against the requirement of 3.5 lacs cusecs. The devastating fury of the Yamuna floods of 1978 necessitated schemes to strengthen embankments. The work relating to construction of a supplementary drain to N.G. drain will be speeded up and completed by March, 1995. Construction of link drains from village ponds to outfall drains will also be speeded up.

Financial allocations under this sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993-94 are summarised below :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Expenditure during 7th Plan	5184.98
2. Expenditure during Annual Plan 1990-91	1063.51
3. Expenditure during Annual Plan 1991-92	919.67
4. Approved Outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	4000.00
5. Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1992-93	1000.00
6. Anticipated Expenditure 1992-93	1000.00
7. Approved outlay 1993-94	1100.00

Brief details of the various schemes included under this sector are as under :—

### (A) Embankments

The Central Water Commission has recommended that the Yamuna embankment be strengthened to safely carry a 3.5 lacs cusecs discharge and to cope with 4.5 lacs cusecs when operating with free board. The present embankments can safely carry discharges of upto 2.5 lacs cusecs (assessed). Hence, two schemes for strengthening embankments are included in the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### 1. Improvement of Left Forward Bund—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)

This scheme provides for widening of L.F. Bund from 5 M to 8 M in the reach RD 2850 M to Delhi UP Border. This scheme has already been cleared by Technical Advisory Committee on 22-1-91 and by the Flood Control Board in its meeting held on 16-5-91. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lacs has been kept in 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 10.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 10.00 lacs.

2. *Strengthening of Right Bank of NG Drain—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

The top width of the right bank of NG Drain from RD 145000 to RD 152963, is hardly 3 metres against a requirement of 8 metres. A scheme has, therefore, been prepared for the strengthening and widening of the right and left banks of NG Drain from Mall Road Bridge to Timarpur Bridge and Nehru Vihar to Tail regulator at a cost of about Rs. 17 lacs which has also been approved by TAC. A sum of Rs. 10 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92 but no exp. has been incurred in 1991-92. The approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is Rs. 17 lacs. Rs. 5 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and Rs. 2.00 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**(B) Major Drainage Schemes**

The schemes under this head are basically to plan and construct major trunk drains. The schemes are necessitated by the modified run off on account of urbanisation. Govt of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided that all drains which have to carry more than 1000 cusecs discharge have to be planned and executed under the Irrigation & Flood Control Sector. Two major drainage schemes namely, NG Drain and Supplementary Drain are being executed. Rs. 22.80 crores is provided for the 8th Five Year Plan of which Rs. 7.20 crores will be spent during 1992-93.

3. *Increasing capacity of Najafgarh Drain from Dhansa Regulator to Bharat Nagar—(Rs. 26.00 lacs)*

Agricultural and urban areas in the Union Territory of Delhi were inundated by the waters of the Sahibi in 1977. The banks of N.G. Drain got breached on account of the back-flow in the tributary drains.

A Master Plan for the Sahibi Nadi-Najafgarh Nalla Basin was prepared by the Committee of Direction set up by the Govt. of India to identify causes and suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such floods in future. The Master Plan included a scheme for increasing the capacity of NG Drain for a discharge of 8,000 cusecs in rural areas and 10,000 cusecs in urban area at a cost of Rs. 18.02 crores. This scheme was approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Irrigation, vide their letter No. F. C12(13)/78 dated 26-5-79. This scheme was subsequently revised to Rs. 37.11 crores for which AA & ES was accorded by Ministry of Irrigation Govt. of India vide their letter No. 12/13/78/FC/Vol. IV dated 30-6-88. The target date for completion of this scheme was 31-3-89. Although most of the work was carried out, inter-state disputes held up. Construction of an additional regulator at Dhansa for discharge coming from upstream has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 50.58 lacs has been incurred during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs 80 lacs is approved for this scheme which includes Rs. 70 lacs for 1992-93. The work on regulator is planned for completion by March, 1993. Some liabilities of completed works are expected and an amount of Rs. 26 lacs have been provided under Annual Plan 1993-94.

4. *Construction of Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain (Phase-I)—(Rs. 650 lacs)*

This is an ongoing scheme, which was sanctioned by the Govt. of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.07 crores in the year 1982 under the name "Supplementary Drain". This scheme envisaged construction of a drain taking off from D/S of the Kakraula Regulator and was aligned along Mungeshpur Drain and Madanpur Drain

by reversing their flows upto village Madanpur and thereafter through the lands of village Poothkalan, Ghewara, Madanpur etc. upto Rohini Complex and thereafter through Rohini Complex upto G.T. Road near village Bhilswa and then outfalling into the river Yamuna along by-pass.

The scheme could not be taken up in the upstream of Rohini due to resistance by local leaders. Hence, a revised alignment was mooted and approved. Permission to execute the scheme was accorded in the year 1987. The new alignment envisaged construction of a drain D/S of Kakraula Regulator along the left side of existing Najafgarh Drain upto outfall of Nangloi Drain and thereafter along Nangloi Drain by reversing its flow upto the intersection with the originally proposed alignment of supplementary drain and thereafter through Rohini Complex upto G.T. Road.

The original scheme was prepared in the year 1980 based on DSR 1977. On account of change as the alignment of the drain and the time gap, the scheme was revised on DSR-1985 with 36% enhancement at a total cost of Rs. 63.79 crore. This was submitted to the Central Water Commission. The Director (Cost Engineering Hydro), CWC advised re-calculation taking into account the actual expenditure upto June, 1990 and framing the balance cost on DSR 1989 with appropriate enhancement to bring the rates at par with the market rate as on 30-6-90. Accordingly the scheme has been revised at a cost of Rs. 81.29 crores and submitted to the Central Water Commissioner for formal approval.

The revised alignment has already been approved by the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources vide their letter dated 25-3-1988. Accordingly the work on changed alignment of the drain has been taken up after obtaining the sanction of Delhi Admn. and the Ministry of Water Resources. The works are in full swing and from April, 1988 to March, 1991, an expenditure of Rs. 34 crores was incurred. The revised scheme provides for excavation of about 1.00 crore cum. of earth, 3.00 lacs sq. km. of lining, 24 Road Bridges, 2 Railway Bridges, 2 Regulators, 2 Acquaduct and 54 inlets. The drain will benefit 251.76 sq. km. of area on completion and will have the storm water discharge of 1250 sq. km of area. The drain with a capacity of 5000 cusecs will mainly be kachha. Lining will be provided where land is not available. It is also proposed to construct pucca cunnette in the bed of the drain for dry weather flow. Works, such as, execution of drain upto S.S.W.L. (Sub-Soil Water Level) & construction of few bridges have been completed. Remaining works, such as, acquaduct, retaining wall and bridges are in progress.

Procurement of earth-moving equipments (draglines and dozers) as well as a dredger has been included in the scheme. The scheme also provides for 2 circles which have already established. The approved outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 796.40 lacs for the entire scheme and the expenditure incurred during the year, 1991-92 is Rs. 568.91 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 2000 lacs is approved for this project for the 8th Five Year Plan of which Rs. 650 lacs are meant for 1992-93. A provision of Rs. 650.00 lacs has been made for Annual Plan 1993-94. It is expected that work on the scheme will be completed by March, 1996.

5. *Outfall drain for draining Jahangirpuri, Azadpur and Model Town Area—  
(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

This is a scheme which will provide drainage to Model Town, Jahangirpuri, Azadpur etc. These areas do not have drainage facilities. The scheme was conceived in 1976 but not much headway could be made. As per discussion taken by Chief Secretary, Delhi Admn. DDA, MCD and PWD are to prepare damage plans for their respective areas. The Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. shall construct an outfall drain from the point where the drain gets a discharge of 1000 cusecs or more. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lacs has been approved for 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been approved for 1992-93. The project estimates are with Central Water Commission for scrutiny. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made for Annual Plan 1993-94.

(C) **Small Drainage Schemes**

6. *Re-modelling/Improvement of existing Drains—(Rs 40.00 lacs)*

Earlier the dry weather flows from the villages used to be contained in a village pond which used to spill only during monsoons for which rural drains had been planned by Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. Now the quantum of dry weather flows have increased on account of drinking Water Supply by MCD and open katcha drains are no longer capable of carrying the sullage water. The health authorities are also insisting on the improvement of the drainage system in village abadies. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct drains which will prove more effective. The following works are included under the scheme :—

- (i) Construction of pucca drain in place of kucha drains.
- (ii) Remodelling of Mungeshpur drain from RD-52500 to 120900.
- (iii) Construction of cunnette in Trunk Drain No. I.
- (iv) Construction of cunnettee in Trunk Drain No. II.
- (v) Providing pitching on side slope in curved portion of Ghazipur Drain and Shahdara outfall drain.
- (vi) Re-sectioning and formation of banks of Ghazipur Drain, Shahdara Link Drain and Shahdara outfall drain.
- (vii) Remodelling of Narela Link Drain-II Bawana Escape from RD 7560 M to 19790 M.
- (viii) Remodelling of Bankner Link Drain & Drain No. 6 upto its outfall into new drain, (Bankner).
- (ix) Remodelling of New drain for 5000 cusecs discharge upto its outfall into Supplementary Drain.
- (x) Drainage Scheme for the area North of R/B of Bawana Escape between RME & G.T. Road.
- (xi) Improvement of Burari Creek.

**NEW SCHEME**

- (xii) Improvement of Burari Creek from RD 0 M to RD 2430 M

The scheme has been kept open ended so that fresh problems arising at any time during the 8th Plan period may be covered. An outlay of Rs. 250 lacs is approved for this scheme for the 8th Plan which includes Rs. 23 lacs for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94.

7. *Other small drainage improvement schemes—(Rs. 30.00 lacs)*

It is proposed to improve the existing small rural drains which are slowly changing their character. Village ponds can no longer contain the discharges. They need to be improved so as to carry sullage water. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 30 lacs for 1992-93 and Rs. 30.00 lacs for 1993-94. This scheme comprises the following works :—

- (i) Drainage of Burari Area
- (ii) Drainage for village Jagatpur & Wazirabad
- (iii) Drainage-cum-Flood Protection for Tajpur & Molar Bund

**New Scheme**

- (iv) Construction of Jharoda link Drain
- (v) Raising and strengthening of Right Bank of Ali Drain
- (vi) Remodelling of Asola Nallah
- (vii) Drainage Scheme for Deoli area.

The scheme has been kept open ended so that emergent problems are covered under this programme.

**(D) Bridges**

8. *Access Road and Bridges along Embankments of Major Trunk Drains—(Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

A large number of unauthorised colonies are cropping up all over Delhi and the embankments/banks on major drains are being used by the residents of the colony as a thoroughfare/passage. The Administration is under pressure to provide proper access roads on such lands. Bridges across the trunk drains are also required.

The following works are covered under the scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan and Rs. 40 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93. Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

- (i) Construction of 4.25 M wide single lane bridge at RD 9250 M Trunk Drain No. I.
- (ii) Construction of two lane bridge at RD 9750 M of T.D. No. I.
- (iii) Providing Bajri Path on L/B of NG Drain from RD 23500 to RD 65000.
- (iv) Construction of road on both banks of Karawal Nagar drains.
- (v) Providing Bajri Path on L/B of NG Drain from RD 29000 to RD 65000.

- (vi) Const. of Bajri Path on R/B of Dhansa outfall channel from RD o M to RD-19000.
- (vii) Restoration and providing of Brick edge flooring on RME (Ext. from RD o M to RD 10500M)
- (viii) Providing premix carpeting surface on approach road from village Tigi Pur on RME Extn.
- (ix) Const. of 7 Nos. Culverts on Bihari Pur drain from RD o M to RD 925 M.
- (x) Construction of road on L/B of T.D. No. 1 from G.T. Road to Artinial Highway.
- (xi) Construction of road on R/B of T.D. No. I between UP Border and Aritial Highway.
- (xii) Construction of 2 lane bridge across Karawal Nagar drain at RD 740 M.
- (xiii) Construction of bridges at RD 7000 & 7600 M of Palam Drain.
- (xiv) Improvement of top surface of RME (RD-15185 to 18350) & R/B of Bawana Escape (RD-19553 to 24160).

#### (E) Bank Protection Schemes

This programme is meant to ensure that the existing bank is not damaged by the existing active course of the river. Remedial measures include construction of shanks and providing stone aprons.

#### 9. Stone apron on River side of L.F. Bund (R D. 220 M to R.D. 4500 M)— (Rs. 15.00 lacs)

The scheme at a cost of Rs 128.04 lakhs was cleared in 3rd TAC meeting held on 22-1-91 and has also been cleared by the Stancing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 26-8-91. This scheme provides for an 11 M wide and 1.2 M deep apron on the river side slope of LF Bund between RD 220 M, RD 4500 M. The apron from RD O M to RD 220 M and RD 220 M and RD 4500 M to Delhi UP Border has already been laid. A provision of Rs. 128.00 lacs has been kept in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 20.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and Rs. 15.00 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Scheme is expected to be completed by June, 1993.

#### 10. 2 shanks at RD 1950 M and RD-2375 M of LF Bund—(Rs 10.00 lacs)

The scheme provides for construction of 2 earthen shanks with stone pitching and an apron to keep the river away from the embankment. An expenditure of Rs. 20.87 lacs was incurred during 1991-92. It is proposed to complete this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 for which a provision of Rs. 65.00 lacs has been kept Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for each of the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94.

#### (F) Anti-Erosion Schemes

#### 11. Anti-Erosion and River Training works on the Yamuna—(Rs. 60.00 lacs)

The course of the river in the UT of Delhi is on an Alluvial bed. The river has a tendency to swing between the embankments. It is, therefore, necessary to tie the



river at a pre-determined locations so that the river does not swing and attack any of the embankments. Since the embankments are earthen and shanks have not been permitted by the Central Water Commission on account of Inter State problems, anti-erosion works, such as, construction of studs, bed-bar and apron etc. will have to be undertaken.

Rs. 79.43 lacs was spent on anti-erosion measures in 1991-92. For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Rs. 75 lacs is earmarked and no funds have been approved for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. This scheme comprises the following works :—

- (i) Anti-erosion works on left bank of UP Border to old Rly. Bridge.
- (ii) Constn. of 5 nos. new spurs on right bank between Wazirabad Barrage to Nizamuddin Bridge.
- (iii) Anti-erosion works D/S of Okhla to Delhi Haryana Border.
- (iv) Anti-erosion works on right bank of river Yamuna U/S of Wazirabad Border to village Palla.
- (v) Formation of pilot cut between old Rly. Bridge & ITO bridge to shift the river course towards the right side.

#### NEW SUB-SCHEMES

- (vi) Anti-erosion works on left bank of river Yamuna from old Railway Bridge upto I.T.O. Barrage.
- (vii) Anti-erosion works on right bank of river Yamuna near village Burari and Jagatpur.
- (viii) Strengthening of shanks no. 6 & 7 on RME (Ext.) at RD 3260 and 3685 M by providing pitching & apron.
- (ix) Extn. of existing spurs at RD 11600, 11900 and 12200 M upto actual creek of river Yamuna.
- (x) Anti-erosion works on river Yamuna & river training works from Okhla to Haryana Border.
- (xi) Const. of 2 Nos. studs and extension of left hand side Jatti of Pantoon Bridges.

#### 12. Protection of Govt. Land—(123.00 lacs)

Land has been acquired by I & FC Deptt. all over Delhi. The growth of unauthorised settlements and Jhuggi clusters have threatened the land. It has become essential to protect land belonging to I & FC Deptt. by suitable methods. These include construction of boundary walls and fencing. Rs. 145 lacs is provided in the 8th Five Year Plan. Of which Rs. 50 lacs is expected to be utilised during the year 1992-93. Rs. 17.10 lacs was spent during 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 123 lacs has been made for Annual Plan 1993-94.

This scheme comprises the following works:—

- (i) Protection of land on left forward bund from RD 0 M to 5740 M.
- (ii) Construction of wall-cum-fencing on R/B of NG Drain from RD 138670 to 143000.
- (iii) Construction of brick masonry wall on left bank of NG Drain from B.B.M. Depot to Najafgarh Nalah pump house.
- (iv) Construction of bridge masonry wall on both sides of NG Drain from Bharat Nagar Bridge to Delhi Ambala Rly. Line (RD-134250 to 136400).
- (v) Construction of brick masonry wall on left bank of NG Drain from RD. 118250 to 125275 M.
- (vi) Construction of brick masonry wall on left bank of NG Drain from RD. 129100 to 133300.
- (vii) Protection of Govt. land by construction of boundary wall along R/B of NG Drain from RD 100000 to 113964.
- (viii) Protection of Govt. land from Dhansa to Dhulsiras bridge.
- (ix) Protection of Govt. land along R/B of NG Drain from RD 29000 to RD 65000.
- (x) Protection of Govt. land - construction of boundary wall along left bank of NG Drain from outer Ring Road RD-100000 to Punjabi Bagh (RD-118250).
- (xi) Construction of boundary wall along NG Drain from Kakraula regulator (65000) to outer Ring Road (100000).
- (xii) Protection of Govt. land on L/B of NG Drain in village Kanganheri near RD 17000.
- (xiii) Protection of Govt. land at Mungeshpur drain, Nangloi drain, Palam drain, Bawana drain, Katewara drain, Bajipur drain, Sultanpur drain, Madanpur drain and B.C. drain.
- (xiv) Construction of boundary wall on R/B of NG drain, Punjabi Bagh to Swatantra Bharat Mills (RD-118250 to 127256).
- (xv) Protection of Govt. land on both sides of Gazipur drain from RD 3600 to 5690 M.
- (xvi) Protection of Govt. land on L/B of Shahdara drain from RD 3500 to 4500.
- (xvii) Protection of Govt. land on Shahdara outfall drain from RD 1000 to 5800.
- (xviii) Protection of Govt. land on Pawana Escape.
- (xix) Protection of Govt. land on Alipur link drain, Ghoga link drain, Narela link drain and Sanoth link drain.
- (xx) Protection of Govt. land on Khera Khurd link drain, Khera Kalan link drain and Naya Bans link drain.
- (xxi) Protection of Govt. land on RME.
- (xxii) Protection of Govt. land on Burari Creek drain from RD 0 to 2430 M.

13. *Liability on Completed Schemes—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

A Budget Head for meeting liabilities of completed schemes has been permitted in order to ensure that schemes/projects completed in the past years are not reflected in the Plan Document, only to cater for spill-over liabilities. Rs. 65 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan which includes Rs. 20 lacs for 1992-93. Rs. 25.00 lacs has been provided for 1993-94.

14. *Charged Expenditure—(Rs. 15.00 lacs)*

Expenditure attributable to the directives of courts of law will be met under this head. A provision of Rs. 100 lacs has been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan of which, Rs. 30 lacs is provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93 and Rs. 15.00 lacs for 1993-94.

(G) **Water Development Schemes**

15. *Survey Model Study of Hydrological Data Collection—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

It has become essential to prepare project estimates more meticulously bringing out the facts on the ground. The course of the river Yamuna has to be plotted every year to plan schemes relating to anti-erosion works. Accordingly Rs. 30 lacs has been provided for Survey & Hydraulic data collection during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 out of which the outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 18.00 lacs, Rs. 16.38 lacs was spent during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94.

23. *Quality Control and Material Testing Laboratory—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Control of quality of different materials used in the construction of various projects is absolutely essential. Quality control also reduces construction costs by 5% to 10%. A scheme costing Rs. 21.49 lacs for installation and procurement of laboratory equipment was drawn up in 1984. Work on setting up the laboratory was started in 1989-90. The building for the laboratory has been constructed and the equipment has been installed. The laboratory shall become operational shortly after obtaining an electric connection for the required load.

The approved outlay for 1992-93 and 1993-94 is Rs. 2.00 lacs each and Rs. 20.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

16. *Direction & Administration—(Rs. 12.00 lacs)*

The Irrigation & Flood Control Department was created on 30-12-64 to look after flood control works in Delhi. The Irrigation & Flood Control Department is responsible for the construction/remodelling and lining and maintenance of Flood Control Projects, drains, embankment, bunds, link bunds, bridges, link roads, various ponds, small drainage schemes, anti-erosion works on river Yamuna etc. The Administration & Tech. Control of minor and medium irrigation works and preparation & implementation of the Master Plan for Irrigation are also entrusted to the Department. The existing Divisions of the Department are as under :—

1. Office of the Chief Engineer (I & F) & Divisions
2. Office of the Superintending Engineer (F) & Divisions.
3. Supplementary Drainage Circle-I & its divisions.
4. Supplementary Drainage Circle-II and its divisions.

**(A) Strengthening of Chief Engineer's Office**

The Chief Engineer's office is finding it difficult to monitor the various tasks assigned to it, such as, scrutinising tenders award of works etc. The design cell is unable to cope with the workload. It is, therefore, proposed to create an office headed by a S.E. with three Executive Engineers and the following staff :—

		Rs.
1. Superintending Engineer	One	3700-5000
2. Executive Engineer	Three	3000-4500
3. Assistant Engineer	Six	2000-3500
4. Junior Engineer	Twelve	1400-2300
5. Steno	One	1200-2040
6. LDC/Typist	Four	950-1500
7. Peon	One	750-0940

**(B) Mechanical Circle**

There are three Mechanical Divisions in the Irrigation & Flood Central Wing. These divisions are responsible for earth work below subsoil water level and desilting drains with the help of draglines, dredger and Bull Dozers, pumping of effluent water of Coronation Treatment Plant and pumping of stagnant flood water. The Mechanical Division overseas supply of cement and steel to various projects, as well as supply of POL etc.

The I & FC Department has machinery worth Rs. 1124.50 lacs which justifies more or less four to five mechanical divisions alongwith a Circle Office as per the recommendations of the 10th meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of Senior Mechanical Engineers of CWC held at Pune from 9-5-83 to 13-5-83. It is, therefore, proposed to set up Mechanical Circle in the I & FC wing. All the divisions will be working under the Administrative Control of an SE (Mech.). This post will have to be created. The Mechanical Circle has the following advantages :—

- (i) By strengthening the Mechanical wing, it would be possible to steadily improve the utilisation of equipment from the present level of 40% to 70% and to take up additional works.
- (ii) Savings will be possible through inventory control of spare parts.
- (iii) Disposal of unserviceable equipment and spare parts will be expedited.
- (iv) Implementation of schemes and projects will be accelerated.

The following posts are proposed to be created under this Circle:

**Technical Staff**

		Rs.
1. Superintending Engineer	One	3700-5000
2. Surveyor of works	One	3000-4500

3. Engineer Assistant	One	2000-3500
4. Assistant Surveyor of Works	Two	2000-3500
5. Junior Engineer	Four	1400-2300
6. Draftsman	One	1200-2040

**Ministerial Staff**

1. Office Superintendent	One	1640-2900
2. Stenographer	One	1200-2040
3. Upper Division Clerk	Four	1200-2040
4. L. D. C.	Four	950-1500
5. Peon	Two	750-0940

**(C) Strengthening of Finance and Accounts Branch :**

The staffing of the Finance and Accounts Branch has not kept pace with the increase in work. The following posts are proposed over and above the existing staff :—

		Rs.
1. Research Officer (Statistical)	One	1640-2900
2. Statistical Assistant	One	1400-2300
3. U.D.C.	Three	1200-2040
4. L. D. C./Typist	Three	0950-1500
5. Peon	One	0750-0940

**(D) Planning & Statistical Cell :**

The Irrigation and Flood Control Department consists of nearly 20 divisions and four circles. The collection, compilation and analysis of plan & non-plan schemes is a massive and voluminous task.

The following posts for the planning and statistical cell under plan revenue Major Head '2711' Plan (Water Development Scheme) are needed :—

		Rs.
1. Assistant Director	One	2200-4000
2. Research Officer	Two	1640-2900
3. Stastical Asstt.	Four	1400-2300
3. Investigator	Four	1200-2040
5. Steno	One	1200-2040
6. Peon	Two	0750-0940

## (E) Co-ordination Cell :

The Irrigation & Flood Control Department works on CPWD pattern. A large number of work charged as well as Casual Workers (Muster Roll staff) are employed. It is proposed to establish a Co-ordination Cell for such staff on the C.P.W.D. pattern. This is expected to mitigate the ad-hocism in dealing with the service matters of such staff. The following posts are proposed to be created :—

		Rs.
1. Assistant Engineer (Civil)	One	2000-3500
2. Office Superintendent	One	1600-2660
3. Assistant	Four	1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	Eight	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	Eight	0950-1500
6. Daftry	One	0775-1025
7. Peon	One	0750-0940

The approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 are Rs. 55.00 lacs and Rs. 10.00 lacs, respectively under the head directions and administration. Rs. 12 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

## VI—E N E R G Y

The Energy sector has received the highest priority in the 8th Five Year Plan.

2. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, a wing of MCD, is entrusted with the responsibility of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which also includes bulk supplies of power to NDMC and MES for distribution in their respective areas. DESU is proposed to be reorganised as an independent State Electricity Board in the proposed new set-up of the National Capital Territory.

3. The development of land in Delhi is governed by the Master Plan prepared by Delhi Development Authority. In addition to DDA, agencies like CPWD, MCD, NDMC and Delhi Admn. also take up the development of land for residential, commercial and industrial purposes. DESU's development activities are linked with the programmes and policies of such local bodies and arrangements have to be made to meet the power requirements of such developments and the natural growth of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

4. Delhi Development Authority, the main agency for development of land in Delhi, is accelerating construction activities and its development programmes include development of land south of Hindon cut, Papan kalan, Madanpur Khadar (Sarita Vihar), North of Wazirabad Road, Mehrauli, Kingsway Camp, Rohini and Narela etc. The land being developed at these places will comprise residential areas, commercial complexes and institutional areas.

### Power demand and availability of power :

The maximum demand of power in Delhi touched 1537 MW in January, 1992. As per projections made by the 14th Power Survey Committee of the Central Electricity Authority the maximum demand of Delhi will reach 2532 MW by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

2. The power requirements of Delhi are mainly being met by DESU from I. P. Station, 6x30 MW Gas Turbine and 2x67.5 MW at RPH, BTPS, Barasuil Hygro Electric Project of NHPC, Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project of NTPC. DESU also gets power from ANTA and AURIYA Gas Turbines of NTPC. The shortfall, is met by DESU through assistance from the northern regional grid.

3. The following steps are being taken by DESU to bridge the gap between the demand and the availability of power :—

- (i) 3 × 34.07 MW Waste Heat Recovery Units are being installed at the existing gas turbine station in the combined cycle mode.
- (ii) A 400 KV ring is being established around Delhi which will bring bulk power to Delhi from the NCR power project being commissioned at Dadri, UP.

- (iii) It is proposed to install a 615 MW Gas Turbine Project near Bawana at the 400 KV sub-station site. The project feasibility report for this work has been prepared by Central Electricity Authority who are acting as consultants to DESU. Possibilities are being explored to take up the project in private sector also.

4. Year-wise maximum demand as assessed by 14th Power Survey Committee and availability of power from different sources so far identified is given below :—

	1990-91 Actual	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Projected	1993-94 Projected
Max. demand (as assessed by 14th Power Survey Committee)	1437	1537	1800	1966
<b>Availability of Power</b>				
1. DESU's existing plants at IP Stn./ Rajghat	200	200	200	200
2. 6x30 MW Gas Turbine	150	150	150	150
3. 2x67.5 MW replacement units	135	135	135	135
4. B.T.P.S.	500	500	500	500
5. Barasuli	20	20	20	20
6. Singrauli	150	150	150	150
7. Salal	45	45	45	45
8. Anta Gas Turbines	45	45	45	45
9. Auriya Gas Turbines	65	65	65	65
10. 4x210 MW Thermal sets at Dadri	—	—	—	710
Total availability	1310	1310	1310	2020
Gross deficit	-127	-227	-490	+54
<b>New Generation Project (Proposed)</b>				
(1) 3x34.07 MW waste heat recovery units	—	—	—	34
(2) 615 MW Gas Turbine Station at Bawana	—	—	—	—
Net deficit (—) Surplus (+)	-127	-227	-490	+88



	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Maximum Demand</b>	2145	2334	2532
<i>Availability of power</i>			
(1)	200	200	200
(2)	150	150	150
(3)	135	135	135
(4)	500	500	500
(5)	20	20	20
(6)	150	150	150
(7)	45	45	45
(8)	45	45	45
(9)	65	65	65
(10)	710	710	710
<b>Total availability :</b>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Gross deficit</b>	<u>-125</u>	<u>-314</u>	<u>-512</u>
<b>New Generation Project (Proposed)</b>			
(1)	102	102	102
(2)	615	615	615
<b>Net def. (-) surplus (+)</b>	<u>+592</u>	<u>+403</u>	<u>+205</u>

#### *Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan*

The present sources of power located in Delhi are not adequate to meet the full requirements with the result that DESU has to depend on sources outside Delhi to meet its power requirements. Drawal of power from the northern grid results in low voltage. Some times, DESU is forced to resort to load shedding to maintain the voltage and frequency parameters at acceptable levels.

2. In order to augment core generation, DESU had initiated proposals for establishment of gas turbines in Delhi. Consequent on this, Central Electricity Authority has now framed a project feasibility report for installation of a 615 MW gas turbine station. These gas turbines are proposed to be located at Bawana. Setting up of this project alongwith the 400 KV ring will improve the power supply position in Delhi considerably during the 8th Five Year Plan.

3. Emphasis has been laid in the 8th Five Year Plan on strengthening of transmission and distribution systems on all voltage levels including 11KV and LV and installation of shunt capacitors. It is also proposed to evolve new designs for the 11KV distribution system which essentially will improve aesthetics. Segregation of non-essential load from the essential categories is also proposed to reduce the quantum of load shedding.

4. Keeping in view the power requirement assessed by the 14th Power Survey Committee for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and development programmes being stipulated under various heads of developments during 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1220 crores is approved for 1992-97 for Energy Sector. An amount of Rs. 275.00 crores has been approved for 1992-93 against which an amount of Rs. 277.60 crores is likely to be utilised. For A. P. 93-94 an outlay of Rs. 324.00 crores is approved. The agency-wise position is as under :—

Name of Agency	Seventh Plan Expdr.	Expdr. 1990-91	Expdr. 1991-92	8th Plan 1992-97 Apprd outlay.	(Rs. in crores)		
					1992-93 Apprd. Outlay	Antici-pated exp.	1993-94 Apprd. outlay
1. DESU	854.34	181.57	215.44	1172.00	265.00	267.50	313.75
2. NDMC	33.54	8.20	6.75	40.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
3. DEDA	5.37	1.20	1.55	8.00	2.00	2.10	2.25
Total	893.25	190.97	223.74	1220.00	275.00	277.60	324.00

No outlay has been provided in the eighth five year plan for the Bawana Gas Turbine Project by the Planning Commission as the project is yet to be finally approved by Government of India. Further, implementation of this project in the Private Sector is also being explored.

The scheme-wise details of the A. P. 1993-94 are as under :

#### DESU Generation :

##### 1. Renovation and Modification Works at I.P. Stn.—(Rs. 600 lacs).

I. P. Thermal Power Station requires renovation and modification to enable it to continue generating electricity. The following renovation and modification works will be taken up during the eighth five year plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

- (A) Installation of new 90T Tippler
- (B) Renovation of ABL Boilers at Unit No. 2, 3 & 4
- (C) Modification of Burners, replacement of Feed valve at Unit No. 5
- (D) Repair of 62.5 MW Generator Rotor, Unit No. 4
- (E) Replacement of 3.3 K.V. Switchgear at Unit No. 2, 3 & 4
- (F) Replacement of AVR
- (G) Augmentation of Furnace oil/HPS handling system
- (H) Provision of Fire detection/protection system
- (I) Replacement of ESP at Unit No. 5
- (J) Pneumatic Conveying System for dry fly ash disposal
- (K) Reorientation of ash ponds
- (L) Inter connection for feeding crushed coal to 15 MW Unit
- (M) Provision of Gas firing 15 MW Boiler at RPH.

An outlay of Rs. 1340 lakhs has been provided for these works during the Eighth Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 400 lakhs for Annual Plan 1992-93. It is expected that amount of Rs. 400 lakhs will be fully utilised. For 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 600 Lakhs is approved for R&M Works.

2. *Installation of 2 × 67.5 MW Thermal sets at RPH—(Rs. 500 lacs)*

The work on this scheme has been completed and both the Units stand commissioned. A provision of Rs. 1807 lacs has been approved for the Five Year Plan. This will meet the outstanding payments to BHEL and will pay for the completion of spill-over works beyond March, 92. Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 1000 lacs, against which an amount of Rs. 292 lakhs is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is approved for 1993-94 to make balance payments to BHEL for Commissioning of these two units.

3. *Waste Heat Recovery Units at Gas Turbine Station (Combined Cycle Project)*

—(Rs. 7500.00 lacs)

This scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 211.97 crores which includes IDC of Rs. 21.65 crores. A letter of intent was placed on M/s BHEL on 1-8-90 but the advance payment could not be released in view of the fact that the final clearance from the Govt. of India was received only in April, 91. In the meantime, M/s BHEL demanded an escalation in the prices and a Committee was therefore appointed by the Govt. of India with representatives from CEA, BHEL and DESU. Based on the recommendation of this Committee, negotiations were held between CMD, BHEL and GM DESU and a contract has been finalised at Rs. 216 crores. However, taking into consideration the cost of non-BHEL items and IDC component, the latest estimated cost of the project works out to Rs. 253 crores approx.

An outlay of Rs. 21000 lacs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 7500 lacs. The commissioning schedule of the first unit is 18 months from the Zero date of project i.e. April '92 and subsequent units at an interval of four months each. BHEL has already started the work on this project. An outlay of Rs. 7500 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

4. *615 MW Gas Turbine at Bawana—(Rs. 25 00 lacs)*

This scheme was techno-economically cleared by CEA in Aug. '90 at an estimated cost of Rs. 925 48 crores for variable load mode operation. In the meantime the Govt. of India have taken a decision to set up all the gas based projects for base load operation.

An allocation of 2 MCMD gas was made available to DESU which is not sufficient for 600/900 MW capacity on base load operation. Efforts to get additional allocation of one MCMD gas could not be successful and accordingly CEA, who are acting as consultants for this project, have revised the cost estimates which works out to Rs. 1375 crores including IDC for a 615 MW station. The cost estimates have been sent to CEA for techno-economic clearance.

No allocation has been approved by the Planning Commission for this project for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 as it is yet to be finally approved by Govt. of India

In the meantime, DESU is also exploring the possibility of inviting private participation for this project. In all sixteen proposals have been received and these have been sent to CEA for evaluation. In the absence of any allocation of funds for this project at this stage, commissioning schedule can not be estimated. In case it is implemented in the private sector, no plan funds will be required but if it is implemented under plan, funds will be required from the Annual Plan 1993-94 onwards. Therefore, a token provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for 1993-94. Keeping in view the total cost of the project and Eighth Five Year Plan outlay for Delhi, it will require Special Central assistance if it is to be implemented as a plan scheme by DESU.

**5. Provision of Close Cycle Air Cooling System for Generators—(Rs 20.00 lacs)**

The generators of the existing Gas Turbine Station are cooled in an open cycle mode the quality of ambient air has deteriorated to an extent that the filters get choked and very frequently and dust also gets deposited in the stator and rotor windings. Close Cycle cooling system envisages dissipation of heat from winding to air, air to water, water is cooled in fit type coolers or in the Central cooling tower for the waste Heat Recovery Units. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 500 lacs. A token provision of Rs. 20 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**6. Parbati Hydro Electric Project (Rs 100.00 lacs)**

The power requirements in Delhi are growing at a rate of 10% to 12% per annum and as per projections of CEA (14th Power Survey) power demand in Delhi is expected to reach 2145 MW by 1995, 3179 MW by 2000, 4395 MW by 2005 and 5660 MW by 2010. The sources of power within Delhi are limited and there is no further scope for setting up large power plants in Delhi, consequently DESU shall have to depend heavily on sources located outside Delhi to meet its power requirements.

Parbati Hydro Electric project is one of the Joint Venture projects identified by Himachal Pradesh for execution. The project has a potential to generate power upto 2051 MW in three stages. The project feasibility report for stage III has been prepared and submitted to CEA/CWC for techno-economic clearance. The project for Stage II is in final stages of preparation and shall be submitted to CEA/CWC shortly.

The installed capacity of the project would be 300 MW in Stage II and 500 MW in stage III. The total cost of project including the transmission system for evacuation of power is Rs. 3000.00 crore.

The rate of the power proposed to be purchased from Parbati Hydro Electric Project works out to 120 paise per unit including wheeling charges and the same is therefore economical.

In the last meeting on 27-6-92 held at Himachal Bhawan, New Delhi, the following equity participation among various States has been finalised :

1. Rajasthan	40%
2. Haryana	25%
3. Gujarat	15%
4. Himachal	5%
5. Delhi	15%
	<hr/>
Total	100%
	<hr/>

In view of this equity participation proposal accepted by participating States, MOU was signed at Shimla in Nov., 1992. We are going to pay our contribution in survey & investigation cost of the project with an amount of Rs. 22.50 lacs in 1992-93. During 1993-94, our contribution to this project will be Rs. 100 lacs.

## TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

### (i) 400 KV scheme—(Rs. 5000 lacs)

A 400 KV ring is being established around Delhi in order to draw power from the Northern Regional Grid of which DESU is a constituent partner. The project feasibility report of the 400 KV ring around Delhi was cleared techno-economically by CEA for execution during 7th Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 113.92 crores. This project was to be financed partly by a World Bank loan amounting to US 60 million dollars. The World Bank loan, however, was suspended in Jan., 89 due to non-compliance of the covenants of the loan agreement relating to the implementation of satisfactory financial recovery plan. DESU could not achieve the financial viability without steep increase in the tariff. The proposal of DESU for the increase in the tariff was not approved by the competent authority with the result that the World Bank loan was finally cancelled in Aug., 90.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 193.04 crores which includes IDC of Rs. 24.13 crores. The project was approved by PIB in Jan. 91 and the CCEA clearance was obtained in May, 91. Work on this project has already started. 400 KV Sub-stations will be constructed at Mandaula, Bawana and Bamnauli to link the 400 KV Ring from Dadri to Ballabgarh.

The approved outlay for this project during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is Rs. 17600 lacs and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 5000 lacs, which is likely to be utilized in full. The target is to add 2520 MVA (400/220 KV) of transformation capacity and 222 ckt. kms. of 400 KV transmission line during 8th Five Year Plan period. Mandaula substation has already been completed and the project is proposed to be completed by June, 1994. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lacs is approved.

### (ii) 220 KV scheme—(Rs. 6620.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme which envisages establishment of 220 KV sub-stations and lines as well as augmentation of transformation capacity on the existing 220 KV sub-stations in order to meet the growing power demand of Delhi.

A project report for 220 KV works to be covered during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 was cleared techno-economically by CEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 214.88 crores. The work on the sub-stations/lines covered during the 7th Five Year Plan is still in progress. In addition to these, new works to be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan have been identified and the same have been included in the 8th Five Year Plan. New sub-stations will be constructed at Naraina, Karawal Nagar, Dhaula Kuan, Sirifort, Dwarka, Subzi Mandi, Park Street etc.

An outlay of Rs. 21000 lacs has been approved for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 3200 lacs. The target is to add 400 MVA of transformation capacity and 74 ckt. kms. of 220 KV transmission lines during 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 6620.00 lacs.

(iii) 66 KV scheme—(Rs. 1700 lacs)

66 KV voltage has been established as sub-transmission voltage in the areas outside the inner ring road in Delhi. In addition to this 33KV voltage also continues to remain as sub-transmission voltage in the areas inside the inner ring road. A number of 66/33KV sub-stations are also being established to act as an infeed point to the existing 33KV system.

Based on the recommendations of M/s Swedpower, the sub-stations/lines to be constructed during the 8th Five Year Plan have been identified and the works shall be taken up on year to year basis depending upon the system requirements. New sub-stations will be constructed at Dallupura, Mangolpuri, Pitampura, Dwarka, Shastri Park, Karawal Nagar, Okhla, School Lane, Vidyut Bhawan, Rohini, Narala, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 6500 lacs has been approved for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and approved outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 1200 lacs which will be utilized in full. The target is to add 200 MVA transformation capacity and 37 ckt. kms. of 66KV transmission lines during 1993-94, with an outlay of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs.

(iv) 33 KV scheme—(Rs. 1500 lacs)

33 KV is the sub-transmission voltage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi inside the areas bounded by inner ring road. This is a continuing scheme which envisages establishment of new 33/11 KV sub-stations together with the associated 33 KV transmission lines and also augmentation of transformation capacity on the existing sub-stations to meet the growing power demands. The works proposed to be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan under this scheme have already been identified, based on the recommendations of M/s Swedpower. The work shall be taken up on year to year basis depending upon the system requirements. New sub-stations will be constructed at Green Park, Ajmal Khan Road, Pusa Road, Dev Nagar, Sarswati Vihar, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 6500 lacs has been approved for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 800 lacs which will be fully utilized. The target is to add 160 MVA of transformation capacity and 42 ckt. kms. of 33 KV transmission lines during 1993-94, for which an amount of Rs. 1500 lacs is approved.

(v) 11 KV and LV including system improvement—(Rs. 7000 lacs)

11 KV is the distribution voltage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the ultimate demand of the consumers is met by 11 KV system. The strengthening/augmentation of 11 KV and LV network is a continuing process to meet the growing demand of the existing areas as well as for electrification of new Housing Commercial, Institutional Complexes that are being developed by DDA, MCD, Cooperative Group Housing Societies and other developing agencies.

An outlay of Rs. 35003 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this scheme and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 6500 lacs which will be fully utilized. The target is to add 250 MVA transformation capacity and 1100 ckt. kms. of 11 KV and LV transmission and distribution line during 1993-94. It is also proposed to sanction 80000 new consumer connections and 600 Tube-well connections during 1993-94. For AP 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 7000 lacs is approved.

(vi) *SLDC/SCADA system - (Rs. 100 lacs)*

The power system of DESU at present is controlled manually through system operation control room with the help of telephone lines, VHP sets, wireless sets and PLCC links etc. The complexity of the power system and the quantum of information to be handled by the control room engineers has reached a point where human capacity is inadequate for proper handling of emergency situations. In order to have a proper control on the system, a unified scheme for setting up of a computerised load despatch centre in the northern region was conceived by NREB during the year 1988-89.

The project report for the unified scheme was cleared techno-economically by CEA in May, 89 and pre-PIB meeting was held in March, 90. The scheme was put up to PIB in Jan. 91 but was not cleared in the absence of a viable plan for recovery of the investments that will be made. DESU has also taken up the matter in various meetings held in NREB. A memorandum of understanding was also signed by DESU with NREB on the condition that DESU shall be free to opt out of the unified scheme if it can implement its SCADA system earlier than unified scheme of NREB.

In the meantime DESU has gone ahead with the SCADA system of its own and the project feasibility report of DESU's SCADA system at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.29 crores was considered for techno-economic clearance in the meeting dated 12th May, 92 of CEA and the same has been cleared.

An outlay of Rs. 3500 lacs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 100 lacs. No expdr. is likely to be incurred during 1992-93. However an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

(vii) *Installation of shunt capacitors—(Rs. 200 lacs)*

The installation of shunt capacitors is a continuous process in order to improve voltage profile in the system. DESU is paying special attention to this area of work and capacitors are being installed on the basis of studies carried out by NREB from time to time for this purpose.

The installed capacity of shunt capacitors in DESU system as on March, 1992 is 015 MVAR and another 20 MVAR capacitors are available in stock at site which shall be commissioned shortly. Another case for purchase of 90 MVAR capacitors (18 banks of 5 MVAR each) is under process. Thus a total capacity of installed capacitors at the end of 1992-93 shall be 1125 MVAR.

An outlay of Rs. 1450 lacs has been approved for the installation of shunt capacitors during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The quantum of capacitors to be installed shall depend upon the studies to be carried out by NREB from time to time. For A. P. 92-93, there is an approved outlay of Rs. 200 lacs which will be fully utilized. For AP 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 200 lacs is approved.

## GENERAL SCHEMES

(i) *System improvement in rural areas and Prov. of tube-well connections*

—(Rs. 100 lacs)

All the villages in the N.C.T. of Delhi have been electrified. However, some system improvements/augmentation works are carried out in order to meet the growing power requirements of the tube-well connections in the rural areas.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 100.00 lacs, which will be fully utilized. The target is to add 600 tube-well connections during 1993-94, for which an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is approved.

(ii) *Electrification of Harijan Basties—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

The work of electrification of Harijan Basties in rural areas has been completed by DESU. However, in order to improve the living standard of the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society, the work of electrification of Harijan Basties/Pockets is being carried out by DESU on the advice of Dir. of welfare of SC/ST.

An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 5 lacs, which will be fully utilized. For AP 93-94, an amount of Rs. 5 lacs is approved.

(iii) *Construction of staff quarters—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

At present there are about 26,000 employees in DESU and houses are not available for the essential operations and maintenance staff. It is felt necessary to have staff quarters for DESU staff spread all-over Delhi. Accordingly, DESU is constructing staff quarters in areas like Mandawali (Patparganj), Rohini, Vasant Kunj and Sarita Vihar. DESU is also constructing residential flats at some of the existing 11KV sub-stations.

An outlay of Rs. 375 lacs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 170.00 lacs, which is likely to be utilised fully. For AP 93-94 an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved.

(iv) *Administrative & other buildings for DESU offices—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

There is shortage of office accommodation and as such more office buildings are required to be constructed for efficient maintenance of the transmission and distribution system. DESU has plans to construct office buildings, headquarter office, zonal-cum-complaint centre, centralised transport workshop and training institute etc.

An outlay of Rs. 375 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 which includes Rs. 170.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93, which will be fully utilized. For 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is approved.



(v) *Establishment of Trg. Institute/Computer—(Rs. 200 lacs)*

DESU has installed a computer of its own at Shakti Sadan and the work of energy billing has been taken up at this Computer Centre. Capacity of the present Computer Centre is proposed to be enhanced to meet the workload by procurement of a new system during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 50 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93 for this scheme, which will be fully utilized. For AP 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is recommended.

(vi) *Energy Conservation—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs has been approved for this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for a number of programmes to be executed for Energy Conservation which is essential in view of the limited potential and rapidly increasing demand for electricity in Delhi. An amount of Rs. 5 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1992-93, which is likely to be utilized in full. For AP 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been approved.

## N D M C

New Delhi Municipal Committee is a licensee for distribution of electricity in its area of about 41.5 sq. kms. At present, bulk power is received from DESU at 33 KV and is distributed to the consumers through 11 KV and L.T. network. In future, DESU would deliver bulk power on 66 KV. So 66 KV sub-stations are being established by NDMC to receive the power from DESU, which will be distributed through the existing and newly proposed 33 KV and 11 KV sub-station.

Being the capital city, the responsibility of NDMC for maintaining uninterrupted power supply is far more compared to other areas. Most of the important consumers such as Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, All India Radio, Central Government Offices, Ministries, Diplomatic Missions, Residences of Central Ministers and MP's etc. are situated in NDMC area. Besides, there are many important hospitals, Five Star Hotels, big multi-storeyed buildings in NDMC area.

(i) *66 KV Works (Rs. 275 lacs)**Continuing Works of VII Five Year Plan*

1. *School Lane Sub-station* : This 66 KV Sub-station was designed with indoor gas insulated 66 KV switchgear with installed capacity of 2x50 MVA on 6/33 KV and 2x20 MVA on 66/11 KV making a total capacity as 140 MVA. For economy measures, a combined board of DESU and NDMC for 66 KV GIS switchgears was proposed. This sub-station could not be commissioned in the VII Five Year Plan due to land dispute and delay in purchase of GIS Board by DESU.

The 66 KV transformers and 33 KV panels are already on site. DESU has laid 66 KV cables. Keeping in view the delay in procurement of 66 KV GIS board it has been decided in consultation with DESU; to have a two bay 66 KV outdoor yard

where the 66 KV circuits from G.T. could be terminated. This switchyard has been completed by DESU. Both the 66 KV G.T. circuits shall be energised & commissioned by DESU during 1993-94.

However, to meet the immediate power demand one of the 66 KV circuits has already been energised on 33 KV and power on 33 KV is being delivered to 33 KV S/S Scindia House.

2. *Vidyut Bhawan Sub-station* : Like the 66 KV sub-station at School Lane, this sub-station was also designed with indoor gas insulated 66 KV switchgear with installed capacity of 2x50 MVA on 66/33 KV.

A combined board of DESU and NDMC for 66 KV GIS switchgears was proposed for which procurement action is being taken by DESU. This sub-station could not be commissioned in the VII Five Year Plan because land for the sub-station was not allotted. The Ministry of Urban Development have only recently conveyed to L & DO the sanction of the President to the allotment of land. The commissioning of the sub-station was also delayed due to the failure to import the combined board of GIS panels on the part of DESU.

In view of the delay in the allotment of land & procurement of 66 KV GIS board, it has been decided in consultation with DESU to have a 2-bay 66 KV outdoor yard where the 66 KV incoming from G.T. could be terminated. The switchgear yard has been completed by DESU. However, circuits have been charged on 33 KV, and power on 33 KV is being fed to new 33 KV Sub-station—National Archives. The 66 KV indoor sub-station at Vidyut Bhawan is likely to be commissioned, after allotment of land and construction of building and receipts of 66 KV GIS board. This is due in 1993-94.

#### **New Schemes :**

##### *1. Augmentation of 66 KV Vidyut Bhawan Sub-station*

Keeping in view the construction activity in the area, it has been proposed to install 2x20 MVA 66/11 power transformers at this place increasing the installed capacity from 100 MVA to 140 MVA. The 66 KV indoor GIS board which is being procured by DESU, shall have 9 panels four feeder panels and one coupler on the DESU's side and four transformer panels on the NDMC side.

The work shall be completed alongwith the scheme of 66 KV S/S Vidyut Bhawan.

##### *2. Upgradation of 33 KV Sub-station at Nehru Park*

There is a 1x15 MVA, 33/11 KV sub-station at Nehru Park. This sub station is fully loaded. A lot of construction work of Embassies and State Guest Houses is going on in this area. It is therefore, necessary to upgrade this sub-station to 66 KV. DESU has been requested to provide two nos. 66 KV circuits from Ridge Valley Park Street sub-station. It has been proposed to install 1x50 MVA on 66/33 KV, 1x20 MVA on 66/11 KV and 1x20 MVA on 33/11 KV transformers making a total capacity of 85 MVA. Subject to laying of 66 KV circuits by DESU, this sub-station shall be commissioned in VIII Five Year Plan.

### 3. 66 KV sub-station 15, Dr. Bishambar Dass Marg

A large nos. of buildings are under construction in DIZ area near Gole Market, like CPWD housing complex on market road and multi-storeyed buildings at Baird Road etc. To meet the power demand, a 66 KV sub-station has been proposed at 15, Bishambar Das Marg, during the VIII Five Year Plan. Ministry of Urban Development has approved the allotment of land to NDMC. It is proposed to install 1x50 MVA on 66/33 KV and 1x20 MVA on 66/11 KV transformers at this place with indoor GIS board on 66 KV side and SF-6 DBB board on 33 KV and 11 KV side. The 66 KV power shall be provided by DESU from the Park Street sub-station. For AP 1992-93, a provision of Rs. 275 lacs has been made and the same is likely to be utilized. For AP 93-94, an amount of Rs. 275 lacs is approved.

#### (ii) 33KV Works (Rs. 275 lacs)

1. *Scindia House Sub-station* : This sub-station has been designed to have 2x16/20 MVA on 33/11 Power Transformers with allied 33KV Switchgears. The building of the sub-station has been completed and most of the equipments have been procured and installed in the sub-station. With energising of one of the 66KV circuits on 33KV, temporarily at School Lane by DESU, one of the 20 MVA Transformers has been energised. The other transformers shall be commissioned during 1992-93 subject to energisation & Commissioning of the 66 KV circuit at School Lane by DESU.

2. *National Archives Sub-station* : CPWD was to provide a permanent sub-station building in the ground floor of the second phase of the multi-storeyed building at National Archives. There has been delay in construction of the National Archives Building resulting in delay in the installation of this sub-station. However, CPWD has now provided a temporary sub-station building. The sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20 MVA, 33/11 Power Transformer and allied 33 KV and 11 KV switchgears. One of the 33/11 KV transformers has been commissioned on charging of the 66 KV circuits from G.T. to Vidyut Bhawan on 33 KV temporarily. The other transformer of this sub-station is linked up with the commissioning of 66 KV S/S at Vidyut Bhawan by DESU during 1992-93 from where it is to receive power on 33 KV.

3. *Dalhousie Road Sub-station* : This sub-station has also been designed with 2x16 MVA, 33/11 KV power transformer to meet the power demand of South Avenue, South Block, Rashtrapati Bhawan. It has been decided to up grade the existing 11 KV sub-station. The space for the installation of the equipment is available. The 33/11 KV transformers have been purchased. The power on 33 KV to this sub-station is from 66 KV S/S Vidyut Bhawan. The sub station is to be completed and commissioned during 1993-94.

4. *Race Course Sub-station* : In order to meet the growing demand of the VIP area of Teen Murti & Race Course, a 33KV sub-station with 2x16/20MVA capacity has been proposed in old Race Course Camp. Land required for the sub-station has already been provided by Race Course authorities. Building work is almost complete. The procurement of equipment is in progress. The installation of the equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 93-94. The 33KV feeds shall be provided from S/S Vidyut Bhawan and S/S Nehru Park.

5. *Hanuman Road Sub-station* : This sub-station has been designed with 1x16/20 MVA, in order to meet the growing power demand of Hanuman Road and

Baba Kharak Singh Marg area. The land is available. The building work is in full swing and the procurement of equipment is in progress. The installation of the equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 1993-94.

6. *Safdarjung Airport* : To meet the power demand of Jorbagh, Lodhi Road and Airport Area, there was a proposal to upgrade the existing 11KV sub-station Qutab Road at Arbindo Marg to 33 KV sub-station. However, additional land required could not be arranged. In the mean time, National Airport Authority requested for release of load to their operational complex under construction at Safderjung Airport. National Airport Authority was persuaded to give a piece of plot for constructing a 33KV sub-station. The sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20MVA on 33KV/11KV. The building work is in full swing. The procurement of equipment is in progress. The installation of the equipment is expected to be completed during the year 1993-94. The 33KV feeds shall be provided from Vidyut Bhawan Sub-station.

7. *Shahjahan Road* : It has been proposed to upgrade the existing 11KV sub-station at Shahjahan Road to 33 KV sub-station to meet power requirement due to development work going on in the area of Shahjahan Road, Pandara Road, Khan Market etc. Land is available for the purpose. The sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20MVA on 33/11KV. The building is likely to start in 1993-94 and major equipment shall be procured and installed in 1994-95. The sub-station is likely to be commissioned during the VIII Plan period.

8. *Church Road* : The power demand of Parliament House, North Block, Rashtrapati Bhawan and the near by area of North Avenue has increased considerably. For better power supply to Rashtrapati Bhawan and in accordance with the recommendation of the high power committee, CPWD has established a new 11KV sub-station in Rashtrapati Bhawan. CPWD has also requested for strengthening of power supply system to North Block & North Avenue. In order to meet the additional power demand and to improve the reliability of supply to these important complexes, it is necessary that a 33 KV sub-station is established in this area. L & DO has been requested to allot the land and CPWD is also pursuing the matter. This sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20MVA capacity on 33/11KV. The building work shall be taken up after allotment of land to NDMC.

9. *33 KV Interconnectors/Feeders* : Between the various 66 KV Sub-station and 33KV Sub-stations, following 33KV Feeders/Interconnectors have been proposed during VIII Plan.

The details are as below :—

1. Shahjahan Road : Feed to be given from 66 KV Vidyut Bhawan S/S with 2 x 300mm<sup>2</sup>/3C XLPE Cables.
2. Church Road : Feed to be given from 66 KV Dr. Bishambar Dass Marg S/S with 2 x 300mm<sup>2</sup>/3C XLPE Cable.
3. Hanuman Road : Feed/inter-connector between 66 KV sub-station at Bishambar Dass Marg—33 KV sub-station at Hanuman Road with 1 x 400 MM<sup>2</sup>/3 C XLPE Cable under the details after Church road. (2)

For above mentioned 33 K.V. T & D works, an outlay of Rs. 275 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

(iii) *11 K. V. & L. T. Works (Rs. 250 lacs)*

1. *Establishing 11 K V. Switching Stations in N.D.M.C. Area*

The work of establishing switching stations at Supreme Court, National Defence College, 30 January Marg and Sanitary Store have been taken in hand during 1992-93 and the same are likely to be completed during 1992-93. The work at school lane was also to be completed during 1992-93, but the same is held up due to non-availability of S.P.G. Panels.

Switching Stations at Bardolie Marg, Kidwai Nagar for C.P.W.D. flats and Bharat Hotel shall be taken up during the year 1993-94.

2. *Establishing Sub-stations in N.D.M.C. Area*

The works of establishing sub-stations at Plaza Bus Stop and Minto Road had been taken up during the year 1992-93 and the same are recently put in operation.

The works of establishing sub-stations at 34-Ferozshah Road, 9-Bara Khamba Road, 5-Haily Road, 85-P.K. Road and 31-P.R. Road have been taken up in hand while works at Krishna Menon Lane, Kotah House, Sarojini Nagar Mkt., Kidwai Nagar for C.P.W.D. Flats-2 Nos. Bhai Veer Singh Marg and D.I.Z. area-District Centre are to be initiated shortly.

The works of establishing sub-stations at Factory Road, South Avenue, Lodhi Estate, Todarmal Lane, Railway Colony Sarojini Nagar-2 Nos. sub-stations at Vinay Marg for type V & VI flats and Mayur Bhawan shall be taken up during the year 1993-94.

3. *Augmentation of Plant & Equipment*

Spill-over works of augmentation of plant and equipment at S.P. Marg S/S No. 7 at Shahjahan Road, Kaka Nagar and Keventor Dairy are likely to be completed during the year 1992-93, besides one new work at Rabindra Bhawan.

The works of augmentation of plant and equipment at Punjab Woolen (at its now location nearby), Indian Oil Bhawan, Children Park and 10-Janpath Lane shall be taken up during the year 1993-94.

4. *11 KV & L.T. Interconnectors*

The proper transfer of load and better continuity, work of providing H.T. Interconnector between Palika Bazar to Palika Parking and Sub-station No. 7 to Sub-station No. 6 via Children Park shall be taken up during the year 1993-94. In order to cope up with the additional power demand, LT system will also be strengthened from time to time in all Zones of N.D.M.C. area.

5. *Housing for Essential Duty Staff*

Since there is acute shortage of vacant land in N.D.M.C. area therefore, it has been proposed to construct Essential Duty Residential Accommodation for electric staff above the sub-station buildings. This will help in maintaining the continuity of electric supply in N.D.M.C. area.

### 6. Tools & Plants

Special tools and plants shall be purchased for the upkeeping of electrical system during the year 1993-94.

The total approved outlay for 11 KV & LT distribution is 1300 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 250.00 lacs for A.P. 1992-93. The outlay for 1992-93 is likely to be fully utilised for Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lacs has also been approved.

#### D. E. D. A.

##### 1. Integrated Urban Energy Programme (Rs. 120 lacs)

Initially the implementation of Non-conventional Urban Energy Programme was started during the year 1984-85 along the lines of the IREP programme. Schemes included sale of Solar Cookers, installation of Domestic & Institutional Solar Water Heating Systems, sale of portable chulhas, installation of wind mills, arrangement of exhibitions etc. The main idea was to popularise non-conventional devices among the urban people. The Agency undertook demonstration programmes at various important places in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and installed Domestic & Institutional Solar Water Heating Systems at various Govt. buildings/residential buildings.

The achievements during the last 7 years are summarized below :

S. No.	Name of Item	Achievements upto March 1992
1.	Solar Cooker	20,548
2.	D.S.W.H.S.	848 nos.
3.	I.S.W.H.S.	6,28,500 LPD
4.	Portable Chulha	40,772
5.	Wind Mill	10

##### A. Solar Water Heating System

In order to popularise the solar thermal devices and to save energy, this agency is providing subsidy to consumers from 30% to 60% depending upon the category of users to which it belongs like private/public sector/Govt. organisations/educational and other institutions etc. It is essential to continue the subsidy during the 8th Plan in order to popularise and promote the use of institutional solar water heating systems. Only recently DNES has revised its subsidy linking it to collector area instead of linking it to cost of the system. This would increase the incidence of burden of subsidy on Delhi Admn. funds. 25 systems of 100 and 200 LPD capacity are also proposed to be installed for demonstration purposes. Delhi Admn. will provide funds for the same. The 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 targets are as follows :—

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
Physical targets	6.00 lacs LPD	1.28 lac LPD	1.28 lac LPD
Financial requirement	Rs. 200 lacs	Rs. 55 lacs	74.80 lacs

### B. Solar Cooker

The Eighth Plan target is to sell 12,500 solar cookers of which 2500 solar cookers are proposed to be sold during the Annual Plan 92-93. About 30 solar cookers, are proposed to be given on demonstration basis also. Rs. 8.70 lacs are required for 1993-94 and Rs. 42 lacs for the Eighth Plan, if DNES continues the existing subsidy pattern. 2500 Solar Cookers are proposed to be sold during 1993-94.

### C. Improved Chulha (Portable)

Portable chulhas are popular in the J. J. Colonies and urbanised villages where wood is used. By introducing portable chulhas 25% to 30% conventional fuel can be saved as compared to the traditional chulhas. During the Annual Plan 1993-94 it is proposed to sell 5000 portable chulhas and a sale target of 25000 portable chulhas has been fixed for the 8th Plan.

Govt. of India is providing 50% subsidy to the general category and 75% to the SC & ST families on the sale of portable chulhas.

### D. Construction of Office Building at Tuglakabad, Delhi

At present, the DEDA office is housed in a small leased building at Timarpur, Delhi. It is short of space and therefore, an office building has been approved. The Agency has acquired 1000 sqm. plot at Tuglakabad in South Delhi for constructing this office. The estimated cost of the building will be Rs. 50 lacs approx. and it will be completed by 1993-94.

### E. Organization of Exhibitions

Exhibitions are a highly effective medium for the popularisation of Science & Technology. It offers a unique opportunity for instant information and interaction with visitors by the trained Demonstrators.

In the recent past, DEDA has promoted several devices based on alternative energy sources which have found acceptance among the public. DEDA has been participating in all the important exhibitions of the Administration.

For the successful implementation and propagation of various Non-conventional Energy Projects, there is a proposal for organizing 100 exhibitions at various places during the Eighth Five Year Plan in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

### F. STAFF

The following posts are proposed to be created during eighth five year plan: -

S. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay-scale Rs.
1.	Director (Sr. Scale or selection grade IAS)	1	
2.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
3.	Executive Engineer/Project Manager	1	3000-4500
4.	Asstt. Engineer	1	2000-3500

5.	<b>Sr. Scientific Officer</b>	1	2200-4000
6.	<b>Scientific Officer</b>	1	2000-3500
7.	<b>Chief Accounts Officer</b>	1	3000-4500
8.	<b>Accounts Officer</b>	1	2375-3500
9.	<b>Asstt. Director (Admn.)</b>	1	2200-4000
10.	<b>Lady Co-ordinator</b>	1	1640-2900
11.	<b>Admn. Officer</b>	1	2000-3500
12.	<b>Private Secy. to Director</b>	1	2000-3500
13.	<b>Office Supdt.</b>	1	1640-2900
14.	<b>Head Clerk</b>	1	1400-2300
15.	<b>Sr. Stenographer</b>	1	1400-2300
16.	<b>Jr. Engineer (Mech. 2, Civil 2)</b>	4	1400-2300
17.	<b>Accountant</b>	1	1640-2900
18.	<b>Statistical Asstt.</b>	1	1400-2300
19.	<b>Stenographer</b>	3	1200-2040
20.	<b>U. D. C.</b>	4	1200-2040
21.	<b>Draftsman</b>	1	1200-2040
22.	<b>Store Keeper</b>	1	1200-2040
23.	<b>Caretaker</b>	1	1200-2040
24.	<b>Sales Supervisor</b>	2	1200-2040
25.	<b>Vehicle Supervisor</b>	1	1200-2040
26.	<b>Cine Operator</b>	1	950-1500
27.	<b>Mechanic</b>	5	950-1500
28.	<b>L. D. C.</b>	4	950-1500
29.	<b>Surveyor</b>	1	950-1500
30.	<b>Plumber</b>	1	950-1500
31.	<b>Demonstrator</b>	10	950-1500
32.	<b>Driver</b>	11	950-1500
33.	<b>Daftry</b>	1	800-1150
34.	<b>Peon/Helper</b>	6	750-940
35.	<b>Chowkidar</b>	5	750-940

An outlay of Rs. 120 lacs is approved for this scheme for A.P. 1993-94.

2. *Plying of Battery Bus (Rs. 90 lacs)*

The Agency has a fleet of 100 Battery Buses which have been plying on various congested routes in the walled city, Trans-Yamuna and New Delhi areas.

The Battery Bus scheme was started in the year 1984. This was mainly a research & development scheme in the initial stage, and soon gained public acceptance.



A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores has been approved for the 8th plan of which Rs. 80.00 lacs has been allocated for 1992-93. Planning Deptt. has conducted an evaluation study of this Scheme in 1992-93 and suggested that Operational/Maintenance cost of the battery buses is very high and as such no new battery buses may be purchased. For A.P. 1993-94, Rs. 90 lacs has been provided for this scheme. The head-wise detail of approved outlay will be as follows :

(Rs. in lacs)		
S. No.	Description of item	Provision for the year 1993-94
1.	Replacement of old battery sets	20.00
2.	Repair of choppers	7.00
3.	Carbon brush and spring holders from BHEL	3.00
4.	Operation & Maintenance and Salaries of Staff	60.00
		<u>90.00</u>

### 3. *Generation of Electrification/Gas from Sanitary Landfill—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

Recovery of energy from sanitary landfill is a concept by virtue of which we may not only recover energy but solve the problem of pollution also.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, DEDA had taken steps for the recovery of energy from such landfills and the project set up at Timarpur is a model in this field. This project is supplying cooking gas/electricity to about 30 households in Balak Ram Hospital and Delhi Adm.n. flats, in Timarpur since 1986. The Timarpur Project has a capacity to feed about 200 families.

In view of the success of the pilot experimentation, there was a plan to set up projects at one more landfill site at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar but this could not be implemented for want of some administrative decisions and for want of permission to acquire space from MCD for the construction of temporary sheds at the proposed site for the installation of the plant and machinery.

An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs has been allocated for the scheme for the eighth five year plan to take up more sanitary landfill sites for energy generation. This includes Rs. 5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93, which will be utilized in full. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved.

### 4. *Energy Plantation Scheme (Rs. 12.00 lacs)*

Delhi Energy Development Agency has acquired village Panchayat land on lease basis in 11 villages of the 5 rural Blocks. DEDA is developing this land as non-conventional energy parks where the live demonstration of various new and renewable energy devices have been shown to create an awareness about the various uses of non-conventional and energy conservation devices. The scheme was taken over by DEDA during the year 1991 for the first time and 27,500 plants of various kinds have been transplanted. During 1991-92, 29,000 nos. of plants have been planted. The Gram-Panchayats have given this land on lease to DEDA. This has saved the land from encroachment. The scheme also promises employment to the local villagers.

For the Eighth Plan Rs. 55 lacs have been allocated for this scheme. This includes Rs. 15.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93. Which will be utilized in full for 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lacs is approved.

Items of expenditure will be as under :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Expenditure on the salary of the supervisory staff and the daily wagers and casual labourers	6.00
2. Purchase of items	
(i) T & P Items	0.50
(ii) Plant & Material	0.50
(iii) Manure & Fertilizer	1.50
(iv) Insecticides & Pesticides	0.50
(v) Sundries	0.25
(vi) Good earth & water tankers etc.	0.50
(vii) Civil works	2.00
(viii) POL & repair of vehicle	0.25
	6.00
	Total Rs. 12.00 lacs

*Staff requirement*

S. No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay-scale
1.	Hort. Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Hort. Asstt.	2	Rs. 1200-2040
3.	Hort. Supervisor	3	(on daily wages)
4.	Belders	32	-do-

## VII. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Industrial development in Delhi has its own limitations. Being a predominantly urban area with a rate of growth of population double to that of the national average, industrial growth in Delhi has to be contained in view of scarcity of land and pressure on civic amenities. To curtail the current trend of migration, Delhi Admn. has decided to go in for small scale industries only and, that too, in selected areas.

The Industrial Policy Statement, 1982, envisages setting up of only high-tech industries, non-pollutant and non-hazardous industries, high value added production industries which require less space, less power consumption and skilled manpower. This industrial policy also laid emphasis on promotion and development of traditional industries like handicrafts, handlooms, khadi and village industries and household industries so as to provide better employment opportunities to the artisans engaged in these industries as these are mostly non-pollutant and non-hazardous and require less space and consume less power. At present only small scale industrial units are being allowed to be set-up fulfilling the above mentioned requirements. Industries which require more than 30 KV (40 HP) power are not being registered, as a general rule.

In view of the imperative of decongestion, no new proposal has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan for development of industrial estates. On the other hand the Administration has decided to set-up new modern technology training institutions so as to make available trained manpower to the existing industrial units of Delhi with a view to improve their quality and to enable them to increase their exports.

During the 7th Five Year Plan a number of projects comprising of flatted factories, industrial sheds, industrial work centres and industrial plots were taken up and completed. Facilities, by way of better civic services, common treatment plants, training centres, supply of raw materials, incentives for better performance and export as well as financial and other assistance have been extended. The 8th Five Year Plan will aim at maximum utilisation of the infrastructure already created in this Territory.

The Industries Sector is the second major contributor in the Net State Domestic Product of Delhi after the Tertiary Sector. The contribution of Industries Sector in the Net State Domestic Product of Delhi in 1984-85 (at current prices) was 20.7% and it increased to 25.5% in 1989-90.

The major achievements of the 7th plan period are elucidated below :—

### Infrastructural facilities

Construction of 571 flats at the Flatted Factories Complex at Rani Jhansi Road was completed and allotment done during the 7th Five Year Plan.

In the functional Industrial Estate at Patparganj, 500 plots have been developed and these have been allotted after a draw of lots in January, 1990. Out of about 2200 plots planned for development on an area of 612 acres in Narela Industrial Complex by the DSIDC, about 1535 plots have already been allotted through a draw

of lots in May, 1990. The development of Phase-III of Badli Industrial Estate is almost complete in which 47 plots have been developed. In fourth and final phase of development of Okhla Industrial Estate, development of 30 plots and construction of 18 sheds has already been done. As many as 2919 low cost work centres have been built at 25 clusters for providing work places to scheduled castes/economically weaker sections of society.

#### *Financial Assistance*

The Delhi Financial Corporation provides financial assistance for fixed assets. Financial assistance is provided for setting up a new industrial units as well as for expansion, modernisation, diversification etc. The Corporation also has schemes for financing small entrepreneurs belonging to weaker sections of society, special categories like women entrepreneurs, technically qualified persons, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen etc. Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing financial assistance to Khadi & Village Industries by drawing funds from Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation is also providing loan to SC families who want to set up their own enterprises.

#### *Technological Support*

A Tool Room & Training Centre is functioning at Wazirpur since 1978. The centre imparts training for Tool & Dye making, Tool designing etc. It produces high quality tools for small scale industries and also gives technical assistance to them. The activities of this centre have been expanded in 7th Five Year Plan. Necessary machines have been provided to the centre keeping in view the upgradation in technology and training in computer science has also been introduced. The Testing & Development Centre at Okhla is providing the requisite facilities to small scale electronic industries in Delhi. The Department of Industries had set up a testing laboratory for the implementation of compulsory Quality Control Order of 1981 & 1988 on household electrical appliances in Delhi at the ISBT Building. The laboratory has been activated to test the samples being received voluntarily and as well as through ISI. Necessary steps have been taken to set up a Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Centre for training and production of computerised numerically-controlled machines using latest technology in collaboration with the Italian Govt.

#### **Assistance to Industries Employing Weaker Sections of Society**

Construction of Weavers Worksheds-cum-Residential Accommodation at Bunkar Vihar, Nand Nagri is being completed. The Complex has 30 weavers worksheds with 120 dwelling units. Two more worksheds for Weavers are already allotted to Weavers Co-operative Societies.

At Weavers Colony at Bharat Nagar set up in the past by this department to provide modern accommodation at cheap rent to Weavers' Co-operatives, facility of dye house is proposed to be provided for which construction work is in progress. This colony is already having a Weavers' Service Centre. To boost the sale of handloom goods, the scheme for rebate on sale of handloom continued in 7th Five Year Plan. The weavers were also assisted by way of subsidy & loan for purchase of improved tools/looms etc. With a view to encourage handicraft industry, the schemes for imparting training, giving awards etc. and organising bazars continued.

Leather goods flatted factories were set up at Wazirpur. This colony was provided a Common Facility Centre in which necessary machines were added. A Common Facility Centre for the leather units has also been set up at Jhandewalan Flatted Factories Complex recently to serve the small leather units in nearby areas.

### Institutional Support

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is serving the Small Scale Industries by providing them necessary help and guidance. The Corporation procures and distributes indigenous controlled raw material. It has also taken up development of infrastructural facilities. During the 7th plan it has constructed 104 sheds on self financing basis. It is providing marketing facilities also. Narela Industrial Complex is also being developed by DSIDC.

### Self Employment

A society for Self Employment was established by Delhi Administration to provide training to the educated un-employed youth of the Territory to enable them to become self employed by setting up their own service centres/establishments or seek gainful employment. After the society became functional w. e. f. 1-4-87, 1488 persons have been trained till July, 92.

In financial terms, achievements of the Seventh Five Year Plan were as under :—

For the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was an approved outlay of Rs. 6310 lakhs for the Industry Sector. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 5233.43 lakhs had been incurred. The sub-head-wise position is as under :—

Sub-head	(Rs. in lacs)	
	7th Five Year Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Exptr.
I. Village & Small Industries		
1. Small Scale Industries	2200.00	2444.48
2. Industrial Estates	2600.00	1446.20
3. Khadi & Village Industries	70.00	135.10
4. Handloom Industries	250.00	456.48
5. Handicrafts	40.00	33.17
Total (VSI)	5160.00	4515.43
II. Medium & Large Industries	330.00	400.00
III. Mining	820.00	318.00
Grand Total	6310.00	5233.43

## Annual Plans 1990-91 &amp; 1991-92

		(Rs. in lacs)			
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1990-91		1991-92	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Village and Small Industries</i>					
	Small Scale Industries	409.60	710.60	547.50	669.02
	Industrial Estates	231.40	158.74	215.00	562.98
	Khadi & Village Industries	60.00	59.00	70.00	40.79
	Handloom	59.00	78.19	47.50	29.07
	Handicrafts	10.00	8.42	10.00	7.60
	Sub-Total	770.00	1014.95	890.00	1309.46
<i>II. Industries other than VSI</i>					
		130.00	110.00	110.00	—
	Total	900.00	1124.95	1000.00	1309.46

*Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1993-94)*

The Eighth Five Year Plan has been prepared keeping in view limitations of land and power and other characteristics of the National Capital Territory. The National Capital Region Plan and 2nd Master Plan for Delhi have also been taken into consideration. Keeping all these factors in view, the emphasis in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be on the following :—

- (i) Only non-pollutant small scale industries with low power consumption and less space requirement generating employment preferably for skilled personnel would be encouraged. No new large and medium scale industry would be allowed to be set up in the Territory.
- (ii) New schemes for development of infrastructure in the form of new flats/sheds, and plot based industrial estates have not been proposed.
- (iii) Encouragement to Hi-Tech. and sophisticated small scale industries producing high value added goods will continue.
- (iv) Modernisation and technical upgradation in small scale units.
- (v) Development and expansion of institutions such as TRTC, Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Institute, Auto Parts Development Centre, Polymer & Plastic Development Centre, Product-cum-Process Development Centre for Electrical Appliances.

- (vi) Quality Control
- (vii) Pollution Control
- (viii) Encouragement to Electronic, Plastic, Light Engineering, Garments, Handloom, Handicraft & Leather Industries.
- (ix) Export promotion.

An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 which includes Rs. 600.00 lakhs for 1992-93. Out of this amount, Rs. 571.85 lacs will be utilized. An amount of Rs. 600.00 lacs is approved for A.P. 1993-94.

The sub-head-wise position is as under :—

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)	1992-93	Anticipated Expn.	1993-94 App. Outlay
		App. Outlay	App. Outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Village &amp; Small Industries</b>					
	Small Scale Indus.	1498.10	228.10	213.00	222.71
	Industrial Estates	805.40	212.45	197.50	178.40
	Khadi & Village Inds. (including Block Loan)	275.00	55.75	45.75	54.74
	Handloom	170.50	32.70	45.60	33.15
	Handicrafts	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total	279.00	539.00	511.85	499.00
<b>II. Industries other than (VSI)</b>					
		201.00	61.00	60.00	101.00
	Total	3000.00	600.00	571.85	600.00

The scheme-wise details are given below :—

**1. Strengthening of Industries Department - (Rs. 1.00 lac)**

1.1 The Department of Industries also functions as the Secretariat for the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, Delhi Financial Corporation, Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation, Khadi & Village Industries Board, Tool Room Training Centre, Society for Self Employment.

1.2 The AR Deptt. has examined the workload of the industries deptt. with a view to ascertain staff requirement. Report from AR Deptt. is awaited. However, during discussions, the study team observed that existing staff was adequate.

1.3 The plan allocation for strengthening of the department has been reduced to Rs. 5.00 lakhs from Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan. The allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been retained to re-align the existing posts of this deptt. by abolition/creation. For the Annual Plan 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is approved for creation of some new posts.

For the A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac has been approved.

2. *Renovation and Improvement of Office Building—(Rs. 7.00 lacs)*

The office of the Industries Department at Kashmere Gate is functioning in an old building in a dilapidated condition. This building has almost outlived its life. Major repairs/improvement are required. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out major repairs/improvement such as construction of sheds for parking of office vehicles, replacement of roof and flooring etc. during 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs is approved for these purposes during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 2.00 lacs for 1992-93, and same will be fully utilised. For the A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is approved.

3. *Tool Room & Training Centre—(Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

The Tool Room and Training Centre was set up with the technical and financial collaboration of the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Denmark with the objective of imparting training in tool engineering, and services like technical consultancy, fixtures etc.

The agreement between the Government of India and Govt. of Denmark expired on 31-12-1984 and was renewed on 2-6-1989. The basic aim of the agreement is to increase the training activities of the centre. The Centre is spending approximately Rs. 40.00 lakhs per year on its training activities which is being financed by its Production Department.

The Centre proposes to implement its modernisation plan in a phased manner under different schemes as given below :—

A. *Scheme-I (Under DANIDA Assistance)*

An amount of Rs. 421.60 lakhs is to be received in kind (in the form of spare parts, training equipment and replacement of old machines etc.) from DANIDA during the 8th plan period. The Centre will be required to pay customs duty for which grants-in-aid of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been projected during the 8th plan period for customs duty and sales tax to be paid on the spares and equipments to be received under Danish assistance. This scheme has already been approved by the Govt. of India and an agreement has been signed between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Denmark on 2nd June, 1989. According to this agreement, the following assistance is expected from the Danish Govt. :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
(1) Maintenance System	1.50
(2) Machinery, equipment and Spare Parts (Prod. Deptt.)	42.00
(3) Machinery, equipment and Spare Parts (Trg. Deptt.)	192.10
(4) Consultancy Cell	52.00
Total	287.60



*B. Scheme-II (Under Delhi Admn. Assistance)*

The following plan of action has been prepared which shall be carried out with the funds to be released to the centre as grants-in-aid by Delhi Administration, during the 8th Plan period.

*(a) Documentation Centre*

The Centre has a small library which is not well equipped. The scheme proposes to extract technical data from various journals which will be utilised by the staff and the industries concerned through consultancy outlets. It is estimated that Rs. 10.00 lacs will be required for this purpose during the 8th Plan @ Rs. 2.00 lacs per year.

*(b) Machinery and equipment*

It is proposed to acquire certain CNC machines together with some conventional machines. It is also proposed to acquire air-conditioning equipment for the CNC machines, details of which are as under :—

1. Wire cut electric discharge machine—1
2. CNC-Copy milling machine—1
3. CNC-Electric discharge machine—1
4. CAD/CAM—1
5. Coordinate measuring machine—1
6. Tool and cutter grinder—1

The estimated cost of the above machinery and equipment is Rs. 155.40. lacs.

*(c) Recurring grant-in-aid*

The performance of the Centre in respect of training programmes being run by it is quite satisfactory. However, due to a fall in production, it suffered losses during the year 1990-91 & 1991-92. It is, therefore, proposed to release some grant-in-aid to the centre to cover losses and part of the cost of training during the 8th Plan period. However, it require approval of the Govt. of India as no such assistance is allowed in the approved pattern for TRTC.

Recurring grant-in-aid shall be given on a tapering basis. During the last two years of the 8th Plan period only Rs. 5.00 lacs each year shall be released to cover the property tax of the building.

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 421.60 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 70.00 lacs for 1992-93. For the A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved.

4. *Setting up of "High-Tech. Vocational Training Centre" with Italian Assistance—  
(Rs. 75.00 lacs)*

Vocational Training Centre with Italian assistance is being set up at Okhla to provide training in the following courses :—

- (i) Computerised Numerical Control/Machine Tool Operator.
- (ii) Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Operation (CAD/CAM Operator).
- (iii) Designers for Industrial and Digital Electronics Controls.
- (iv) Maintenance of Electronics, Pneumatic and Olcodynamic Control.
- (v) Automated Production Technician.
- (vi) Metrological Lab. Technician and
- (vii) Informatics.

4.2. As per the original project proposal the total contribution from the Italian side was of the order of Rs. 570 lacs. Contributions from the Govt. of India/Delhi Admn. to cover the expenditure of land and buil ing, custom duty on imported machinery and other equipments, furniture etc. had been estimated at Rs. 372.40 lacs and a provision of Rs. 350 lacs was made in the 7th plan to implement this project. An amount of Rs. 1298.40 lacs has been released to the Society upto 91-92 for purchase of land, construction of building and for payment of custom duty in respect of machinery received as aid from Italian Government. Out of this amount Rs. 149 lakhs has been released to the DSIDC for construction of the project building.

4.3. The project, as envisaged at the time of its preparation was of the order of Rs. 9.42 crores. The cost of the project was worked out again in 1989 as there had been cost over-runs because of increase in the price of land, the cost of construction of the building, custom duty of machinery and change in exchange rate. The total cost of the project was worked out as Rs. 16.66 crores. Out of this, Delhi Admn. was to bear an expenditure of Rs. 748.98 lacs and the balance was to be received as aid from Italian authorities in the form of machines and technical expertise including technical know how. Any escalation on account of land and building and custom duty on machinery is to be the commitment of Delhi Admn. The entire machinery that was proposed to be supplied by Italian authorities has been received in India and has been cleared by the custom authorities. The actual custom duty has been worked out at Rs. 949:00 lacs as against an estimated figure of Rs. 400:00 lacs approx. This is mainly because of subsequent increase in the custom duty rate and changes in the exchange rates that resulted in appreciation of the Italian Lira.

4.4 The machinery has already arrived and the building has been constructed. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan to cover, the short-fall in recurring and non-recurring requirements. For A. P. 92-93, an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is approved for release to the Managing Society of this centre. For A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lacs is approved.

5. *Share Capital to DSIDC (Rs. 21.86 lacs)*

The financial base of DSIDC requires to be strengthened further during the 8th five year plan. 2919 Industrial Work Centres Const.ucted by Industries Deptt. have also been transferred to DSIDC in 1991-92. Narela Industrial Complex is also being developed besides maintaining industrial sheds already developed. Delhi Admn. will provide share capital contribution of Rs. 200 lacs to DSIDC during the 8th five year plan. In the first year of the 8th plan i.e. 1992-93, share capital of Rs. 50 lacs will be provided to DSIDC. An amount of Rs. 21.86 lacs is approved for A.P 1993 94.

6. *Environment Education & Clean Process Technology (Rs. 1.00 lac)*

With the rapid growth of industry in Delhi, it has become essential to educate the industrial units in existence as well as the new industrial units to impart training in following the norms and procedures to maintain a pollution free atmosphere. The DSIDC proposes to educate the industrialists in this direction by imparting training as well as by establishing modern units in clean process technology. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan and Rs. 1.00 lac for 1992-93 for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

7. *Setting up of Product-cum-Process Development Centre for Electrical Appliances with UNDP Assistance—(Rs. 0.50 lac)*

7.1 This scheme/project was to be executed with the help of a donor country under the UNDP Programme. Initially the project was to commence with a contribution of Rs. 88.00 lacs by Delhi Admn. in terms of land and building etc; and contribution of Rs. 57.75 lacs from a donor country under the UNDP Programme, in the form of machinery, technical know-how and other related items.

7.2 In keeping with the prescribed procedure a UNDP expert from the GDR visited Delhi in August-September 1989 and submitted a report which inter-alia stipulates that the share of the donor country would have to be Rs. 145 lacs on account of plant and machinery and related technical know-how, while the contribution of Delhi Admn. will also to be the tune of Rs. 145 lacs for provision of land, construction of building, office equipment and staff etc.

7.3 Project profile prepared by the expert of GDR, who visited Delhi under UNDP directives, was sent to concerned agencies of the Govt. of India such as DC (SSI), Department of Indl. Development M/o Ind. and Department of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance, for its inclusion in the country Programme-IV (CP-IV) for getting UNDP assistance for the execution of the project.

7.4 The proposal has since been recommended to M/o Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi by the Department of Industrial Development, M/o Industry for its inclusion in CP-IV. As final approval of GOI is yet to be received for this project, only token provision of Rs. 10 lacs has been made in the eighth five year plan. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lac is approved.

8. *Quality Marking Scheme for Domestic Electrical Appliances—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Testing equipment is needed to check the goods produced by the Manufacturers before trading/sale in the market.

Govt. of India has also promulgated Electrical Appliances (QC) Order, 1981 on 18-3-1988 covering 7 items of QC Order, 1981 for Compulsory ISI Certification Mark and since the issue of the said Order dated 18-3-1988, seven items which were earlier covered under the QC Order, 1981 have now come under the purview of QC Order of 1988 for Compulsory ISI Certification Licence.

2450 Manufacturer's Certificates have so far been issued to the small scale units engaged in manufacture of Household Electrical Appliances under Household Electrical Appliances (QC) Order, 1981 in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Delhi Admn. has set-up its own Testing Lab. at ISBT Building and it has started functioning from 31-8-87. During the annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 11755/- has been earned by the Lab. by way of testing charges.

For 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs has been approved which will be mainly used for purchase of testing equipment/contingencies. During the Annual Plan 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac has been provided and same will be utilised. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

*9. Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units for Purchase of Testing Equipment (Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Testing equipments are required to check the quality of goods before trading/sale of such appliances. This is laid down by the ISI and the Household Electrical Appliances (QC) Order, 1981.

2. On receipt of a number of representations from the manufacturing units about rising cost of the testing equipments & the poor financial position of the unit-holders, it was decided to formulate a scheme of financial assistance to such units for grant of financial assistance @ 25% of the total cost of the equipment or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less. During the year 1989-90 Rs. 1.64 lacs was spent under this head for 18 units and during the year 1990-91 an expdtr. of 252 lacs was incurred on 26 units. The total amount spent during 1991-92 was Rs. 2.40 lacs. For eighth five year plan an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 2 lacs for A.P. 92-93 for this scheme, which will be fully utilised. For A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

*10. Scheme for Computerisation of Records of Industries Deptt. (Rs. 12.00 lacs)*

The feasibility study which was conducted in 1985-86, identified the areas for computerisation like Data of Registration, Disbursement and Recovery of Loans, Land Records, Consumption of raw materials, Accounts, Ad hoc surveys and Census etc. The deptt. intends to extend this facility to other areas such as Quality Marking Scheme, Registration of Partnership Firms and Societies, Provisional Registration etc. In the initial stage of computerisation the deptt. has purchased one PC/AT-286, for PC's and two Dot Matrix Printers. Posts of one Programmer in the scale of Rs. 2200-4000, two Key Punch Operators in the scale of Rs. 1200-2040, one Steno-typist and one Manual Attendant in the Scale of Rs. 750-940, have been filledup. The E.D.P. Cell has started functioning w.e.f. July, 1989.

The deptt. has implemented only a few applications so far since it is not possible to undertake all the applications mentioned above due to insufficient infrastructure particularly in terms of manpower and machinery. However, the following applications have been implemented so far :—

1. Registration data.
2. Land Records.
3. Recoveries of Rent and Interest.
4. Quality Marking Scheme.
5. Functional Industrial Estate.
6. Pay-roll system.
7. Compilation of manual of Instructions and Guidelines.

During the eighth plan it is proposed to implement all the remaining applications of computerisation. The deptt. therefore, proposes to procure the following additional machinery in order to cope-up with the increased volume of work and activities during Annual Plan 1992-93 and in case it is not procured during the year 1992-93, the same will be procured during subsequent years of eighth plan. The following is the proposed Hardware and other equipment :—

1. One Super PC/AT-386 with 300 MB hard disk, 8 on-Line Terminals.
2. Two Dot-Matrix Printers—132 Column, 300 cps.
3. One Cartridge Tape Drive.
4. One Line Printer—300 LPM.
5. One Air Conditioner.
6. Telephone.

To introduce the existing and proposed applications, the deptt. will be required to handle coding and scrutiny of source documents, data entry, checking of error lists, System Designing and Software Development, processing of data and generation of Reports. It is proposed to create the following additional posts during 8th Plan (1992-97), so as to attend to the wide variety of work connected with accurate flow of inputs for the generation of various reports. The deptt. therefore, proposed to create the following posts during Eighth Plan Period :—

	Rs.	
1. System Analyst	3000-4500	One
2. Asstt. Programmer	1640-2900	One
3. Console Operator	1400-2300	One
4. Punch Supervisor	1400-2300	One
5. Data Entry Operators	1200-2040	Four
6. Manual Attendant	750-940	One

The existing space available with the EDP Cell is found to be insufficient to house all the machinery and equipments. Action to provide One more room for the EDP Cell has already been initiated by the Deptt. An outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is approved for eighth plan which includes Rs. 10 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93, which will be fully utilised. For A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 3.00 lacs to be utilised for capital works.

#### 11. G.I.A. for Industrial Pollution Control (Rs. 3.35 lacs)

The existing scheme provides for payment of subsidy to SSI/Medium Scale units who intend to install pollution control equipment. The subsidy is to be paid after such equipment are installed @ 50% of the actual cost of pollution control equipment subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

11.2 In addition to individual subsidy available to SSI/Medium Scale units, the scheme also provides for subsidising 50% of the cost of common effluent treatment plants. Remaining 50% is to be borne by the Water Pollution units whose effluent is to be treated in the plant. In addition to the capital cost, the industries are also to bear the maintenance cost of the plant. The Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Delhi is to construct and operate and maintain the common effluent treatment plants in various industrial areas where such schemes are feasible taking into consideration the effluent, availability of land for installation of common effluent treatment plants and other related factors. The schemes are to be prepared in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

11.3 The total construction cost of the common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur Indl. Area as per the revised estimates is Rs. 270 lacs. The Admn. has paid the DWS & SDU its contribution of Rs. 100 lacs.

11.4. The Industries department has conducted a survey of the various industrial areas in association with the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking to ascertain the feasibility of common effluent treatment plants in those areas. The final report including its financial viability is to be worked out by Central Pollution Control Board. The reports are yet to be received. However, it may be feasible to establish a common effluent treatment plant in Mayapuri Indl. area as per discussions with the officers of the Central Pollution Control Board. The details are being worked out.

11.5. The requirement of funds for the 8th Five Year Plan would be as under :—

	Rs.
(1) Additional 50% of the cost i.e. likely to be paid for Wazirpur Industrial area (Total cost may be Rs. 270 lacs)	35 lacs
(2) 50% of the cost to be paid for establishment of common effluent treatment plant in Mayapuri Industrial Area (Total estimated cost may be around 200 lacs)	40 lacs
(3) Provision for subsidising 50% of the cost of individual pollution control equipments subjects to maximum of Rs. 50,000/- in each case including staff components and other misc. expenditure during the 8th plan period.	65 lacs
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 lacs</b>

For effective control of environmental pollution and implementation of the above scheme following posts are to be created :—

(1) Adviser (Industrial Pollution Control)	1	Rs. 4500-5700
(2) Dy. Director of Industrial (T)	2	Rs. 2200-4000
(3) Asstt. Director of Industries	5	Rs. 1640-2900
(4) Stenographers	3	Rs. 1200-2040
(5) UDCs	2	Rs. 1200-2040
(6) Peons	5	Rs. 750-940

For the year 1992-93 the following provision is made :

	Rs.
(1) Part payment towards 50% cost of the common effluent treatment plant at Mayapuri Industrial Area.	10.00 lacs
(2) Provision for subsidising 50% cost of the cost of individual pollution control equipments in each cases including staff component and other misc. expenditure during 1992-93.	5.00 lacs
<b>Total :</b>	<b>15.00 lacs</b>

A sum of Rs. 140.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 15.00 lacs for 1992-93, out of which Rs. 5.00 lacs will be utilised. An amount of Rs. 3.35 lacs is approved for A. P. 1993-94.

*12. Contribution to Society for Self Employment (Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

12.1 The Society for Self Employment was created and registered under the Societies Registration Act on 27-3-86. The training courses have been carefully selected after ascertaining the needs of Industries as well as educated unemployed youth by conducting a sample survey in representative clusters in Delhi. The target groups are those families whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.

12.2 The Society has established two training centres, one at Flatted Factories Complex, Jhandewalan and another at Weavers Colony, Sunder Nagri (Nand Nagri). Five trades i.e. Repair of Radio & T.V., Fashion Designing, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Household electrical appliances/fittings and plumbing are run at Flatted Factories Complex in Jhandewalan, Two trades i.e. Fashion Designing Programme and Carpentry are run at Sunder Nagri Training Centre.

12.3 The unemployed youth in the Age group of 18-25 years belonging to economically weaker sections and residing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi are eligible for training in the respective trades. Upper age limit in case of SC/ST candidates is relaxable by 5 years. The training is provided free of cost to all. After successful completion of training each candidate is provided with a suitable tool-kit. This has been introduced, keeping in view the fact that the trainees belongs to the economically weaker sections and it may not be possible for them to purchase essential tools and equipment. Tool-kits also include technical books for their ready reference. So far 1488 candidates have been awarded certificates and tool-kits.

12.4 Periodic evaluation of training programmes is carried out. A system of personal contact and feed back through correspondence has been introduced and individual folders of the passed out trainees are maintained to record their post-training progress. In the past five such evaluation attempts have been made. The analysis of this feed back information received so far indicates progressive improvement. The analysis of the last evaluation of passed out candidates conduct in June, 1990 indicates that over 69% persons have been benefitted by the scheme. Out of 354 candidates contacted, only 61(18%) are not employed in the trades related to their training. Another 13 candidates (3.64%) are studying, 35 (10%) are engaged in other activities. In all 245 candidates (69%) are employed as a result of this training and are gainfully employed. One hundred and seventy two trainees are earning between Rs. 600/- to Rs. 3000/- per month and are in the position to support their families independently.

12.5 The Society is now in search of new trades. The criteria would be that the trained persons are in a position to start their self-employment ventures or secure gainful employment. The yearly target of the Society by the end of this year would be 550 beneficiaries per year. In order to have a centralised office, it is proposed to obtain about Half-an-acre land at Patparganj Industrial Area and construct its own building. A sum of Rs. 119.00 lacs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 20.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93 to provide grant-in-aid to the Society. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved.

**13. Publicity, Promotion and Exhibition (Rs. 25.00 lacs)**

13.1 The expenditure under this scheme may be broadly spelt out as under :—

**A. Delhi Pavilion**

- (i) Payment of ground rent and other charges, other dues to Trade Fair Authority for the Pavilion.
  - (ii) Payment of property taxes and service charges etc. related to Delhi Pavilion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to the MCD.
  - (iii) Expenditure on maintenance, watch and ward of the pavilion etc.
  - (iv) Expenditure on actual display through various exhibitions.
- (B) Grant subsidy to Delhi State Indl. Development Corpn. Ltd. or other recognised institutions of industries for participation in various trade fair/exhibitions in Delhi and outside Delhi or any other city of the country. Grant may also be given to DSIDC Ltd. for participation in Trade Fairs abroad.
- (C) Expenditure on publicity through various media like Radio, T.V., Newspaper, publicity by brochures, booklets, hoardings and other publicity literature etc.
- (D) Any other legitimate expenditure on publicity for promotion of the industrial products of Delhi.

13.2 To continue publicity, promotion and participation in various Trade Fairs/Exhibitions/Expos and to meet all expenditure related a various above activities an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lacs is approved for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs 25 lacs for A.P. 92-93. For A. P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs is approved.

**14. Export Promotion Cell (Rs. 1.00 lac)**

14.1 An Export Promotion Cell has been set up in the Industries Department to identify and assist the exporting and export oriented units to maximise export of readymade graments, handloom and handicrafts and products of light engineering Industries. There is substantial scope for augmenting exports from Delhi.

The following important programmes are being taken up for the promotion of exports.

- (i) Incentives and assistance to exporting units.
- (ii) Expeditious processing and disposal of cases of exporting units for registration and capacity certification in half the time norms prescribed for other Industrial Units.
- (iii) Preference to exporting industries in the matter of allocation of controlled, scarce, imported raw materials.
- (iv) Grant of awards, shields, to meritorius exporting units on the basis of their export performance.
- (v) Dissemination of information about the exporting units and export potential units by publication of a Directory of Exporters.



14.2 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 3.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93 is approved. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

15. *Awards to Small Scale Entrepreneurs (Rs. 1.00 lac)*

15.1 As desired by the Govt. of India, a Scheme has been formulated for extending Awards for promoting entrepreneurship and for recognising the achievements of successful entrepreneurs in the sector of Small Scale Industries. The administrative set up in dealing with Industries is divided into 12 zones largely coterminous with municipal zones in the city.

15.2 The following awards are to be instituted :

- (i) Top award carrying a prize money of Rs. 15,000/- (One)
- (ii) Second awards carrying a prize money of Rs. 10,000/- (One)
- (iii) Third award carrying a prize money of Rs. 7,500/- (One)
- (iv) A special recognition award may be given in each zone carrying a prize money of Rs. 5000/-. In addition to this cash prize, a shield and a certificate will be given.

15.3 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 2.00 lacs for the year 1992-93, which will be utilised fully. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for Annual Plan 93-94.

**II. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES :**

1. *Seven Flatted Factories at Rani Jhansi Road (Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

1.1. The Flatted Factories Complex consist of 7 blocks having 571 flatted factories. Out of these, two blocks, ('F & G') have been allotted to Mines & Metal Trading Corporation for further allotment to 100% export oriented gem and jewellery entrepreneurs. In addition, 370 flats in Blocks 'A' to 'E' were offered for allotment to other entrepreneurs in 1986-87 and allotment was made as per the policy.

1.2. A lift for the workers/allottees of 'E' block, delinked from 'F' & 'G' blocks is under construction. The work relating to improvement of the complex and maintenance till such time as these flatted factories are transferred to the allottees will be managed by the Department. In addition, civic services of the complex are also proposed to be transferred to the MCD for which the Department might be required to pay some deficiency charges to MCD from plan funds. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan period and Rs. 25.00 lacs for 1992-93, out of which, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is likely to be utilised. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved.

2. *Badli Industrial Estate (Rs. 32.40 lacs)*

2.1. On the basis of recommendations contained in the 58th report of the Estimates Committee, the Badli Industrial Estate was set up on land measuring 76 acres by the Industries Department in 1961 in Badli Village with a view to provide alternate avenues of employment to the rural population. So far 60 acres of land have been developed in two phases. 154 plots and 7 sheds were developed in Phase-I and 121 plots in Phase-II. These plots have since been allotted to entrepreneurs.

2.2 The remaining 16 acres of the land was kept for labour housing but due to the discontinuance of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, this project could not be initiated and it was decided to develop this land for industrial use. For the development of this area (Phase-III) an amount of Rs. 60 lacs was paid to DSIDC in 1984-85. DSIDC has now completed the development and has carved out 47 plots. Action is being initiated for the allotment/utilisation of these plots. Provision accordingly, has been made in the 8th Five Year Plan for the payment of the deficiency charges to MCD in respect of the civic services of Phase-III as well as for the allotment of the Plots.

2.3 There is no facility for the final disposal of the sewerage from the Badli Industrial Estate. D.W.S. & S.D.U. has prepared a scheme for construction of a large sewage pumping station in Sector-XIX of Rohini for onward pumping of the sewerage to the Rithala Sewerage Treatment Plant. The sewage of the Estate would be pumped to the proposed Sewerage Pumping Station to be constructed in Rohini for final treatment in the Rithala Treatment Plant. The cost of the project has to be shared on prorata sewerage discharge basis. Land for the effluent treatment plant has been encroached by the jhuggies. Plot No. M-10 (Phase-I) and park site of Phase-II has also been encroached by Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers and it is proposed to remove them through the Slum Wing after making payment @Rs. 10,000/- per Jhuggi. There is no boundary wall on the rear side of Phase-I and therefore provisions for the same have been kept. The Badli Industrial Estate is an encroachment prone area due to the existence of a large cluster of jhuggies and unauthorised colonies in the vicinity. A proposal has therefore been made herein for creation of four posts of Chowkidars to safeguard the Estate from encroachment by JJ dwellers and others and also one post of Mali for maintenance of the garden in the Administrative Block.

2.4 The following works would be carried out in the Badli Industrial Estate during the 8th Five Year Plan at the cost indicated against each :—

	<i>(Rs. in lacs)</i>
(i) Removal of Jhuggi from Plot No. M-10 and Park site.	60.00
(ii) Payment of deficiency charges to MCD in respect of civic services of Phase-III.	60.00
(iii) Payment of deficiency charges to D.W.S. & S.D.U., MCD towards the overhead water storage tank.	10.00
(iv) Construction of Boundary Wall in the back-side of Phase-I.	20.00
(v) Setting up industrial effluent treatment plant and removal of jhuggies from the site.	60.00
(vi) Improvement of the Administrative Block-Raising the ground level and raising the height of boundary wall from 2½ ft. to 6 ft).	5.00

(vii) Payment of D.W.S. & S.D.U. for Pumping industrial waste water from B.I.E. to Sewerage Pumping Station proposed to be constructed in Sector-XIX of Rohini for onward pumping to Rithala Sewerage Treatment Plant (on pro-rata discharge basis).	24.20
(viii) Construction of accommodation for the fire fighting staff.	10.00
Total :	<u>249.20</u>

Apart from the above mentioned amount which would be under the capital head an amount of Rs. 11.20 lacs would be required under Revenue Head on account of the following ---

	<i>(Rs. in lacs)</i>
(i) Allotment of the plots developed in Phase-III expenditure on account of advertisement publicity and other misc. charges.	5.00
(ii) Creation of four posts of Chowkidars and one post of Mali for Admn. Block.	5.00
(iii) Driver's Salary.	1.20
Total :	<u>11.20</u>

The following works are proposed to be carried in 1992-93. The break up is as under :—

	<i>(Rs. in lacs)</i>
	Capital
(i) Removal of Jhuggies from Plot No. M-10	10.00
(ii) Construction of boundary wall.	5.00
(iii) Payment of deficiency charges to DWS & SDU towards the overhead water storage tank.	10.00
(iv) Payment to DWS & SDU for pumping indl. waste water from Badli Industrial Estate into large sewerage pumping station proposed to be constructed by them in Sector-XIX of Rohini.	24.20
(v) Improvement of Administrative Block by raising the ground level and also raising the boundary wall from 2½ fts. to 6 fts.	5.00
Total :	<u>54.20</u>

Apart from the above amount which would be under the capital head an amount to Rs. 6.25 lacs under Revenue Head would also be required for the following :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
(i) Allotment of plots of phase-III expenditure on account of advertisement publicity and other misc. charges.	5.00
(ii) Creation of four posts of Chowkidars and one post of Mali.	1.00
(iii) Driver's Salary.	0.25
Total :	6.25

2.5 A sum of Rs. 260.40 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Rs. 60.45 lacs for Annual Plan 92-93. An amount of Rs. 55.40 lacs is likely to be utilised. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 32.40 lacs is approved. Out of which Rs. 4.20 lacs is retained for Revenue Schemes.

### 3. *Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics, Okhla (Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

The Department of Industries acquired a piece of land measuring about 12.5 acres for the Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics, at Okhla Industrial Area Phase-II. This land was developed into 101 industrial plots. Allotments in respect of these plots have already been made by the Deptt. The Department would be required to make payment towards deficiency charges for civic services provided by MCD. The formalities relating to handing over of services would be completed during 1992-93. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 30.00 lacs for 1992-93. In the R.E. 92-93, an amount of Rs. 15.30 lacs has been retained. For A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 25 lacs is approved.

### 4. *Improvement of Industrial Sheds constructed by DSIDC (Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

In the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, there was no approved outlay under the scheme 'Improvement of Industrial Sheds constructed by DSIDC'. However, Rs. 0.97 lac was spent on the scheme in 1987-88. In addition, an amount of Rs. 27.83 lacs was released to DSIDC as grant-in-aid for electrification of six community work centres. The scheme is meant for the improvement of 838 industrial sheds spread over different areas in Delhi. It has been decided to transfer these sheds to the allottee entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis. Since the terms of hire purchase were not acceptable to the allottees, the Executive Council, in its meeting held on 9-3-89 has given further concessions to make the scheme of hire-purchase a success. It has included a provision for deficiency charges for transferring civic services. The DSIDC has already taken up the matter with the MCD and estimates of deficiency charges have been received from MCD. The requirement of funds is estimated to be about Rs. 350.00 lacs. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lacs was released to DSIDC in 1990-91 for payment to MCD towards deficiency charges where as Rs. 280.74 lacs was released during 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan period and Rs. 5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93. No amount has been retained in R.E. 92-93. For A.P. 93-94 Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved.

### 5. *Construction of Industrial Sheds by DSIDC (Rs. 1.00 lac)*

5.1 The scheme envisages the construction of 400 industrial sheds by DSIDC on self-financing basis at Kirti Nagar, Jhilmil—Tahirpur and Mangolpuri.

The area of each shed would be 300 sq. mt. and the total cost had been estimated to be Rs. 3000 lacs. Industries Department is to finance 10% of the cost. As such in the 7th Five Year Plan, Industries Deptt. has released Rs. 195 lacs to DSIDC.

5.2 The DSIDC has so far constructed 104 sheds at Nangloi Industrial Complex under this scheme and 300 sheds are proposed to be constructed on the land to be acquired from DDA at Kirti Nagar, Jhilmil Tahirpur and Mangolpuri @Rs. 3.50 lacs per acre.

5.3 As DDA increased the price of land allotted/to be allotted to DSIDC, the scheme could not progress further. The matter regarding settlement of the rates was taken up with the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. The Ministry of Urban Development has turned down the DSIDC request to charge institutional rates of land for the construction of industrial sheds in Mangolpuri on self financing basis. The position has therefore, become difficult. As such the cost of land will have to be paid at much higher rates. Consequently the total cost of the projects would come to Rs. 10,450 lacs instead of the original estimate of Rs 3000 lac. Delhi Administration's share will therefore be Rs. 1045 lacs instead of Rs. 300 lacs. Rs. 195 lacs has already been paid. However, it may not be possible for Delhi Administration to maintain 10% contribution if the land cost is at commercial rates. In view of this only a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs for the 8th Plan and Rs. 1.00 lac for 1992-93 has been provided till a final settlement is made. No funds are likely to be utilised during 1992-93. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

#### 6. *Improvement of Okhla Industrial Estate (Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

Industries Department had developed two more phases by the end of 1988-89. The fourth and final phase has also been developed. This phase consists of 30 industrial plots. The work relating to installation of electric sub-station, completion of boundary wall of the Okhla Industrial Estate, improvement in fire fighting arrangements and maintenance work of office complex etc. are to be undertaken in the 8th plan period. Though estimates in respect of these works are yet to be prepared by the PWD Department an amount of Rs. 35.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan and Rs. 10.00 lacs for 1992-93. In A.P. 92-93, an amount of Rs. 14.05 lacs is likely to spent, against Rs. 10.00 lacs. For A.P. 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved.

#### 7. *Six Flatted Factories for Group Industries, Okhla (Rs. 15.00 lacs)*

The Flatted Factories Complex, Okhla was purchased from DDA on payment of Rs. 200 lacs prior to the commencement of 7th Five Year Plan. The Delhi Administration had decided to dispose of these flats on hire-purchase basis for which necessary approval was obtained from the Govt. of India. The Executive Council had also taken a decision to transfer these flatted factories on hire purchase basis to the allottees. However, allottees did not accept the cost price and matter is sub-judice now. Maintenance, will have to be done by the Department. In addition, civic services in respect of this complex are also to be transferred to MCD during the 8th plan period for which some deficiency charges will have to be paid to MCD by the Department. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan and Rs. 25.00 lacs for 1992-93, against which only Rs. 10.00 lacs will be spent during 1992-93. For A.P. 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for payment of deficiency charges to MCD.

### 8. *Functional Industrial Estates at Patparganj (Rs. 77.00 lacs)*

8.1 160 acres of land was acquired from DDA for a sum of about Rs. 1.60 crores. 30 acres have since been surrendered to DDA. On the remaining 130 acres, seven functional Industrial Estates, have been set up viz. :—

- (i) Food Processing, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- (ii) Electronics and Telecommunications
- (iii) Readymade and Fashion Garments
- (iv) Electrical Goods
- (v) Auto Parts
- (vi) Plastic, Polymer and Packaging Industries, and
- (vii) Light Engineering Industries.

8.2 500 plots were offered for allotment by open advertisement in March, 1988. The draw of lots was held in January, 1990, whereafter offers of allotment to all 500 allottees were sent. They were directed to deposit 50% of the premium initially. The rate of premium was decided by the Executive Council as Rs. 500/- per sq. mt. 498 allottees have deposited the 1st instalment of premium. Since then 2nd instalment of premium consisting of balance 50% has also become due. The 2nd instalment has been deposited by as many as 440 allottees. Those who have deposited full premium have been asked to execute perpetual lease and take over possession of the allotted plot.

8.3 Sewage network, and water supply system have been laid and roads have been constructed. Construction of storm water drains is to start shortly. In addition the Fire Department has asked for provision of additional fire fighting facilities in the shape of static tanks and water hydrants, at locations specified by them. Further, water supply is proposed to be augmented by sinking 3 more tube-wells. For disposal of sewage, construction of 2 sump wells and pumps are also planned. In addition to the above infrastructure it is also proposed to construct 70 kiosks so as to provide shopping facilities for the workers. 8 toilet blocks are also proposed for construction for the use of workers.

8.4 A sum of Rs. 4,38,98,302/- has been released for electric supply. DESU plans to construct one 66 KVA Grid and 25 sub-stations and for this purpose land has been handed over to DESU. Construction of 13 sub-stations and part construction of grid station of 66 KVA has been done. Part of the equipment has also been installed at the Grid Station.

8.5 The Estate would also need other facilities such as common rooms for recreation, conference hall, restaurant and other services like postal, telephone, telegraph, bank etc. Further space would also be required for the office of the Estate Manager and his staff. To meet these needs 1.56 hectares has been set apart under the head "Common facilities".

8.6 A sum of Rs. 210.00 lacs is approved for the scheme for the 8th Plan. This includes Rs. 52 lacs for 92-93, against which an amount of Rs. 80.25 lacs is likely to be spent. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 77 lacs is approved for the Construction of Storm Water drains (Rs. 60 lacs), Sump well & Pump house (Rs. 2 lacs) and other miscellaneous works.

### 9. *Flatted Factories for leather goods, Wazirpur (Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

The Department has set up a Flatted Factories Complex exclusively for leather goods at Wazirpur Industrial Area, wherein, besides an administrative block there are 127 work places of different dimensions. These work places have been allotted by

the Department on lease to the leather artisans, who mostly belong to weaker sections of the Society. The Department has provided the following infrastructural facilities which will be strengthened during eighth plan :—

**(i) Common Facility Centre, Wazirpur**

The leather artisans at Wazirpur can not afford to purchase costly, imported and power operated machines with their limited means. The Department has therefore set up a Common Facility Centre at Wazirpur. About 22 costly power operated machines have been installed there. The Common Facility Centre became operational in 1982-83 and has been rendering useful service to the entrepreneurs of the Flatted Factories Complex as well as outsiders. More leather machines/spare parts are likely to be purchased and installed at this Centre during the 8th Five Year Plan.

**(ii) Designing and Training in Footwear and Leather Goods Mfg.**

In order to provide skilled labour to the leather industry which has also become export oriented, the Deptt. has set up a Training Centre at Wazirpur. This scheme provides for imparting training to 20 candidates for a period of six months in designing and manufacture of footwear and leather goods. The trainees are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month. The raw material, machines and other tools are provided by the Department to the trainees during the training period.

**(iii) Construction of Show Room & Sales Counter at Flatted Factories for Leather Goods, Wazirpur**

In order to provide adequate marketing facilities to the leather artisans of Wazirpur, the Department has decided to construct a show room and sales counter at Wazirpur. The show room has since been completed.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 4 lacs for A.P. 1992-93, against which an amount of Rs. 12.50 lacs is likely to be utilized for Const. of Septic Tank with electric installation. The work is in progress. For A.P. 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved for completing the work in hand and some revenue expenditure.

**III. Khadi & Village Industries**

**(i) Grant-in-aid to Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (Rs. 44.74 lacs)**

The Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industry Board Act, 1966 was extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi on 1st May, 1983.

Delhi KVI Board implements the following schemes :—

- (i) Village Industries under KVIC Schemes
- (ii) Block Loan Schemes
- (iii) Incentive for Khadi Productions :—

Following functions are being performed by the KVI Board :—

- (a) Disbursements of loans and grant in accordance with approved financial pattern of the KVIC/Block loan scheme.
- (b) Spot verifications to check the proper utilisation of financial assistance given to the beneficiaries.

- (c) Effecting recoveries from the beneficiaries and repayment to KVIC.
- (d) Undertaking motivational measures for propaganda and publicity by way of holding exhibitions, radio, T.V. programmes, symposium, seminars and use of other media means.
- (e) Monitoring, evaluation and planning of the schemes in accordance with the guidelines of KVIC and Delhi Admn.
- (f) Arranging the supply of equipment, tools and machinery for adoption of new technology being introduced by KVIC from time to time.
- (g) Arranging training programmes for improving technical skills of the loanee of the Board in various schemes.
- (h) Making arrangement or assist for the marketing of the products of various Village Industries by way of opening the sale outlets or reference to KVIC outlets.

In order to implement KVI programmes, the Board has been receiving financial assistance from two sources.

- (i) Delhi Admn., provides 100% grants-in-aid to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board and loan for Block Loan Schemes.
- (ii) Khadi & Village Industries Commissioner (KVIC) Bombay provides financial assistance entirely for disbursement of loans and grants among the various beneficiaries in accordance with its schemes.

### 1. KVI Schemes

By the end of 7th Plan, the Board had financed only 5277 units. During 8th Plan, it is expected that the total number of units to be financed by the Board under KVI Scheme may be 8000 units. KVIC Bombay meets the entire financial commitment for its scheme.

Year-wise physical targets of 8th plan is given below :—

#### 8th Plan

	Units	SC/ST
(i) 1992-93	1200	300
(ii) 1993-94	1400	325
(iii) 1994-95	1600	350
(iv) 1995-96	1800	375
(v) 1996-97	2000	400
Total :	8000	1750

With the amendment of KVIC act in 1987, KVIC has identified about 100 industries to be implemented in a phased manner in the country. Thus the scope of KVI sector which was earlier artisan/traditional based has widened much, providing more employment opportunity to all particularly, educated youth as the service sector is now more or less saturated and in due course greater emphasis will have to be laid on self employment. The Master Plan of Delhi does not permit the establishment of Large industries, but not only cottage tiny and village industries and small industries. The KVIC has broadly categorised their industries in 7 groups listed below :—



- (1) Mineral based industry.
- (2) Forest based industry.
- (3) Agro based and food industry.
- (4) Polymer and Chemical based industry.
- (5) Engineering and Conventional industry.
- (6) Textile industry (excluding Khadi).
- (7) Service industry.

Further it has been reported by Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board that they have abolished 51 posts (43.12%) out of 113 sanctioned posts and also not filled up the vacant posts. A.R. Deptt. has been assigned the job to have a review of staffing pattern.

#### **Incentive on Khadi Production :—**

The Board has been providing grant to three direct listed industries of Khadi & Village Industries Commission engaged in the production of Khadi activities. For this purpose Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board will maintain separate account.

A sum of Rs. 225.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 40.75 lacs for 1992-93, which will be fully utilised. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 44.74 lacs is approved.

#### *Block Loan Scheme (Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

1. Block Loan Scheme was being implemented by the Department of Industries for advancing loans to Small Scale Industrial Units.

2. In pursuance of a decision taken by the Delhi Admn. implementation of this scheme was transferred to Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board from 1-4-90. The rate of interest of the loans being advanced under the scheme is charged as prescribed by Govt. of India from time to time.

3. For implementation of this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 15 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93, against which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is likely to be utilised for giving financial assistance to 50 units. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for giving loan assistance to 100 units as Rs. 10,000/- per unit.

#### **IV. Handloom Industries**

##### *1. Construction of Weavers' Work-Sheds-cum-Residential Accommodation at Nand Nagri (Rs. 0.10 lac)*

About 4.3 acres of land was acquired near Nand Nagri from DDA to construct weavers' work-sheds-cum-residential accommodation. The scheme will give direct employment to about 500 workers and indirect employment to an equal number of persons. As per the estimates, the total cost of the project is Rs. 235.54 lacs with common facilities like 30 small dye houses, exhibition-cum-showrooms and administrative block etc. in the said complex.

1.2 So far, an amount of Rs. 210.00 lacs has already been released to DSIDC as deposit work for completing the construction work. The work is almost nearing completion. Allotment policy is being framed and further it has been proposed to construct a common waste water treatment plant to process the effluent dye solutions being discharged on account of dyeing at this complex, as an environ-

mental pollution control measure. The DSIDC has already been requested to undertake construction of 8 dye houses and the waste water treatment plant in the complex and complete the same at the earliest. For completing all these balance works a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 1.00 lac for the Annual Plan 1992-93. For A.P. 93-94, an amount of Rs. 0.10 lac is approved.

## 2. *Rebate on the Sale of Handloom Cloth (Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

2.1 With a view to increase the sale of handloom cloth, rebate is allowed to consumers through recognised emporia. Special rebate at the rate of 20% is allowed in National Level Handloom Expose/Exhibitions being organised by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Govt. of India, at various metropolitan cities, normally for a duration of one month in each expo. Most societies are eligible to avail of the above rebate facilities through their respective Federation/Apex societies/DSIDC. 816 Weavers' Cooperative Societies registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies will be benefitted by this scheme and the incidence of rebate will increase every year.

2.2 Expenditure on the rebate scheme will be met from outlays for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 125.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 25 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93, against which an amount of Rs. 35 lacs is likely to be spent. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved.

## 3. *Weavers' Colony at Bharat Nagar (Rs. 2.50 lacs)*

3.1 This colony was set up by the Department of Industries in 1976 on an area of 4.84 acres of land at Bharat Nagar, Delhi. Work-sheds were allotted to 21 selected Cooperative Societies and 8 worksheds to the Govt. of India, for running the Weavers' Service Centre for the benefit of handloom weavers.

3.2 There was a proposal to construct 22 dye houses, one canteen-cum-cycle stand and garage. Construction of 14 dye houses has reached upto roof level and the remaining 8 dye houses are yet to be constructed, for which PWD authorities have already been requested to expedite the work.

3.3 Further, to provide for safety and security measures the Fire Deptt. surveyed the complex and submitted their report. The said report of Fire Deptt. has been sent to PWD authorities to make the necessary provision. An outlay of Rs. 10.50 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.20 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93 is approved. However, an amount of Rs. 3.60 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1992-93. For A.P. 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs (including Rs. 0.10 lac under Revenue) is approved for providing safety & security measures in the weavers' colony.

## 4. *Promotion of Handlooms (Rs. 0.30 lac)*

For promotion of handlooms the following programmes are to be implemented during Eighth Plan :—

### (i) **Design Cell for Handloom Cloth**

The Industries Department has set up a Design Cell for Handloom Cloth at Weavers' Colony at Nand Nagri for the benefit of Handloom Weavers with technically qualified and experienced personnel, viz ; one Designer (H & H), one Master Craftsman and one Dyer-cum-Printer.

In this cell, design patterns are transformed from paper/graph paper to fabric stage. This involves various stages, processes and raw materials, equipment and some skilled labour to carry out these functions. For this purpose it is proposed to appoint 3-4 skilled labourers, purchase modernised looms with other related accessories and require raw material etc. For popularising the use of these modern looms and the use of polyster and its blended yarn on these looms, it is proposed to organise demonstration-cum-training programmes for Handloom Weavers.

**(ii) Strengthening of Handlooms, Powerlooms and Handicrafts Section**

Work in the Handloom & Textile Section has increased considerably. Handlooms and Handicrafts are priority sectors and the Govt. of India have been attaching great importance to these industries. In other States there are separate Directorates for Handloom as well as for Handicrafts.

Industries Deptt. has been assigned the additional responsibility of enforcement of Handloom (Reservation of Articles of Production) Order, 1985 and Textiles (Control) Order, 1986. In addition to the above, the Deptt. is already implementing many plan schemes relating to handloom and handicrafts.

It is therefore, considered essential to create the following posts :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Technical Development Officer (Handloom & Handicrafts)	2	Rs. 1640-2900
2.	J.A.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	Handicrafts Promotion Officer	1	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	L. D. C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940

**(iii) Handloom Export Production Projects**

There are about 10,000 handlooms installed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, 50% of these handlooms are in the cooperative field. There are about 816 handloom weavers cooperative societies in Delhi. There are ample opportunities for this sector to develop in the field of exports.

It is proposed to set up an Export Production Project in Bharat Nagar Weavers' Colony. The sub-projects at Weavers' Colony, Nand Nagri will cover an aggregate of 500 handlooms in the adjoining areas in a phased manner over a period of three to five years. This scheme/project will aim at a comprehensive programme covering the following :—

- (a) A comprehensive training programme for selected handloom weavers in quality weaving, design development and manufacture of quality fabrics free from defects ;

- (b) Establishment of Raw Material Bank ;
- (c) Provision of High Level Technical Services and Designs ;
- (d) Establishment of proloom, postloom facilities ;
- (e) Establishment of common production unit for manufacture of samples ;
- (f) Marketing of production subject to quality control ;
- (g) Establishment of warehouse facilities ;
- (h) Arranging finance ; and
- (i) Establishment of Model Show Rooms-cum-Marketing outlets.

This is a central plan scheme which will be implemented on commercial lines. Central assistance will be limited to the first five years. The pattern of central assistance towards the projects is 75% loan and 25% grant.

Since the proposed Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation is yet to come up in Delhi, it is proposed to run this Handloom Export Production Project through DSIDC for which a reference has already been made to DSIDC.

#### (iv) Handloom Technology

It is a regular feature to sponsor candidates every year around June-July for admission into the 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology, being conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi, Stipend at the following rates is being paid to each of the students for the duration of the course and no tuition fee is charged by the Institute.

Class	Rate of stipend per month per trainee
1st year student	Rs. 200/-
2nd year student	Rs. 225/-
3rd year student	Rs. 250/-

As per policy of the Govt. of India, the entire expenditure of stipend of one seat is borne by the Instt./Govt. of India, one of the remaining two seats 50% of the expenditure of stipend is borne by the Institute/Govt. of India and the balance 50% of the expenditure of stipend will have to be borne by the sponsoring State Govt. It is proposed to give additional State stipend of Rs. 200/- per month per trainee to all the States sponsored students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes and educational study tour allowance of Rs. 500/- for all the 2nd and 3rd year class students as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India.

**(v) Interest subsidy on Loan Granted by RBI/NABARD**

Under the scheme, the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. can advance loan for working capital to handloom cooperative societies at subsidized rates of interest. The Cooperative Bank can get refinance facility from NABARD. The subsidy on interest will be reimbursed to the Coop. Bank by the State Govts. Due to procedural difficulties the scheme could not be implemented. The Department is making efforts to sort out such difficulties with NABARD and the Cooperative Bank.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 1.00 lac for the Annual Plan 1992-93, against which only an amount of Rs. 0.30 lac is likely to be utilised. For A.P. 93-94, an amount of Rs. 0.30 lacs is approved.

*5. Grant-cum-Loan for Modernisation of Handlooms (Rs. 1.50 lacs)*

This scheme aims at technological improvement of the handloom industry by way of advancing loan and grants to subsidise the cost of equipment and tools being purchased by the Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. As per the pattern approved by the Govt. of India, the assistance is in the form of 1/3rd grant-in-aid and 2/3rd loan. 19 Handloom Cooperative Societies consisting of 300 handloom weavers members were benefited during 1990-91 out of which 273 belong to the Scheduled Caste as against the target of 400 weavers. It is proposed to assist about 200 SC weaver members of the cooperative Societies during 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs (Rs. 10.00 lacs loan and Rs. 5.00 lacs grants) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 1.50 lacs (Rs. 1.00 lac loan and Rs. 0.50 lac grants) in the Annual Plan 1992-93. For A. P. 93-94 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lacs (including Rs. 0.50 lac as Revenue) is approved for providing assistance to 100 SL weavers members of Co-op. Societies.

*6. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri (Rs. 2.10 lacs)*

The Industries Department has set up a Weavers Colony at Nand Nagri resettlement Colony on a piece of land measuring 6,318 sq. metres at an estimated cost of about Rs. 20.00 lacs. Six large weavers work-sheds have been constructed and allotted to selected Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies on economic rent. There was a provision in the site plan for construction of two more work-sheds in the same complex with 8 small dye houses for the benefit of allottees. The work-sheds have already been constructed and allotted and construction of 8 dye houses is yet to be taken by PWD authorities for which they have been requested to expedite the work. PWD authorities have also been requested to provide necessary fire fighting equipments as a fire safety measure in the said complex. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs (Rs. 3.00 lacs Revenue & Rs. 2.00 lacs Capital) is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 1.00 lac for Annual Plan (Rs. 0.50 lac revenue and Rs. 0.50 lac capital) 1992-93. However, an amount of Rs. 4.10 lacs is to be utilised during 1992-93, for providing for lighting equipment & constn. of common Toilet work. For A. P. 93-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lacs has been approved.

*7. Handloom Weavers Welfare Scheme (Rs. 1.00 lac)*

7.1 At present there are 816 Handloom Weaver Cooperative Societies registered in National Capital Territory of Delhi out of which 446 cooperative societies are functioning with 7893 handloom weaver workers enrolled as members.

**(i) Group Insurance Scheme**

Each weaver/worker member of the Cooperative Societies who fulfils the eligibility conditions is proposed to be insured for a sum of Rs. 5,000/- renewed annually. The rate of premium for each insured member will be Rs. 22.50 towards the premium as 50% contribution from his/her side out of his/her wages. A matching contribution of 50% share i.e. will be paid by the Industries Department making a total of contribution of Rs. 45/- as annual premium towards the policy of Rs. 5000/- for each insured member under this scheme.

**(ii) Thrift fund-cum-saving security scheme**

As per the pattern of this scheme, it will be compulsory for all the working Handloom Weaver Coop. Societies to contribute 6 paise per rupee of wages paid to the worker/weaver members. The Department will contribute an amount of half the sum contributed by the weaver/worker member of the cooperative society i.e. 3 paise per rupee of wages as Govt. contribution taking into account Rs. 300/- as on average monthly wages per weaver as the maximum for the purpose of this scheme.

7.2 The Govt. of India is also contributing at the rate of 3 paise per rupee of wages earned by the weaver/worker member of the cooperative society with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 90/- per annum per weaver/worker member as Central Govt.'s matching contribution under the scheme. Under these two weaver's welfare programmes, i.e. Thrift Fund-cum Saving Security Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme a total number of 534 weaver member were enrolled upto 31-3-91. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 1.00 lac in the Annual Plan 1992-93 for this scheme, which will be utilized in full. For A. P. 93-94, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

*8. Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers in the decentralised sector (Rs. 0.65 lac).*

8.1 Government of India has decided to introduce a Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom workers in the decentralised sector in collaboration with the LIC, as the working conditions of powerloom workers are far from satisfactory & the job is straineous & monotonous and they live in unhygienic conditions.

8.2 As per the pattern of the scheme prescribed by the Government of India, the scheme will have to be administered by an authority so designated for this purpose by the State Government under the Secretary-in-charge of powerlooms i.e. Commissioner of Industries. All documentation, collection of premium, agreements with LIC for forwarding claims to insurance companies and expeditious settlements of claims shall be the responsibility of the authority. The policy will cover death due to accident as incidence of accidents is high in powerloom sector.

The other details of the scheme are as under :—

8.3 For the purpose of implementation of this scheme the total requirement of fund in accordance with the pattern of the scheme to cover about 821 powerloom workers in the initial state is worked out as under :--

Delhi Admn. Share	@Rs. 40/- per worker per annum for 821 workers—
	821 × 40 = Rs. 32,840/-

Central Govt. Share @Rs. 40/- per worker per annum for 821 workers  
 $821 \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 32,840/-$

Total provisions per annum =Rs. 65,680/-

An outlay of Rs. 0.65 lac is approved as share of Delhi Admn. in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## V. HANDICRAFTS

### 1. Promotion of Handicrafts (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

As per the pattern of the training scheme approved by the Govt. of India, the Mastercraftsmen are paid wages and trainees are paid stipend at the following prescribed rates :—

(i) Mastercraftsman's wages	Rs. 1500/- per month
(ii) Trainee's stipend	Rs. 250/- per month

In addition, the Mastercraftsmen are being paid rent for training premises, electricity, water charges, wastages of raw material etc. during the training period. At present there are 12 training schemes in operation under different Mastercraftsmen in the trades of metal engraving, meenakari, bone and sandal wood carving, artificial jewellery, clay modelling, wire jewellery etc. Besides the above training scheme, it is proposed to increase the number of training programmes to train more and more raw hands with a view to preserve traditional art and crafts.

1.2 Apart from the above, a paper craft and papier machie course is run by Industries Deptt, which is exclusively meant for girls. Training in this centre is being imparted in paper craft and papier machie clay medelling, designing and drawing etc. There are 50 trainees under training at present. These trainees are being paid Rs. 250/- per month as stipend.

1.3 As per requirements of the Board of Technical Education a proposal is under active consideration to create the following posts :—

		Rs.
(i) Junior Lecturer	1	1400-2300
(ii) Technician	1	1200-2040
(iii) Librarian	1	1400-2300
(iv) Peon	1	750-940
(v) Sweeper	1	750-940

1.4 The All India Handicrafts Board and Delhi Admn. had approved a scheme for running a Carpet Weaving Training Centre. The centre has started carpet weaving training at Bharat Nagar. Each trainee of this carpet training centre is being paid Rs. 250/- per month as stipend. It is under consideration of this Deptt. to upgrade the training course as 'Diploma' in Carpet and Duree Technology by extending

the term of the training to two years diploma in Carpet & Duree Technology Course. The following bare minimum staff of technical and ministerial nature is proposed :—

		Rs.
(i) Textile Designer	One	1640-2900
(ii) Instructor (Weaving)	One	1400-2300
(iii) U.D.C.	One	1200-2040
(iv) Instructor (Textile & Processing)	One	1400-2300
(v) Peon	One	750-940

1.5 In the current financial year the Govt. of India has accorded approval for revision of the State Award amount as per details given below :—

Category of Prizes	No. of Award's	Rate of Award
(a) State Award	3	Rs. 5000/-
(b) State Merit Award	5	Rs. 1000/-
(c) Consolation Prize	5	Rs. 200/-

These awards are given every year to the selected craftsmen in a function being organised by Industries Department.

Provision has been made for rebate on sale of handicrafts items through the recognised Emporia, during the All India Handicrafts week being celebrated every year in the month of Dec. as per the directions of the Govt. of India.

1.6 The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Govt. of India, has advised the State Government to undertake the census of handicraft industry in N. C. T. of Delhi, with a view to have current data on various aspects related to handicraft industry in Delhi for formulating any new schemes/programmes/proposals for promotion and development of handicrafts industry and to preserve the traditional heritage of handicrafts. Necessary provision has also been made under this scheme to undertake the survey/census of handicrafts in N.C.T. of Delhi by appointing the requisite number of enumerators, supervisors, compilers etc. as per the requirement of the task.

1.7 To meet the expenditure on all the above activities/programme an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 8.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93, which is likely to be utilized. For A.P. 93-94 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved under this scheme, for the above activities.

## 2. Handloom and Handicrafts Bazars in the N. C. T. of Delhi (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The Department has formulated a scheme for a Handloom and Handicrafts Bazar in Delhi with a view to popularise the handloom and handicrafts items manufactured by the handicrafts artisans and the handloom weavers of this N.C.T. of Delhi and to eliminate middlemen. These bazars are organised by this Deptt. at prominent



places in Delhi throughout the year. Each bazar is being organised for a period of 5 to 15 days. A nominal entry fee @ Rs. 150/- per stall for each of the participating craftsmen/units is being charged by this deptt. However, the entire expenditure in organising bazars is being borne by the deptt. The bazars will help the craftsmen to a great extent because they will come in direct contact with customers and will know their preference. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lacs in Annual Plan 1992-93 is approved, which will be fully utilized. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for the above activities.

## II. Medium & Large Industries

### 1. Share Capital to Delhi Financial Corporation (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

1.1 The Corporation is financing activities such as setting up of diagnostic centre, nursing homes, pathological laboratories, automobile service centres, computer training centres, hotels and restaurant, fast food processing units, amusement parks, convention/cultural centres, transport etc. Transport sector of the Corporation has become considerable over the last 3-4 years. While financing of tertiary sector in 1985-86 was nominal, around 50% of the total financing during 1989-90 was diverted to tertiary sector. In the coming years loaning of the Corporation in this sector is likely to increase.

1.2 As already stated above, the Corporation has been promoting only such units which make optimum use of scarce resources and do not constitute a drain on those resources. Keeping in view the growth rate achieved in the 7th Five Year Plan, year-wise projection for sanctions and disbursement by the Corporation for the 8th Five Year Plan is as under :—

(Rs. in lacs)		
8th Five Year Plan	Sanctions	Disbursement
1992-93	3600	2,000
1993-94	4400	2,400
1994-95	5300	2,880
1995-96	6400	3,460
1996-97	7700	4,150
Total	<u>27400</u>	<u>14,890</u>

1.3. The Corporation has recently adopted various new Schemes :—

- (i) Mahila Udhyam Nidhi Scheme introduced by IDBI for the benefit of women entrepreneur has been adopted by the Corporation. Assistance under scheme is provided for projects costing upto Rs. 10 lacs with a promotor's contribution of 10% of the project cost as minimum. The balance contribution will be given as seed capital assistance upto a maximum of 15% of the project cost at a nominal rate of the interest p.a.
- (ii) A new scheme was launched for providing marketing support to small, cottage and village industries. Under this scheme, the units whose project cost is upto Rs. 25 lacs are eligible for financial assistance.

- (iii) A new scheme for providing financial assistance for development maintenance and construction of roads was introduced. All existing units, which are in operation for at least three years and have earned profits during the last two years are eligible for acquisition of capital goods/equipments required for development, repairing, maintenance and construction of roads.
- (iv) A new scheme for providing financial assistance to hostels, restaurants, small hospitals, nursing homes and tourist related projects was launched. Under this scheme financial assistance to units with project cost upto Rs. 45 lacs is available.

1.4. The ceilings in respect of the Single Window Scheme were revised upward and the scheme now covers new, tiny and SSI units, whose project cost (excluding working capital (margin) does not exceed Rs. 10 lacs and whose total working capital requirement is upto Rs. 5.00 lacs.

- 1.5. Recently, the ceiling on financial assistance was raised from Rs. 60 lacs to Rs. 90 lacs in the case of companies and cooperatives, and from Rs. 30 lacs to Rs. 60 lacs in respect of proprietorship and partnership concern. Further there has been some relaxation granted by Delhi Admn. in its policy decision for medium scale units according to which units graduating to the medium sector due to natural growth are now eligible for financial assistance subject to certain conditions.

DFC is in position to finance its operations due to good internal accounts. Hence only an amount of Rs. 200.00 lacs has been earmarked for 8th Plan and Rs. 60.00 lacs for A.P. 92-93 to provide Share Capital. For A.P. 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for providing financial assistance to the Indl. Units.

## 2. Joint Venture, DSIDC (Rs. 1.00 lac)

- 2.1 With a view to promoting industrial growth in the N.C.T. of Delhi in the field of high tech. products the Corporation proposes to set up joint venture projects in selected sectors in the following fields :—

- (i) Frozen foods;
- (ii) Inter-district telecommunication network systems;
- (iii) Computerised traffic lighting system;
- (iv) Optical fibre and optical fibre cables;
- (v) Bottling of Beer;
- (vi) Manufacturing of copper from copper scraps.

2.2 Since DSIDC is yet to workout the detailed proposals in this field. Only token provision of Rs. 1 lac has been provided for 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93. However, the outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is not likely to be utilized during 1992-93. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

## TRANSPORT

Schemes under this sector envisage construction, widening and improvement of various roads, improvement of intersections, providing street lighting, cycle tracks, grade separators at intersections and construction/widening of bridges on various roads, over river Yamuna and other drains in Delhi and constructions of Sub-ways etc. to facilitate free flow of traffic.

Under Road Transport Programmes of Transport Department, the schemes of Motor Driving Training Schools, Inspection pit, construction of ISBTs, Mass Rapid Transport System etc. have also been included under this Sector. The main programme for transport is being executed by Delhi Transport Corporation whose activities are reflected under Central Plan and so is the case of National Highways.

During Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs. 36,68.92 lacs was incurred under the Sector.

### *Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92*

The Agency-wise expenditure under Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated below :—

S. No.	Agency	(Rs in lacs) Actual Expenditure	
		1990-91	1991-92
1.	PWD	3373.78	3733.09
2.	M.C.D.	5654.00	6834.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	848.00	800.00
4.	Traffic Police	363.79	452.00
5.	Transport Deptt.	702.63	881.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>10942.20</b>	<b>12700.38</b>

Four lanes portion of the prestigious ISBT bridge over river Yamuna was opened for Traffic in May 1990 and the 8 lane portion of the bridge was also opened for traffic during 1991-92. Three spans of the Lothian bridge was also opened for traffic during 1990-91. Work for the remaining spans was in full swing. The C/o ROB-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway Line was accelerated, so also the Road Under Bridge on M. B. Road. The construction of S. S. Light Railway Bridge (Shahdara Chowk) was in full swing. Work remained in progress for C/o ISBT's at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan.

*The 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94*

The following table indicates the agency-wise financial position for the 8th Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Agency	Appd. Outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	Rs. in lacs		Appd. Outlay 1993-94
			Appd. Outlay	R. E.	
1.	PWD (DA)	21800.00	3300.00	3410.00	4500.00
2.	M. C. D.	36800.00	5500.00	5655.00	6700.00
3.	NDMC	2500.00	600.00	650.00	845.00
4.	Traffic Police	1500.00	300.00	300.00	400.00
5.	Transport Deptt.	3400.00	3500.00	1850.00	2041.00
Total		66000.00	13200.00	11865.00	14486.00

**Annual Plan 1993-94 :**

To ease the traffic pressure on Delhi roads, widening, improving & strengthening of roads will be continued along with construction of bridges/flyovers at important, busy intersections during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

The following projects are likely to be completed during the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

1. Road over bridge on Outer Ring Road at the Crossing of Delhi-Mathura Rly. Line near Okhla.
2. Flyover at Shahdara Chowk.
3. Flyover near Yamuna Bazar.

It is proposed to speed up the construction of parallel bridge over river Yamuna near I.T.O. during 1993-94. Work for the construction of Punjabi Bagh flyover is also likely to be started during 1993-94 after getting E.F.C. approval.

The construction work of ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan is proposed to be speeded up.

Construction of parking sites at Gandhi Ground, Church Mission Road and Asaf Ali Road is likely to be completed in 1993-94.

Agency/scheme-wise details are as follows :—

### I. P.W.D.

An outlay of Rs. 45 crore is approved for implementation of Roads & Bridges schemes of P.W.D. during 1993-94. Details of some major/important Schemes are as under :—

#### A. Roads :

##### 1. Road No. 3—(Rs. 50 lacs)

This is presently a 4 lanes road connecting ROB-22 under construction and Nehru Place. The estimate for widening the road from 4 to 6 lanes has already been sanctioned, and the work is likely to be taken up shortly. Approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

##### 2. Road No. 4 (Capt. Gaur Marg)—(Rs. 10 lacs)

This is presently 4 lanes road connecting Ring Road with Okhla Industrial Estate. It is proposed to widen the same from 4 to 6 lanes including construction of footpath. The estimated cost is likely to exceed Rs. 5 crore and hence the estimate will have to be sent to Ministry of Surface Transport for according A/A & E/S. The estimate is already under preparation. The approved outlay for 93-94 is Rs. 10.00 lacs for this scheme.

##### 3. Road No. 5, 5-C and 5-D—(Rs. 50 lacs)

All these roads have already been widened to full cross section but certain other amenities like footpath, drain, central verge and railing are to be improved in certain stretches which are expected to be completed during 1993-94. The approved outlay for 93-94 is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

##### 4. Road No. 13, 13-A—(Rs. 25 lacs)

Part of road No. 13 from Ma Anand Mai Marg round about upto Okhla Industrial Estate Phase-II is presently 2-lanes. A/A & E/S has already been accorded for widening the same to 6 lanes including construction of footpath and drains. The work is likely to be taken up shortly. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 25.00 lacs.

##### 5. Road No. 14, 14-A, and 14-B—(Rs. 50 lacs)

It is proposed to complete the strengthening which is already in progress. It is also proposed to improve the drainage along the road for which A/A & E/S is awaited from Secretary, PWD. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

##### 6. Noida Link Road from NH-24 to Chilla Regulator —(Rs. 60 lacs)

The road is being widened from 4 to 6 lanes. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 60.00 lacs.

##### 7. NH-2 bye-pass—(Rs. 120 lacs)

A/A & E/S has been accorded for strengthening of the road, from Bhairon Road junction to Ashram. The work has been awarded and is likely to be started soon and the same is likely to be completed by the middle of 1994. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

8. *Other PWD Roads—(Rs. 150 lacs)*

Provision has been made for taking up works on those roads which do not appear in the list of specific approved schemes like zonal Roads, Badarpaur check barrier and certain other new schemes. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

9. *Roads in new developing colonies—(Hindon Cut, Kondli Complex and Papan Kalan)—(Rs. 150 lacs)*

It is proposed to take up roads along Hindon cut canal and Papan Kalan Complex, provided the land is handed over by DDA. A/A and E/S has already been received from Secretary, PWD for part of the road schemes in Papan Kalan and the work will be taken up as soon as the land is handed over by DDA. For Hindon cut canal, the feasibility report is being submitted to DDA for finalisation of alignment of the road. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 150.00 lacs.

10. *Road No. 17 (Nelson Mandela Marg)—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

The road connecting Outer Ring Road No. 10 with Vasant Kunj is presently 2 lane and cannot cope up with the traffic increasing day by day. A scheme for widening to 4 lanes has already been sanctioned and the work has been awarded. It is likely to be completed by mid 1994. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 60.00 lacs.

11. *Road No. 37 connecting Ring Road to Road No. 40—(Rs. 20 lacs)*

This road has been fully developed upto six lane. It is proposed to take up improvement works like providing M.S. Railing and chequered tiles in the central verge. The approved outlay for this road is Rs. 20.00 lacs in 1993-94.

12. *Road No. 38 along N.G. Drain—(Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

Construction of bridge over N.G. Drain is to be constructed by Irrigation and Flood Control Department for which funds shall be provided by P.W.D. Estimate is still awaited. Further construction of the road shall be taken up on removal of the encroachments falling in the alignment. There is a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs during the year 1993-94.

13. *Road No. 40 Phase-I and II from the Zakhira to Azadpur Market—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

RCC box culvert is being constructed on Road No. 40 Ph. II near Kalidas Marg Inter-section. It is proposed to complete this culvert during 1993-94. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 10 lacs for this work.

14. *Road No.41 connecting Outer Ring Road No. 26 to Ring Road and Road No. 41-A in Continuation of Road No. 41—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The road has been fully developed upto six lane divided carriageway. The work of providing M.S. Railing in the central verge is in progress. Also cement concrete chequered tiles are also being provided in the central verge and footpath. There is a provision of Rs. 25 lacs for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

15. *Road No. 43 connecting Outer Ring Road No. 26 to Ring Road at Rani Bagh—(Rs. 70.00 lacs)*

The work of widening of this road from 4 to 6 lanes has been awarded recently and the work shall continue during 1993-94. Efforts are being made to take over land from Ordinance Depct. and Railways to complete the missing link. There is a provision of Rs. 70.00 lacs for the scheme in 1993-94.

16. *Road No. 44 connecting Road No. 41 to Road No. 43—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

It is proposed to improve the central verge including replacement of kerb stones. The strengthening of this road is required by providing a layer of 4 cm Dense Asphaltic Concrete. To take up the work an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

17. *Road No. 48 along N.G. Drain connecting G.T. Road to Mall road—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The construction work of this road has been taken up starting from Mall Road in the land available. The work shall continue during 1993-94 depending upon the removal of the encroachments/obstructions. The outlay approved for this scheme in 1993-94 is Rs. 10 lacs.

18. *Road No. 51 connecting Ring Road at Azadpur to Road No. 50—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The construction work at about 2 km length starting from Road No. 50 has been completed. The remaining 1/2 km can be constructed after removal of encroachments/pucca structures to link the road with Azadpur Intersection. Payment is also to be made to MCD for land. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs.

19. *Road No. 56 connecting NH-24 Bye-pass to G.T. Ghaziabad Rd.—(Rs. 30 lacs)*

The road is to be widened. The foot-path starting from NH-24 upto Maharaj PWD Chowk is to be constructed. The work of providing service road near Ghazi Pur is in progress. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 30 lacs.

20. *Road No. 57 connecting G.T. Ghaziabad Road to Road No. 56—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The road is to be widened from 4 lanes to 6 lanes with foot-path. The narrow bridge at the inter-section of this road with Road No. 56 is to be widened. The approved outlay for the scheme in 1993-94 is Rs. 50 lacs.

21. *Road No. 58 from Marginal Bund to Jhilmil Colony and Road No. 58-A—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The road is to be widened and service road is to be provided. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for the year 1993-94.

22. *Road No. 59 connecting Wazirabad Barrage to Loni Road—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The strengthening work of this road including the widened portion is in progress which shall continue for 1993-94. The southern side drain on this road is to be connected with drain No. 1 after crossing Road No. 66. Out-fall structure is to be constructed by Irrigation and Flood Control Department. The outlay approved for the scheme in 1993-94 is Rs. 50 lacs.

23. *Road No. 62 connecting ROB 17 with U.P. Border—(Rs. 15 lacs)*

Work has been awarded to construct this road in the available reaches recently to connect it with Road No. 70. The construction work shall continue next year. Payment has to be made for the removal of Jhuggies to Slum Department of MCD. An outlay of Rs. 15 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

24. *Road No. 63 connecting Loni Road to U.P. Border—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The work of widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes has been approved by the SFC recently. This work is to be taken up in 1993-94. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs.

25. *Road No. 64 connecting Road No.69 to G.T. Ghaziabad Road—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

Foot-path and service road including Bus-bays are to be constructed on this road. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs for these works.

26. *Road No. 66 connecting G.T. Ghaziabad Road to Road No. 59—(Rs. 15 lacs)*

The sanction has been received to provide foot-path, improvement of drainage and central verge including provision of railing. Tenders are being called. The work shall be taken up during 1993-94. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 15 lacs is approved.

27. *Road No. 68 connecting Road No. 69 to Road No. 66—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The work of construction of side drain is in progress. The sanction has been received for providing foot-paths, which will be taken up during 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs.

28. *Road No. 69 connecting Road No. 63 to Road No. 64—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The tenders have been called for widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes. This work shall continue next year also. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 10 lacs.

29. *Road No. 70 connecting Road No. 62 & 63—(Rs. 30 lacs)*

The road was constructed in the available reaches except the portion encroached by jhuggies. Efforts are being made to get the jhuggies removed and payment is to be made to Slum Department. The construction work in the remaining reach shall be taken up after jhuggies are removed. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 30 lacs.

30. *Road No. 71 connecting Road No. 59 to Road No. 56 and Road No. 71-A—(Rs. 30 lacs)*

Tenders have been called for widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes. The work shall continue in 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 30 lacs.

31. *Road No. 75-A from Marginal Bund to Patparganj Road/Road No. 75-B and 75-B Extension—(Rs. 30 lacs)*

The strengthening work is to be done in certain reaches where the road surface has become bad. The improvement of central verge and foot-path is also to be taken up. There is a provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs for the scheme during the year 1993-94.

32. *First Ring Road all reaches (Ring Road Phases-I, II, III, IV & V)—(Rs. 275 lacs)*

Strengthening work from Azadpur to Inter-section of Rd. 41 shall be taken up for which the sanction has already been received. The strengthening in the reach from Punjabi Bagh upto Road No. 41 is also proposed to be taken up. Improvement of foot-path, drainage, central verge, railings, road signs, resurfacing and service road is also required. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 275 lacs for the scheme.



33. *Second Ring Road all reaches (Outer Ring Road No. 7, 8, 10 and 26)—  
(Rs. 175 lacs)*

Foot-path and service road is to be constructed in some reaches. The drainage scheme has also been approved which is to be taken up during next year. Strengthening work is also to be done in the widened portion at some places. The strengthening of Outer Ring Road No. 26 is already in progress. It is also proposed to resurface on Outer Ring Road No. 7, 8 & 10. To implement the above works an outlay of Rs. 175 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

34. *Approaches to ROB-36—(Rs. 15 lacs)*

The work of improvement of central verge and foot-path is in progress. Widening is also in progress which shall continue in 1993-94. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is 15 lacs.

35. *Marginal Bund Road—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

The road from I.T.O. Chungi upto G.T. Road is to be widened from 2 to 4 lanes in the encroached area after removal of Jhuggies. The Marginal Bund Road from G.T. Road upto Khajuri Khas has been widened from single lane to two lanes but some improvement works are yet to be done. The proposal has been sent to widen Marginal Bund Road from Wazirabad Road (Khajuri Khas) to Loni Border. Estimate is being framed to provide link from NH-24 up to ITO Chungi over the marginal bund. The approved outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 100 lacs.

36. *Mall Road (NH-1 Bye-pass) & Mall Road Extn.—(Rs. 85 lacs)*

The strengthening work is to be done on the Mall Road Extn including improvement of drains and foot-paths. The approved outlay to implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 85 lacs.

37. *Bhairon Road—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

Improvement to foot-path and drainage is to be taken up in 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved in 1993-94.

38. *Construction of Slip Road at Junction of Vikas Marg and Marginal Bund Road Delhi—(Rs. 9 lacs)*

Traffic of various kinds using the I.T.O. Bridge is well over 1.20 lacs P.C.U.s and a good percentage of these vehicles are meant for Gandhi Nagar/Krishna Nagar on the Eastern approach road of I.T.O. bridge over river Yamuna. A study of this aspect was got conducted from NATPAC. It is proposed to develop the intersection at Vikas Marg near Chungi by providing a Slip Road on all the four corners. A slip Road from Vikas Marg to Marginal Bund is taken as first priority of development of this intersection. The traffic congestion/jam are a common sight on this road resulting in wastage of fuel and time of the road users. At present whole traffic passes through the intersection of approach road to I.T.O. bridge. This intersection gets congested and slow down the traffic on Vikas Marg.

In view of the above, a slip road of 70 metre radius is proposed to be provided to divert the traffic going to Gandhi Nagar/Krishna Nagar via Pushta Road before the intersection. The total cost of the project is Rs. 49 lacs. About 95 Jhuggies are to be removed from the site for which action is being taken up. Provision for removal of Jhuggies are also included in the cost of the Project. To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 9 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

39. *Enclosing and landscaping of space below ISBT Bridge—(Rs. 15 lacs)*

It is proposed to beautify the area around I.S.B.T. Bridge and Flyovers with horticulture and provide fencing the space below the bridge to prevent encroachment and to improve the environment. Provision for road railings and landscaping is also included in the proposal. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**B. Bridges/Flyovers/grade separators/subways.**

1. *ROB 21 at Punjabi Bagh Crossing—(Rs. 400 lacs)*

The project envisages Flyover along ring road, an underpass along Rohtak Road and underground Plaza for pedestrian traffic and surface level roads for the turning traffic. The project was approved by DDA on 23-10-90. DUAC has also accorded the conceptual approval. The total cost of the project is Rs. 37.75 crores, with completion period of 3 years. The estimate amounting to Rs. 37.75 crores was considered by the EFC on 17-8-1992. However the project is yet to be finally approved by the EFC. The consultancy work for detailed design has already been awarded recently. The construction work can be started by Oct./Nov. 93 provided the sanction for the project is received well in time. The project is likely to be completed by Oct. 1996. The 8th Plan approved outlay for the project is Rs. 38 crores. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 400 lacs is approved.

2. *Flyover at Safdarjung Crossing—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The project costing Rs. 15 crores envisages flyover along ring road and underground Plaza for pedestrian traffic at the intersection. The proposal has been cleared by the Technical Committee of DDA in May, 89. Since then various meeting have been taken place with DUAC. The DUAC considered the project during the meeting held on 11-12-92 but it has not finally approved the proposal. Against the 8th Plan allocation of Rs. 7 crores an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

3. *Flyover at Dhaula Kuan—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The proposal envisages an underpass along ring road (in Phase-I) and a flyover along S.P. Marg (in Phase-II). The proposal has been discussed in the meeting held on 9-12-92 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The consultant is yet to be appointed. The project costs about Rs. 25 crores. An outlay of Rs. 16 crores is provided for the project in the 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is provided.

4. *C/o Pedestrian Subways at Imp. Roads—(Rs. 350 lacs)*

During the last decade there has been tremendous increase both in vehicular and pedestrian traffic on P.W.D. roads. Any effort to improve the efficiency of operation of vehicular traffic must also ensure the proper level of safety of pedestrians trying to cross the vehicular traffic stream. With this objective in view PWD (DA) had got done the study through 'NATPAC' in 1988 to identify the locations for provision of subways. Accordingly five subways at following locations have been identified in the first Phase.

- (i) Across Ring Road at I.P. Power Station.
- (ii) Across Ring Road at Nauroji Nagar.

- (iii) Across Palam Marg at Munirka.
- (iv) Across Ring Road at Pitampura.
- (v) Across Vikas Marg near Laxmi Nagar.

The A/A & E/S for all the five subways has been received. The NIT for three subways (a) at I.P. Power Station (b) Pitampura and (c) Nauroji Nagar have been released for call of tenders. The completion time is one year for each subway. The subway at Munirka is in advance stage of planning. The location for Laxmi Nagar subway is likely to be changed due to presence of 1100mm dia rising main. The 8th plan outlay approved for C/o pedestrian subways is Rs 600 lacs. For the Annual Plan 19' 3-94 an outlay of Rs. 350 lacs is approved including provision for C/o 2 subways and bus ways near ISBT.

*5. Construction of Road Over Bridge-22 and Flyover on Outer Ring Road near Okhla Industrial Estate—(Rs. 325 lacs)*

The existing railway crossing on Outer Ring Road near Okhla Industrial Estate has been a bottleneck to the smooth flow of traffic due to high frequency of fast trains on this main Railway line connecting Delhi and Mathura. The level crossing remains closed for longer intervals and many times a day. With the fast development of Nehru Place, Okhla Industrial Estate and Okhla Industrial areas the need of the Over Bridge is being acutely felt.

To avoid the bottleneck and for easy and smooth flow of traffic, construction of ROB-22 and Flyover on Delhi-Mathura Railway line and Mathura Road in extension of Outer Ring Road connecting with NH-2 replacing the level crossing was taken up

Construction work of ROB-22 commenced in 1988. The total cost of scheme is Rs. 17.30 crores out of which PWD's share is Rs. 1485 lacs and Railway share is Rs. 245 lakhs.

The project consists of construction of Main Flyover, two clover leaves for right turning traffic, two slip roads for left turning traffic and lower level road footpath, drainage etc. The total length of main flyover is 740 metres consisting of 8 lanes divided carriageway with 1.2 metre central-verge and 1.5 metre footpaths on either side.

The work was sanctioned by MOST in March 1988 and the work was awarded in the month of May, 88. The foundation and Sub-structure of the main flyover is almost complete alongwith piling work. The Rlys. have completed 3 out of 6 spans over the Rly. line. The work is likely to be completed during the Annual Plan 1993-94. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 300 lacs during 1992-93, the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 325 lacs for this project.

*6. Reconstruction of Monkey Bridge—Yamuna Bazar Flyover—(Rs. 210 lacs)*

The Monkey bridge across ring road near Yamuna Bazar is a bottleneck to the movement of traffic along Ring Road particularly heavy traffic vehicles due to insufficient horizontal as well as vertical clearance. The flyover and dismantling of Monkey Bridge will facilitate uninterrupted flow of traffic along Ring Road as well as smooth flow of slow moving vehicles at Yamuna Bazar.

The work was sanctioned in 1990 for Rs. 500 lacs including departmental charges. The project consists of construction of Flyover, lower level roads etc. and dismantling of Monkey Bridge. The work was awarded on 30-11-90 after getting approval of DUAC and Delhi Admn.

The piling work is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1993-94. The 8th Plan provisions for the scheme is Rs. 300 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 210 lacs in approved.

*7. Road Over Bridge on Road No. 63—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

Constn. of R.O.B. on Road No. 63 in replacement of level crossing No. 3-C with S.S. Rly. Line Delhi is proposed to be taken up during 8th Plan. The scheme is an important link of the eastern approach to the bridge over river Yamuna near ISBT for through vehicular traffic between ISBT and U.P. Border. It provides a constant passage to the traffic between ISBT & U.P. Border, as well as between Wazirabad Bridge & U.P. Border. The total cost of the project is Rs. 990 lacs.

The scheme consists of constn. of a Road Over Bridge on the S. S. Railway Line and approaches as well as slip roads. The estimate was submitted to the MOST for accord of sanction and it was approved in principle.

The scheme is in the planning stage. However, an amount of Rs. 1.88 crore was deposited with the Railway authorities for taking up the constn. of R.O.B. within the Railway territory. An amount of Rs. 1.91 crores was incurred during the 7th Plan.

There was a strong objection by the D.U.A.C. to the concept of a flyover and they wanted an underpass. This has been opposed by the PWD in the coordination meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman, DDA. The DDA authorities asked for the overall scheme for a flyover. This is being done.

The scheme will greatly benefit the traffic originating from ISBT as well as the traffic from Wazirabad bridge for going to U.P. Border and vice-versa. It will also benefit the local population of East Delhi.

To take up the scheme an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 including Rs. 100 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 50 lacs.

*8. C/o New bridge at I.T.O. Parallel to the existing bridge—(Rs. 650 lacs)*

This project will cope with the increasing volume of vehicular traffic between Trans-Yamuna area and other parts of the city. The new bridge will provide constant passage to the traffic between ITO and East Delhi. The cost of the project is Rs. 27.50 crores. The scheme was approved by the MOST in Jan., 1992. The project consists of a 4 lane road bridge over river Yamuna and approaches on the Eastern & Western sides. This scheme will convert the existing 4 lane corridor over the river to an 8 lane corridor.

The scheme on completion will benefit a large number of commuters of East Delhi. It will also give a lot of relief to the existing bridge-cum-barrage over river Yamuna near I.T.O. which is overloaded beyond its designed capacity. To take up the project an outlay of Rs. 20 crore is made for the 8th Plan 1992-97. The work started on the project on 5-5-1992 is likely to be completed by 1996. Against the provision of Rs. 4.40 crore in 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 6.50 crore is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

9. *Construction of Parallel Bridge over Yamuna at Wazirabad—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

Construction of bridge at Wazirabad over Yumuna is proposed to provide for additional carriageway for present intensity of traffic on Wazirabad Bridge. Existing bridge-cum barrage is not sufficient for present traffic. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 50 crores.

A new 8 lane bridge is proposed to be constructed alongwith its Western approaches and Eastern approaches. In the 2nd phase, the junction of the corridor to Road No. 50 will be improved by constructing trumpets. This cost is not included in the bridge cost.

The project is at the planning stage. Preliminary survey and traffic studies were done. Hydraulic model studies are being done. The project, on completion will ease the heavy traffic on the existing bridge.

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th Plan is Rs. 5 crore. Against the token provision of Rs. 7 lacs in 1992-93, the outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 50 lacs.

10. *Construction of two clover leaf bridges connecting Vikas Marg with I.P. Flyover (Rs. 50 lacs).*

It is proposed to construct two clover leaf bridges connecting the 8 lane Vikas Marg with the existing I.P. Flyover to decongest the Ring Road Vikas Marg intersection receiving about 1,00,000 passenger car units (PCU) per day. The scheme was conceived alongwith I.P. Flyover in 1981 itself but due to urgency of ASIAD 1982 the same was not taken up. With widening of Vikas Marg to 8 lanes these clover leaves have become unavoidable.

The project involves construction of two clover leaf flyovers connecting the two carriageways of Vikas Marg to the Eastern carriageway of I.P. Flyover and construction/improvements of slip roads. The total cost of the project is Rs. 490 lacs. The Planning Commission while approving new IIO bridge project, directed to improve the dispersal scheme of Vikas Marg at Ring Road intersection. Design of the project is being taken up. Soil investigation is in progress. Work will be taken up on receipt of A/A and E/S., Minor expenses on soil investigation and survey were incurred in 1991-92. Scheme is likely to be completed in the 8th Plan.

The project, on completion, will benefit a large number of commuters of East Delhi, besides giving a lot of relief to the traffic reaching Vikas Marg-Ring Road intersection.

For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved to take up this new scheme.

11. *Rehabilitation of ITO Bridge—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The objective of the scheme is to make good the observed deterioration and increase the service life of ITO bridge. The programme contents are rehabilitation of superstructure as per detailed report prepared by M/s ICI Ltd. The total cost of the project is Rs. 500 lacs. To take up the work an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

12. *Bridge on N.G. Drain at Basai Darapur—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The work of construction of new bridge which has been, abandoned by the contractor at foundation stage, is expected to be resumed through another agency during 1993-94. It is likely to be completed by 1994 end. The approved outlay for the Scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 50 lacs.

**II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi—(Rs. 6700 lacs)**

Major programmes of MCD under Transport Sector are construction/widening/improvements/strengthening of Urban roads, Rural roads, bridges, grade separators, flyovers, Road over Bridges, Road under Bridges, Sub-ways, elevated walkways, Foot-over bridges, elevated roads and development of parking sites. It is also proposed to develop Transport Nagars near the entry point of each National Highway in the capital to decongest the city roads.

To implement these programmes in the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 6700 lacs is approved. Details of some major schemes/projects are as under :—

**A—Urban roads**

1. *W/I of Najafgarh road from Zakhira to Najafgarh Town—(Rs. 75 lacs)*

(i) Sub-head—Road from Raja Garden X-ing to Tilak Nagar X-ing :

An estimate amounting to Rs. 128.40 lacs was approved by MOST on 19-2-88. The ROW of this road is 30m. Provision for widening of carriageway to 8 lanes, raising of central verge, const. of footpath, stg. of c/way by providing BM & AC, street lighting, imp. to drainage system and intersection and for const. of bus-bays have been made.

The road widening & drainage, central verge has already been completed. The work of dense carpet is in progress.

(ii) From Tilak Nagar X-ing to Pankha Road Ph. I :

This part of the scheme was sanctioned by MOST on 23-11-86 for an amount of Rs. 129 lacs. Widening of road to 2 divided c/way of 2 lanes each has been completed.

(iii) Pankha Road to Kakrola Regulator Ph. II :

An estimate amounting to Rs. 275.074 lacs has been sent to MOST for approval. The length of this road is 4.92 km. The existing road consists of 2 c/way 7m wide each and a c/v of 1.2m width with numerous colonies along the road. The traffic has increased on this road tremendously and the existing c/way is insufficient to cater to the traffic.

The scheme has been prepared for widening of the road to 8 lanes from RDo to 1500 to take traffic of DDA colony Dwarka and to 6 lanes from road RD 1500 to 1920. The schemes also includes underground drainage and side walks on either side. Work is in progress.

- (iv) W/I of Najafgarh Road from Kakrola Regulator to Najafgarh :  
SH :—Providing Drainage :

The storm water of Najafgarh town & adjoining areas on this road does not find proper outfall & stagnates. DWS & SDU has been requested to prepare a scheme of drainage system & accordingly after clearance for the drainage scheme by WS&SDU, it will be referred to MOST for approval. It is likely to cost about Rs. 200 lacs.

For all these works under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 400 lacs has been provided during 8th Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 75 lacs has been approved during 1993-94.

2. *Imp. of City Roads and C/o of New Roads—(Rs. 600 lacs)*

Imp. and reconditioning of roads by removing the existing old bitumenous surface and relaying the material by recycling method Ph. III on various roads.

A scheme was approved for Rs. 763 lacs by MOST on 7-2-90 and Corporation on 23-7-90.

The following roads shall be improved by recycling methods :—

1. Mathura road from Tilak Bridge to Ashram Chowk.
2. Raj Niwas Marg.
3. Alipur road from Boulevard road to Upper Bela road.
4. Subhash Marg from Chandni Chowk to Lothian Bridge.
5. Najafgarh road from Moti Nagar to Raja Garden.

During recent past most of the city roads have been dense carpeted. These roads will require resurfacing after 2-3 years. It is proposed to resurface these roads by recycling method to avoid further raising of roads and its service like footpaths, and central verge etc. Work is to be done in phases.

To implement various programme under this general scheme, Rs. 2938 lacs have been provided during 8th Plan. For 1993-94, Rs. 600 lacs have been approved.

3. *W/I of G.T. Road from Azadpur (Ring Road) to U.P. Border—(Rs. 40 lacs)*

- (i) W/I of road connecting G.T. Road & Ring Road near Azadpur Bus Terminal :

An estimate amounting to Rs. 48.58 lacs was accorded Administrative approval from MOST on 12-7-91. The scheme provides for widening of road from 2 lanes to 6 lanes divided c/way with 1.20m wide c/verge and 2.0m wide footpath on either side of the c/way, stg. of c/way with BM & AC, imp. to drainage/culverts providing imp. type of street lighting, Horticulture works, imp. to intersections, M.S. Railing, Road signs marking etc. Tenders have been called & work is likely to start in 1993-94.

- (ii) W/I of G.T. Road from New Eastern approach of I.S.B.T. Bridge to Road No. 57 :

G.T. Road is an important road functioning as feeder road to a number of colonies of its either side between old Yamuna Bridge and U.P. Border.

The road also caters to the traffic to U.P. After completion of new Yamuna bridge near I.S.B.T. & Shahdara flyover, traffic will increase many fold. At present the traffic intensity on this road is more than 30,000 PCU. The present c/way of 1100 m each is insufficient to cater this traffic causing traffic jams and heavy inconvenience to public.

It is proposed to widen the existing 11.0m wide c/way to 14.0m wide c/way with 1.5m wide footpaths and necessary drainage on either side of central verge to cope the local traffic as well as to and fro through Delhi U.P. Traffic.

This phase of the scheme is under preparation & being sent to MOST for according administrative approval. Likely cost of this phase is Rs. 250 lacs. Length of the reach is 1.5 km.

(iii) G.T. Road from Clock Tower to N.G. Drain :

The scheme for the imp. of road is prepared for considering the heavy traffic on the road causing frequent traffic jams during peak hours. The scheme is prepared for widening the road, providing central verge footpath on either side of the road and providing improved type of street lighting in central verge of the road. The estimate was sanctioned by MOST on 14-1-92 for Rs. 96.11 lacs. An outlay of Rs 400 lacs has been provided for all the reaches during 8th Plan and an outlay of Rs. 40 lacs is approved during 1993-94.

4. *W/I of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All Reaches)—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

The length of this road is 10.48 km and existing road width is 11m. This scheme for adding another c/way of 11m is being executed on 4 parts. Estimates for each part has been sanctioned separately.

For part I an estimate amounting to Rs. 135.91 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 10-10-85.

Part II an estimate amounting to Rs. 241.93 lacs was sanctioned on 3-4-87.

For Part III an estimate amounting to Rs. 124.30 lacs was sanctioned on 3-4-87.

For Part IV an estimate amounting to Rs. 86.97 lacs was sanctioned on 16-9-87. It is proposed to widen this road from existing three lane to 6 lanes by providing central verge.

The work is in full swing. Widening work is complete except in the road of Vayu Senabad near Lal Kuan portion. Rs. 347.29 lacs was spent on this scheme during 7th Plan. The balance work has spilled over to 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 400 lacs has been provided in 8th Plan. For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for this scheme.

5. *W/I of Approach Roads and Bus Route of Resettlement Colonies—(Rs. 80 lacs)*

(i) *W/I of main roads of Manglapuri resettlement colonies :*

There are two main roads having ROW 100' & 80' wide respectively connecting the main Palam Dabri road. As per traffic requirement the



100' wide road is proposed to be widened from existing two lanes to two c/way of three lanes c/way separated by 1.2m wide c/verge and footpath on both sides of c/way and 60' wide road from two lanes to three lanes. The scheme amounting to Rs. 56.06 lacs was approved by MOST on 7-9-89 and Corporation. The work of widening of c/way & footpath has already been completed except A.C.

(ii) W/I of main roads of Sultanpuri resettlement colony :

The main roads of Sultanpuri are having ROW of 100', 80' & 60' respectively. As per traffic requirement these roads are proposed to be widened from existing two lanes to two c/way of three lanes separated by central verge of 1.20m wide on 100' wide road, two lanes to four lanes in 80' wide roads and two lanes to three lanes on 60' wide road with footpath on either side of c/way. The scheme was approved by MOST on 7-9-89 as well as Corporation amounting to Rs. 237.56 lacs. The work of widening of c/way to 80' wide roads has already been completed & footpath is in progress. The widening of 100' & 60' ROW roads is in progress.

(iii) W/I of main roads of Mangolpuri resettlement colony :

The main roads of Mangolpuri are having ROW of 80' & 60' respectively. As per traffic requirement these roads are proposed to be widened from existing two lanes to two c/way of two lanes each separated by 1.20m wide central verge on 80' wide road and two lanes c/way to three lanes c/way with footpath on either side of c/way. The scheme was approved by MOST on 7-9-89 and Corporation amounting to Rs. 270.94 lacs. The widening of c/way has already been completed and work of footpath is in progress.

(iv) Widening & imp. of road to Dakshinpuri & Madangir, starting from Chirag Delhi road passing through Madangir to MB road :

This is the main approach road bus route for Madangir resettlement colony. The total length of this road is 1.15m and its ROW is 80'.

The existing metalled width of this road varies from 6m to 8m. It is proposed to widen this road to 4 lanes and strengthen the full c/way by providing dense carpeting. It is also proposed to construct 2m wide footpath on both sides and improve the S.W. drainage system. The intensity of traffic on these roads has increased tremendously and with the proposed widening, the traffic movement will be facilitated.

MOST accorded its approval to this scheme amounting to Rs. 112.10 lacs on 16-1-90 and the Corporation on 2-2-90. The work is in progress. To implement all these works an outlay of Rs. 515 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 80 lacs.

6. W/I of Colony Main Roads & Peripheral City Roads—(Rs. 100 lacs)

(i) Widening and imp. of Magazine Road from Khyber Pass to Ring Road :

This is the major link road between Mall Raod to Outer Ring Road catering to the traffic of old Chandrawal, Aruna Nagar & Majnu Ka

Tilla. It is proposed to widen the existing c/way into two divided c/way of 7.50 m each with 1.20m wide c/verge and 2.50 wide footpath on either side. Accordingly, an estimate amounting to Rs. 119.76 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on Feb., 91.

(ii) W/I of Road No. 1, Patel Nagar :

This road runs parallel to the main Patel Road. During peak hours the light vehicular traffic invariably takes this road to reach the destination avoiding over-crowded Patel Road. Presently, this road is having 8.2m wide metalled width which is very inadequate for the volume of traffic coming on the road which needs to be widened and improved. A scheme amounting to Rs. 61.18 lacs was approved by MOST on 13-7-88. This scheme includes widening of the road from 8.2m to 10.5m with 2m wide raised footpath on both sides and under ground drainage system. Provision of improved type of street lighting is also included in the scheme. The work is in progress.

(iii) W/I of Ganga Mandir Marg :

This road connects arterial roads of Pusa Road to D. B. Gupta Road. The present metalled width of this road is only 7m. The heavy volume of traffic on this road necessitates its widening and imp. A scheme amounting to Rs. 48.55 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 14-2-89, with the proposal to widen this road from 7m to 11m in 537m in length and 7m to 14m in 963m in length with 2.5m raised footpath on both sides with underground drainage system. The drainage work is in progress.

(iv) W/I of Ramjas Road :

This important road links the main arterial roads of D. B. Gupta Road and carries heavy volume of traffic. The ROW of this road is 18m. with metalled width of only 6m. Because of heavy volume of traffic, this road needs to be widened/strengthened. A scheme amounting to Rs. 26.74 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 14-3-89. This scheme includes widening of c/way from 6m. to 14m. with 2m. wide raised footpaths on both sides and underground drainage system. Provision of shifting of elect. services and improved type street lighting is also included in the scheme.

(v) W/I of Roads in Karampura :

The scheme for widening and imp. of roads in Karampura was administratively approved by MOST on 5-12-89. Expr. sanction has also been accorded by the M.C.D. The length of the road is 800m and the ROW of the road is 60'. The work is in progress. For all these works an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved in 1993-94.

7. *Widening and Imp. of Roads in Okhla Indl. Estate—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

Ph. I—Wid. of roads 60' ROW Roads :

The scheme costs Rs. 147.17 lacs. The roads are to be widened from two lanes to three lanes. Provision is made for const. of footpath, drainage system in the main scheme and approved by MOST in April 91. Okhla is a big indl. estate having heavy traffic intensity. So it is necessary to widen these roads.

Ph. II—Wid. & Imp. of Roads in Okhla Indl. Estate 60' ROW Roads :

The scheme amounting to Rs. 268.64 lacs was approved by MOST in Dec., 89 and sanctioned by MCD on 22-2-1990. The roads are to be widened from 2 lanes to 3 lanes. The work of wid. of c/way is in progress. The work of footpath, drainage and dense carpet is to be taken up. The scheme is to be revised due to DESU's demand for shifting of services.

It is necessary to widen the remaining roads in the Okhla Industrial area. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 300 lacs for the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

8. *W/I of Patel Road—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

This road is a part of the main corridor connecting West Delhi to New Delhi through commercial area of Karol Bagh. Owing to very heavy traffic on this road, present road surface is very much deteriorated and needs strengthening/improvement. A scheme amounting to Rs. 77.47 lacs was sanctioned from Pusa road round about to Road No. 11 Red Light by MOST on 4-2-92 and from Road No. 11 to Karampura road Red Light X-ing for Rs. 38.5 lacs on 3-6-89. The scheme includes strengthening of road by pdg. BM & AC, and improvement to central verge and footpath etc.

To implement the scheme during 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved.

**Urban Roads—New Schemes**

9. *W/I of Lakkar Mandi Road in Kirti Nagar—(Rs. 70 lacs)*

This scheme amounting to Rs. 560.12 lacs was approved by MOST in Sept. 91. Expr. sanction was also accorded by the M.C.D. The widening of c/way work is under allotment.

An outlay of Rs. 70 lacs has been approved during the year 1993-94 for this work.

10. *W/I of 60' Road in Mayapuri Indl. Area—(Rs. 80 lacs)*

A Scheme amounting to Rs. 213.314 lacs has been forwarded to MOST. The roads proposed to be improved are 60' ROW in Mayapuri Indl. Area Ph. I. It is proposed to widen the road from the present 7.0 meters to 14 metres wide c/way with underground drainage on both sides. Provision has also been made for footpath over the underground drainage and shifting of street lights poles and improved type of street lighting. The roads after widening will be improved by BM & AC.

An outlay of Rs. 80 lacs has been approved during 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

11. *W/I of Colony Main Roads and Peripheral Road—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

(i) *W/I of Internal Roads in Patel Nagar :*

At present the internal roads of Patel Nagar are very busy due to heavy volume of traffic and are inadequate in width to take heavy volume of traffic load. A scheme amounting to Rs. 96.48 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 19-5-92 which includes the widening of existing width from

3.50m to 7.0m with 2.00m footpath on both sides. The scheme is likely to start during 1993-94.

- (ii) W/I of Road No. 12 from Balraj Khanna Marg to Sr. Sec. School No. 1 in West Patel Nagar:

At present road No. 12 is very busy due to heavy volume of traffic, which is inadequate in width to take heavy volume of traffic load. A scheme amounting to Rs. 45.05 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 19-5-92 which includes the widening of existing width from 3.50m to 7.50m with 2.0m footpath on both sides. The scheme is likely to start during 1993-94.

- (iii) W/I of Hospital road from Road No. 11 to Road No. 22 :

At present the hospital road in Patel Nagar is very busy due to heavy volume of traffic, which is inadequate in width to take heavy volume of traffic load. A scheme amounting to Rs. 49.34 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 19-5-92 which includes the widening of existing width from 3.50m to 7.0m with 2.0m footpath on both sides. The scheme is likely to start during 1993-94.

There are several more sub-schemes under this general scheme which are either in progress or proposed to be taken up. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been approved for all these schemes during 1993-94.

## **B. Rural Roads ongoing works**

### **1. Imp. & stg. of existing rural roads—(Rs. 150 lacs)**

- (i) Imp. & Stg. of Road from Najafgarh Bijwasan Road to Goyalla Dairy :

The road starts from Najafgarh Bijwasan road near village Deenpur and ends at Najafgarh drain near Goyalla Dairy. The total length of the road is 4.50 km and existing width is 7.00m. ROW of the road carries from 10m to 15m. The traffic on this road has increased due to the dev. of the area. Accordingly, a scheme for imp. and stg. of this road was sanctioned by MOST on 21-2-1991 for Rs. 94.14 lacs.

The sanctioned scheme includes provision of strengthening of carriageway by providing B M & A C, brick pavement on side berms, imp. to drainage system with built up section, widening and const. of culverts street lights, horticulture etc. Work is in progress.

- (ii) Imp. & Stg. of Road from Pankha Road to Mangla Puri (Palam) :

This road starts from Pankha Road and passes through various residential colonies like Indra Park, Sadhnagar, Nasirpur and ends at Manglapuri near village Palam. The total length of the road is 3.50 km and existing width of the road is 7.50m. ROW of the road varies from 10m to 20m. The existing road surface has deteriorated and needs improvement and strengthening. Accordingly, a scheme for imp. and strengthening of road as per traffic requirement amounting to Rs. 101.04 lacs was approved by

MOST on 22-10-91. The scheme provides for strengthening of carriageway, improvement to drainage system, street lighting intersections, central line marking and sign boards etc. Tenders are under process for drainage & B M.

- (iii) Widening & imp. of road from Majra Dabas Chandpur Bajitpur via canal side :

This road starts from the loop road Chandpur Majra Dabas & Ghewra Bawana and ends at Bajitpur. The total length of this road is 9.00 km. Existing road width is 3.75 km. Owing to increased intensity of traffic it requires widening and imp. Accordingly, a scheme for widening and imp. from one lane to two lane carriageway was approved by MOST on 18-9-91 for Rs. 198.60 lacs.

The scheme includes widening, strengthening of carriageway, imp. to drainage system, providing brick pavement on side berms, horticulture, road marking etc.

- (iv) Imp. & Stg. of Palam Bagrola Road :

The road starts from Palam and ends at village Shahbad Mohd. Pur via village Bagrola. The total length of this road is 5.4 km. and is single lane carriageway at present. The traffic on the road has increased tremendously. The condition of the road surface is not traffic worthy. It is proposed to imp. and strengthen Palam Bagrola road as per traffic requirement. The scheme includes the provision of two coat of W B M premix and seal coat, 1.20m. wide brick flooring on either side of single lane carriageway, const. of footpath over drain inhabited portion of the road, street lighting horticulture road markings, intersections, retaining walls etc. The scheme was approved by MOST on 11-10-91 for Rs. 116.70 lacs.

- (v) Widening & Imp. of Palam Dabri Road :

The road starts from Pankha road and ends at village Palam via village Dabri. The total length of this road is 3 km. The existing road is of two lanes carriageway. The traffic intensity on the road has increased manifold due to dev. of the area. Accordingly, a scheme for widening and imp. to four lanes divided carriageway was got sanctioned from MOST on 8-5-91 for Rs. 226.908 lacs as per traffic requirement. The scheme includes widening and stg. of carriageway, const. of footpath, imp. to drainage system, street lighting, central verge, widening of culverts, const. of parapet wall along the flood drain, horticulture, road markings, intersections etc. Work of widening is likely to start shortly.

Apart from above there are several more roads under the general scheme for which an overall outlay of Rs. 150 lacs has been approved during 1993-94.

## 2. C/o Approach Roads to Rural & Urban Villages—(Rs. 75 lacs)

- (i) Imp./widening of Link Road from Wazirabad Road to village Johripur :

The link road between Wazirabad road and village Johripur is also an important link between Wazirabad road and Karawal Nagar road. The road was constructed in 1970. Length of the road is 1.95 km. Traffic on

this road has increased manifold. This road also functioned as an alternative route. All these factors have necessitated the widening of this road. MOST conveyed their administrative approval for Rs. 75.91 lacs on 14-6-90.

It is proposed to widen this road to 7m in place of existing 3.60m. It also provides for 2m wide footpath on either side of the road. Work is in progress.

- (ii) Const. of approach road from Johripur Road to village Dayalpur, Tukmirpur and Sherpur :

Village Dayalpur, Tukmirpur and Sherpur are old rural villages of Shahdara Zone. There is no pucca approach road from Johripur road to these villages. The existing approaches are katcha and low lying. It has become essential to construct these roads to reduce traffic pressure on Karawal Nagar road.

The total length of these roads is 3.735 km and free from encroachments at present. It has been proposed to construct a carriageway of 3.75m wide after making earthen embankment. Provision is made for brick shouldering of 1.75m wide on either side of the road and 2.0cm premix carpet with seal coat as finished top surface.

The drain is proposed to be constructed on either side of the road as per suitable cross section for proper disposal of storm water and sullage of the area. The final disposal will be at Gokalpur escape.

Accordingly, a scheme amounting to Rs. 99.87 lacs was approved by MOSI on 10-4-91.

Apart from above, there are several more roads which are to be taken up under this scheme. An overall outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is provided for all these schemes during 1993-94.

### 3. *W/I of Patparganj Road—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

This is the main bus route from Jheel Chowk to village Patpargani. Length is 4.37 km. ROW is 30m. A No. of thickly populated colonies fall on either side of this road. As such traffic is very heavy on this road. Therefore, it is proposed to widen this road to two divided c/way of 7.5m each with 3m wide cycle tracks on either side with 2m wide footpath.

The scheme costing Rs. 239.55 lacs was got sanctioned from MOST on 17-3-88. This amount has now been revised to Rs. 414 lacs due to street lighting and shifting of LV Mains which has increased from Rs. 13.4 lacs to Rs. 226 lacs as demanded by DESU. Work of widening of carriageway, central verge and footpath & drainage is almost complete. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is provided during 1993-94.

### 4. *W/I of Najafgarh Dhansa Road (All Phases)—(Rs. 75 lacs)*

Dhansa road is two lane carriageway giving link to the residents of villages like Metras, Surehra, Jaffarpur, Mundela Kalan, Mundela Khurd, Bakhargarh,

Kazipur, Issapur, Dhansa etc. Traffic intensity on this road has increased tremendously. So it is proposed to widen and improve it from two lanes to four lanes carriageway. The total length of this road is 18 km. MOST accorded administrative approval in three phases so far, while the estimates for the remaining phases are being sent to MOST.

1. Phase I from Najafgarh to Surhera 'moh' for a length of 3.70 kms. costing Rs. 124.82 lacs.
2. Phase II from Surhera turn to Mundela turn for a length of 4 km. costing Rs. 246.083 lacs.
3. Phase III from Chawla stand to Dhansa stand for Rs. 71.365 lacs.

The scheme includes provision for widening and stg. of carriageway, imp. of drainage system, street lighting, widening of culverts horticulture, central line marking etc. Work is in progress.

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is provided in 1993-94.

5. *Widening & Imp. of Najafgarh Jharoda Road (All Phases)—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The length of Najafgarh Jharoda road from Najafgarh to Haryana Border is 7.5 km. ROW is 25m. The traffic on this road has increased manifolds due to the dev. of the adjoining area and Najafgarh Grain Mandi. Accordingly a scheme for widening from two lanes to four lanes carriageway was got approved from MOST in four phases as detailed below :—

- Ph. I : From Najafgarh to CRP Camp for Rs. 99.57 lacs.
- Ph. II : From CRP Camp to Haryana Border for Rs. 110 lacs.
- Ph. III : From Jharoda stand (Najafgarh) to Nangloi stand (Najafgarh) for Rs. 74.454 lacs.
- Ph. IV : Provision of street lighting.

The work on the scheme taken-up in 1989-90 is likely to be completed in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved in 1993-94.

6. *W/I of Narela-Bawana Road—(Rs. 40 lacs)*

Narela-Bawana road is 7.5 km. and is two way carriageway. The traffic on this road has increased manifolds and stg. of Narela-Bawana road from two lanes to four lanes in two phases was got sanctioned from MOST. This scheme provides for widening and stg. of c/way, extn. of culverts, const. of b/walls, shifting of electric poles and improved type street lighting.

Details of sanction and position of works are as under :—

Phase I : From Bawana village to Ghoga Sanoth X-ing :

MOST sanctioned the work for Rs. 99.52 lacs on 16-4-91. The work of extn. of culvert, const. of drains and b/wall is in progress.

Phase II : From Narela towards Ghoga Sanoth X-ing :

The work of W/I of carriageway, footpath and b/wall is yet to be taken up. MOST sanctioned the work on 15-7-92 for Rs. 282,855 lacs.

To implement the scheme in 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 40 lacs is approved.

7. *Widening & Imp. of Road No. 3 (All Phases)—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

(i) Part I—From Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhawala Chowk :

The length of road No. 3 from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhawala Chowk is 11.2 km. ROW is 25m. The traffic on this road has increased manifold due to the dev. of the adjoining area and villages falling along the road as Mangolpur Kalan, Mangolpur Khurd, Pooth Kalan, Begumpur, Mohammadpur Majri, Karala and Kanjhawala. The residential scheme of Rohini is also being developed by DDA along both sides of the road. The scheme for widening of existing two lanes to four lanes carriageway was got sanctioned from MOST in phases as per the details given below :—

1. Phase I from Kanjhawala to Karala for Rs. 80.758 lacs sanctioned by MOST on 7-7-88.
2. Phase II from Mangolpur khurd to Pooth Kalan for Rs. 99.36 lacs sanctioned by MOST on 8-8-88.
3. Phase III from Karala to Pooth Kalan for Rs. 96.09 lacs sanctioned on 24-7-88.
4. Shifting of water main for Rs. 129.467 lacs sanctioned on 2-7-91.
5. Improvement to drainage system for Rs. 49.375 lacs sanctioned on 2-7-91.

The schemes provides for widening and stg. of carriageway, imp. to drainage system, const. of central verge, const. of footpath, widening of culverts, street lighting shifting of water line, horticulture etc.

The scheme was taken up in 1988-89. The work of widening of carriageway for all the phases have been completed, while the work of stg. of carriageway, const. of c/verge, imp. to drainage system, widening of existing culverts, const. of footpath are in progress.

(ii) From Kanjhawala Chowk to Auchandi Road :

The total length of the road from Kanjhawala Chowk to Auchandi Road is 11km. ROW is 25m. The traffic on this road has increased manifolds as heavy traffic like trucks, tempos etc. ply on this from Delhi side as well as Haryana side and also due to the w/imp. of remaining portion of road No. 3 from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhawala Chowk and dev. of the adjoining area along the road. Accordingly, the scheme for w/imp. from two lanes to four lanes carriageway has been prepared in phases & sent to MOST for according administrative approval as per the details given below :—

1. Phase I from Kanjhawala Chowk to Jaunti Turning amounting to Rs. 193 lacs.
2. Phase II from Jaunti Turning to Qutabgarh for Rs. 217 lacs.

The scheme provides for widening of carriageway, stg. of carriageway, const. of c/verge, footpath in inhabited area, widening of culverts, imp. to drainage system, street lighting, horticulture, road sign and road marking etc.

To implement the scheme during 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved.



8. *W/I of Rawta Road (All Phases)—(Rs. 70 lacs)*

Rawta road is two lane carriageway giving link to the residents of villages, Samaspur Khals, Ujwa, Daryapur Khurd, Rawta, Daula etc. to Najafgarh through Najafgarh Dhansa road. Traffic intensity on this road has increased. Scheme for widening and imp. of Rawta road from two lanes to four lanes carriageway was prepared in phases. The total length of Rawta road is 8.1 km. MOST accorded administrative approval for two phases as indicated below.

Phase-I : From Najafgarh Dhansa road to village Ujwa for a length of 3.1 km. for Rs. 216.11 lacs sanctioned on Dec., 1991.

Phase-II : From village Ujwa to Daryapur Khurd for a length of 2.5 km. for Rs. 124.31 lacs sanctioned on Dec., 1991.

Phase-III : From village Daryapur Khurd to Rawta drain for a length of 2.70 km. This is being sent to MOST. To implement the scheme during 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 70 lacs is approved.

9. *Widening & Imp. of Najafgarh Nangloi Road (All Reaches)—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

The length of Nangloi Najafgarh road is 12.2 km. ROW is 25m. The traffic on this road has increased manifold due to dev. of the adjoining area and villages like Nangloi, Kamruddin Nagar, Ranhola, Tilangpur Kotla, Baprola and Najafgarh. It is proposed to widen this road from two lanes to four lanes divided carriageway which was got sanctioned from MOST in three phases as given below :

Phase-I : From Najafgarh to Tilangpur Kotla for Rs. 193.79 lacs sanctioned on 26-12-89.

Phase-II : From Tilangpur Kotla to Nangloi for Rs. 293.00 lacs sanctioned on 17-10-90.

Phase-III : From Nangloi stand (Najafgarh) to Chhawla stand (Najafgarh) for Rs. 86.33 lacs sanctioned on 10-5-91.

The scheme provides for widening and stg. of carriageway, const. of central verge, footpath, retaining wall, wid. of culverts, const. of drain, shifting of electric lines and street lighting, horticulture and centre line marking and road sign boards etc.

The work of widening of carriageway in Ph.-I & II is in progress and the other works in all the phases are being taken. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is provided for this scheme during 1993-94.

10. *I/S of Existing Rural Roads New Works—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

(i) *W/I of Road from Ghewra to Road No. 3 via Nizampur and Jaunti :*

At present the road is single lane only. With the growth of villages like Ghewra Sowda, Nizampur, Ladpur, Jaunti and plying of D.T.C. buses, the traffic has increased manifold, necessitating the widening/imp. of road. The total length of the road is 9.0 km. The scheme has already been sanctioned by MOST/Corpn. on 3-2-92 for Rs. 263.80 lacs. Tenders for widening are being called.

- (ii) Imp. & Stg. of road from Najafgarh road to Palam via Matialla in Najafgarh Zone :

The road is in deteriorated condition. The traffic on the road has increased. As per traffic requirement, a scheme for imp. and stg. of road was got sanctioned from MOST on Dec., 1991 for Rs. 92.96 lacs, which includes the provision for imp. to carriageway and side berms, stg. of carriageway, imp. to drainage system, street lights, centre line marking/sign boards etc. The work of imp. to carriageway and side berms is in progress at present, while the tenders for stg. of carriageway and imp. to drainage system are under process of approval and the works are likely to be started shortly. Besides the above roads there are some more roads under this general scheme. To implement all works under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved in 1993-94.

11. *Const. of Roads to Urban & Rural Villages—(Rs. 80 lacs)*

- (i) W/I of road from Marginal Bund to village Tukhmipur :

Tukhmipur is a rural village of Shahdara Zone. The only approach road from Marginal bund to this village is inadequate to cater the present traffic. It is essential to widen and improve the approach from 3.50m to 7.00m carriageway with side drain to facilitate easy traffic flow. The length of road is 1.80 km.

- (ii) W/I of road from Marginal bund to village Karawal Nagar :

Karawal Nagar is a rural village of Shahdara area. The present approach road from Marginal bund road to the village is inadequate to cater to the present traffic. Both sides of this road are fully built up. This road connects many important colonies of U.P. like DLF's Ankur Vihar, Ved Vihar etc. It is very essential to widen and improve the road to facilitate easy traffic flow. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 30 lacs. The road is to be widened and improved to achieve 7.00m carriageway from 3.50m wide road. The length of the road is 1.10 km. The work is likely to start during 1993-94.

Apart from above there are few more roads under this general scheme. An outlay of Rs. 80 lacs is approved during 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

**C—Bridges/ROB/RUB/Grade Separators**

1. *C/o ROB on Rly. Line connecting S.P. Mukherjee Marg with Azad Market—(Rs. 25 lacs)*

The scheme envisages to provide smooth flow of traffic between Azad Market and S.P. Mukherjee Marg connecting Qutab Road with Zorawar Singh Marg. The existing road of 24'-9" has been widened to 2 carriageway of 48' each with 4' central verge and 10' footpath on either side making it 6 lane carriageway and cycle track. This scheme includes raising of existing bridge i.e. widening of Pul Mithai and Queen's road bridge. An estimate amounting to Rs. 468.66 lacs had been sanctioned by MOST on 8-6-82. The estimate is likely to be revised to Rs. 1058.24 lacs which includes MCD's share of Rs. 1028.47 lacs. The work of raising of Queen's road and widening of S.P. Mukherjee Marg has been completed. The work of widening of

Pul Mithai and raising work is in progress. The remaining work has spilled over to 8th plan. Accordingly, Rs. 150 lacs has been provided in 8th plan 92-97. The outlay provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs.

2. *Widening of Lothian Bridge—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

The scheme for widening the existing arch bridge to 4 Nos. x 7.5 m spans was originally approved by MOST for Rs. 560.516 lacs, including Rs. 5.86 lacs of Rly. share on 22-1-83. The scheme was revised in light of the nature of traffic & adding therein two more boxes of 7.5 m each for slow moving traffic. The revised approval for Rs. 1859.04 lacs was accorded by MOST on 17-5-89 including a Rly. share of Rs. 1470 lacs. The bridge has already been opened to traffic.

Main work was executed by Northern Rly. as a deposit work. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been made during 1993-94 for balance payment and other expenditure.

3. *RUB-23—Connecting Mathura Road and Mehrauli Badarpur Road—(Rs. 550 lacs)*

The scheme envisages to remove the existing level crossing near Tughlakbad Marshalling Yard. This level crossing remains closed for road traffic for nearly 20 hours in a day, causing lot of time loss & inconvenience for road traffic going or coming towards Mathura Road/Mehrauli. The scheme was approved by MOST for Rs. 2010.73 lacs on 31-12-85 and approved by Corporation for Rs. 1998 lacs on 23-12-85. Estimate has been revised to Rs. 3310 lacs which include Rly. share as Rs. 2145 lacs. The bridge under construction will be of 75m in length with 300m long approach road on Mathura Road side & 813 m long approach road, towards M B Road side, total length being 1188 m. The scheme includes (i) const. of road under bridge consisting of 4 boxes of 7.5 m width each & 2 boxes of 9 m width each (ii) const. of 2 Nos. carriageways of 14 m width each and two service roads 7.5m each (iii) const. of footpath and central verge (iv) const. of sump and pump house (v) providing improved type street lighting.

The scheme is being executed as per original estimate/traffic study and as per approved plan of DDA and work is in full swing. Two spans had already been opened to traffic.

The work is, at present, held up on account of land dispute which is being sorted out with DDA. Rlys. is remodelling their ballast siding. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 550 lacs is made to implement the scheme.

4. *Const. of two addl. openings by the side of existing RUB-12 near Zakhira—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

The existing RUB-12 at Zakhira is not sufficient to cope up with the increased volume of traffic. This results in blockage of traffic especially in peak hours. An estimate for Rs. 320.74 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 7-1-87. Two addl. openings by the side of existing RUB-12 with conventional girders methods, were to be constructed. Later on due to adopting 'Box Pushing Technique' by Rlys. the scheme was revised to Rs. 1345.37 lacs and was approved by MOST. Main work is to be done by Rlys. Advance has been paid to Rlys. An outlay of Rs. 800 lacs is approved during 8th plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 100 lacs has been provided during 1993-94.

5. *Flyover over on S S Light Rly. Line on G. T. Road Shahdara—(Rs. 700 lacs)*

With the completion of bridge on River Yamuna near I. S. B. T., it has become very essential to construct flyover bridge-cum-grade separator on S S Light Rly. on G.T. Road to meet the demand of through vehicular traffic from Delhi to U.P.

This bridge will also cater to the demand of vehicular traffic generated with the dev. of large no. of new colonies by the DDA, in Trans-Yamuna area near the border and Institutional Complex & Jhilmil Industrial area. The following provisions have been made in this scheme :—

1. Elevated road having 4 lane divided c/way in a length of 1.207 km. for through traffic.
2. Road over bridge having 7 lanes divided c/way in a length of 0.423 km.
3. Service roads having 3 lane c/way (11' wide) in a length of 0.780 km. on either side of ROB.
4. 2.5m wide footpath on external sides of the service rd. in the entire length.
5. Two pedestrian sub-ways.
6. Suitable turn arounds for the service roads between the elevated roads.

Accordingly, a scheme amounting to Rs. 1936.01 lacs was approved by MOST on 24-4-87. The scheme was cleared by DDA and Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

Owing to extension of alignment of bridge by about 318 m to have direct link of Master Plan roads Nos. 58 and 64 through G. T. Road, on the request of Delhi Administration, the revised cost of the scheme is anticipated to the tune of Rs. 4655 lacs and also due to the increased cost of shifting charge by DESU, WS&SDU & compensation of affected properties and increased price index and to meet other conditions of MOST. The work started in Oct., 89 and 74% work has been completed. The scheme is expected to be completed by Oct.; 93.

The 8th Plan approved outlay for the project is Rs. 3070 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 550 lacs in 1992-93, a provision of Rs. 700 lacs is made in 1993-94 to speed up the work.

6. *C/o of RUB Connecting Ashok Vihar with Wazirpur Indl. Area—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

The existing level crossing is a big bottleneck for traffic. Lot of time is wasted as waiting period when the level crossing is closed. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct a road under bridge at this site. A project estimate for Rs. 297.82 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 30-3-88. This includes c/o approaches & RCC retaining walls. There is a provision of 2 c/way of 11 m with central verge of 1.2 m & 1.5 m wide footpath on either side. Work is in full swing.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs has been made during 93-94 for completion of the project.

7. *Const of Road Under Bridge at level crossing on Patparganj Road near Madhuban, Shahdara—(125 lacs)*

The level crossing near Madhuban on Patparganj Road, connects Vikas Marg to Patparganj enroute to Mother Dairy. At this level crossing perpetual traffic jam occurs

as about 110 to 120 trains pass on this track round the clock, During frequent closures of the Rly. Crossing, vehicles get lined up on both sides and people have to wait for a considerable time. This problem is likely to aggravate further with a number of new colonies and Group Housing Societies coming up on both sides of this crossing. Provision of RUB at this location will provide much needed relief to the public in general.

A project estimate amounting to Rs. 4.93 crores has been approved by MOST for the const. of RUB and its approaches. RUB in the Rly. portion will be constructed by Rlys. with Box-pushing technique to minimise the dislocation of traffic during the construction period. Salient features of the scheme are as under :—

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Length                       | 475 m including the Rly. portion.  |
| 2. Right of way                 | Vikas Marg side-80 ft.<br>Mother dairy side-100 ft.  |
| 3. Under bridge in Rly. portion | Two No. RCC boxes each of 35 m. long and 9 m wide.   |
| 4. Clear height of bridge       | 5.5 m.   |
| 5. Approaches                   | Two divided carriageways of 7.5 m each with 1.2 m wide central verge and 1.5 m wide foot-paths on either side of the level crossing. Gradient to approaches will be 1 in 60. |

Rlys. has been paid Rs. 0.32 lac for survey and planning charges and the case for the payment of further advance of Rs. 2.0 crore has been initiated.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 500 lacs in the 8th Plan, the approved outlay during his last plan 1992-93 was Rs. 100 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay is Rs. 125 lacs.

8. *C/o Grade Separator at the Intersection of Outer Ring Road and Road Leading to G K II Near Savitri Cinema—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

The scheme amounting to Rs. 668.86 lacs has been submitted for according administrative approval of MOST. The length of the grade separator is 414.0m having two c/way of 9.0m each divided by 1.0m wide central verge and 0.80m wide wheel guard on either side of the c/way with RCC decking and railing. The surface c/way running parallel to grade separator is of 9.0m wide with 2.0m c c footpath on either side, besides service road of 5.5m width towards GK II Enclave. Provision has also been made for the pedestrian subway across the 80' ROW GK II near Savitri Cinema with improved type of street lighting. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is provided.

9. *Construction of Grade Separator at Outer Ring Road Lala Lajpat Rai Marg Intersection Near Paras Cinema—(Rs. 5 lacs) :*

This scheme amounting to Rs. 864.75 lacs has been sent to MOST for administrative approval. The length of the grade separator is 565 metre having two c/way of 9.0m each separated by 1.0m wide central verge and 0.80m wide wheel guard on either side of the c/way with RCC decking and railings. The surface c/ways running parallel to grade separator is of 9.0m wide with 2.00m c c footpath either side, besides service road of 5.50m width towards Nehru Place side and Pamposh Enclave side. There is

also proposal to develop car parking under the decking of the bridge at the intersection in front of the Paras Cinema. Provision has been made for car parkings one at the intersection and the other near the bus terminal. Improvement has also been proposed to the rotary near Kalkaji temple and existing street lighting. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs has been made in the 8th plan 1992-97. For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is provided.

10. *Const. of Grade Separator at Intersection of Jail Road and Najafgarh Road Near Tilak Nagar - (Rs. 25 lacs)*

The volume of fast and slow moving traffic on this intersection has increased tremendously and lot of congestions and interruption disturb the flow of traffic even after widening the road. Therefore, it is proposed to construct a grade separator on this intersection.

It is necessary to appoint some expert consultants to prepare the project report. To obtain the consultancy services an estimate of Rs. 26.25 lacs was approved from MOST on 11-6-91 and the consultant has been appointed. An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**D-Subways/Walkways/Foot Over Bridges (Rs. 120 lacs)**

1. *C/o Subways on various important roads—(115 lacs)*

- (i) Pusa Road (ii) Mathura Road (iii) Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg near cremation ground.

Scheme for const. of three pedestrian subways was approved by MOST for Rs. 72.24 lacs. The locations of the three subways across above mentioned roads had been identified by National Traffic Planning and Research Centre (N A T P A C) on the basis of survey. Work of const. of subway across Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg near cremation ground is in full swing & nearing completion. Work of soil investigation is under award for work on Mathura Road near Zoo.

(iv) Road No. 13 Near Madangir Xing :

The proposed subway has been approved by layout Scrutiny Committee. Detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 170 lacs has been prepared which is being sent to MOST for obtaining administrative approval. The subway will be constructed in a length of 30 m. approximately with a provision of shops in the passage. Length of this subway is 28 m. & width is 6 m. ROW of the road is 150 feet.

(v) Boulevard road near Tis Hazari :

A scheme for Rs. 87.83 lacs has been approved by MOST. It provides for construction of subway across Boulevard Road providing relief to the huge of pedestrians coming and going to Tis Hazari Courts and its surrounding area.

(vi) C/o of subway at Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg :

Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg is one of the most busy roads in Delhi with huge pedestrian traffic. It is proposed to construct a subway on this road in front of Inderprastha post office on one side and in front of Times House on the other side for convenience of vehicular traffic. The location of this subway has been decided after carrying out detailed survey. The length of the subway will be 50 m. and its proposed clear width is 5.5 m. with a clear head way of 2.5 m. It is proposed to make suitable arrangements

for ventilation, electrification, drainage, shifting of existing poles/cables or underground services & M S Grills etc.

The project estimate was approved by MOST for Rs. 55.34 lacs on 20-11-90 and subsequently approved by Corporation on 12-7-1991.

Tenders for the main work were invited and are under process of approval of competent authority. The work is likely to be started during 1993-94.

For construction of pedestrian subways on important roads an outlay of Rs. 115 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **F—Development of parking sites (Rs. 729 lacs)**

##### **I. Improvement of parking sites & garrages—(Rs. 714 lacs)**

###### **(i) Multi level car & scooter parking at Church Mission Road :**

At present there is acute shortage of parking space in the vicinity of Old Delhi Rly. Station and cloth market at Church Mission Road in the walled city area. Therefore, a scheme to park 388 cars & 414 scooters besides other infrastructure like restaurant, medical store, toilet etc. is prepared. In the basement there will be parking for cars and on the G.F. there is provision for scooters and cars and on the terrace there will be terrace garden.

MOST approved this scheme for Rs. 682.027 lacs on 26-11-87. Corporation accorded expenditure sanction on 14-10-86. Work is in full swing and is likely to be completed by Dec., 93.

###### **(ii) Const. of underground parking at Gandhi Ground :**

To meet the shortage of parking space in Chandni Chowk area, work of construction of underground parking at Gandhi Ground, at an estimated cost of Rs. 455.10 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 27-11-87. The work, when completed will allow 755 cars & 284 (approx.) scooters for parking. The work on the project started on 13-8-88. Work is in full swing.

###### **(iii) Construction of parking lot at J.L.N. Marg opp. L.N.J.P. Hosp. :**

To meet the acute parking problem on Asaf Ali Road and to meet the demand of walled city, the work of developing the green strip opposite L.N.J.P. Hospital into a 3 level under ground parking lot at an estimated cost of Rs. 933.81 lacs was got approved from MOST on 26-11-87. Consultant was appointed for the project for preparing detailed design drawings. There is a provision for parking of 700 cars and 255 scooters & 366 cycles. Work is in progress since 16-6-91. Work is likely to be completed during 1993-94.

For all the above three parking projects an outlay of Rs. 1400 lacs has been made in the 8th plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 500 lacs in 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 714 lacs is made for these three parking sites during 1993-94 in view of the increased tempo of work.

*Transport Nagar—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

To ease the city congestion from heavy vehicles, it is proposed to develop Transport Nagar near the entry point of each National Highway into Delhi on the pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar. This will check the heavy goods vehicle from entering the city and will have a great impact on Inner City Transport Net Work. These will unload the goods at these Transport Nagars from where it will be moved to their proper destinations. Interstate goods passing through Delhi will, thus, not enter the heart of the city. Main Bazars & wholesale markets will, thus, be free from heavy goods traffic and acute and chronic parking problem during loading & unloading period.

These Transport Nagars will be self sufficient and will have adequate provision of parking sites, idle parkings, petrol pumps, service station, repair workshop, dhabas, Restaurants, dormitory type rest houses for drivers/cleaners etc. and community facilities. Developed plots will be sold on remunerative basis.

Each transport nagar will have about 1500-2000 plots and will cost about Rs. 20-25 crores depending upon its size & location. DDA has been approached to provide land for the following :—

1. NH 2 Mathura Road near Badarpur Thermal Plant.
2. NH 1 Rohtak Road Tikri Border.
3. Loni Road Border.
4. NH 24 G.T. Road near Kalyanpuri.
5. NH 3 Gurgaon Road near Indira Gandhi Airport.

So far, no allotment of land has been made by DDA.

It is, proposed to have a revolving fund of Rs. 10 crores during 8th Plan which will go a long way in not only recycling the money for this remunerative project but will help MCD/Delhi Administration in mobilising additional sources of income.

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th Plan is Rs. 10 crores. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### III. New Delhi Municipal Committee

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lacs is approved for Roads and Bridges Schemes of NDMC for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 845 lacs is approved to implement roads & bridges schemes. The scheme wise details are given below :

1. *Procurement of special tool & plants for c/o roads including Hot Mix Plant —(Rs. 30 lacs)*

It is proposed to install second Hot Mix Plant to meet the requirement of increasing departmental works. The present Hot Mix Plant is being used for re-surfacing of some of the main roads and colony roads. Besides certain repair works including restoration of roads are also carried out departmentally. 'Mix' capacity of the existing H.M.P. has been considerably reduced as the plant is about 17 years old, and as such needs replacement/further supplemented. Special T & P such as paver finisher plant, tools are needed for road making. The work shall be carried out in phases. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs is made for 1993-94, for replacement of the H.M.P. and other allied machinery;



2. *Strengthening & Resurfacing of roads in NDMC area—(Rs. 170 lacs)*

Due to increase in traffic and cutting of roads by various agencies, leakages and various other factors, it is imperative to strengthen and re-surface the roads. The schemes for re-surfacing are either referred to CRRI/other competent authorities from time-to-time for getting their recommendations regarding re-surfacing of roads. It is further ensured that a minimum period of five years is kept before re-surfacing of any road is done. Existing footpaths which are integral part of the road, are also to be strengthened under this scheme. This scheme also includes works to be executed for improvement to road lighting system. This is a continuous process and will continue during the plan period. Some of the schemes, taken up during the last year are to be completed. Prioritisation of the schemes to be taken up during 8th plan period has also been finalised, through re-surfacing of roads is a continuous process to give adequate riding quality to road surface for vehicular traffic. Some of the roads proposed for re-surfacing in 1993-94 are as under :

1. Parliament Street
2. Tilak Marg
3. Sikandra Road
4. Purana Qila Road
5. Kautlya Marg
6. Park Street
7. 'C' Hexagon
8. Haily Road
9. DIZ area
10. Colony Roads of Bengali Market
11. Flyover Aurbindo Marg, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 170 lacs is made for 1993-94.

3. *Construction of Parking lots in Metropolitan City Centre|N. D. M. C. area—(Rs. 15 lacs)*

The area of N.D.M.C. attracts a number of people for purpose of business, shopping and recreation. As such they require adequate parking for their vehicles while attending their works. The parking lots are to be provided/improved in Connaught Place area, and various market places like Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Khan Market, P. Raj Market, Bangali Market and Gole Market etc. Bus quew shelters/recess shall also be provided. An outlay of Rs. 15 lacs for 1993-94 has been provided under the scheme.

4. *Widening of Shanti Path between Diplomatic Enclave—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

This is a part of VVIP Road providing alternative road from Rashtrapati Bhawan to Indira Gandhi International Airport. It also connects South Delhi with Central Secretariate etc. There is very heavy rush specially during peak hours. It is proposed to widen and strengthen the existing carriageway and to provide walkways on either side for pedestrians. Accordingly, an estimate of Rs. 111.30 lacs was approved by the Committee. The scheme is being implemented in phases.

As the scheme of widening is likely to be re-considered a token provision of 10 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

5. *Improvement to roads in Connaught Place including Radial Roads, K.G. Marg etc.—(Rs. 40 lacs)*

Various improvement works to decongest traffic in Connaught Place and the radial roads have been taken up. Several studies have recently been conducted by M/s RITES & M/s CRAPHTS. The recommendations of these studies are under finalisation and implementation of the recommendations have to be taken up urgently. This involves creation of parking lots, improvement in outer circle as well as the modifications of the various intersections and geometrics including signages etc. The scheme for improvement in urban design is also likely to be taken up after study in this connection is completed. A provision of Rs. 40 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

6. *Construction of Pedestrian sub-ways in NDMC area—(Rs. 350 lacs)*

Traffic study by NATPAC recommended for constructing 20 sub-ways at different locations in NDMC area. Work for construction of sub-ways was started in 1985. Since then 8 sub-ways have been completed out of which 2 sub-ways were completed i.e. at Janpath and B.K.S. Marg, in 1991-92 and one sub-way at K.G. Marg has been completed in 1992-93. The work on the following four sub-ways is in progress :—

- (i) Opp. Hanuman Temple, B.K.S. Marg
- (ii) Opp. H.T. House across K.G. Marg
- (iii) Pandit Pant Marg
- (iv) Church Road.

Out of the above four sub-ways three are to be completed in the current year and the completion of sub-ways at Church Road is likely to be carried on to the next year. Besides these, there is a proposal to take up as a continuous scheme regarding, pedestrianisation of the area around B.K.S. Marg, subway which is under progress. The proposed comprehensive development scheme will improve the surroundings of Hanuman Temple, Shiv Mandir and the area around Mohan Singh Place.

A fresh study has been got conducted for India Gate by M/S CRAPHTS and four subways have initially, been recommended. Two are proposed to be taken up in 1993-94, and the remaining two in 1994-95. As such an allocation of Rs. 350 lacs have been made for the year 1993-94 for these sub-ways and for the continuing schemes.

7. *Widening of other roads—(Rs. 75 lacs)*

With the increase of traffic on major roads and in the colonies it has become essential to carry out the improvement of roads, intersections, footpaths etc. The roads proposed to be taken are mainly Hailey Lane, area between Janpath and Ashoka Road, Bishambhar Dass Lane, Kushak Lane, South End Lane and Lanes around Aliganj, Lodi Colony and also for Bus queue shelters etc. An outlay of Rs. 75 Lacs is made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

8. *Widening of Tolstoy Marg, Jaatar Mantar Marg and Ashoka Road—(Rs. 115 lacs)*

It is proposed to widen Tolstoy Marg between Barakhamba Road and Janpath to 100 ft. right of way initially, and ultimately to 120 ft. r/w. All the intersections and the reach between the Janpath and Atul Grove Lane has already been widened.

Land for 100 ft r/w has been made available new by Delhi Administration by acquiring the same from private properties at a cost of Rs. 730 lacs. A sum of Rs. 275 lacs (Rs. 200 Lacs in 1990-91 and Rs. 75 lacs in 1992-93) has already been deposited with L & D Department. Subsequently land shall be acquired to 120 ft r/w and road will be widened accordingly. As stated above a demand note regarding payments towards the cost of land for an amount of Rs. 530 lacs has been received from L&B Dept. In case, the cost of the land is to be borne by N.D.M.C., the provision of Rs. 350 lacs (Rs. 20 lacs for widening of the portion which has been acquired) would be required. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 115 lacs is made for this scheme.

9. *Traffic Transportation study of traffic circulation pattern in Connaught Place and other places and Imp. to traffic circulation pattern in markets, India Gate areas etc.—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

The traffic volume and floating population in N.D.M.C. area is increasing at a very rapid speed. In view of this, it is proposed to get various traffic management studies such as pedestrian and vehicular movement in Connaught Place and adjoining area, traffic pattern at India Gate and traffic study of around various markets in NDMC area. An allocation of Rs. 5 lacs is made in 1993-94 for such traffic studies.

10. *Construction of Ducts for various services in N. D. M. C. area—(Rs 10 lacs)*

To avoid frequent cutting of roads and thereby reducing the huge cost of restoration of roads, it is proposed to have 'Duct system' on all the important and major roads/area in a scientific manner. These ducts will cater to the needs of various departments such as like D.E.S.U. etc. Against Rs. 2 lacs approved in 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

11. *Setting up of New Casting Yard—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

In the discussions at various levels in the office of L. G., Delhi Administration and other organisations of Delhi Admn. it was felt to standardise the specifications in respect of footpaths, kerbstone, manhole covers and central verge etc. It has also been felt that, as far as possible, pre-cast RCC/CC units should be manufactured departmentally in central workshop as per standard design section. The quality of footpaths with RCC slabs has been appreciated at various levels and as such it is proposed to enlarge the scope of prefab units. It is also proposed to have more mechanisation in the workshop by procuring various machinery and equipments such as automatic mould machines, steam curing etc. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved.

12. *Construction of Grade Separators and Flyovers—(Rs. 20 lacs)*

It is proposed to construct grade separators/under passes at the intersections of Tilak Marg, Bhagwan Dass Road and Park Street near Doctor Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. These intersections are presently being controlled by light signals but situation has now reached when grade separators and under passes are the only way to ensure safety of the commuters. These schemes were broadly discussed in various meetings under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration. The proposals are yet to be cleared by the DDA. There is also a proposal to provide grade separators at the intersection of Sansad Marg and Jantar Mantar Road to streamline the increased traffic flow due to the proposed construction of City Centre, Phase-II,

which has already been approved by DUAC. A token provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*IV. Delhi Traffic Police—(Rs. 400 lacs)*

The problem of Road Transportation has assumed new dimensions in Delhi, due to tremendous increase in mixed vehicular traffic, road users, development of new colonies and shopping centres etc.. The road users, both the motorists and pedestrians have to be educated to inculcate a sense of road safety. With a view to achieve the above objective, Delhi Traffic Police had set up a Road Safety Cell in 1975. Since then the Traffic Police had been educating the public so that they could make the optimum use of the road in a disciplined and orderly manner. Traffic Training Pavillion at Pragati Maidan and Traffic Training Parks at Punjabi Bagh, Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Roshanara Garden are functioning, where thousands of children visit daily. In addition, two more traffic training parks are under construction at Shastri Park, Karol Bagh and Trans-Yamuna area. Lectures, exhibitions and competitions are organised to educate the general public to teach road safety. Road Safety is also publicised through mass media i.e. AIR/TV and newspapers etc..

A new head of account under capital head 5054-SSI(1)(2) Installation of Traffic Signals and Blinkers was opened during the middle of 1986. It has now become the sole responsibility of Delhi Traffic Police for installation and maintenance of Traffic Light Signals/blinkers in Delhi since January, 1986.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 crores is approved to implement three schemes of Delhi Traffic Police. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 300 lacs during 1992-93, the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 400 lacs.

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

*1. Road Safety Education & Publicity Cell & Modernisation of Traffic Police—  
(Rs. 75.00 lacs)*

The following are the main programmes under the scheme

1. Publicity through AIR/Doordarshan, Newspapers.
2. Printing of Road Safety Literature.
3. Purchase of heavy duty crane capable of lifting loaded trucks and buses.
4. Preparation of films for traffic education/roads safety.
5. Installation of hoardings.
6. Construction of Double Story building of Traffic pavilion at Pargati Maidan.
7. Purchase of material/articles for colour photo lab.
8. Purchase of material like hand gloves for Independence day/Republic day grand finale.
9. Payment of charges of prepaid complaint cards to P & T Department.
10. Purchase of PA equipments.
11. Miscellaneous works of Sr. Artist, Draftsman, Printing Section and purchase of material thereof.
12. Purchase of colour TV & VCR for T.T. Park, Punjabi Bagh and Regional Training Centres.

13. Purchase of reflective tape for Traffic Helmets.
14. Purchase of new type traffic helmets with monogrammes and Ashok Chakra etc.
15. Computer accessories and other consumables.
16. Construction of T.T. Park in Trans-Yamuna Area.
17. Development of Traffic Engineering Centre.
18. Sophisticated Video recording equipment for Traffic Engineering studies.
19. Yearly maintenance Micro-32 system of computer.
20. Purchase of accessories for laminating, binding and printing machines.
21. Purchase of copier paper for PC machines and tonner.
22. Maintenance of CCTV system.
23. Purchase/repair of slide 16 MM projector's material.
24. Construction of T.T. Park in Bal Bhawan premises.
25. Annual Rental charges of Coaxial Cables for CCTV systems.
26. Purchase of UPS systems for Computers.
27. Purchase of miscellaneous items to promote road safety awareness among general public.

It is also mentioned that the above programmes are implemented as a regular feature. A sum of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under the scheme.

## 2. *Installation of Traffic Signals and Blinkers on Delhi Roads—(Rs. 250 lacs)*

Under this scheme, installation of Traffic light signals and blinkers in Delhi are being undertaken to regulate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Traffic signals are power operated traffic control devices by which traffic is warned or is directed to take some specific action.

Other programmes are traffic signal co-ordination, upgradation of traffic signals technology, corridor synchronisation and installation of pelican crossing signals to provide pedestrians with a safe method of crossing the road without excessive delay.

### (a) **Corridor synchronisation**

This can be achieved by co-ordination of traffic signals on important traffic corridors with signal design carried out by suitable offline Computer Programmes.

### (b) **Optimisation of signals at isolated intersections**

It is proposed to improve the performance of all signals at isolated intersections by improving the technique (signal controller), furniture and signal designs. Fixed time control with the help of "TRANSYT" soft ware programme is envisaged.

### (c) **Pelican crossing signals**

It is proposed to install push button actuated signals on busy roads for the safety of pedestrians without causing excessive delay. It is proposed to install 120 pelican crossing signals during the 8th Five Year Plan Period.

In order to supervise and co-ordinate the traffic control system, it is proposed to create one post each of Inspector Urban Traffic Control (Rs. 2000-3000) and Sub-Inspector (Rs. 1640-2900) during the plan period

To take up the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 1050 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan including Rs 175 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. For 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 250 lacs is approved.

### 3. *Computerised Area Traffic Control System - (Rs. 75 lacs)*

The Area Traffic Control system helps to maximise the capacity of Urban Road Transport net work. The whole programme of area traffic control system envisages dividing Delhi into 4 sectors viz New Delhi, South Delhi, North Delhi and West Delhi for implementation of the project. It is proposed to take up the programme in phases. The project for area traffic control system for New Delhi area envisages an estimated expenditure of Rs. 15 crore and as such the project needs the approval of EFC.

To take up the scheme during the 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 150 lacs is approved for the scheme. The project is yet to be approved. No expenditure is incurred under the scheme so far. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of 75 lacs is approved.

## V. Transport Department

### ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES

The Transport Department of Delhi besides its statutory functions of registration and licencing of all categories of motor vehicles and collection of various taxes & fees it is exercising various functions for the over all development of road transport in Delhi. For smooth functioning and to take care of increasing work-load of registration of new vehicles, the Department has decentralised its offices by opening Zonal Offices in North, East, South & West Distriets, Besides this the Department has taken-up a number of plan schemes, for Road Transport Development in Delhi.

For 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, an amount of Rs. 3400 lacs has been approved. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3500 lacs during 1992-93, the anticipated expr. was Rs. 1850 lacs. For 1993-94, Rs. 2041 lacs has been approved for all the road transport schemes. A new scheme "development of parking lots" with an outlay of Rs. 325 lacs under capital head has been approved for 1993-94 onwards. The scheme-wise details are indicated below :

#### 1. *Strengthening of Research & Analysis Wing (Unit) (Rs. 5 lacs)*

The scheme has been initiated to provide scientific base of data and information of the transport activity of Delhi.

Keeping in view the expanding activities & functions of the Department like issue of motor vehicle licences, registration of vehicles, opening of modernised motor training schools & Inspections pit. etc. the scheme has been formulated with the following objectives :-

- (i) To undertake research and development activities relating to the Transport System of Delhi with special reference to public transport system, road planning, automobile engineering, etc. Various studies will be undertaken in respect of these subjects.

- (ii) To undertake research and development activities relating to the Transport policy, organisation, procedures & functions of the Transport Department.
- (iii) Systematic compilation of statistical record of Transport Department and their analysis for policy and monitoring purposes.

#### Research, Development and Planning Wing :

A Research and Development Wing will be set up to take up research work relating to motor driving test, licensing, registration of vehicles, construction and engineering of vehicles, transport system, control of public transport, road planning, transport planning, traffic management, procedural aspects of various operations of Transport Department, designing of forms used under various rules/sections etc.

The Research and Development Wing, would undertake the Research and Development activities relating to the various operations of the Department and the Transportation system of Delhi and its planning various research and work studies will be conducted by the Wing Educative process through modern audio-visual aids like video films, radio programmes on the various aspects of function and procedures of Transport Department, will be undertaken by the Wing.

The following staff structure is proposed to be created during the plan period :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Adviser	1	3700-5000
2.	Dy. Director (Statistics)	1	3000-4500
3.	Asstt. Director (Statistics)	1	2200-4000
4.	Research Officer	3	1640-2900
5.	Statistical Assistant	6	1400-2300
6.	Statistical Investigator	10	1200-2040
7.	Head Clerk	2	1400-2300
8.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
9.	Stenographer	3	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	15	950-1500
11.	Peon	6	750-940
12.	Operators (Duplicator, binding and lamination etc.)	4	950-1500

Further the data base so generated on the above areas require updation and additional allied areas require to be covered to meet the objectives of the scheme. Mostly the activity of the Planning and Statistical Branch would be to generate statistical data base and update the same periodically to enable the department to decide on future policy regarding transport functions of the Department. Being a continuous activity and that additional staff proposed in the scheme have not been created yet, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the 8th Plan Period for which an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been approved.

Provision for office accommydation, furniture and modern office equipment, purchase of one vehicle are included in the proposal.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94.

2. *Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, Shahdara, Rural Block—*  
(Rs. 60 lacs)

To provide proper driving training on improved lines, a Govt. Motor Driving Training School was set up at Loni Road, Shahdara in Sept., 1984. The new Motor Vehicle Act lays emphasis that all drivers of transport vehicles would undrgo Compulsory driving before obtaining a driving licence. The Driving School at Loni Road was made functional initially with bare minimum facilities with the following objectives :—

- (i) To impart training to prospective drivers on scientific lines conforming to Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Rules.
- (ii) To reduce chances of accidents and improve discipline on road.
- (iii) To create opportunity for employment and self-employment to rural & urban youth.
- (iv) To impart special training programme to the already trained drivers of Government Departments.
- (v) To impart training in the areas of maintenance of vehicles depending on the requirement of sponsoring agencies.
- (vi) To conduct training of drivers before issue of PSY badges.

This institution, in the available area of 17 acres at Loni Road has a Driving Range with simulated road and traffic conditions together with facilities of lighting and signalling arrangements to provide for night driving also. The institution is providing training facilities in the following categories of vehicles :—

Sl. No.	Class of Vehicles	Duration of Trg.	Fee
			Rs.
1.	Heavy Motor Vehicle	6 Weeks	750/-
2.	Medium Motor Vehicle	6 Weeks	750/-
3.	Light Motor Vehicle/Car	4 Weeks	500/-
4.	Auto-Rickshaw	4 Weeks	300/-
5.	Scooter/Motor Cycle	4 Weeks	200/-

The institution has skilled technical experts such as Driving Instructors, Workshop Supdt. and Mechanics for imparting training in safe driving to achieve skill and good driving habits to reduce pollution as well as achieve optimum mileage for spent fuel.



Most of the staff infrastructure has been created and the posts are filled up. The institution has facilities of training vehicles of all categories, light, medium & heavy. It has mini service station, training models, audio-visual and video supports for training. The School is functioning in a semi-pucca building. The main pucca building including workshop remains to be constructed. Detailed Plans & estimates have been prepared by PWD & are presently with the DDA for approval. It is proposed to complete construction of the building during the 8th Five Year Plan Period. Accordingly a plan allocation of Rs. 260 lacs has been made for this institution for 8th Plan 1992-97. The construction work will be in full swing in 1993-94. Thus, the scheme is likely to be fully functional in all respects after the 8th Five Year Plan.

For meeting expenditure on salaries of staff, vehicles & capital works, an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

3. *Setting up of Extension Centre of Driving Training School in village Burari in Alipur Rural Block—(Rs. 50 lacs)*

Driving Training has been found to be job oriented which facilitates easy employment. Government of India has been emphasising opening of Driving Training School in each district of the country. As such an Extension Centre to provide driving training in rural areas in Delhi in village Burari is being set up with modern facilities.

12 Acres of land for this Extension Centre has been procured in village Burari and compound wall has been constructed. It is proposed to have a complete infrastructure in the form of qualified and well trained staff, training vehicles, work shop and laboratory back up for demonstration with cut section models, maintenance facilities, visual and audio-visual supports, modern training techniques viz. models and in the areas of first-aid, road safety etc.

It is also proposed to have a driving range with a simulated road and traffic condition together with facilities of lighting to provide for night driving and traffic signal installations. The programme of driving training would be on all categories of transport and non-transport vehicles.

Detailed estimates for construction of the building and the driving range at a cost of Rs. 1.77 Crore are under process and construction work is to be taken up. Driving training in the school has been started.

The following staff structure is proposed to be created for the Extension Centre. The proposals are under process to create these posts :—

S. No.	Name of Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
			Rs.
1.	Vice-Principal	1	2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructors	3	1400-2300
3.	Mechanic-cum-driver	1	1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
6.	Cashier-cum-Accounts Clerk	1	950-1500
7.	Peon	2	750-940
8.	Chowkidar/Sweeper (3+2)	5	750-940
	Total	15	

In the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Rs. 150.00 lacs has been approved to meet the expenditure on staff salary, Capital works & other contingencies. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 30 lacs during 1992-93 the anticipated expr. was Rs. 122 lacs.

For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been approved which includes Rs. 40 lacs for Capital Works.

**4. Opening of Additional Extension Centres of Driving Training School in three Rural Blocks of Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Nangloi of Delhi—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)**

**Objectives :** 1. To open Driving Training School having modern facilities to provide training for the rural and semi-urban youths for getting employment or be self-employed.

2. To meet the objectives of the new Motor Vehicle Act and provide safe drivers to the Society.

Driving is the shortest way to gain employment. A suitable infrastructure is already under creation for Extension Centre at Burari in Alipur Rural Block. The same infrastructure pattern shall be followed in respect of the three proposed extension centres to be set up in other rural areas of Delhi, in the 8th Five Year Plan period. As a first step, 20 bighas of land for Rural Centre was acquired in Najafgarh in 1992-93.

**PROPOSED STAFF STRUCTURE FOR EACH EXTENSION CENTRE**

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Vice-Principal	1	2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructors	3	1400-2300
3.	Mechanic-cum-Driver	1	1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
6.	Cashier-cum-Accounts Clerk	1	950-1500
7.	Peons	2	750-940
8.	Chowkidars & Sweepers (3+2=5)	5	750-940
Total		15	

Construction work of boundary wall around 20 bighas of land acquired in Najafgarh Rural Block has already been awarded and work is in progress. It is proposed to take up construction of small accommodation for opening the school in 1993-94 with the provision of minimum facilities on the pattern of Burari rural school. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac during 1992-93, Rs. 15 lacs was made in RE 92-93.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been approved for meeting expenditure on this scheme besides acquisition of more lands for opening such driving training schools in other rural blocks of Delhi in 1993-94.

5. *Computerisation of Transport Department—(Rs. 61 lacs)*

In the Working Group meeting held on 24-12-92 in the Planning Commission to discuss the Annual Plan 1993-94 proposals of Transport & Tourism Sectors, the Working Group desired to formulate a consolidated scheme for computerisation work in Transport Deptt. instead of proposing a large number of piece-meal schemes. As such, as recommended by the Working Group the following schemes relating to computerisation work have been clubbed alongwith their outlays and other infrastructure under the name "Computerisation of records of Transport Department"—

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Computerisation of records of Transport Deptt.                             | Rs. 30 lacs |
| (2) Maintenance of National & State Register through computerisation           | Rs. 5 lacs  |
| (3) Mechanisation of accounting procedure related to fee & tax collection      | Rs. 10 lacs |
| (4) Improvement in storage and retrieval of permanent records                  | Rs. 6 lacs  |
| (5) Introduction of digitalised computerised counterfeit proof driving licence | Rs. 10 lacs |

More than 20 lacs of vehicles stand registered in Delhi. To deal with such large number of vehicles with the shortest possible time & to maintain their tax record, a comprehensive scheme to computerise all such records had been sanctioned in 1991-92. The comprehensive plan to computerise all record of the Transport Department is being carried out by the NIC. By computerisation programme, as sanctioned, the following major operations of the Department would be computerised :—

1. Registration of vehicles
2. Road tax collection
3. Motor operation relating to permits
4. Driving licencing
5. Fitness of commercial vehicles
6. Pollution Control
7. Enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicle Act and Rules
8. Administration and accounts of Transport Department
9. Planning Activities
10. Research & Development
11. File Management
12. Vigilance
13. Public Relation Operations
14. M. A. C. Ts. (Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal)
15. Activities of Motor Driving Schools

The detailed scheme for computerisation already taken up by the NIC is being implemented in the following 4 phases :—

PHASE	ACTIVITIES
I	Registration, Issue of Permits and Road-Tax payments of commercial vehicles at Headquarter.
II	Registration and Road Tax payments of private vehicles at Headquarter.
III	Registration and Road Tax payments at all Zonal Offices.
IV	Licencing activity at Headquarter and Zonal Offices.

For installation of computerised equipment, the work for renovation of various rooms of the building have already been taken up. It is expected that according to the approved phased programme, the installation of equipments & their regular operation for carrying-out various activities on the on-line computer, is likely to be completed by 1993. The scheme as sanctioned, involves an expenditure of Rs. 107.00 lacs.

Besides the activities mentioned above, it is also proposed to take-up the computerisation of record of fitness of vehicles, enforcement & pollution control activity and records of the Administration Wing. Thus finally all the operation of the Transport Department at Headquarter and its Zonal Offices spread in all Districts of Delhi, would be net worked so that, record of the vehicle can be obtained in the shortest possible time.

The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules made thereunder by Government of India has stipulated under Sections 26 & 63 and Rules 23 and 75 respectively, maintenance of State Registers in respect of Licences issued and renewed and Motor Vehicles registered in the State. The programme thus envisages to set-up a unit for preparation of following work :—

- (i) To maintain State Registers of Driving Licences issued by Transport Department.
- (ii) To maintain State Registers of Motor Vehicles Registered in Delhi.

It is also statutory for the Transport Department to provide printed copies of these Registers referred under the Motor Vehicles Act and Central Motor Vehicles Rules to the Director, Transport Research (Ministry of Surface Transport) periodically. Therefore this necessitates introduction of a fool proof system of preparing the Registers with immediate effect as the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 has come into effect from 1st July, 1989 itself. There have been difficulties in maintaining the Registers prepared manually and it has its own difficulties in retrieving information about the licence holders and the vehicles registered in Delhi.

Computerisation of these activities would facilitate the Department to have a fool proof and permanent information base to achieve the objective. This will be arranged by having separate configuration and computer system to have the Data base independently for maintaining the records of both licences and motor vehicles. This system shall also have the printing and retrieval facilities.

The registration of new vehicles, issue of driving licences involves payment of fees and taxes. The Department of Transport has thus a statutory function of collection of revenue to the exchequer by way of road tax and various fees related to licensing, registration, permits etc. under Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1962. After the introduction of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules made thereunder, fee structure has been revised. The collection crossed Rs. 40 crore in 1990-91. The system so far followed for collecting the fee, tax etc has been done by issuing manual receipts. This system of manual operations has its own discrepancies and difficulties and even had led to losses, pilferage and availability of replicas outside the premises leading to criminal cases. At times, this has resulted in identification problems in original cases of applicants.

To have a fool proof system, a sincere attempt was made by operating one or two mechanised system for road tax collection programme. The trial had been fruitful & the Department is now considering total mechanisation of procedure of accounting of both revenue collection & expenditure incurred by the Department. This is proposed to be achieved by arranging all operations through the computer network. Mechanisation shall also take care of revenue expenditure incurred by the Department towards salary & other contingencies. The system will be made compatible by giving training to existing ministerial staff & therefore, the infrastructure would require equipment backup & certain technical staff for preparing softwards from time to time.

The software will be so developed to be compatible with the existing computer facility in the department.

For carrying out various transactions, the permanent records has to be retrieved and updated whenever activities are involved like transfer of ownership, inclusion/exclusion of hypothecation, transfer of permits, re-registration and submissions of permanent records during legal cases at the courts etc. This results in multiple handling of files and thus bringing complaints of missing records.

To avoid repeated approach to the permanent records and also to facilitate easy retrieval of information without repeated handling, it was proposed to improve the system by introducing microfilming techniques and cataloguing system by suitably improving the environment similar to library system.

During the year 1992-93, microfilming system (GDS-800) was installed in the Department and started functioning.

The New Motor Vehicles Act has a provision for issuing driving licences on a laminated card under the form 7. The Department is at present, organising issue of tamper-proof driving licences through Delhi Energy Development Agency under the title 'Poloroid' which is a tamper-proof and has facility of lamination.

The life of the poloroid form of licence is around 5 years only and by that time the licence starts fading and defacing. In some cases weather effect leads to difficulty in identification of licence holder and his particulars.

The New Motor Vehicles Act, provides for validity of licence for a period of 20 years or upto the age of 40 years. In case of non-transport licence holders, this form of poloroid licence is likely to cause difficulties for the holder as well as for the enforcing agencies. Therefore, the digitalised engraved I.D. Card counterfeit proof system having the provisions of bar-coding and magnetic strip is proposed for producing Master Passes, Speed Passes, Permits, P.S.V. Badges, Motor Driving licences etc.

Identograph system has been installed at the Headquarter and ready for use, except development of software for the system. Now only the suitable staff is to be posted in the Unit.

To implement the scheme after clubbing, the following posts are proposed for 8th Plan/1993-94 :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	General Manager (O&M)	1	3000-5000
2.	Dy. General Manager (EDP)	1	3000-4500
3.	Manager (EDP)	2	2000-3500
4.	Manager (Admn.)	1	2000-3500
5.	Programmer	3	2200-4000
6.	Asstt. Programmer	5	1640-2900
7.	System Supervisor	5	1400-2300
8.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
9.	U.D.C.	3	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	13	950-1500
11.	Store Keeper	3	1200-2040
12.	Peon	13	750-940
13.	Console Operator	2	1640-2900
14.	Data Entry Operator	6	1200-2040
15.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	1	3000-4500
16.	Accounts Officer (Revenue)	2	2375-3500
17.	Computer Supervisor	5	1640-2900
18.	Counter Computer Operator/ System Operator	21	1200-2040
19.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
20.	Driver	14	950-1500
21.	Manager (Records)/Statistics	2	2200-4000
22.	Research Officer	2	1640-2900
23.	Record Keeper	5	750-940
24.	Statistical Assistant	1	1400-2300
Total		113	

Provision for software/hardware/computer system, renovation of rooms, electrical connection with uninterrupted power supply, stationery and 4 vehicles has been made. To implement the scheme Rs. 61 lacs including Rs. 4 lacs under capital head has been made for 1993-94. For 8th Plan, Rs. 450 lacs has been approved under the scheme.

6. *Setting up of Road Safety Traffic and Transportation Engineering Committee and Mobile Team of Magistrates—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The new Motor Vehicle Act lays great emphasis on taking road safety measures. Therefore, to enforce this on the road, Schemes have been taken up to implement road safety programmes. These programmes include promotion of road safety education and exhibition of video films through Door Darshan. More programmes would be chalked out to spread the message of road safety to the general public in a big way. The department has also installed a close circuit T.V. for displaying a number of video films related to road safety through the network and displayed regularly. The same service is to be extended to zonal offices and more T.V. sets and video films are to be procured for propagating road safety education. Road safety weeks would also be organised.

To book the offenders of motor vehicle offences on the road, it is proposed to create Mobile Team of Magistrates. The details of posts proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan/Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Magistrate	6	2200-4000
2.	Prosecutor	6	1400-2300
3.	Ahlmad-cum-Steno	7	1200-2040
4.	M. V. I.	1	1600-2600
5.	Driver	8	950-1500
6.	Process Server	8	750-940
Total		36	

An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs has been approved for 8th Five Year Plan. Provision for expenses of various posts proposed to be created and purchase of six Jeeps has also been made. The outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 10 lacs. The scheme is likely to be completed in the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) when the team of Mobile Magistrates with the supporting staff will be in position.

7. *Strengthening of the Transport Department—(Rs. 500 lacs)*

With the increasing work of registration of vehicles, issue of driving licences and the issue of permits for transport vehicles, a continuous effort is made to strengthen the Transport Department as under :—

- (i) To open Zonal Offices of the Department in North-East, South-East and West Delhi ;
- (ii) To strengthen the State Transport Authority to control the public transport more effectively ;
- (iii) To establish a Technical Cell for the inspection of vehicles of Delhi Administration.

## I. Opening of Zonal Offices

With the increasing vehicle population there is a need to decentralise the activities of registration and licencing in Delhi by opening Zonal Offices in various parts of Delhi, especially in new colonies.

The following posts are proposed for opening one Zonal Office in 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Deputy Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Motor Licencing Officer	2	2000-3200
3.	Motor Vehicle Inspector	4	1600-2600
4.	SAS (Accountant)	1	1640-2900
5.	Head Clerk	2	1400-2300
6.	U. D. C.	7	1200-2040
7.	Steno	1	1200-2040
8.	L. D. C.	14	950-1500
9.	Peon	3	750-940
10.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
11.	Sweeper	2	750-940
		39	

**Building :** Capital expenditure is provided for constructing Zonal Office to accommodate above personnel on functional and modern lines equipped with Computer.

- (b) **Furniture and office equipment :** Revenue expenditure is provided for the furniture and modern office equipment for the above office.
- (c) **Vehicles :** 1 vehicle is proposed for the zone for meeting transportation requirements.
- (d) **Communication :** A provision of 2 P&T Telephone lines is made for meeting the communication requirements for the above organisational set up.

## 2. State Transport Authority

To monitor and control the public transport effectively and efficiently in Delhi, the STA requires to be reorganised on modern & scientific lines. Since Delhi is geographically a contiguous area, the more rational decentralisation in respect of STA would be on functional lines. The proposed re-organised structure would render efficiency in the functioning of STA and enable it to control the public transport more efficiently according to the increasing transport requirements of the metropolis.



The following posts are proposed for the State Transport Authority during the year 1993-94 :

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Secretary (STA)	1	3700-5000
2.	Joint Secretary (STA)	1	3000-4500
3.	Dy. Secretary (STA)	2	2000-3500
4.	Asstt. Secretary (STA)	2	2000-3200
5.	Legal Advisor	1	3000-4500
6.	Public Relation Officer	1	2000-3500
7.	Office Suptd.	1	1640-2900
8.	Head Clerk	5	1400-2300
9.	U. D. C.	10	1200-2040
10.	L. D. C.	20	950-1500
11.	Peon	5	750-940
12.	Record Keeper	10	750-940
13.	Driver	3	950-1500

To meet the expenditure on the above set up, provision for building, furnitruce and office equipment, two vehicles and for communication four P&T Telephone lines are included in the proposal.

#### B. Transportation Wing

The Department has already allotted and sanctioned 3000 STA permits for buses. For the management of the passenger vehicles in Delhi, the following posts are proposed to be created :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	General Manager	1	3000-4500
2.	Dy. General Manager	1	2000-3500
3.	Manager (Admn.)	1	2000-3200
4.	Manager (Technical)	6	2000-3200
5.	Junior Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
6.	Head Clerk	5	1400-2300
7.	U. D. C.	20	1200-2040
8.	Traffic Surveyor	10	1400-2300
9.	L. D. C.	35	950-1500
10.	Steno	2	1200-2040
11.	Driver	10	950-1500
12.	Peon	10	750-940
<b>Field Staff</b>			
13.	Route Supervisor	10	1200-2040
14.	Asstt. Route Supervisor	30	950-1500
15.	Wireless Operator	8	1200-2040

### 3. TECHNICAL CELL :

A technical cell of transport engineering is proposed to be established for formulating policy guidelines in respect of vehicles of Delhi Administration. It will also look after the function relating to inspection of vehicles of Delhi Administration authorisation of workshops and determination of repair and accessories for the vehicles of Delhi Administration and execution of other technical functions relating to the vehicles of Delhi Administration. The following staff is proposed :

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Automobile Engineer	1	3000-4500
2.	Technical Officer	3	2000-3500
3.	Steno	1	1200-2040
4.	U.D.C.	3	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	6	950-1500
6.	Peon	3	750-940
7.	Record Keeper	1	750-940
Total :		18	

Provision for office accommodation, furniture and modern office equipment, two vehicles and for communication, two P&T telephone lines is proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lacs (including Rs. 480 lacs under Capital Head) is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. Outlay for Capital Works would be required for purchase of built up accommodation from D.D.A.

### 8. *Creation of Anti-tax Evasion and Prosecution Cell—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The Objectives of the Scheme are :

- (i) To identify tax evasion and collect the applicable tax together with penalty.
- (ii) To centralise the activities of defending the Government in various courts of Law by setting up of a Prosecution Cell.
- (iii) The Transport Deptt. is administering the Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1962 and 1989 towards recovery of tax and other revenues to the Government Exchequer. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to identify tax evasion and collect the same together with penalty and also to book the offender. It has been observed that a large number of vehicle owners do not pay the Road Tax. In the absence of any tax checking squad, the evasion has increased over the years.

Therefore, it calls for a suitable enforcement staff who would check the Road Tax payment and then book the offenders on the road itself. Further, challan cases sent to the courts need to be defended properly. Accordingly, under the Prosecution Cell the department proposes to centralise the activities of defending the Government in various Courts of Law, where cases are pending as well as now being registered after the introduction of new Motor Vehicle Act.

The Motor Vehicles Act authorises the Enforcement Staff to check whether a motor vehicle has been or is used in contravention of the provision of the Act. For this activity, staff of 66 Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors/Head Constables/Constables sanctioned in 1989-90. However, action is in progress to create the Enforcement Staff to check tax evasion and prosecution in the Court of Law.

To follow up cases in the Courts of Law, the following staff structure is proposed to be created in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Enforcement Officer	1	2000-3200
2.	Enforcement Inspector	3	1640-2900
3.	Sub-Inspector	10	1200-2040
4.	Asstt. Sub-Inspector	20	950-1500
5.	Head Constables	30	950-1500
6.	Constables	60	750-940
Total :		124	

For the mobility of the above staff for carrying out the enforcement duties on the road, it is proposed to procure one Jeep/Mini bus and 20 Motorcycles in the Annual Plan 1993-94. To follow up Legal work in Courts the following posts are also proposed to be created in 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Law Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	Legal Assistant	2	1640-2900
3.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040

For implementing the Scheme, an Outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

#### 9. Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi—(Rs. 640 lacs)

At present Delhi depends mainly on buses for its mass transport needs. By the year 2001, the requirement of buses is expected to be doubled and the private vehicles would grow to 3 times the present number. The number of vehicles registered

in Delhi as on 31-12-1992 is 20,64,682. With little scope for any significant increase in the availability of road space, it has become essential to have a comprehensive look at the transport problems within Delhi. The objective of this scheme is to provide relief to the bus/road system to meet the transport demand in the year 2001 and beyond, reduce travel time and have an economic solution to mass transport requirements.

M/s RITES was appointed as consultant in 1989 to submit a feasibility report for MRTS in Delhi. The feasibility report was submitted by RITES in 1990, which was accepted by Delhi Admn. and Ministry of Urban Development. The study recommended introducing of Integrated Multi Model Mass Rapid Transit System for a route of 184.5 kms consisting of underground metro corridor (27 kms), Surface rail corridor (140 kms) and dedicated bus ways (17.5 kms). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5378 crore at 1989 price level and the estimated cost at 1992-93 price level is Rs. 7469 crore. The proposal of MRTS was also cleared by the Committee of Secretaries in April, 1991. Approval of cabinet is awaited for the proposal. In the meantime, as per advice of Planning Commission and Committee of Secretaries, the detailed location surveys have been started by RITES.

As mentioned above, the proposed Integrated Multi Model Mass Rapid Transit System (IMMMRTS) will have different elements including large portion of surface and small portion of underground system. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in phases. A feeder bus service system has also been worked out. Requirement of land for MRT alignments have been finalised and is likely to be acquired in 1993-94. Reports for utility diversion, Geo-Tech. Investigations, Financial and Cost benefit analysis, Tender design etc. are also to be prepared for planning coordination and operations of the Mass Rapid Transit System. It is proposed to set up a Unified Transport Authority in Delhi.

During 1992-93, against the approved outlay of Rs. 2600 lacs, Rs. 990 lacs was made in RE 1992-93. For the year 1993-94 plan outlay to the tune of Rs. 640 lacs (under Capital Head Rs. 240 lacs to acquire land and under Revenue Head Rs. 400 lacs to continue survey work etc.) is approved.

#### *10. Modernisation of infrastructure for inspection of vehicles—(Rs. 100 lacs)*

Inspection of transport vehicles is an essential requirement before any such vehicle can be registered in any part of the country. The vehicle population at present has crossed 20 lacs out of which, the number of commercial/transport vehicles is more than 3 lacs. Each such transport vehicle under the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 has to take a fitness certificate of road worthiness before it can operate on the road. Therefore, to ensure that such transport vehicles get a proper certification of road worthiness in Delhi, the Transport Department has developed a modernised Inspection Pit at Burari in North Delhi. The construction work at the Inspection Pit is almost complete except some small works which are under progress.

To equip the Inspection Pit with modernised machinery & equipment, it is proposed to acquire track analysers, head-lamp aligner, smoke meters for diesel vehicles, noise absorbers & computerised equipment for inspection of transport vehicles. With the acquisition of such equipment, it shall be put to optimum use for making inspection of transport vehicles with minimum time & good efficiency. The construction work of various inspection bays, Administrative Office, vehicle parking

lots and the Establishment wing is nearing completion. Therefore, the main expenditure during the Annual Plan 1993-94 would be on making it fully functional with the Staff and proposed equipment.

Under the programme approved in the 8th Five Year Plan, there is a provision for opening of another Inspection Pit in South District. During this period, efforts would be made to acquire suitable land for developing this second Inspection Pit.

For the proper functioning of the Inspection Pit at Burari provision is proposed for the following Posts :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	M.L.O./C.M.V.I.	10	2000-3200
2.	M.V.I.	20	1600-2660
3.	Mechanics	6	950-1500
4.	Chowkidar/Sweeper 6/3	9	750-940
5.	Senior Mechanic	2	1400-2300
6.	Field Men	6	750-940
7.	Junior Technical Asstts.	3	950-1500
8.	Gardner	6	750-940

The following additional posts are also proposed to be created at the Head Quarter to execute the project :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Project Director	1	3700-5000
2.	Deputy Director	1	3000-4500
3.	C.M.V.I.	1	2000-3200
4.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
5.	Peon	2	750-940
6.	Staff Vehicle Driver	1	950-1500

In addition to the identified equipments, staff vehicle would also be procured for the scheme.

For 8th Plan, Rs. 250 lacs has been made. The approved outlay of Rs 200 lacs during 1992-93 was retained in RE 92-93. For procurement of equipment, one vehicle and for construction of remaining Capital work at the Inspection Pit, an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for 1993-94 which includes Rs. 50 lacs under capital head.

#### 11. Decongestion & Rationalisation of ISBTs in Delhi—(Rs. 175 lacs)

The carrying capacity of existing ISBT at Kashmere Gate in Delhi has already reached the saturation point and it is not possible to expand it further to accommodate the Inter-state traffic. In view of this, a scheme to establish more ISBTs was taken-up during the Seventh Plan Period. So far, the payment of land has been made to DDA and development is in progress at the site of 2nd ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan. Land for the 3rd ISBT has also been acquired at Anand Vihar. The development work of this site by PWD is also in progress. Details are as under :—

(i) *2nd ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan—(Rs. 60 lacs)*

The land to set-up 2nd ISBT near Sarai Kale Khan on the Ring Road has already been acquired from the DDA after paying the full cost of this land. This ISBT when commissioned, would have a capacity of 1500 buses. This ISBT specially would serve the buses coming from North side i.e. Agra-Mathura route. During the 7th Five Year Plan, after making payment towards the cost of land, its detailed plans were prepared which are still pending for approval of the Govt. of India. In the meantime, construction of boundary wall around the land has already been taken-up and is in progress. Construction of temporary sheds has also been sanctioned and the work is being taken-up by the PWD. It is expected that with the completion of temporary construction work, the site would be immediately available for use for accommodating the vehicles impounded for violating the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act on Delhi Roads. In the meantime, it is also proposed to take-up the construction work as per approved plan in 1993-94. To make the ISBT operational, the following posts would be required to be sanctioned during 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name fo the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	General Manager	1	3700-5000
2.	Dy. General Manager	1	3000-4500
3.	Manager (Admn.)	1	2000-3500
4.	Manager (Record/Plg./Implementation)	1	2000-3500
5.	Asstt. Manager (Admn.)	1	1640-2900
6.	Asstt. Manager (Plan/Imp.)	1	1640-2900
7.	Office Asstt.	1	1400-2300
8.	Plg. Asstt. (S.A.)	2	1400-2300
9.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
10.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
11.	L.D.C.	10	950-1500
12.	Driver	1	950-1500
13.	Class IV	10	750-940

A sum of Rs. 60 lacs including Rs. 55 lacs for capital works has been provided for 1993-94 for this project.

(ii) *3rd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar —(Rs. 65 lacs)*

The site for the development of 3rd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar, Shahdara, Delhi was acquired from D.D.A. after payment of cost of land. In the meantime, D.D.A. has taken-up some construction work for opening of this I.S.B.T. The construction work relating to boundary wall and some office accommodation for making this I.S.B.T. operational, is in progress which is likely to be completed shortly. Estimates are also under preparation for taking up construction of office buildings and other parking areas. This I.S.B.T. would have a capacity of handling 1000 buses. Which would cater to the requirement of buses coming from East side i.e. U.P. The project for the construction of buildings has been entrusted to the P.W.D., Delhi Admn. including the architectural work. For taking-up further construction and its completion, an outlay of Rs. 65 lacs has been approved for this scheme in 1993-94.

It is proposed to create the following posts to make the Anand Vihar, I.S.B.T. operational :—

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	General Manager	1	3700-5000
2.	Dy. General Manager	1	3000-4500
3.	Manager (Admn.)	1	2000-3500
4.	Manager (Record/Stat./ Plg./Implementation)	1	2000-3500
5.	Asstt. Manager (Admn.)	1	1640-2900
6.	Asstt. Manager (Plan/ Implementation/Record Stat.)	1	1640-2900
7.	Office Asstt.	1	1400-2300
8.	Planning Asstt. (S.A.)	2	1400-2300
9.	Steno	2	1200-2040
10.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
11.	L.D.C.	10	950-1500
12.	Driver	1	950-1500
13.	Class IV	10	750-940

(iii) *Other I.S.B.Ts.—(Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

It is also proposed to identify some more locations for developing other I.S.B.Ts. in Delhi so that, with the saturation of capacity of Kashmere Gate I.S.B.T., alternative arrangements are available for parking and operation of passenger buses from Delhi to all directions/adjoining States. Therefore, efforts would be made to acquire some more sites from D.D.A. for which, necessary funds would be required in 1993-94. A token provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for this purpose during 1993-94.

12. *Studies for overall Road Transport Planning—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

Conduct of studies to assess the impact of surface transport on various aspects of transport planning and management is a continuous process. Future plans in perspective could only be formulated after analysing the present situation and projecting the requirements for the period 20-25 years hence. The areas of studies may include all aspects of road environment transportation, their availability and the future demand and related areas with a view to provide facilities to all road users. Number of studies have been conducted earlier under different schemes by various bodies. However, a centralised activity is envisaged under the scheme, so that there shall be uniformity and the studies would enable to achieve a definite target. Based on the studies, future planning of the road transport sector could be evolved. There are a number of institutions who have been in the field of research, conducting studies for the Delhi Administration as they have expertise in specific areas. The institutions identified are C.R.R.I., NATPAC, I.T.I., Delhi and other Engineering Institutions.

A couple of studies on rationalization of bus routes in Delhi is already assigned to RITES to get factual information for streamlining the transport services in Delhi.

Under the scheme a few studies have been got conducted and reports have also been received for future deliberation in the Administration. This scheme is, therefore, proposed to be continued in the Annual Plan 1993-94 so that the Department gets suitable studies conducted for taking appropriate policy decisions in the transportation field. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

13. *Licencing and Monitoring the Functions of the Motor Driving Training School Establishments—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

Quite a good number of private motor driving training Schools have come up in Delhi in the last few years. To maintain effective control on these institutions this Scheme has been included in the Plan with the following objectives :—

- (i) Licencing and renewal of the establishments of Motor Driving Training Schools.
- (ii) Motivation and development of new entrepreneurs to establish driving training schools to encourage healthy competition.
- (iii) Formulation of Training Programme for instructors involved to give a specific approach in training techniques.

The New Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 made thereunder vide Section 12 and Rule 24 to 31 respectively, stipulate close monitoring and regulation of activities & supervision of infrastructure with respect to training equipment and instructors involved in driving training activities in each such establishment as per the provisions indicated in the above said section and Rules. While section 12 of Motor Vehicle Act 1988 clearly stipulates the functions of the Licencing Regulation Authority for proper functioning of the establishments, Rule 24 and 231 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 specify the procedure of licencing and establishment, duration/renewal of licence, conditions to be observed by the Licencees, suspension and revocal of licence, appeal and appeal procedure, and detailed syllabus for imparting instructions.

Therefore, enforcing these regulations has become a statutory function of the Tpt. Department. The existing Technical Staff strength is not sufficient to perform these functions as they are involved in day to day matters related to registration and issue of driving licences.

**Programme Contents**

To meet the objective envisaged in the Scheme, it is proposed to create a Secretariat exclusively under the supervision of a senior technical hand to be designated as Joint Director. The Act envisages entrepreneurial development in conducting training and therefore, new driving training schools are also likely to develop and seek permission to conduct such training. The following staff structure is proposed :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Joint Director	1	3000-5000
2.	Dy. Director (Tech.)	1	3000-4500
3.	Licencing Officer (Tech.)	2	2000-3200
4.	Inspector (Tech.)	4	1640-2900
5.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
6.	U. D. C.	1	1200-2040
7.	L. D. C.	4	950-1500
8.	Class IV	4	750-940
9.	Driver	3	950-1500
10.	Sweeper	1	750-940
Total :		23	



The official requirements will include furniture, telephones (4 Nos.), typewriter (6 Nos.) and vehicles for inspection (2 Nos.).

For meeting expenditure on staff salary and other office equipment/contingencies, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for this Scheme in 1993-94.

14. *Authorisation and Monitoring of Garages to conduct inspection and issuance of Certificate of fitness to Vehicles—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

The Scheme envisages :—

- (i) To encourage experienced entrepreneurs to establish testing station for issuing certificate of fitness of vehicles.
- (ii) To ease the pressure on the existing infrastructure.
- (iii) To improve the quality of the vehicles.

The scheme has been taken up to implement the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act which envisages authorisation of private and state owned establishment conducting the inspections and issuance of certificate of fitness to the road transport vehicles in addition to the Road Transport Authorities.

The vehicular registration in Delhi has been showing a phenomenal rise and the transport vehicle population, in particular, has gone up making it unwieldy for the Department to conduct effective inspection for their fitness. Though the Department is considering the implementation of a separate scheme it would become difficult for the Department to manage their population. Therefore, it would be appropriate to encourage experienced entrepreneurs to establish testing stations and obtain an authorisation from the Registering Authority to carry out same functions for issuing certificate of fitness in appropriate form prescribed by the Government which would be valid through out India.

Such testing stations could be private or state owned with expertise and experience for the maintenance of the vehicles network.

The following posts are proposed to be created in 1993-94.

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Joint Director (Technical)	1	3000-5000
2.	Licencing Authority	1	2000-3200
3.	M.V.I.	5	1600-2600
4.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
7.	Peon	2	750-940
8.	Sweeper	1	750-940
Total :		15	

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved during Annual Plan 1993-94.

15. *Setting up of Wireless Communication Net-work and Enforcement Patrolling—*  
(Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The objectives of the scheme are :—

- (i) To maintain order-lieness on the road in respect of both transport and non-transport vehicles.
- (ii) To have a dedicated system of enforcement.
- (iii) To have quicker disposal of cases.

The department envisages growth in vehicular population at phenomenal rate during the plan period. This shall add severe responsibility on the Department to maintain order lieness on the road in respect of both Transport and Non-transport Vehicles. It is proposed to establish a wireless communication net-work between a Central Control Room in the department and the mobile patrol enforcement squads. The squads would be deployed at various entry points to the City and also on various roads. This arrangement shall enable the Department to book the offenders of provisions of Motor Vehicle Act in the shortest possible time and also maintain proper control on habitual offenders. This arrangement shall also enable the Department to take follow up measures in various Courts to achieve quicker disposal of cases.

A control room will be set up in each Zone and at Head Quarter and all the control rooms will be net-worked on wireless. The enforcement operations will be conducted from the main control room at Burari.

In order to meet the objectives of the Scheme, work is in progress to install wireless communication system with portable sets for mobile vehicles and senior officers.

The following posts are proposed to be created :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Control Room Officer	2	2000-3500
2.	Control Room Supervisor	7	2000-3200
3.	Wireless Control Operator	10	1400-2300
4.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1400-2300
5.	Wireless Operator-cum-Driver	20	950-1500
6.	Peons/Attendant	7	750-940
7.	Despatch Rider	7	750-940
8.	Sweeper	2	750-940
9.	Chowkidar	5	750-940
Total :		62	

Provision for cost of equipment, office premises where the system would be installed and the expenditure on the establishment is made in the plan proposals. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

16. *Control of Air Pollution from the Exhaust of Motor Vehicles—(Rs. 75 lacs)*

This scheme is being implemented with the following objectives :—

- (i) To control pollution caused by motorised vehicles plying in Delhi.
- (ii) To monitor, educate and create awareness amongst the motoring public in particular and public in large on the ill effects of various pollutants emitted by automobiles.
- (iii) To provide clean environment to Delhi citizens.
- (iv) To enforce safe levels of various pollutants emitted by the vehicles prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989.

Exhaust of motor vehicles is one of the major source of atmospheric pollution. The population of automobiles in Delhi has already crossed the 20 lacs mark and by the end of this decade the total population of vehicles in Delhi shall be more than 3 million. It has been estimated that as much as 50% of air pollution in Delhi is contributed by the exhaust of motor vehicles. These exhausts emissions are causing harmful effects on the health of citizens apart from causing damage to vegetation, industrial products and historical monuments.

The Govt. of India has laid down specific standards under Sub-rule (2) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 in respect of Carbon monoxide emission levels for petrol driven vehicles and smoke emission levels in respect of diesel driven vehicles. Under rule 116 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, the State Road Transport Authorities are empowered to enforce the prescribed pollution standards. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 stipulated stringent penalty vide section 190 for violation of the standards specified under above said rule.

The Department created certain infrastructure in the form of manpower and equipments to conduct education programme started during the 7th Plan (1987). Considering the vehicle population, it would be necessary to check the pollution levels emitted by vehicles periodically and to enforce the standards. For this additional requirement of infrastructure are essential. Therefore the scheme is carried over during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

#### Existing Infrastructure

To control the vehicular pollution the Administration launched an education campaign in December, 1989 to create the awareness amongst motorists after creating the following infrastructure :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Pollution Level Test Inspectors	56	1640-2900
2.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1400-2300
3.	Statistical Assistant	1	1400-2300
4.	Driver	2	950-1500
5.	Constable	18	750-940
Total :		79	

## EQUIPMENTS :

S. No.	Name of Equipment	Number
1.	Exhaust Gas Analyser	39
2.	Smoke Meter	5
3.	Vehicles for Mobile Checking	13
4.	Generator Sets	25
5.	Built up Buses	2

(For disbursal of checking staff and equipment to check pollution levels effectively).

Initially, as part of Education Campaign, free checking of petrol driven two, three and four wheelers was done. Subsequently, checking of diesel driven vehicles was started in 1989. Till September, 1992 more than 7.5 lacs vehicles owners have availed this free facility.

Enforcing of pollution control measures has been vigorously launched since April, 1990. However, the infrastructure has been found insufficient.

To cover the increasing Vehicles population under pollution control, in 1993-94, it is proposed to create the following staff :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
<b>TECHNICAL STAFF :</b>			
1.	Joint Director (Anti-Pollution)	1	3700-5000
2.	Pollution Control Officer	20	2200-4000
3.	Pollution Level Test Inspectors	50	1640-2900
<b>ESTABLISHMENT STAFF :</b>			
4.	Office Superintendent	1	1640-2900
5.	Driver (For buses)	2	1200-2040
6.	Store-Keeper	1	1400-2300
7.	U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
8.	L. D. C.	2	950-1500
9.	Chowkidar	3	750-940
10.	Sweeper	3	750-940
11.	Attendants	6	750-940
<b>ENFORCEMENT STAFF :</b>			
12.	Constable-cum-Driver	25	950-1500
13.	Constables	15	750-940
<b>Total :</b>		<b>131</b>	

## ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE SCHEME :

S. No.	Equipment	Quantity (Unit in Nos.)	Approx. total cost (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Smoke Meter	10	20.00
2.	Exhaust Gas Analyser	10	15.00
3.	Petrol Vehicles with filaments	4	20.00
4.	Van/Mini Bus	5	15.00

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 including Rs. 5 lacs for Capital Works. Funds would be required under Capital Head to construct suitable building at one of the sites available with the Transport Department to accommodate staff, storage and maintenance of equipments and parking of vehicles.

*17. Development of Parking Lots—(Rs. 325 lacs)*

Transport Department under the Motor Vehicle Act has a major responsibility to ensure availability of public transport. Over the years it has been found that D.T.C. has not been able to cope up with the increasing transport requirement of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

To ease the transport problem in Delhi, Transport Department has formulated a scheme to allot 3000 permits for operation of stage carriage buses besides 100 Deluxe luxury coaches called 'White Line Service'. These stage carriage buses have already started operating on local routes, thus providing convenient transport facility covering all parts of Delhi.

Under the scheme the Transport Department proposes to "Develop Parking Lots" for night sheltering of these buses after acquiring suitable land from Delhi Development Authority and other agencies.

These parking lots would be so developed to work as self sufficient to meet the requirement of night halt of these passenger buses on reasonable charges. Special features of these centres would be to provide water, sewer, telephone and other small facilities considered necessary. To develop these parking lots in all parts of Delhi an outlay of Rs. 325 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## IX. Science, Technology and Environment

Science and Technology (S & T) has made a phenomenal impact the world over in shaping the life style of the common man. If our nation has to really forge ahead in the coming decade, S & T must play a pivotal role in all the important sectors of economy. In order to derive maximum output from meagre resources, S & T and the associated methodology must be brought into the main theme of economic planning in the agriculture, industrial and service sectors. To harness the potential created by science and technology for making a contribution to the objectives of modernisation and development, a new sector, known as 'Science, Technology and Environment' was incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan of U.T. of Delhi. In order to give greater impetus to the Science & Technology schemes/programmes, a separate department of Environment, Forest and Wild-life was created in the Delhi Administration in 1985. A State Council for Science & Technology was set up to advise and promote Science & Technology activities and oversee the implementation of various schemes/programmes under S & T sector.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee has also been set up in June, 1991 so that environmental problems of Delhi be tackled effectively and efficiently.

Outlays approved for the 8th Plan, Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993 94 for the Science & Technology sector are summarised below :

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Approved outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	1992-93		App. Outlay 1993-94
			Approved outlay	Anticipated Exp.	
1.	Science & Tech. Programme	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2.	Environmental Programme	220.00	30.00	30.00	40.00
3.	Water Pollution Programme	—	—	—	20.00
Total :		250.00	35.00	35.00	65.00

Details of the various schemes included under Science, Technology and Environment sector are given below :—

### 1. Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology (Rs. 2.50 lacs)

During 1992-93, a decision was taken to entrust DEDA with the implementation of two schemes under S & T Sector. These schemes are—

- (i) Nucleus Cell for S & T and Future Research Centre and creation of Data Base.
- (ii) Remote Sensing Centre.

It was proposed to create a cell to coordinate with various departments of Delhi Administration for identifying S & T aspects of their respective developmental schemes in various centres. During the 7th Plan period, no such cell could be established. For the 8th Plan 1992-97, there is a total approved outlay of Rs. 30 lacs for S & T. Out of this Rs. 20 lacs were for a Nucleus Cell for S & T under which are included funding of R & D projects, sponsored Research Schemes, Remote Sensing Centre and feasibility studies.

For 1993-94, Rs. 2.50 lacs have been provided for the schemes Nucleus Cell for S & T and Future Research Centre and Creation of Data Base. Token provisions have been made for the following schemes/projects :—

1. R & D Project for lithium bromide aircondition.
2. For feasibility studies in the energy sector, a comprehensive energy conservation plan is to be undertaken for which, there is a requirement of Rs. 2 lacs.

No additional staff is required separately in 1993-94 for the above scheme. Since DEDA has decided to implement this scheme, the existing staff would suffice for this purpose. However, for necessary office equipment like computers, typewriters and other miscellaneous items, arrangements can be made from within the outlay.

## 2. Remote Sensing Centre

The scheme of Remote Sensing Centre was approved during 8th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs. No expenditure during the current year 1992-93 has been incurred. It was decided in the Working Group meeting held on 15th December, 1991 in the Planning Commission that the services of Remote Sensing Centre already established in neighbouring States be extended to Delhi. While efforts for this are being made, DEDA has not proposed any requirement for the Remote Sensing Centre for 1993-94.

### (3) Tissue Culture Technology Laboratory for Mass Production of Horticulture Plants (Rs. 2.50 lacs)

A sexual propagation involves nonsexual reproduction through the regeneration of tissues and plant parts. The tissue culture technique has the following advantages :

1. Uniform and true to type plant populations can be perpetuated without any alteration.
2. Plant propagation is very fast.
3. Plant propagation also makes it possible to perpetuate clones where viable seeds are not produced.
4. Virus free plants can also be produced.

Plant Tissue Culture Technology has become a powerful tool in solving various complex problems in the field of Agri-horticulture. Plant Tissue Culture Technique has found commercial applications in Horticulture & elimination of pathogens. Losses due to pathogens in crop-production are as much as 25%. These losses can be eliminated by producing true to type plants of Agri-horticulture importance. Efforts will be made to produce disease free plants. This will encourage farmers to raise plants free from diseases and also have crops of high value according to their choice.

The importance of Tissue Culture Technology has been realised in Agri-horticulture and forestry. It is a powerful source for removal of poverty in rural areas. A Lab Project has been started for raising Horticulture plants with the following objectives :—

1. To undertake propagation & multiplication of ornamentals, fruits & flowering plants.
2. To initiate research & development unit for selection of elite plants/progenies of ornamentals, fruits & flowers.
3. To make elite plants available for formers nurserymen, orchardists & florists.
4. To popularise application of Bio-technology in Agriculture and its allied sectors.
5. To provide Training to students, unemployed youth and persons engaged in Agriculture Development.

The following plant species are proposed for propagation annually :—

S. No.	Name of plant species	Quantity
(1)	Roses	500
(2)	Carnations	300
(3)	Crysanthemums	300
(4)	Strawbarries	500
(5)	Papayas	300
(6)	Ornamental plants	300

Further the following posts are proposed for creation :—

S. No.	Name of posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale
1.	Principal Scientists	One	3700-5000
2.	Scientist Officer	One	2000-3500
3.	Technical Assistant	Two	1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	One	1200-2040
5.	Lab Assistant	One	750-940
6.	Beldar/Malies	Ten	750-940

The budgetary provision are as under :—

#### FINANCIAL/BUDGETARY PROVISION (Rs. in Lacs)

Approved Outlay 1992-97	Approved Outlay 1992-93	Expenses Anticipated	Approved Outlay 1993-94	Capital Approved
Rs. 7.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 0.50

#### PHYSICAL TARGETS

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
Propagation of Tissue Culture Plants	10,000	2,000	2,000



**4. Grant-in-Aid to Delhi Pollution Control Committee—Nucleus Cell for Environment Conservation (Rs. 35.00 lacs)**

Union Territory of Delhi in the last few decades has seen phenomenal growth in all sectors. Unfortunately, this growth has affected the quality of air and water. The population scenario in Delhi has shown an alarming trend of deterioration. This calls for immediate effective action under the various enactments dealing with pollution of water and air etc. At present, Delhi Pollution Control Committee has been delegated all powers by Central Pollution Control Board in compliance of Government of India, Gazette Notification No. 176 dated 20th March, 1991, with effect from 1-6-1991, comprising of One Chairman and three members as indicated below so that environmental problems of Delhi can be tackled effectively and efficiently :—

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Environment                         | Chairman         |
| 2. Director, Environment                          | Member/Secretary |
| 3. Nominee of the Central Pollution Control Board | Member           |
| 4. Secretary, L.S.G.                              | Member           |

It is true that Delhi Administration does not have a ready and exclusive infrastructure. However, there are sufficient facilities available in various departments of Delhi Administration which can easily be utilised to discharge the function of the Delhi Pollution Control Committee of the Union Territory of Delhi. It may be mentioned that the Planning Commission had agreed to take up the proposal for transferring the water testing laboratory from the Ministry of Environment & Forests to Environment Department of Delhi Admn. In addition, it is proposed to acquire more infrastructure, and technical staff for the Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

It may be mentioned that the post of Director (Environment) and Sr. Scientific Officers have to be filled up on priority basis. Meanwhile, three Sr. Scientific Officers have been taken from Central Pollution Control Board on loan basis for the smooth working of the Environment Department. Two posts of Scientific Officers have been filled and one is likely to be filled up in near future. The post of Superintendent (Environment) and other supporting staff have already been filled up.

It is proposed to build up the Nucleus Cell for efficient implementation of pollution control Acts by Delhi Pollution Control Committee. It is already discharging all responsibilities and performing all functions in accordance with the provision of Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981. For this purpose, it is proposed that the following posts are created and filled up during the current financial year and for that, proposal for creation of these posts has already been moved to Delhi Administration.

It is proposed to monitor 17 major drains to assess pollution load and efforts will also be made to monitor river Yamuna. Continuous and phased monitoring of air, noise and vehicular pollution levels in Delhi are proposed to be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan period. 4 new Vehicles will be purchased during the 8th Five Year Plan.

It is also proposed to develop computer facilities for storing data on pollution control. Equipment and staff will be positioned to set up a mobile and stationary laboratory.

The Delhi Pollution Control Committee has its office in Old Civil Supply Building, Tis Hazari. It does not have its own premises. Rs. 50.00 lacs has been proposed for a building to accommodate the Committee. Rs. 35.00 lacs have been approved as pay and allowance of the staff for the year 1993-94.

The break-up of the outlay is given as under :—

	Rs.
1. Salary and wages	25.00
2. Office Expenses	5.00
3. Misc. Expenses	5.00
	35.00

(5) *Setting up of Pollution Disaster and Hazardous Management Cell (Rs. 1.00 lac)*

It has been observed during the recent past that the Environmental problems of the Union Territory of Delhi are increasing day by day and posing a big challenge to Delhi Administration. There are a large number of industrial units in the notified as well as non-notified areas dealing in hazardous chemicals. The recent incidents of gas leakage in M/s. Sri Ram Chemicals and at Sarai Rohilla are examples of our lack of preparedness in handling such accidents.

Labour Department of Delhi Administration has already taken up the task of preparation of a list of such hazardous industries and has also been entrusted with the task of preparing an on-site and off-site action plan to meet emergencies arising out of leakages/accidents in such plants.

It is proposed to set up a Cell for Control of hazardous chemicals and accidents and ensuring anti-pollution measured by such industries. This cell would function under the overall supervision of the Director of Environment. The main objective of the Cell would be to coordinate and to train Police as well as Fire Service personnel in chemical disaster management. Adequate attention would be paid to creating public awareness.

To begin with, the Cell shall have seven control units to be set up at convenient locations in seven police districts and shall be manned, preferably round the clock, by the staff of Pollution Control Cell. The main functions of the Cell would be to coordinate action on receipt of a complaint lodged by the general public.

The staff of the proposed Cell shall be trained in disaster management and handling of chemicals. They will, in turn, train their Police and Fire Services Department.

The staff proposed for the seven control units is as follows :—

	Pay-Scale Rs.	No. of Posts
1. Pollution Control Officers	2000-3500	3
2. Pollution Control Inspectors	1400-2300	6
3. Statistical Investigators	1200-2040	2
4. Lower Division Clerk	950-1500	3
5. Class IV (Messengers & Peons)	750-940	3
6. Driver	950-1500	3
		20

In order to make the officials of the Cell mobile and functional round the clock, seven vehicles (one for each cell) would be provided.

The main objectives of the scheme :—

1. Monitoring & Supervising the various activities under the said scheme.
2. Lodging public complaints regarding pollution/gas leakage etc. and action taken thereof.
3. To educate the manufacturing units to prepare its on-site and off-site action plan.
4. To inculcate awareness on pollution control amongst the citizens of the Capital, through organising Seminars and Workshops.

For the above said purpose, an amount of Rs 20.00 lacs has been kept for 8th Five Year Plan, 1992-97 and Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for the year 1993-94. The various activities viz-a-viz expenditure are as shown below :—

	Rs.
1. Salary & Wages of the Staff	—
2. Vehicles	—
3. Misc. incl. Seminars & Workshops	1.00

The staff of the proposed scheme would be in an existing building of the Department of Environment, Delhi Administration, Delhi and would be monitored and controlled by the Secretary (Environment), Delhi Administration, Delhi.

#### *6. Public Environmental Awareness and other Activities (Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

Population of Delhi has already crossed the 90 million mark. Industries have increased from 8000 in the year 1951 to over 80000 in the year 1990-91. Growing population, industrialisation and urbanisation have caused degradation of the environment.

Govt. bodies and departmental action alone cannot tackle the problem. Cooperation of the public at large is an essential ingredient of the pollution control programme in Delhi.

Rs. 3.00 lacs was approved for the purpose in 1992-93. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1993-94. Slides, Video Films etc. will be prepared on T.V. and AIR, Cinema Halls, Schools and Colleges to create awareness amongst the citizen of Delhi. A booklet for school children will be brought out. Advertisement in Newspapers Essay competition and a Poster competition are started for 1993-94.

It is also proposed to recruit one media officer in the pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900 and one LDC as well as one Peon in the scheme during the Plan period 1992-97.

Rs. 4.00 lacs has been approved for 1993-94.

The break-up is as under :—

	1992-93	(Rs. in lacs) 1993-94
1. Salary	0.01	0.50
2. Equipment (TV & VCR/Projector etc.)	0.40	—
3. Misc. (including preparation of mass media material and Newspaper publicity)	2.59	3.50
	3.00	4.00

Scheme will be implemented by the Director (Environment) and the over-all supervision will be provided by Secretary (Env.), Delhi Administration, Delhi.

7. *Cleaning of River Yamuna Water (Rs. 20 lacs)*

Bathing ghats and Nigam Bodh ghat are in existence on the right bank of river Yamuna between Majnu-ka-Tila and old Railway Bridge. As per religious sentiments, people of Delhi and adjoining areas come to take bath at bathing ghats of this sacred river on various occasions. Nigam Bodh ghat has been considered sacred because of its existence on the river bank and dead-bodies get a last dip in the river Yamuna before cremation.

At present Yamuna water is stored upstream of Wazirabad Barrage to meet the drinking water requirements of Delhi. With the growth of urban Delhi, the discharge through drains are on the increase and thus the river is carrying about 400 to 600 cusecs of drain water which is polluting river Yamuna. As on date, the bathing ghats as well as Nigam Bodh ghat have the city drain water which is unfit even for bathing purpose thus hurting the sentiments of the people.

There has been constant demand for providing cleaner water at bathing ghats and Nigam Bodh ghat and during the meetings of the Environment Protection Council held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi on 5-1-90 and subsequent meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary, Environment on 4-5-90, it was suggested that polluted water should not be allowed to fall in sacred river Yamuna.

A scheme amounting to Rs. 211.00 lacs has been prepared. A channel carrying clean water will flow along the right bank of the Yamuna river from Wazirabad to Nigam Bodh ghat so that the public may take bath in clean water on the occasions of various religious festivals at various ghats provided on the right bank of river Yamuna. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

### X. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

This sector deals with the plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes being implemented in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Planning Deptt. is the nodal department for all plan matters for this Territory and thus entrusted with the responsibilities of formulating long term, medium term and operative Annual Plans for this Territory and to oversee the implementation of plan programmes as per schedule, monitor the progress of plan implementation, evaluate the major plan projects and plan schemes as decided by Delhi Admn. both at implementation stage and post-implementation stages.

2. Here we are discussing the plan schemes included in the 8th Five Year Plan to improve the planning system for this Territory covering all segments viz. formulation, implementation, review, mid term appraisal, evaluation, etc. by strengthening Planning Deptt. and also the Planning Cell of major deptts. which are responsible for proper utilisation of plan funds by their subordinate offices/undertakings and co-ordination on plan matters with the Planning Deptt. As mentioned in the 8th Five Year Plan document of the Planning Commission the success of a plan lies in the effectiveness with which the projects and programmes are executed and the efficiency and productivity level at which various enterprises operate. In brief, the approach to be adopted in the 8th Five Year Plan to strengthen and improve the planning system in this territory is discussed as under :—

#### 1. *Strengthening of Planning Deptt.—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

##### (i) Plan Formulation

Planning Deptt. prepares guidelines taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Planning Commission for formulation of the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. These guidelines be issued to all plan implementing Deptts. and Agencies well in advance. Planning Deptt. may also undertake training programmes for the Planning Officers of different Deptts. and Agencies on this subject. This is being suggested, keeping in view the peculiar nature of plan development required for this Territory which envisages Metropolitan city planning. In such system the involvement of a number of agencies in various projects requires a clear-cut approach to be adopted by all concerned agencies for the effective and scheduled implementation of major plan programmes. Efforts will be made to avoid duplication of efforts by different agencies in the same areas of development.

##### (ii) Plan Implementation

The implementation of the plan schemes starts with the beginning of the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan commensurate with the beginning of new financial year. For the scheduled implementation of all plan programmes, a number of preliminary steps are required to be taken in the city planning process. It requires advance action by the implementing departments in close consultation with the supporting departments/agencies. In the absence of advance action, the implementation of the programmes/projects get delayed. Planning Department, with its proposed expansion will be in a position to play its nodal agency role. It will review the steps taken by the plan implementing deptts. at the

right time. It will facilitate removing bottle-necks and inter-departmental problems and issues so that the implementation of the programmes start right from the first date of the operative plans. In this field the role of the Planning Deptt. needs to be expanded by making it an effective consultative machinery with the strengthening of its Project Appraisal and Advice Unit. The unit will suggest the preliminary steps to be taken by the concerned Deptts. after the study of the projects and their proper appraisal taking into account the monitoring and evaluation reports of similar projects already completed or in progress. The Planning Commission in its 8th Five Year Plan document has also highlighted the need for streamlining the clearance procedure. A two stage approval procedure is envisaged for the 8th Five Year Plan for all plan projects so that timely clearance may enable the implementing deptts./agencies to take timely action for land acquisition and preparation of the project feasibility reports. On completion of these preliminary steps the preparation and finalisation of the project reports will be possible within a reasonable period and funds may be provided accordingly for these projects. At present all plan programmes and projects need approval of the Finance and Planning Deptts. before their implementation starts. With the strengthening of the Planning Deptt. during the 8th Five Year Plan, the time consumed in getting clearance for the projects will be reduced to the minimum possible and its advisory role will become more effective and purposeful.

A Working group on infrastructure has been constituted which will monitor the provision of civic facilities being provided by different agencies in Delhi. It has also been ordered that DDA will seek clearance from Planning Deptt. for undertaking development of new areas/localities so as to ensure that only those areas may be developed by DDA in future which have been or are proposed to be provided with all essential civic infrastructure.

### (iii) Data Bank

With the increasing responsibilities of the Planning Deptt. particularly in the new set-up for the National Capital Territory, a Data Bank will be essential for the Planning Deptt. so as to give clearance to the projects/programmes within shortest possible time, to make a critical appraisal of the projects before their inclusion in the plan, and to issue approval for the programmes/schemes before implementation. A survey & statistics unit will be set up in the Planning Deptt. which will manage the Data Bank for the Deptt.

### (iv) Availability of funds—time & Cost over-runs

With the change in the system adopted by the Planning Commission in finalising the plan size for the States and U. Ts, the role of the Planning Deptt. has increased tremendously in the Planning process of this National Capital Territory. Now the funds will be made available to each sector and scheme will have to be decided by the Planning Deptt. in consultation with the plan implementing agencies within a very short period. This procedure can be made more scientific and useful only when the Planning Deptt. is in a position to have alternatives for each scheme/programme with reference to the plan size and plan priorities proposed and accepted by the Planning Commission. It requires comprehensive information and analysis by the Planning Deptt. for all programmes proposed in the plan. Thus, the stages of the implementation of the plan programmes in the field as well as the stages of the new plan schemes to be implemented will have to be monitored and reviewed by the Planning Deptt. on regular basis. Only then Planning Deptt. will be in a position to allocate the outlays for sectors and schemes in the appropriate order. Planning

Commission has also suggested that the cost over-runs due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, changes in custom duties or price rise may be considered to be beyond the control of project implementing authorities. As such, the cost over-runs due to these factors will have to be separated and project implementing authorities may not be required to go to the Government or the approving authority for revised approval. Thus, the Planning Deptt. will have to analyse the cost over-runs for all major projects both in terms of the factors beyond the control of the project authorities as well as factors like delay in implementations, changes in scope and quantity of work, initial under-estimation of the cost, etc. so that the issue of revised approval to the projects may be examined and decided.

During the course of the Mid year review of the plans, certain sectors require re-allocation of funds. A full inter-Sectoral exercise is to be done by the Planning Deptt. to ensure the implementation of the projects as per schedule and to utilise plan funds in the appropriate order. All these exercises require continuous review and monitoring of plan schemes by the Planning Deptt. The proposed Monitoring and Review Unit will take care of these aspects.

#### (v) Evaluation

Planning Commission in its 8th Five Year Plan document suggested that evaluation studies of some selected projects which have been completed without delay and within cost as well as some projects which have suffered time and cost over-runs may be undertaken by the Evaluation Organisations of the State Governments and evaluation studies of such projects may be utilised for formulation, appraisal, planning and implementation of similar projects in future. Thus, plan formulation and implementation can be up dated with the experience for which evaluation studies can give us a correct feed back. Planning Department will undertake evaluation studies on these lines as well as for the projects decided by the Delhi Admn. to assess the utility of the programmes in terms of their continuation and scope. Adequate staff will have to be deputed for timely completion of evaluation studies of the major projects. Evaluation Advisory Committee has been constituted to select the schemes to be evaluated by Planning Deptt.

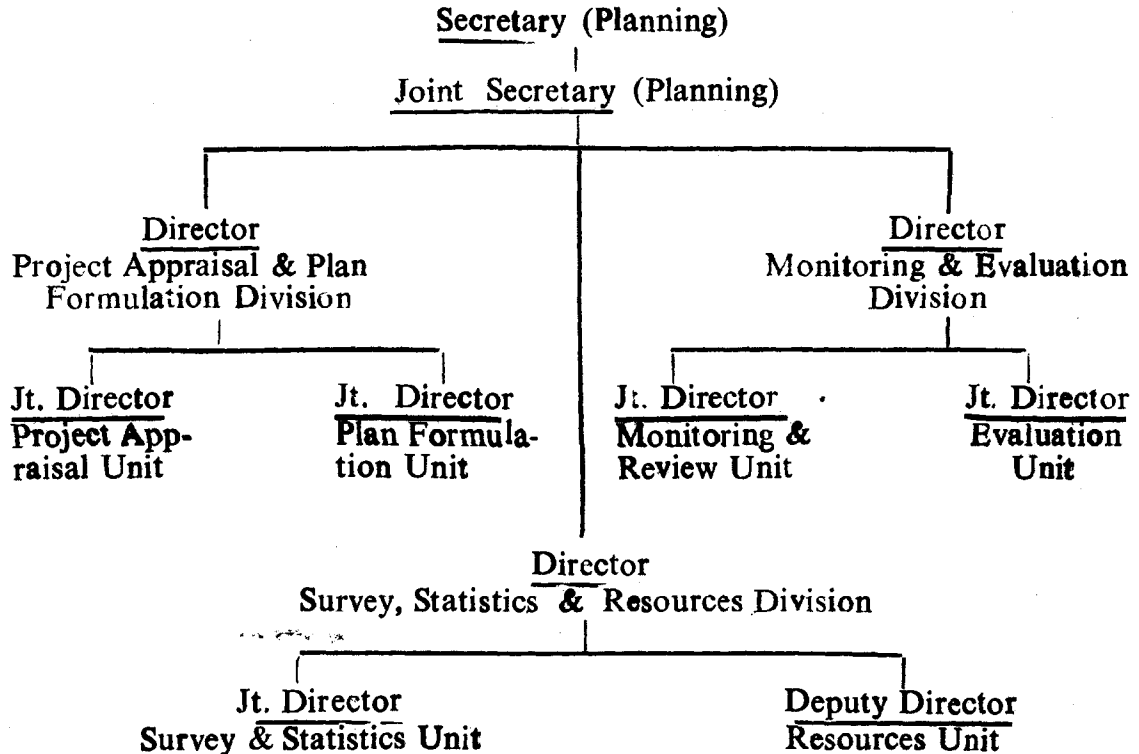
#### (vi) Monitoring

All major functions like plan formulation, implementation, project appraisal, re-allocation of funds etc. will have to be dependent on monitoring exercises by the Planning Department. During the 8th Five Year Plan, efforts will be made to evolve a system of regular flow of relevant information to make monitoring an effective tool of management-action. Thus, a separate Monitoring Unit is the primary requirement for the Planning Department. This unit will make available relevant information to plan formulation unit, project appraisal unit, Data Bank and other units of the Department.

#### (vii) Financial Resources

Planning Commission undertakes an exercise to estimate additional resources proposed to be raised by the Delhi Admn. during the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. On the basis of this exercise the plan size of Delhi is decided, keeping in view the National Capital Territory's special requirements. Thus, full attention is required to be paid to additional resources which can be raised to meet the plan finance of this Territory. Adequate staff is required for this work during the 8th Five Year Plan as estimation of additional resources exercise will continue throughout the year by reviewing the position at regular intervals.

In the proposed set-up for the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the responsibilities of the Planning Department will increase and diversify. For Administrative purposes the Territory is also going to be divided into Nine Distts. The planning process for this Territory will accordingly have to be worked out according to the new set-up. The number of public sector undertakings in the new set-up will also increase. Thus, the different units of the Planning Department will have to be created or strengthened so as to meet requirements of the new set-up. Accordingly the organisational set-up of the Deptt. will be as under : -



Statement indicating sanctioned posts upto 1992-93, proposed strength of staff in 1992-97 and 1993-94 for the Planning Department, Delhi Administration is given below : -

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Total No. of Posts sanctioned upto 1992-93	Total No. of Posts proposed during Annual Plan 1993-94	Total No. of Posts at the end of 8th Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Project Appraisal &amp; Plan Formulation Division</b>				
	1. Director (Rs. 3700-5000)	—	—	1
<b>A. Project Appraisal Unit</b>				
	1. Joint Director (Rs. 3000-5000)	—	—	1



2.	Dy. Director (Rs. 3000-4500)	—	1	2
3.	Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	—	1	3
4.	Stat. Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	—	—	2
5.	Analyst/Research Officer (Rs. 1640-2900)	2	2	4
6.	Sr. Stenographer (Rs. 1400-2300)	1	1	1
7.	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	—	—	3
8.	L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	—	—	5
9.	Driver (Rs. 950-1500)	1	1	2
10.	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	2	2	8
11.	Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	2	2	4
	Sub-total I 'A'	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>40</u>

**B. Plan Formulation Unit**

1.	Joint Director	1	1	1
2.	Deputy Director	1	2	2
3.	Asstt. Director	3	5	5
4.	Stat. Officer	2	2	2
5.	Research Officer	6	6	6
6.	Stat. Assistant	8	8	8
7.	Stat. Investigator	3	3	3
8.	Jr. Stenographer	8	11	11
9.	L.D.C.	9	9	9
10.	Artist	1	1	1
11.	Librarian	1	1	1
12.	Despatch Rider	2	2	2
13.	Machine Operator	1	1	1
14.	Driver	1	1	3
15.	Daftri	1	1	1
16.	Peon	7	9	10
17.	Gestetner Operator	1	1	1
	Sub-total I 'B'	<u>56</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>67</u>
	G. Total I, A&B	<u>64</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>108</u>

**II. Survey & Statistics Division**

1. Director	—	—	1
<b>A. Survey &amp; Stat. Unit</b>			
1. Joint Director	—	—	1
2. Deputy Director	—	—	1
3. Stat. Officer	—	—	4
4. R.O./Analyst	—	—	4
5. Stat. Assistant	—	—	4
6. Sr. Stenographer	—	—	1
7. Jr. Stenographer	—	—	4
8. L.D.C.	—	—	4
9. Driver	—	—	1
10. Peon	—	—	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total II-A	—	—	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>B. Institutional Finance &amp; Resources Unit</b>			
1. Deputy Director	—	1	1
2. Asstt. Director	1	1	2
3. Research Officer	1	1	2
4. Stat. Assistant	1	1	4
5. Jr. Stenographer	1	2	3
6. Stat. Investigator	—	—	2
7. L.D.C.	1	1	3
8. Peon	—	—	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total II-B	5	7	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total II A & B	5	7	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**III. Monitoring & Evaluation Division**

1. Director	—	—	1
<b>A. Monitoring &amp; Review Unit</b>			
1. Joint Director	—	1	1
2. Deputy Director	—	—	2
3. Asstt. Director	—	2	4

4. Analyst/R.O.	2	2	6
5. Sr. Stenographer	—	—	1
6. Jr. Stenographer	—	2	7
7. L.D.C.	2	2	4
8. Driver	—	—	1
9. Peon	1	1	6
10. Asstt. Programmer (Rs. 1640-2900)	—	1	1
11. Key Punch Supervisor/Console Operator (Rs. 1400-2300)	—	1	2
12. Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	—	3	3
	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>38</u>
Sub-total III-A			

**B. Evaluation Unit**

1. Joint Director	—	—	1
2. Deputy Director	2	2	2
3. Asstt. Director	2	2	4
4. R.O./Analyst	2	2	4
5. Stat. Assistant	6	6	6
6. Stat. Investigator	2	2	4
7. Jr. Stenographer	4	4	7
8. L. D. C.	2	2	4
9. Driver	1	1	1
10. Peon	3	3	6
	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>39</u>
Sub-total III-B			
Total III A & B	<u>29</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>78</u>

**IV. Administration Branch**

1. Administrative Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1	1	1
2. J. A. O. (Rs. 1640-2900)	1	1	1
3. Asstt. (Rs. 1400-2300)	3	3	3
4. U. D. C. (Rs. 1200-2040)	2	2	2
5. L. D. C./Typist (Rs. 950-1500)	4	4	5
6. Steno (Rs. 1200-2040)	—	—	1

7. Mali (Rs. 750-940)	1	1	1
8. Chowkidar/Farash/Sweeper (Rs. 750-940)	9	9	9
9. Driver (Rs. 950-1500)	1	1	1
10. Photo Copier Operator	—	—	2
Total IV	22	22	26
Grand Total	120	142	264

The Scheme was considered by the working group of the Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs was approved for eighth five year plan 1992-97 which includes Rs. 10 lacs for A.P. 1992-93. For A.P. 1993-94 also approved outlay is Rs. 10 lacs to meet the salary expenditure of new posts to be created, printing of plan documents and other office expences.

## 2. Strengthening of Manpower & Employment Unit—(Rs. 3 lacs)

The Manpower & Employment Unit was set-up in the Planning Department in the year 1980-81 on the recommendations of Planning Commission. This unit was declared an independent office in the year 1982. Since then, this unit is functioning as independent office and working as per guidelines being issued by the Planning Commission and Delhi Administration from time-to-time. The main functions of this office are as follows :—

- (i) To participate in the Planning process at every stage, i.e. Plan formulation, co-ordination, implementation, review and evaluation.
- (ii) To project Manpower & Employment issues, i.e. Research and Analysis.
- (iii) To carry out studies in the field of Manpower & Employment as required from time-to-time.

Manpower and Employment Unit has conducted studies and managed to bring out the reports of the following studies :—

- (1) Vocationalisation of Education in the Union Territory of Delhi—1984.
- (2) Health Professionals in Delhi—An appraisal—1984.
- (3) Employment situation in Delhi—1986.
- (4) Fact Book on Manpower (Vol. I) of the Union Territory of Delhi—1986.
- (5) Evaluation Study on House sites to landless labourers—1987.
- (6) Report on Manpower Profile-VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90.
- (7) Pattern of employment and unemployment among doctors.
- (8) Analytical Report on Employment generated during VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 and estimated employment during 8th five year plan 1992-97.

This Unit has also conducted following studies whose reports are pending for approval or being finalised:—

1. Fact Book on Manpower-Vol.II.
2. Manpower Planning for Matriculates (Employment Exchange, Pusa).
3. Employment norms for construction works.
4. Health delivery Institutions in Delhi and improvement in their functioning.

In addition to above, following studies are in progress at present:—

1. Employment Potential in Automobile Industry in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
2. Manpower Planning for Matriculates (Daryaganj Employment Exchange).

#### 8th Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1993-94)

Manpower & Employment Cell will be strengthened at headquarter's level, planning level, survey level and at administrative level. Headquarter level will bring out the reports/booklet on the basis of the studies conducted by the field staff which may be useful for the policy issues in the N. C. T. of Delhi.

Planning level will take care of all the work pertaining to the preparation and formulation of five year plans and annual plans of Manpower & Employment generation projections both at draft plan formulation stage and for approved plans.

Data are to be collected from the various departments of Delhi Admn./autonomous bodies of Delhi Admn./Central Govt. offices and from the various other offices as well as from the private sectors by field staff by making personal visits so that the report/work may be completed in a time bound programme. The required data is to be collected by conducting field survey after discussions with the senior officers of various departments/agencies/training professionals and research institutions as well as govt. offices including local bodies. Keeping in view the significant role of planning for Manpower & Employment in the N. C. T. of Delhi and to carry out the functions assigned to this office, it is suggested that the office may be strengthened by creating the following posts during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Jt. Director	3000-5000	1
2.	Dy. Director	3000-4500	1
3.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	4
5.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	4
6.	L. D. C.	950-1500	2
7.	Gestetner Operator	800-1150	1
8.	Peon	750-940	3
Total :			17

Planning Commission has provided Rs. 4.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan period 1992-97 and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac for the year 1992-93. Keeping in view the above facts the following posts are to be created during the year 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Jt. Director	3000-5000	1
2.	St. Asstt.	1400-2300	1
3.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	1
Total			3

An outlay of Rs. 3 lacs is approved for A. P. 1993-94 for this unit.

3. *NCR Co-ordination & Planning Cell in Land & Building Deptt.—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

In order to attend to various matters related to the co-ordination of NCR matters as far as Delhi is concerned, a NCR Co-ordination & Monitoring Cell was sanctioned in the Land & Building Department, Delhi Administration on 6-11-1991 by the NCR Planning Board. Following posts are being created for this cell :—

S. No.	Name of Posts	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of Post
1	2	3	4
1.	Jt Secretary	3200-4700	1
2.	Associate Town & Country Planner	3000-4500	1
3.	Stenographer Gr. II	1400-2300	1
4.	Stenographer Gr. III	1200-2040	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
Total			5

The Ministry of Urban Development has supported the proposal to create these posts in Delhi Administration but have asked this Administration to take-up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs for issue of sanction. Accordingly, Ministry of Home Affairs has been approached. The main task of the Cell with regard to monitoring and co-ordination would be in the following sectors :—

1. Inter-Departmental Co-ordination of :—
  - (a) National Capital Territory of Delhi.
  - (b) Central Ministries

2. Monitoring the progress of projects/activities undertaken by implementing agencies :
  - (a) Land acquisition and development
  - (b) Housing
  - (c) Water supply, sewage and drainage
  - (d) Environment
  - (e) Industries
  - (f) Wholesale Trade & Commerce
  - (g) Power
  - (h) Private Office Complexes
  - (i) Traffic and Transportation
3. Monitoring the progress of the tasks assigned to the NCR Planning Cell—DDA.
4. Follow-up action on issues relating to implementation of the Regional Plan :—
  - (a) Inclusion of a NCR Sub-plan in the 8th Five Year Plan on N.C.T.
  - (b) Location of Wholesale Trade Centres
  - (c) Rationalisation of Fiscal Structure

Expenditure on these posts will be reimbursed in full by the NCR Planning Board. The scheme has been included in the Annual Plan of Delhi for 1992-93 and a provision of Rs 2.00 lacs has been made Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved.

*4. Strengthening of Planning Cell in LSG Deptt.—(Rs. 16 lacs)*

The scheme of strengthening of Planning Cell in LSG Deptt. is being implemented w.e.f. 1st Oct., 1990, when 31 posts were sanctioned for this cell.

The LSG Deptt. was previously a part of the L & B Deptt. It started functioning independently as a separate deptt. w.e.f. 1-10-1990. The deptt. is entrusted with the job of various plan schemes formulated by the local bodies namely MCD, NDMC, DESU, DWS & SDU and it involved conveying administrative approval, release of funds at regular intervals, ensuring proper utilization of the funds released to local bodies, monitoring of plan progress, co-ordination work etc.

More than 50% of Delhi's plan outlay is utilized by the above said local bodies and their undertakings. As such for proper scrutiny, monitoring, review & formulation of plan schemes, some additional posts of one Jt. Director (Planning) Rs. 3000-5000, one Dy. Director (Planning) Rs. 3000-4500, two Asstt. Directors (Plg.) 4 Statistical Asstts and three Stenos are proposed to be created during the Eighth Five Year Plan in a phased manner. These posts, when filled, will facilitate taking up monitoring work of the plan schemes of local bodies more intensively so as to ensure

timely completion of the plan projects and proper utilisation of the funds. During 1993-94, the following posts are proposed to be created :—

S. No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
		Rs.	
1.	Asstt. Director	2200-4000	1
2.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	2
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1

LSG Deptt. will also co-ordinate various inter-departmental issues so that these may be resolved in time and implementation of plan schemes may not be affected in the absence of timely intervention. An amount of Rs. 60 lacs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), which includes Rs. 12.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93, to meet the Staff expenditure already sanctioned under the scheme and new posts proposed to be created. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lacs is approved, for creation of above posts and purchase of one vehicle for facilitating additional monitoring work.

**5. Strengthening of Planning & Monitoring Unit of M. C. D.—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)**

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (General Wing) is one of the major agencies for implementation of various development programmes under Plan Schemes in the N.C.T. of Delhi. Earlier, MCD was implementing schemes in the following major sectors viz :—

1. Transport
2. Primary Education
3. Medical and Public Health &
4. Housing etc.

However, with the passage of time, the scope of the schemes as well as outlays approved for various sectors has increased manifold. This is particularly so in the case of schemes included in the Housing & Urban Development Sectors including strengthening/Mechanisation of the Conservancy and Sanitation Engineering Deptt. of M.C.D.

The Govt. of India/Planning Commission/Delhi Admn. have been laying a lot of emphasising proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various plan programmes. A small P&M Cell was established in MCD during the 6th Five Year Plan to coordinate the activities of various MCD departments and was strengthened further during the 7th Five Year Plan.

In view of the increase in the scope of the schemes as well as transfer of several important projects to MCD such as those of development works in Urban Villages, Regularised/Unauthorised colonies, Resettlement colonies and other miscellaneous schemes in the Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan, the work for regular monitoring has increased manifold. It would, therefore, be essential to further strengthen the P & M Cell during the 8th Five Year Plan and also instal modern data processing equipment and procure vehicle(s) as the officers of P&M Deptt are required to monitor the progress of schemes/projects by site inspections of the projects in the fields regularly.



An amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 to meet the expenditure on the staff/and for purchase of equipment/vehicles and other contingent expenditure etc. for this scheme which includes Rs. 1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1992-93. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

*6. Strengthening of Planning Cell of NDMC—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

NDMC is one of the major agencies for implementation of various developmental programmes under Plan in the N. C. Territory of Delhi. The major sectors covered by the NDMC are : Energy, Transport (Roads & Bridges), General Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Urban Development, Social Welfare, Nutrition, etc.

6.2 The Planning set up of NDMC is headed by the Financial Adviser who is assisted by Plan & Development Officer. The scope of schemes as well as outlays approved for the abovesaid programmes has increased considerably over the last five years. The Government of India/Planning Commission/Delhi Administration, have been emphasising upon proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various plan programmes repeatedly. In the absence of adequate staff for the cell it is very difficult to formulate appropriate plan programmes for long term, medium term and operational plans of NDMC,

6.3 In view of the increased work load it was felt essential to further strengthen the plan and Monitoring Cell by deploying additional staff and also installing some equipment like personal computers with printers, photocopier machines and Electronic Typewriters etc.

6.4 The Planning Commission approved the scheme in principle during Annual Plan 1991-92 and a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac only was sanctioned for implementing the same. One post of Officer Incharge in the scale of Rs. 3000-4500 has been created and proposal for the purchase of an electronic typewriter is under process.

6.5 During the Eighth Five Year Plan the following posts are proposed to be created :—

1. Statistical Officer	1
2. Steno	1
3. Peon	1

To meet the salary of above staff and of the officer in-charge (P & M) already created, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac stands sanctioned for the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 2 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

*7. Strengthening of Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division of Slum Wing (M.C.D.)  
—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Government of India, Planning Commission/Delhi Admn, have been emphasising the need for proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various plan programmes. Slum wing is implementing the programmes/projects for the welfare of slum dwellers, who are residing in the atmosphere of filth and squalor. For preparing need based programmes for these slum dwellers and to formulate plans, policies and for proper monitoring in a systematic way, it is very essential to have a

fulledged planning & monitoring division in the Slum & J.J. Deptt. Main functions of the Division are :—

1. Preparation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for the S & JJ Deptt.
2. Review and monitoring of the plan schemes.
3. To coordinate with various Ministries/Deptt. of Delhi Administration for plan formulation and reports.
4. Examination of the system for execution works.
5. Arrangements of review meetings for effective implementation of the plan schemes.
6. Preparation of various reports required by different departments and projecting achievements of the Deptt., and to maintain various statistics.
7. To formulate policy guidelines for the implementation of the schemes/projects and to prepare projects/schemes for referring to Delhi Admn./Govt. of India for concurrence/approval.

The following posts are proposed to be created for carrying out above mentioned works during the 8th Five Year Plan :—

S. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1.	Planning Assistant	3	1400-2600
2.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
3.	Peon	1	750-1040
	Total	6	

In addition to the expenditure on the salary of the present staff, the salary of above staff would also be met out of plan resources during the 8th plan period. It also includes purchase of Calculators, typewriters, Telephone, Furniture and other office equipments.

An amount of Rs. 9 lacs is approved for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the year, 1992-93 plan outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure under this scheme.

8. *Strengthening of A.R. Deptt.—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

The A.R. Deptt. has to assist the Administration on a regular basis. Complaints, simplification and work studies in both new and old areas have to be attended to. This calls for the continuance of the scheme during the VIII Five Year Plan.

In view of the responsibilities assigned to this deptt., it is proposed to strengthen it as under :—

### **Setting up of Directorate of Public Grievances and A.R. on GOI pattern**

The present Grievance Redressal Machinery needs to be further geared up as it has not yet been able to achieve the desired results. The present system of pursuing the complaints needs to be changed so as to get feed back and assess the difficulties in the non-redressal of the complaints. This needs the service of a whole time Senior Officer who may handle the cases at the appropriate level and should be able to issue directions to dispose off cases, and to solve public grievances. In fact, the department of Public Grievances and A.R. GOI has recommended the setting up of a Directorate of Public Grievances and A.R. for Delhi Administration which should be headed by a Senior Officer of the rank of Secretary in Delhi Administration. Accordingly, the department proposes to create one post of Secretary-cum-Commissioner (Public Grievances & A.R.) in Delhi Administration and set-up a Directorate on the lines of Govt. of India. The Directorate would need the assistance of some field functionaries, a Senior Stenographer and a Peon in addition to the existing sanctioned strength. However, before setting up this Directorate Delhi Admn. will make an assessment of the A.R. Deptts. of other states.

### **Incentive Schemes**

In order to encourage the staff, a no. of incentive schemes are proposed to be introduced. The broad areas proposed to be covered are grant of award to Best Employees, identify best department in redressal of public grievances, innovative techniques and implementation of plan proposals, achieving the prescribed targets, award for O & M annual competition, cleanliness etc. These awards would help in boosting the morale of employees. A Manual of Office Procedure Test was conducted in April, 1991 in which nearly 335 employees participated and more than 50% could secure I & II prizes, scoring over 60% marks. It helped in training about 400 persons. Similar tests are being conducted for Employees of MCD/NDMC and other local bodies/undertaking.

### **O & M activities and on the spot training to staff**

No systematic procedure is being followed for proper maintenance and upkeep of records and files. This adversely affects efficiency, adds to administrative costs and leads to public complaints. Accordingly, there is need for revitalisation of the neglected area. The present filing system shows that the staff is not full trained and needs to be given periodic training and conduct reviews. As such it is proposed to constitute a team of officers who would carry out on the spot inspections and provide necessary training to the staff in this area. Audio-video aids like TV, VCR etc. would be needed to give effective results.

To begin with, two departments are proposed to be covered during the 8th Plan in a phased manner. Therefore, new teams comprising of one Asstt. Director and one Research Assistant per team and one Dy. Director for supervisory work will be created.

For effective monitoring of work and undertaking O & M activities viz-a-viz other activities the department would need creation of the following posts for strengthening the existing AR machinery during the 8th Plan :—

O & M Officer (2200-4000)	One
Asstt. Director (2000-3500)	Two
Research Assistant (1640-2900)	Two
Sr. Stenographer (1400-2300)	One
LDC (950-1400)	One
Driver (950-1400)	One
Peon (750-950)	One
Total :	Nine

Further posts would be identified as and when required.

The Department also proposes to instal a micro computer for monitoring public grievances and complaints viz-a-viz performance of repetitive work and one vehicle may also be needed for the Directorate.

### Physical Targets

The physical targets proposed to be achieved are as under :—

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Unit	1992-97	1993-94
1.	Conduct Method/Procedural Studies	Studies	30	6
2.	Punctuality Drives	No.	600	120
3.	Issue of Glimpses/Papers/Articles	No.	20	4
4.	O & M Inspection	No.	120	24
5.	Redressal of public grievances	Process all complaints and followup.		
6.	Issue of O & M instructions	No.	As per requirement	
7.	Organise O & M competition and grant of awards	Annual	5	1

An outlay of Rs. 4 lacs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, which includes Rs. 1 lac for Annual Plan 1992 93. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for 1993-94, for the creation of the above posts and the office expenses.

9. *Strengthening of Directorate of Audit—(Rs 1.00 lac)*

The Directorate of Audit was established in 1977. Work load has multiplied but the staff strength of the Directorate remains the same. It should have been strengthened suitably with the increase of the work load. Each audit requires a thorough and critical review/analysis by trained staff of all auditable documents. The back-log has increased year after year. The position is as under :—

Total No. of units	2,200
Audit years pending	10,000

The Administrative Reforms Department has recommended the creation of additional posts as detailed below :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Scale	No. of posts
		Rs.	
1.	Joint Director	3700-5000	1
2.	Deputy Director	3000-4500	1
3.	Audit Accounts Officer	2375-3500	6
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	6
5.	Sr. Accountant/Asstt./Head Clerk	1400-2300	25
6.	Jeep Driver	950-1500	1
7.	Daftry	775-1025	1
		Total :	<u>41</u>

The final report of A.R. Deptt. is still awaited. The Directorate had proposed a plan scheme which was approved by Planning Commission with a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac (Rev.) for implementation during 1989-90 & 1990-91. During the period 1989-90, one post of Driver and one Daftry were created. The following 9 posts have been created during 1990-91 :—

	Rs.	
1. Accounts/Audit Officer	2375-3500	3
2. Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	3
3. Sr. Accountant/Asstt./Head Clerk	1400-2300	3
	Total :	<u>9</u>

However, no post has been created during 1992-93.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is provided for 1993-94. Following posts are proposed to be created during 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Posts	Scale	No. of posts
		Rs.	
1.	Joint Director of Acctts.	3700-5300	1
2.	Dy. Director of Accounts	3000-4500	1
3.	Accounts/Audit Officer	2375-3500	1
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	1
5.	Sr. Accountant/Asstt./Head Clerk	1400-3200	14
		Total :	18

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for Annual Plan 1992-93 for pay & allowances of posts likely to be created in 1992-93 against which an expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. For A.P. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for the creation of posts and other office expenses.

*10. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in Urban Improvement Deptt.—(Rs. 14.00 lacs)*

The city of Delhi has witnessed rapid urbanisation in the last few decades. Rate of growth of population has also remained high mainly due to immigration. This has led to a large scale expansion of human settlements and an uneven pattern of development with some portions having been modernised and rebuilt, while others continue to degenerate. Several measures have been taken in the past to improve the situation and an attempt has been made to evolve a long term urban development strategy in consultation with the Land & Building Department and the Delhi Development Authority and MCD. It has been realised that the existing administrative infrastructure in Delhi is not adequately equipped to redress the problems.

There are four different sets of settlements, which require attention urgently.

These are (a) notified slums, (b) resettlement colonies, (c) JJ Clusters and (d) unauthorised colonies. A number of schemes have been initiated for improvement of these settlements by MCD & NDMC and it is felt that these activities should be consolidated by a new Monitoring and Evaluation Cell created in the Urban Improvement Department. This department would be responsible for conceptualisation of the various strategies to be adopted for development of various sets of settlements, translation of these strategies into specific projects and proposals, entrusting them to appropriate executive agencies and monitoring progress. One of the important objectives of the plan scheme is to evolve and execute a three pronged strategy for the development of jhuggi jhopri clusters. This would be achieved by (a) relocating of such clusters where the encroached lanes are required for execution of projects, (b) developing and upgrading in Situ. such clusters which are not required immediately

for projects, and (c) providing basic civic amenities in the remaining clusters. The Monitoring/Evaluation Cell, created in the Urban Improvement Department, will work in close association with Slum Wings and UBS Programme, besides the local bodies for improvement of these areas, especially the resettlement and unauthorised colonies.

The following posts have been created during 1990-91 for this Cell and are proposed to be continued :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Joint Secretary	1	3700-5000
2.	Deputy Secretary	1	3000-4500
3.	Dy. Director (Statistics)	1	3000-4500
4.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
5.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	2	2200-4000
6.	Desk Officer	2	1640-2900
7.	Private Secretary	1	2000-3200
8.	Jr. Stenographer	7	1200-2040
9.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	4	950-1500
11.	Peon	8	750-940
Total		29	

The Cell is under the overall charge of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Urban Improvement/LSG) as part of the Urban Improvement Department. The Cell will undertake various studies and surveys required for various components of the strategies to be adopted in the J. J. clusters and notified slums. Building up a reliable database will be one of the primary objectives of this cell. The cell will also establish contact with the various voluntary bodies and NGOs for their effective participation in implementation of measures for improvement of living conditions in these areas.

It is further proposed to strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation Cell of U. I. Department, by creating the following additional posts during the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

Year	Post	No. of posts	Pay Scale Rs.
93-94	Asstt. Director (Evaluation)	1	2200-4000
	Asstt.	1	1400-2300
	Legal Asstt.	1	1640-2900
	Stat. Asstt.	3	1400-2300

1120

Steno	1	1200-2040
U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
Peon	1	750-940
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	9	
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The working group of the Planning Commission considered the scheme and approved an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs for eighth five year plan 1992-97. For A.P. 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 10 lacs is approved against which an expdr. of Rs. 13.67 lacs is anticipated. For A.P. 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 14 lacs is approved to meet the salary expenditure of sanctioned and new posts as well as other office expenses.



### XI—2—TOURISM

Schemes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Delhi are included under this sector. The main programmes are setting up of a Rural Tourist Complex, Tourist Information Centres, Illumination of historical monuments, development of lakes and publicity etc. for the promotion of Tourism in Delhi.

During 7th Plan an expenditure of 310.45 lacs was incurred under the sector.

#### Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

The following table indicates the agency-wise expenditure incurred during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 :—

Sl. No.	Agency	(Rs. in lacs)	
		Actual expenditure	
		1990-91	1991-92
1.	Deptt of Tourism	26.70	25.00
2.	Food Crafts Institute	—	—
3.	D.T.T.D.C.	55.00	75.00
Total :		81.70	100.00

Work for development of a Rural Tourist Complex was initiated; 20 acres of land were acquired in Said-ul-Ajaib, in Mehrauli block. The construction of boundary wall was completed. DTIDC set up two Tourist Information Counters at Calcutta and Bombay during 1991-92.

#### 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94

The agency-wise break-up of the approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Agency	Annual Plan 1992-93			Annual Plan 1993-94 App. outlay
		8th Plan 1992-97 App. outlay	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1.	Deptt. of Tourism	70.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
2.	F.C.I.	100.00	10.00	5.00	15.00
3.	D.T.T.D.C.	430.00	70.00	70.00	85.00
Total :		600.00	100.00	95.00	120.00

The Scheme for Rural Tourist Complex at Said-ul-Ajaib was transferred to DTTDC and share capital has been provided for this scheme. The scheme "Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for Information Centre" which was approved in 1991-92 has also been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94.

In addition to the ongoing schemes the following new schemes viz. Wayside amenities at highways and Civic amenities at important monuments and Coffee Home were approved during 8th Plan period, Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94 as Share Capital based Schemes.

The Agency-wise details of Schemes approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as follows :—

### I. Tourism Department (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

#### 1. Strengthening of Directorate of Tourism—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The statistical cell of Tourism Department was set up in 1983. The cell was created on the recommendation of an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Tourism, Govt. of India to conduct surveys and collect data about the domestic tourists in Delhi. Since no infrastructure facilities are available in the Dte. of Tourism DTTDC and Food Craft Institute, non-statistical work is also being done by the statistical cell. In spite of the work load of non-statistical work entrusted to the statistical staff created for conducting survey and collection of data, the statistical cell during the 7th Five Year Plan collected data from licenced Hotels/Guest Houses/Dharamshalas etc. and brought out the following reports :—

- (i) Tourist Statistics 1986.
- (ii) Directory of Tourist Companies.
- (iii) Tourist Statistics 1987.
- (iv) Tourist Statistics 1988.

To give a boost to tourism in Delhi and streamline the implementation of promotional programmes for tourism, it is necessary to create the required infrastructure.

The work relating to Food Craft Institute was also transferred from the Directorate of Technical Education to the Dte. of Tourism.

Keeping in view of the above, it has been decided to create a separate Deptt. of Tourism, so that the work of formulation and implementation of new Plan Schemes may be carried out effectively. The requirement of additional posts for the separate Tourism Department worked out, is given below :—

S. No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
		Rs.	
1.	Director (Tourism) (I.A.S.)	4500-5700 (400/- Sp. Pay)	1
2.	P. A.	1400-2300	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	Peon	750-940	1
5.	Driver	750-940	1
6.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
7.	Dy. Director (Statistics)	3000-4500	1
8.	Steno	1200-2040	1
9.	Peon	750-940	1

**Establishment branch**

10. Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
11. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
12. U.D.C.	1200-2040	4
13. L.D.C.	950-1500	6
14. Steno	1200-2040	1
15. Peon	750-940	1
16. Watchman	750-940	1

**Accounts branch**

17. Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
18. J.A.O.	1640-2900	1
19. U.D.C./Cashier	1200-2040	1
20. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
21. Peon	750-940	1

Total :	30
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The proposal for the creation of additional posts for setting up of separate Department of Tourism will be mooted during 1993-94. For this scheme, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs during 1993-94 which includes provision for salary expenditure and contingency expenditure. Provision for purchase of a car, office furniture, photocopier machines, electronic typewriter, instalment of telephones etc. is needed under the Scheme. The outlay approved for 1993-94 will not be sufficient to meet these requirements. Therefore, request for additional funds will be made at R.E. stage, if the proposal for creation of additional posts etc. is materialised. The 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) outlay is Rs. 12.00 lacs for the scheme.

## 2. *Publicity and Publication for Promotion of Tourism—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

In this great city, the old and new have blended into one. Delhi contains nations famous historic treasure & monuments viz. Qutab Minar, the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Purana Quila, Humayu's Tomb, Laxmi Narain Mandir, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib & Sis Ganj, Budh Vihar of Budhists and other buildings of National importance i.e. National Museum, Jantar Mantar tall T.V. Tower etc. All these are tourist attractions.

Delhi attracts a large number of tourists both domestic and as well as foreign. They fall into the clutches of touts, tourist agents and other unlawful persons. Sometimes they are forced to stay at inconvenient, unhygienic and highly priced places. Tourist literature is a basic need for tourists.

Posters, maps of Delhi, information about places of tourist interest, the modes of transport and their availability, information regarding cultural activity, tour operators/Travel Agents & Hotel accommodation available in Delhi have to be made available to the tourists. The publication of a booklet giving complete information about different places of Delhi can play a vital role in the promotion of Tourism.

Guides, folders, calenders, Hoardings, pictures & posters are proposed to be brought out.

An amount of Rs. 11 lacs is approved for this scheme in the 8th Plan.

The outlay approved for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 4 lacs. The State Tourism Ministers Conference held on 15-1-93 recommended publicity of Tourism in overseas markets and the Ministry of Tourism has asked for material pertaining to Delhi. Necessary proposal for the same will be mooted at R.E. stage or in the subsequent plan period.

### 3. *Illumination of Historical Monuments—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

A large number of tourists, domestic and foreign, visit historical monuments situated in different parts of the city. The illumination of such monuments bring them alive and is a major attraction for tourists.

The illumination, would be done through flood lighting depending upon the design/structure of the monuments and different angles for illumination for better depiction.

During 1993-94, it is proposed to illuminate the monument at Hauz Khas, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved. For 8th Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lacs stands approved. The scheme is implemented by DTTDC on behalf of the Deptt. of Tourism.

### 4. *Sun-Et-Lumire (Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Sun-Et-Lumire programmes are being staged at Red Fort. It is proposed to start the Sun-Et-Lumire programme twice a week at different historical monuments and important places such as Qutab Minar, Humayun Tomb and Purana Quila etc. The programme of Sun-Et-Lumire at Purana Quila is likely to be started by the end of this year. The script of these programmes has been prepared. Necessary permission has been obtained from Archaeological Survey of India.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94. For 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lacs stands approved. This scheme is being implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.

### 5. *Restoration of Denotified Monuments—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

There are many denotified monuments which are neglected due to lack of awareness of their importance and past glory. Among them are Quila Rai Pithore Purana Quila, Lodhi Tomb etc. which are in need of restoration. The restorations of the historical monument of Bhuli Bhatiyari Ka Mahal is almost complete.

To implement the scheme during 1993-94, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. The scheme is being implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.

### 6. *Development of lakes—(Rs. 6.00 lacs)*

A large number of domestic tourists visit Delhi annually and stay for about 3 days. During their stay they go to see historical monument and other places of tourist interest. During the 8th Five Year Plan it has been decided to develop

some lakes situated in the rural area to attract tourists. With proper and imaginative landscaping lakes can be developed into an attractive tourist spot. Pedeller and rowing boat rides, can be provided. Musical fountains could also be an attraction. A large number of fish could be bred in the lake. Facilities for angling on payment and feeding fish in shallow water can be provided.

Bhalaswa lake in North Delhi near Samaipur Badli is being developed by DTTDC as a Tourism Centre for aquatic sports, with boating, fishing, restaurant etc. A boat house was constructed in 1991-92.

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lacs in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs stands approved for the 8th Plan. The scheme is implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.

### *II—Food Craft Institute—(Rs. 15.00 lacs)*

The Food Craft Institute was established in July 1982 by the Ministry of Tourism, GOI and the teaching was started on 1st January, 1983 to meet the growing demand of trained manpower for the Hotel Industry. This Institute was transferred to the Directorate of Tourism, Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1-4-88. It imparts training of 18 months duration of certificate level courses like Cookery, Bakery, Confectionery, Restaurant and counter services, House keeping etc. The present intake capacity of the institute is 120. After, five years of its establishment, all liabilities/responsibilities (recurring and non-recurring) of this institute are being borne by Delhi Admn. So far this institute is being run in a Sr. Sec. School Bldg. of the Education Deptt. of Delhi Administration. A piece of land of 5.06 acres in Lajpat Nagar-IV was allotted for the construction of the building of this institute. The payment of the land was made to the D.D.A. Due to non-availability of funds the building of the institute could not be constructed. It is now proposed to construct the building of the institute during the 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed institute will be consisting of an Administrative Block, separate rooms for different Deptts. i.e. 1) Reception & Book keeping, 2) House keeping, 3) Restaurant and counter services, 4) Cookery, 5) Bakery and confectionery, 6) Food, Science & Technology and 7) Allied subjects. Besides it is proposed to construct staff quarters for the Principal, Sr. Lecturers and other staff of the institute. It is also proposed to add a block of Hostel for girls and boys.

A meeting was held with the Chief Engineer, Senior Architect PWD and other senior officers of Delhi Administration for drawing and design of building plan for the construction of building of the Food Craft Institute. The Chief Engineer is yet to submit the building plan.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is provided for construction of the building of FCI. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for construction of the building of the institute. The Working Group of the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1993-94 insisted on the formulation of a firm project report for the building and future expansion programme for providing allocation for this scheme during 1993-94.

### *III—Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation—(Rs. 85 00 lacs)*

Delhi Tourism Development Corporation was registered as a Govt. Company on 12th December, 1975 for the promotion, propagation and development of Tourism in Delhi. Its name was changed to Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation in 1989-90. The Corporation has been catering to the requirements of domestic tourists and low budget foreign tourists.

During the 8th Five Year Plan DTTDC proposes to provide certain infra-structural facilities for tourists. For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 430 lacs is approved for implementation of Tourism Promotion Schemes by DTTDC. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, DTTDC has an outlay of Rs. 85 lacs. The scheme-wise details are as follows :—

*1. Grant-in-aid for Tourist Information Centres—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

Since Delhi is an important point of disembarkation and also an entry point for the tourists visiting North India, it is necessary to provide centres at strategic points so that tourists entering the capital can be provided all necessary assistance with regard to travel, stay and sight seeing. With this view, DTTDC has been upgrading 10 information offices opened during sixth and seventh Five Year Plans.

The Corporation has opened three offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and have proposals for setting up some other information offices in the Capital City of States during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97).

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs stands approved for the 8th Plan.

*2. Share Capital*

An amount of Rs. 75 lacs has been provided as Share Capital for the following Schemes :—

*(i) Wayside facilities on Highways*

Delhi is an important destination for tourists as well as business Travellers. A large number of visitors enter the city by roads.

To provide facilities for road travellers, DTTDC has project for developing and providing way side amenity facilities on National Highway No. 8 close to the International Airport. The Corporation has already taken over the land and is awaiting approval of the detailed plan. DTTDC expects to get approval to develop a wayside amenity centre with a Fast Food Counter, a Restaurant, Information Centre, Public Conveniences, Rest rooms for the tourists in 1993-94.

*(ii) Coffee Homes*

To provide hygienic and reasonably priced food for the tourists, it was felt necessary to set up catering units where a large number of tourists and citizens of Delhi could have the facility of taking snacks at reasonable prices. DTTDC opened three Coffee Homes in the Capital. These Coffee Homes, located at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Laxmi Nagar District Centre and R. K. Puram are already functioning and are catering to about 5000 people per day. The Corporation proposes to set up another three units in Delhi. Already allotment of the land has been made by the International Airport Authority of India on the main Approach Road (Opposite Cargo Terminal to IGIA). It is expected that this Coffee Home will become operational by March 1994. The other two units are likely to be set up in University Area and District Centre Janakpuri. The Corporation is also presently exploring the possibility of another Coffee Home in the CGO Complex.

(iii) *Camping sites and Woodland Huts*

DTTDC, in its efforts to provide facilities for tourists, is planning to set up Camping Sites within Delhi and outside Delhi. The Camping facilities outside Delhi will be provided through a mobile unit for the tourists booked by DTTDC for various destinations. These Camping Sites will provide facilities for parking of vehicles, hygienic and reasonably priced food, accommodation in tents or temporary structures at reasonable costs and free information about Delhi and other places of interest in the country. One such unit has been set up recently in Sahestra Dhara, near Dehradun. The Corporation has also been allotted a site on the Yatra Sector in the Uttar-Khand region of U.P. for setting up a Camping Site. This has already been made operational in September, 1992. The Corporation has taken picnic huts from DDA at Hauz Khas, Kalkaji District park. The Hauz Khas huts are already operational and the huts at other sites are to be renovated.

(iv) *Development of Rural Tourist Complex*

This is a spill over scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan. This scheme was transferred to DTTDC during the Annual Plan of 1990-91. Delhi needs a Rural Tourist Complex where tourists can have a feel of the Rural life of India. For this purpose 20 acres of land was acquired in Said-ul-Ajaib in the Mehrauli Block. Earlier this entire piece of 20 acres of land was under green belt. DDA has permitted this tourist complex. The construction of boundary wall has been completed. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 14.55 lacs was spent. Perspective plans have been prepared and an architect has been selected. The project costs about Rs. 900 lacs.

### VIII—SURVEY & STATISTICS

Plan schemes of Bureau of Economics & Statistics and the Sales Tax Department are included under this sector.

The BES is the Central Agency in Delhi for collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data on all aspects of Socio-Economic Developments in Delhi.

The Bureau is actively associated with the National Sample Survey Organisation and has been participating in its various Survey rounds. Statistics on State Income, Annual Survey of Industries, vital Statistics, Capital Formation, Prices etc. is being collected regularly.

During the last Seven Five Year Plans, BES assisted departments of Delhi Administration in creating their own statistical set up.

For planned development and administrative control, Delhi requires a sound statistical system, which provides comprehensive data for a particular geographical area. Once the concept gains momentum, the entire statistical system will undergo administrative change. All subjects will be covered by a District Statistical Agency or each department having its own district set up.

There are many areas for which, no data is available at present like Housing Statistics, Environment Statistics, Local Bodies Statistics, Area-wise Statistics, Cultural Statistics, Banking Statistics etc. Thus during the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97, the Bureau has to further expand its activities in several new directions to meet the growing data requirements of Planning Department and other Plan implementing department of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies. To meet the ever increasing data requirements, several new schemes have been formulated and old continuing schemes have also been re-formulated to meet the changing needs and circumstances.

#### 7th FIVE YEAR PLANS 1985-90, ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 and 1991-92

The Agency-wise Expenditure for 7th Plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:—

S. No.	Agency	(Rs. in lacs)		
		Expenditure		
		7th Plan 1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bureau of Economics & Statistics	84.70	6.58	3.17
2.	Sales Tax Deptt.	42.25	9.73	10.88
	Total :	126.95	16.31	14.05



## EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97, ANNUAL PLANS 1992-93 AND 1993-94

The following table indicates the approved outlay for 8th Plan, approved outlay and anticipated expr. for 1992-93 and approved outlay for 1993-94.

S. No.	Agency	Approved Outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	(Rs. in lacs)		1993-94 Appd. Outlay
			1992-93 Appd. Outlay	Antici- pated Expr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bureau of Economics & Statistics	75.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
2.	Sales Tax Deptt.	125.00	38.00	38.00	65.00
Total :		200.00	50.00	50.00	80.00

The Agency/Scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are given below :—

## I. BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

### 1. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit

Bureau of Economics & Statistics also functions as the Office of the Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths and is responsible for the implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 in Delhi. This Act is being implemented w.e.f. 1-7-1970. Registration work is being done by three local bodies viz. MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board at about 200 Registration Centres located in different parts of Delhi.

The Vital Statistics Unit is responsible for coordination of the work of Registration of Births & Deaths with the Local Bodies and Registrar General, India. Arrangement for printing of forms, distribution of stationery, preparation of the directory of officials engaged in the Registration work, translation of Birth & Death Certificates for the persons going abroad, attending to public grievances relating to registration of Births & Deaths, training of registration staff, collection and compilation of vital statistics, analysis of the annual data, preparation of the Annual Report of Births & Deaths, development of software for tabulation of births & deaths data by local bodies etc. are also being handled by this Unit.

In view of the changing needs and requirements, following new items of works are proposed to be taken up.

- (i) Computerisation of Births & Deaths data to reduce time-lag in submission of the Annual Reports to Govt. of India and to provide software and guidance including training to the staff of local bodies
- (ii) To centralise the record upto 1970 at Head Quarters (Bureau of Economics & Statistics) and to facilitate the public in getting their Births & Deaths Certificates at a single place. Necessary arrangements will also be made for optical disc storage and microfilming of the old records as the registers of Births & Deaths are records of permanent importance and are to be preserved for 100 years.
- (iii) To compile mortality data from the Death Registration Forms as contemplated in the registration of Births & Deaths Act indicating cause of death. These statistics are very useful to measure demographic conditions. It is proposed to tabulate and compile about 60,000 forms, which are being filled by institutions each year. This will be later on extended to non-institutional events also.
- (iv) To facilitate the public in getting Births & Deaths Certificates on the spot, it is proposed to implement Model Registration Scheme of Births & Deaths in major hospitals such as Safdarjung, LNJP, Guru Teg Bahadur, Sucheta Kriplani and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals. One Statistical Investigator will be provided by Bureau of Economics & Statistics to these five Hospitals and one to A.I.I.M.S. where scheme is already in progress on experimental basis who will be designated as Sub-Registrar, Births & Deaths.

To start the above four new items of work, following posts are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1993-94. Some staff for optical disc unit and for record room will be required. The type of staff required will depend on the type of machine installed :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay-Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Director	2200-4000	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	2
3.	Photographer	1400-2300	1
4.	Medical Coder	1400-2300	1
5.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	6
6.	Microfilm Machine Operator	1200-2040	1
7.	Peon	750-940	1
TOTAL :			13

For centralisation of records one optical disc unit alongwith accessories is proposed to be purchased.

## 2. *Strengthening of EDP Cell*

The Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Cell was set up in the BES during the Fourth Five Year Plan to process Socio-Economic Survey data of Delhi. A Micro-Computer S-4200 NELCO was installed during 1985-86 for development of validation programmes and generation of statistical tables of socio-economic surveys and other surveys so that various statistical reports could be made available in time. Besides, data in respect of Socio-Economic Surveys, Annual Survey of Industries, Annual Reports of Births and Deaths, Estimates on State Income, Index number of Industrial Production, Statistical Abstract, Small Area Statistics, Graphic Presentation Population Statistics etc. are being processed with the help of Computer System and reports are being brought out.

Presently, a large number of jobs are awaiting data processing and tabulation including data of 39th Round to 48th Round of N. S. S. O. Surveys out of these processing of data relating 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 46th and 47th Round is in progress.

The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics held in New Delhi on 20-21 April, 1989, suggested that to cut down inordinate delays in the printing/publication of statistical reports/data, EDP Cell may be equipped with Desk Top Publishing facilities.

The Committee to review the National Statistical System of India had also studied the printing facilities and recommended that all major statistical agencies at the Centre and the BES in the States, should have a separate printing press in each State/ Union Territory for exclusive use of statistical organisations.

Keeping in view the above recommendations, Bureau purchased 486 EISA based Intel 80486 Computer Systems with 16 terminals and DTP system PC 386 SX alongwith other peripherals link line printer, HP laser Jet IV printer etc. in March 1993. Besides increasing the efficiency of data processing vastly, it will also be possible to bring out publications timely.

After installation of Desk Top Printing facilities in the B.E.S. following Annual, Quarterly and Ad hoc publications being brought out by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics are proposed to be printed on Desk Top Printing equipments. Till now these are got printed by Govt. of India or cyclostyled :—

- (a) Delhi Statistical Hand Book (Annual)
- (b) Delhi's Economy in Figures (Annual)
- (c) Quarterly Digest of Economics & Statistics
- (d) Annual Reports on Annual Survey of Industries
- (e) Estimates of State Income (Annual)

- (f) Index of Industrial Production (Quarterly & Annual)
- (g) Statistical Development Activities of the Union Territory of Delhi (Annual)
- (h) Brochure on Building Material Rates (Quarterly)
- (i) Annual Reports on Births & Deaths Act, 1969
- (j) Directory of officers connected with the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 in Delhi
- (k) Other publications of Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

Keeping in view the pendency of old jobs, addition of new jobs and for starting Desk Top Publishing, it has become imperative to suitably strengthen the EDP Unit. For this purpose, following posts are proposed for creation in Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

**A. E D.P. Unit :**

(i) System Analyst (Rs. 3000-4500)	1
(ii) Programmer (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(iii) Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	6
Sub-Total :	8

**B. Desk Top Publishing Cell :**

(i) Programmer (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii) Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
(iii) Printing Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
(iv) Daftary (Rs. 775-1025)	1
Sub-Total :	5
Total (A+B) :	13

The EDP Cell will further be strengthened during Annual Plan 1993-94 by installation of U.P.S. System and purchase of Cutter binder, laminator and other machines.

**3. Training of Statistical Personnel**

The statistical activities of the departments of Delhi Administration expanded considerably during last Seven Five Year Plans. At present the number of statistical personnel has crossed 600 mark. To increase reliability and quality of statistical data and to reduce time lag in release of the same, need for imparting in-service training was

felt and a 'Training Unit' was established in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics during Fourth Five Year Plan. Present strength of this Unit is as follows :

(i) Asstt. Director	(Rs. 2200-4 00)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(Rs. 1640-2900)	1
(iii) Stat. Assistant	(Rs. 1400-2300)	2
(iv) Jr. Stenographer	(Rs. 1200-2040)	1
Total :		5

In-service training to Senior Level and Middle Level Statistical Officers is being provided by the Central Statistical Organisation in collaboration with Research Organisations like ISI, NIC etc. Responsibility of training Junior Level Statistical personnel including computer data processing and field staff etc. has been entrusted to Bureau of Economics & Statistics alongwith the development of manual and syllabus etc.

During Annual Plan 1993-94, it is proposed to suitably strengthen the Training Unit to impart training with the help of new techniques to the increasing number of statistical personnel in Delhi Administration by creation of following posts and purchase of equipments or by hiring equipment as and when required.

(i) Projector Operator/Technical Store Keeper (Rs. 1200-2040)	1	
(ii) Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1	
Total :		2

#### **Equipments proposed to be purchased**

- (i) Film/TV Projector
- (ii) Tape Recorder, Amplifier and Speaker System
- (iii) Audio/Video Tapes etc.

A no. of Training Programmes are proposed to be undertaken during A.P. 1993-94. Besides, officers/officials of B.E.S. will also be sponsored to attend training programmes organised by other Organisations.

#### **4. Strengthening of Annual Survey of Industries Cell**

The primary objective of statistical surveys and inquiries on industries is to provide effective tools to planners and policy-makers for monitoring and measuring the performance of industrial sector and its responses to the Government Policy Instruments. To a great extent, this purpose is fulfilled through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).

The survey is conducted annually under the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" and the Rules framed thereunder in 1959. ASI covers all factories registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act of 1948. The field work of the survey is carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Govt. of India. Copies of all the ASI schedules for the factories registered in the N.C. Territory of Delhi are supplied to BES for further processing. For this purpose, the ASI Cell was set up in BES during 1986-87 with the creation of following posts :—

1. Stat. Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1
2. Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	3
3. Stat. Investigator (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
	5
Total :	5

The ASI Cell, so far has brought out five reports for the years 1983-84 to 1987-88 and the report for 1988-89 is under process. The schedules for the year 1989-90 have also been received and work has started for preparation of Annual Report for that year.

The sampling size of the ASI and its coverage have been enhanced from 1987-88 onwards. So the work-load of ASI Cell has increased considerably. Moreover, the number of industrial units in Delhi is also increasing rapidly each year due to favourable conditions. To release the Annual Reports in time and to conduct regular studies on the Organised Industrial Sector in Delhi, it is proposed to strengthen the ASI cell suitably in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 by creating the following posts in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to cope with the increased work load.

(i) Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii) Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
(iii) Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
(iv) Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
	5
Total :	5

## 5. Strengthening of Socio-Economic Surveys Unit

The BES is participating in the Nation-wide Surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation since its 25th Round (July, 1970 to June, 1971). On account of faster growth in population, complexity of many Socio-Economic characteristics and peculiarities of the N.C.T. of Delhi, present sample size in Delhi is three times of Central Sample size.

The Socio-Economic Survey Unit has two sections i.e. Field Section and Data Processing & Analysis Section, each headed by an Assistant Director. The actual survey work and coding is done by the field section. Scrutiny, Checking, processing of data and releasing of reports is done by Data Processing & Analysis Section.

For better co-ordination between these two sections and also with NSSO, it is necessary to bring both these sections under one Senior Officer.

Besides, in view the very large population of Delhi which is more than that of many states like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa & Arunachal Pradesh and still rapidly increasing mainly on account of migration, it is proposed to increase the sample size from present 3 times to 4 times matching basis in the Eighth Plan 1992-97 to increase the reliability of results. For this purpose, in the first instance following posts have been proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1992-93.

S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	Rs.	No.
(i)	Jt. Director	(3000-5000)	1
(ii)	Jr. Stenographer	(1200-2040)	1
(ii)	Peon	(750-940)	1
Total :			<u>3</u>

Proposal for the creation of posts in this regard is already initiated. In case, the above posts do not materialize in Annual Plan 1992-93, the same will be got created in Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **6. Strengthening of "Capital Formation & Regional Accounts" and "Input-output Transaction" Cell**

##### **A. Capital Formation & Regional Accounts :**

The estimates of capital formation indicating the extent of investment taking place within the State/Territory are extremely useful for policy formulation as well as planning purposes. On the recommendations of the Regional Accounts Committee of Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India a nucleus 'Capital Formation and Regional Accounts Cell' was established in BES in the Annual Plan 1988-89 with the following staff :—

	Rs.	
(i) Dy. Director	(3000-4500)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1
(iii) Stat. Assistant	(1400-2300)	1
Total :		<u>3</u>

The work relating to preparation of estimates of capital formation and consumption expenditure of local bodies has already been initiated. The Budget documents of local bodies (MCD, NDMC, DESU, DDA, DWS & SDU) for the years 1980-81 to 1989-90 were analysed. On this basis, two reports on Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the budgets of local bodies have been prepared and released. It is, however, a continuing process and every year, the budget documents of all the local bodies will be analysed and accordingly the report will be prepared.

At present, analysis of Budget documents of Delhi Administration is being done and a report on Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Budgets of Delhi Administration from 1988-89 to 1990-91 is under preparation. It will reflect the impact on economy by the transactions made by the Delhi Administration.

Keeping in view the importance of the work of Capital Formation and Regional Accounts Cell, it is proposed to strengthen this cell during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, to prepare the estimates of capital formation and consumption expenditure of the entire public sector comprising of Administrative Departments of the Govt., Departmental Enterprises and Non-Departmental Enterprises (Financial and non-financial), private corporate and Household sectors in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The following posts have been proposed for creation in the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

	Rs.	
(i) Asstt. Director	(2200-4000)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1
(iii) Stat. Asstt.	(1400-2300)	1
(iv) Stenographer	(1200-2040)	1
(v) Peon	(750-940)	1
	Total :	<u>5</u>

Strengthening of the Cell is necessary to release the reports of Capital Formation and Consumption expenditure of Public Sectors, Private Corporate and Household Sectors respectively in time for policy formation and perspective planning of the Territory and taking additional items of work.

#### **B. Input-Output Transaction Table**

In a workshop conducted by the Central Statistical Organization on the preparation of Input-Output Transaction Tables in October, 1991, it was decided that the work relating to preparation of Input-Output Transaction Table (IOTT) may be initiated at State level during Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. On the advise of Working Group of Planning Commission on Survey & Statistics, this work is to be handled by the cell created for Capital Formation & Regional Accounts work by creation of separate posts for Input-Output Transaction Table Work.

The production process of a complete economic system can be described in a Unified way through Input-Output Transactions Table (IOTT). The IOTT is a convenient form to present the destinations of the outputs of individual industries over a given period of time and the origins of the costs associated with these outputs. With the availability of IOTT, it is possible to work out the requirements of various industries involved in the production process in the State alongwith their cost-benefit ratio and also of the other industries could be developed whose output is required at State level. In other words, the IOTT at State level gives a bird's eye view of the production scenario for achieving the balanced growth of the State.



For preparation of the Input-Output Transaction Table, the entire economy has been divided into 115 Sectors comprising of 32 Primary, 66 Secondary and 17 Tertiary Sectors. In the primary production, 17 Sectors belong to agriculture, three to animal husbandry and one each forestry and fishing and the remaining 10 to mining. The level of disaggregation adopted for manufacturing industries generally correspond to 3 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC)—1987.

Tertiary activities include services like construction, electricity, gas, water supply, railway, transport, other transport, storage and warehousing, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking, insurance, ownership of dwellings, education, medical and health and other services. All transport activities other than railways which have been clubbed under a single sector termed as other transport.

Being a non-productive sector, public administration and defence has neither any intermediate flows nor any input but appears as a sector in gross domestic product of the economy, its contribution being in the form of compensation of employees. This sector has been included to take complete account of total gross value added by all sectors of the economy. Again the final uses have been distinguished under six categories, namely, (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), (iv) Change in Stocks (CIS), (v) Exports of Goods and Services (EXP), (vi) Imports of Goods and Services (IMP).

The Central Statistical Organisation has prepared and released three Input-Output Transaction Tables at all India level for years 1968-69, 1973-74 and 1978-79. The B.E.S. proposes to initiate the work of preparation of IOTT for Delhi for the year 1989-90 for which the detailed data is now available.

To begin with the work, it is proposed to create following posts during Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

	Rs.	
(i) Jt. Director	(3000-5000)	1
(ii) Asstt. Director	(2200-4000)	1
(iii) Research Officer	(1640-2900)	4
(iv) Stenographer	(1200-2040)	1
(v) Peon/Messenger	(750-940)	1
		8
Total :		8

## 7. Strengthening of Bureau of Economics & Statistics

Bureau of Economics & Statistics is the Central Agency in Delhi for collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data. Over the last Seven Five Year Plans, its activities have increased manifold and new areas of official statistics are being added constantly widening its horizon. Present activities of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics are enumerated below :

- (a) Implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths Act.
- (b) Preparation of State Income estimates.
- (c) Compilation & preparation of Annual Survey of Industries Reports.

- (d) Collection of Reports on Prices in respect of various commodities for Delhi.
- (e) Participation in various rounds of Socio-economic Surveys of NSSO.
- (f) Preparation of Capital Formation & Regional Accounts of Delhi.
- (g) Preparation of Index of Industrial Production.
- (h) Electronic Data Processing.
- (i) Arranging and imparting in-service training to statistical personnel.
- (j) Processing and Tabulation of Economic Census.
- (k) Collection and Compilation of statistical data in respect of Delhi and presentation of the same in the form of regular periodic publications such as Statistical Hand Book, Quarterly Digest, Statistical Abstract etc.

The Director, B.E.S. is also associated with a number of Working Groups, Committees, Task Forces etc. constituted by the Administration as well as Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission etc. Moreover, as many as 10 new schemes like Rural Statistics Cell, Statistics on Area Planning, Cultural Statistics, Women & Children Statistics etc. have been included in the Eighth Plan 1992-97. All these schemes are Staff Oriented.

Keeping all these things in view and to suitably strengthen the B.E.S. for providing professional support of Statisticians and Economists and ministerial support, the following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

A.	S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
	(i)	Economic Advisor (Rs. 4100-5600)	1
	(ii)	Statistical Advisor (Rs. 4100-5600)	1
	(iii)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
	(iv)	Ministerial Asstt. (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
	(v)	Store Keeper (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
	(vi)	U.D.C. (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
	(vii)	L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	3
	(viii)	Sr. Gestetner Operator (Rs. 950-1500)	1
	(ix)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	2
	(x)	Mali (Rs. 750-940)	1
	(xi)	Record Keeper (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
	(xii)	Chowkidar (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total (A)			<u>17</u>

## 8. Statistics on Area Planning

Delhi has grown into a big metropolis during the last four decades. Being small in size, the concept of district administration did not take shape. Thus, each department divided Delhi into small areas keeping in view its administrative convenience and requirements. This has resulted into a situation where in respect of any geographical unit within Delhi, no comprehensive statistics are available. Even in common fields where two agencies or departments operate, the area division is not co-terminus. In the case of education the administrative districts of MCD and Delhi Administration are different. Within Administration itself, the area divisions of Industries Department and the office of Chief Inspector of Factories are different. Besides, population charges of Census are not comparable to Parliamentary constituencies or Police Districts.

For effective planned development and administrative control, Delhi requires a sound Statistical System, which provides comprehensive data in respect of a particular geographical area like District in a State and Tehsil in a District. Once the concept gets momentum, the entire system of collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics in respect of National Capital Territory will undergo change. As and when comprehensive administrative units are formed or envisaged, then statistical system shall also undergo a change. All subjects to be covered by a District Statistical Agency or each department having its own district set up shall have to be examined afresh at that point of time.

To implement this scheme, first task will be to study the present national geographical divisions of the Territory done by various user departments of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies and re-divide the entire area of Delhi in small and uniform harmonious segments keeping in view the administrative needs of the user departments. Simultaneously common nomenclature and formats for collection of statistical data will be introduced, so that information being collected by one department could be usefully used by other departments and cost of collection of information is reduced. The B. E. S. has made a small beginning by retabulating available statistical information like Hospitals, Colleges, Cinemas, Police Stations, Fire Stations etc. according to 14 Municipal Zones.

For entire planning and smooth functioning of the Scheme, following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
(i)	Deputy Director (Rs. 3000-4500)	1
(ii)	Research Officer (Rs. 1640-2900)	2
(iii)	Punch Supervisor (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
(iv)	Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
(v)	Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1350-2200)	2
(vi)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total :		8

## 9. Excise and Entertainment Statistics Cell

Presently there is no statistical cell in the Excise and Entertainment Departments like other public dealing departments viz. Dte. of Transport, Sales Tax Deptt., Industry Deptt. etc.

Great difficulty is being experienced for want of proper Statistics. Moreover the data of the above sector are mostly demanded by Research Workers, Administrators, Planners etc.

To collect, compile and analyse the data relating to excise revenue, excise offences, consumption of liquor/other intoxicants etc. and entertainment and betting tax collections assessment etc. it is felt that there should be a Nucleus Statistical Cell. The Nucleus Statistical Cell as cited above will work in Excise department. This has been proposed by Bureau of Economics & Statistics as Bureau is the Nodal Agency for co-ordinating statistical work in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

To start the work, following posts have been proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
(i)	Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii)	Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	2
(iii)	Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
(iv)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total :		5

## 10. Social Statistics Division

On the suggestion of the Working Group of Planning Commission, following four Schemes have been covered in the Social Statistics Division :—

- (i) Environment Statistics Cell.
- (ii) Cultural Statistics Cell.
- (iii) Women & Children Statistics Cell.
- (iv) Housing Statistics Cell.

Description of each scheme is given in the following paragraphs.

### (i) Environment Statistics Cell

Collection of Environment Statistics on regular and continuous basis envisage to collect statistics for the following parameters of environment :—

- (i) Land resources and use (structure of use categories) ;
- (ii) Energy and Mineral resources and use ;
- (iii) Water resources and use ;

- (iv) Fauna and Flora (Population and diversity of wildlife and vegetation) ;
- (v) Air quality (emission and immission of selected pollutants) ;
- (vi) Water quality (emission and immission of selected pollutants) ;
- (vii) Soil quality ;
- (viii) Solid and hazardous wastes excluding radio-active wastes ;
- (ix) Radiation (emission and concentration) ;
- (x) Noise levels ;
- (xi) Environmental effects of demographic developments, production, transport and consumption activities not covered elsewhere ;
- (xii) Environmental protection and control measures (conservation of natural and other resources treatment recycling and disposal of waste) etc.

This is a new area of statistics. In the first stage, different agencies will have to be located, which will be responsible for the collection of different types of environment statistics. Formats for the collection of data will have to be designed and standardised.

The Environment Statistics Cell is proposed to be established during Annual Plan 1993-94 with the creation of following posts :—

S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
2.	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
3.	Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	2
Total :		4

(ii) *Establishment of Cultural Statistics Cell*

The Cultural statistics is one of the newly emerging areas in the field of official statistics. The Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held at New Delhi during 15-19th March, 1990 has recommended that development of cultural statistics, needs special attention. The National Advisory Board on Statistics in its eighth meeting, held at New Delhi on 27th July, 1990 has also endorsed the view of the Ninth Conference. On the recommendations as referred above, the BES being the Nodal Agency for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, has proposed/intend to set up a Cultural Statistics Unit in the Annual Plan 1993-94 with the creation of following posts :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director	(Rs. 2200-4000)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	(Rs. 1400-2300)	2
Total :			3

(iii) *Statistics of Women and Children Cell*

As per population Census, 1991, the total population of the National Capital Territory of Delhi was 94.20 lakhs out of which women were 42.65 lakhs. Children upto the age of 6 years constituted about 17.0 percent of Delhi's total population. Though women constitute about 45 percent of the total population, their economic and social position and status is inferior to men. Children are the most important national resources for human development.

The statistics on women and children proposed to be collected are sex ratio, live births, infant mortality by sex, child mortality by sex, mortality at higher ages by sex, maternity deaths, life expectation at birth and higher ages, survival ratios, incidence of sickness in various age groups by nature of sickness, marital status, age of marriage, maternity, fertility, abortions, miscarriages, female family planning methods, Maternity & Child Services, enrolment in education, non-formal adult education, vocational and technical trainings, facilities or creches for children, social security, women's welfare activities, employment and unemployment, child labour etc. Necessary forms and schedules will also be designed by the proposed Cell.

It is proposed to set up a separate Cell to collect statistics of women and children in the Annual Plan 1993-94 with the following posts :—

(i) Asstt. Director	(Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(Rs. 1640-2900)	2
(iii) Stenographer	(Rs. 1200-2040)	1
Total :		4

(iv) *Housing Statistics (H.Q.) Cell*

At the national level, National Building Organisation is the Nodal Agency for collection and compilation of building statistics. It launched a Three Tier Scheme in 1963 for collection of relevant statistical information. It envisaged to set up first tier statistical cell in Public Works Department and second tier cell in local Self Govt. Department for collection of housing statistics in respect of local bodies. The third tier was suggested for the H.Q. Cell in the State Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

A two tier Housing Statistics Cell has been proposed for Delhi. The first tier will consist of the Statistics Cell already setup in Land & Building Department. It will collect & compile housing statistics in respect of PWD only. Under second tier, a H.Q. Housing Statistics Cell is to be setup in B.E.S. for collection of information in respect of Public Sector i.e. DDA, Railways, Defence, CPWD and Local Bodies, Research Institutions, Universities etc. To setup the H.Q. Cell the following posts are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name & Scale of Post	No. of Posts
(i)	Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii)	Statistical Asstt. (Rs. 1400-2300)	4
(iii)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
(iv)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total :		7

The National Buildings Organization organised a meeting of the Housing Secretaries of the State Governments and Directors of State Statistical Bureaus on 4th September, 1992 at New Delhi. In this meeting it was decided to conduct Housing Census for Urban Areas during 1995 and training of Staff etc. and to strengthen the three tier Scheme which has not been functioning properly because of inadequate staff and funds etc. Till now only one tier has been established in the Land and Building Department and second tier is yet to be established in the B.E.S. with the above posts.

## II. Special Sample Survey Division

Under this Division the following three schemes are included on the advice of Working Group of Planning Commission :—

- (i) Research & Development Unit.
- (ii) Rural Statistics Cell.
- (iii) Special Surveys Cell.

Description of each scheme is given in the following paragraphs :—

### (i) Research and Development Cell

BES is the Nodal Agency not only for development of an efficient statistical system in Delhi but also to co-ordinate various statistical activities. Every year Bureau is receiving a lot of statistical/economic data and information being published by Government Sector both from different States and the various Ministries of Government of India. Besides, information is being received from Research Organisation, Autonomous Bodies and private sectors. These publications contain useful information regarding Delhi as also developmental activities around Delhi having a direct bearing on the Economy of Delhi as well as quality of living in Delhi. For collection compilation of such information a Research & Development Cell is proposed to be set up in BES during the Annual Plan 1993-94 with the creation of following posts :—

S. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
	(Rs.)	
1.	Asstt. Director (2200-4000)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant (1400-2300)	2
3.	Stenographer (1200-2040)	1
Total :		<u>4</u>

Main function of this Cell will be as under :—

- (i) In many departments of Delhi Administration, no statistical unit exists. This unit will see the possibilities of setting up Statistical Units in such departments and suggest statistical coverage.
- (ii) To undertake problem oriented research and analytical studies based on the data available as administrative by product.
- (iii) To study the statistical techniques being applied in similar fields by other State and Central Statistical Agencies and try to present information in a uniform pattern with adjoining states.

- (iv) A number of statistical publications from various States, Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India Offices and Departments of Delhi Administration received in the Library of Bureau of Economics & Statistics presently remain unattended due to non-availability of specific staff. These will be studied, analysed and published in respect of information pertaining to Delhi.

(ii) *Rural Statistics Cell*

Various Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations and Committees appointed to review the National Statistical System, have stressed the need to create statistical machinery at village or block level. The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics (held at New Delhi on 20-21 April, 1989) supported the same concept and also recommended to include plan scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 to improve the quality, coverage and timeliness in data collection. The Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held at New Delhi in 15-19 March, 1990 endorsed these views.

The need for rural development is all the more urgent in the Territory in the context of the pressing need for putting a check to the continuous drift of rural population to the urban areas. Once the information of the nature mentioned above become available, it will facilitate remedial action and to provide necessary facilities to the rural population and its development.

Presently, the Administration is not collecting information needed for planning and Development of rural areas in the proformas suggested by the Working Group on 'Small Area Dev. Programme Statistics' and National Informatics Centre of Planning Commission. In the absence of basic data, formulation of plan schemes by the concerned departments/agencies becomes a difficult task. Except for some statistics that flow regarding land utilisation or community development done by the Patwari or village level Worker (VLW), there is no regular flow of data in respect of rural economy/villages.

The jurisdiction of Patwari or VLW is about 3 to 4 villages and they are busy in their own way not having much time left specifically for statistical work. Therefore, in view of above recommendations, it is proposed to establish a cell specifically for collecting Rural Statistics in the BES in respect of items covered by National Informatic Centre Proforma. Some of these items are :—

- (i) Land utilisation ;
- (ii) Registration of Births & Deaths ;
- (iii) Identification of the unemployed and under-employed persons trade-wise ;
- (iv) Identification of children not attending school ;
- (v) No. of Dispensaries/Health Centres/Veterinary Hospitals ;
- (vi) Number of houses in a uniform way to keep record of pucca, semi-pucca and kuccha buildings ;
- (vii) Community facilities ;
- (viii) Availability of Industries ;



- (ix) Availability of Tubewells;
- (x) Availability of Co-operative Bank/Agr. Bank/Nationalised Bank ;
- (xi) Facility of School/College in the Village ;
- (xii) Availability of Transport facilities ;
- (xiii) Availability of Kendriya Bhandar/Super Bazar/Fair Price Shops etc.
- (xiv) Availability of Sanitary facilities ;
- (xv) Availability of Creche/Day Care Centre ;
- (xvi) Availability of Fertilisers/Seeds to the Farmers ;
- (xvii) Availability of Employment Exchange ;
- (xviii) Availability of Daily Newspapers etc; and
- (xix) Other items of National Informatics Centre Network proforma not covered above.

Rural areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi are divided into five Blocks viz. (a) Alipur (b) Najafgarh (c) Mehrauli (d) Shahdara (e) Kanjhawala. To begin with, it is proposed that initially the Cell will be set up in one block only during the Annual Plan 1993-94, remaining Four Blocks will be covered during last three years of the Eighth Plan 1992-97 as under :—

- |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) During Annual Plan 1993-94   | —One Block       |
| (ii) During Annual Plan 1994-95  | —One more Blocks |
| (iii) During Annual Plan 1995-96 | —Two more Blocks |
| (iv) During Annual Plan 1996-97  | —All Five Blocks |

Following staff is required to implement this scheme during Annual Plan 1993-94 i.e. for one Block :—

Sl. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
	Rs.	
(i)	Research Officer (1640-2900)	1
(ii)	L.D.C. ( 950-1500)	1
(iii)	Stat. Assistant (1400-2300)	2
(iv)	Data Entry Operator (1200-2040)	1
(v)	Peon ( 750-940)	1
<b>Total :</b>		<b>6</b>

*(iii) Special Survey Cell*

At present, there is no Survey Cell to conduct ad hoc studies in the process of plan formulation/development. So far such studies were being got conducted through other agencies as and when the need arose. During the past few years, studies were got conducted through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in respect of Sales Tax, Terminal Tax, House Tax and Freedom Fighters through Teachers. Similarly, a survey was got conducted in the Informal Sector through Institute of Marketing and Management.

In fact, there is need to conduct a number of other surveys in different fields for reliable estimates to be used in policy making process. The various subjects that need continuous studies are poverty line particularly urban poverty, unauthorised colonies, family planning, distributive character of trades, under registration of births and deaths etc. in Delhi. The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics, held on 20-21 April, 1989 at New Delhi also stressed the need of establishment of such a Cell.

The only survey in which the Bureau of Economics & Statistics participates is the various Rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation. The Bureau participates in these Rounds on three times matching basis. In the current year Bureau conducted the study of scavengers and consumption of liquor. Such ad hoc study may affect adversely the time bound programme of Socio Economic Surveys conducted on matching basis on all India level without additional staff.

In view of above, it is felt that there should be a separate Survey Cell to conduct special/ad hoc surveys on various aspects of Socio-economic life of Delhi. This Cell will also conduct surveys for Planning Department as and when required.

It is proposed to establish the special Surveys Cell in the BES in Annual Plan 1993-94 with the creation of the following posts :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
(i)	Joint Director	(Rs. 3000-5000)	1
(ii)	Asstt. Director	(Rs. 2200 4000)	1
(iii)	Research Officer	(Rs. 1640-2900)	2
(iv)	Statistical Asstt.	(Rs. 1400-2300)	4
(v)	Statistical Investigator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	12
(vi)	Stenographer	(Rs. 1200-2040)	1
(vii)	Data Entry Operator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	4
Total :			25

The amount of Rs. 11 lacs approved for all the schemes mentioned above during 1992-93 will be utilised fully. For 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 14 lacs has been approved to implement all the above mentioned schemes.

## 12. Construction of Sankhiki Bhawan

Though the strength of BES has been increasing, the office space allotted to it has not increased. As a result, a situation has reached where it has become very difficult to allot proper sitting space to the staff for proper working. Against the requirements of about 1000 Sq. metres (as per norms fixed by Govt. of India) the BES has been allocated only 486 Sq. Metres of covered area which is grossly inadequate for proper functioning.

Besides the general shortage of accommodation for sitting arrangements of the staff, at present there is no Committee/Conference Room, Training Room, Reading Room, Staff Recreation Room and space for other amenities. In fact, till now the BES has been unable to conduct regular Training Courses, Seminars and Group discussions due to non-availability of suitable space in the BES. Provision of these will bring congenial atmosphere and increase in efficiency.

There is overall shortage of accommodation in the various offices of Administration. So BES is not likely to get additional accommodation till new buildings are constructed. Therefore, to meet long term space requirements, there is no alternative but to build BES's own office accommodation.

It is estimated that plot of land and construction of building will cost about Rs. 35.00 lacs which will be needed in phases. For Eighth Plan a token sum of Rs. 1.00 lac has been made. For 1992-93 and 1993-94 no outlay has been provided separately under this scheme.

### 13. Computer Centre—(Rs. 1.00 lac)

Under this continuing scheme of Seventh Plan "State Level Computer Centre" was set up by the National Informatics Centre at 1, Kripa Narain Marg, Delhi. ND-550 System was installed in the State Level Computer Centre. As per the Memorandum of Understanding with the NIC (Govt. of India) and the Delhi Administration, NIC will bear the entire expenditure on the hardware and the centre will be under the technical control of NIC. All the Departments of Delhi Administration will be free to use the Centre. The main users are Planning Department, BES, Sales Tax Department, Dte. of Transport, Industries Department, Dte. of Health Services, LNJP, G.B. Pant Hospital Dte. of Education, Dte. of Employment, Co-operative Department, Pay & Accounts Office and Local Bodies.

The Planning Department is using the Computer Centre for the preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports of Plan Schemes and the Statements of approved outlay and RE etc. Other user Departments at present are Principal Pay & Account Office, Industries Department, BES and Co-operative Department.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, it is proposed to strengthen the infrastructure facilities of the Computer Centre.

### Capital Head

The present accommodation for the Computer Centre is not adequate even to accommodate the staff of NIC working at the State Level Computer Centre. As per the requirement, accommodation of 3000 sq. feet is required but only about half of the accommodation is available at present. In the Eighth Plan it is proposed to acquire/build 3-4 more rooms adequately renovated as per the needs and standards of the Computer Centre. About Rs. 10.00 lacs will be required for this purpose. Additional accommodation is also needed for the additional posts proposed to be created under this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

### Revenue Head

During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to set up a 'Separate Unit' under the Planning Department comprising the following staff for co-ordination and administrative supervision work with the already established NIC State Level Computer Centre

and the user Departments/Agencies of Delhi Administration. This unit will also take follow up action/monitor the computerisation programmes of various Departments/Agencies of Delhi Administration. Other activities will include preparation of budget, processing of proposals for expenditure sanctions, organisations of meetings and other related works etc. To meet the growing financial needs a separate budget head was opened for 'Computer Centre' during the Seventh Plan period.

The posts proposed to be created are the following :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
		Rs.	
1.	Asstt. Programmer	(1640-2900)	1
2.	Data Entry Operator	(1200-2040)	2
Total :			3

A vehicle is required to provide mobility to the staff for visiting various departments of Delhi Administration and GOI.

Provision for running cost of the Computer Centre and consumable items like stationery, ribbon, tape, floppies, papers etc. is also needed.

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 5 lacs for the scheme in the 8th Plan an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## II. Sales Tax Department

### I. *Strengthening of Data Base Management System—(Rs. 65 lacs)*

The scheme aims at :

- (i) Collection of statistics for monitoring, control and policy formulation.
- (ii) Conduct of empirical studies of samples as aids to policy formulation.
- (iii) Entry and verification of data for storage in EDP systems.
- (iv) Plugging leakage of revenue by verifications of claims for exemptions and concessional levy of S.T.
- (v) Plugging leakage of revenue by scrutiny of accounts of utilisation of statutory forms.
- (vi) Plugging leakage of revenue by reconciliation of claims of payments of Sales Tax to Govt. office.
- (vii) Plugging leakage of revenue by monitoring the furnishing of returns.
- (viii) Monitoring and control of inspections, assessment and disposal of applications.

Sales Tax Deptt. has been implementing two plan Schemes viz 'Strengthening of EDP Cell' and Strengthening of Statistical System of network in Sales Tax wards, since the Sixth Five Year Plan. Both these schemes are complementary with the same objective of Computerisation of Sales Tax records for creation and maintenance of data base as an aid in the administration and implementation of laws relating to Sales Tax. Both the schemes have been clubbed to operate it as a unified schemes with changed nomenclature.

The scheme was taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan on the recommendation of Staff Inspection Unit. Govt. of India for computerisation of Sales Tax data. To implement the scheme the deptt. engaged Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) in 1978-79 and the feasibility study by CMC recommended the following nine-applications for Computerisation :—

1. Return and Treasury Challan handling system.
2. Dealer to Dealer cross checking of exemption claims.
3. Sales and purchases analysis.
4. Assessment scheduling and monitoring system.
5. Inspection scheduling and monitoring system.
6. Accounting and follow-up system.
7. Application handling system.
8. Forms control system.
9. Statistics.

#### **7th Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92.**

The work relating to preparation of a dealers directory was finalised. It is also being updated constantly. Besides, about 9 lacs Tax Challans per annum received from R.B.I. were processed monthly for reconciliation of tax collections and monitoring of ward-wise revenue collection/shortfall of revenue. In addition ward-wise report on tax or payments made was prepared for verification of tax receipts.

During 1991-92 it was proposed to extend the EDP set up including setting up of a main-frame computer inter-linking all the wards to decentralise data processing and creation of a statistical net-work in wards. But due to the non-filling of senior level technical posts and delay in the notification of various statutory formats, which provides input to various Computerised Systems, it was decided to defer the procurement and installation of the main-frame Computer by a year.

#### **Programme for Eighth Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94.**

The feasibility study in the deptt. was carried out by CMC in 1979-80 and since then a lot of changes have taken place in the system of tax collection. The National Informatics Centre (N.I.C.) was requested to examine and update the report of CMC keeping in view the following aims and objectives of the computerisation programme of the Deptt.

- (i) Providing a concise and concrete database of Dealers & their tax liabilities, assessing authorities and their wards.
- (ii) Ensuring smooth flow of work and eliminating unnecessary delays.
- (iii) Keeping the top management well informed by generating timely reports.
- (iv) Improved tax collection.
- (v) Eliminating the existing loopholes in the system.
- (vi) Motivated performance of the wards and staff.

### **The proposed New System**

The N I C report has slightly modified the various systems proposed by C M C. The revised systems can now be clasified into seven modules which are independent of each other and the implementation of these systems can be effected in a phased manner. The 7 modules are :—

1. Dealer Endorcement system.
2. Returns processing system.
3. Forms control system.
4. Assessment information system.
5. Dealer monitoring system.
6. Decision support system.
7. Expert system.

Out of the seven applications mentioned above, the first three applications are being implemented as a pilot project in Zone-V consisting of wards 33-36. A new Computer Super PC/AT-386 with 8 terminals has been installed connecting all the four wards. After the testing of the software in the pilot wards the proposed systems will be extended to all other zones in the Eighth Plan period.

#### **(a) Equipment required**

During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to extend the project to all the zones and wards to decentralise the entire data processing activity and create a local area net work. The Deptt., therefore, proposes to purchase and install a mini/main-frame computer for inter linking the entire Deptt. by providing computer terminals in all the wards.

#### **(b) Site preparation/Cabling**

Proper site preparation in all the zones will have to carried out before installation of the equipment. Site preparation/Cabling work, etc. wherever needed is to be taken up during 1993-94. For purchase of equipment and site preparation/cabling work a provision of Rs. 40 lacs is made in 1993-94.

#### **(c) Purchase of uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) Unit**

To provide a battery to the systems back-up a UPS Unit of 10 KVA capacity will be required. A diesel generating plant will have to be installed to ensure power supply to the EDP set up. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 1.00 lac each for purchase of a UPS and installation of a Diesel Generating set has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **(d) Maintenance of equipment**

For maintenance of the equipment i.e. Computer and Computer Peripherals an amount of Rs. 2 lacs has been kept for the 1993-94. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac have been provided for the purchase and maintenance of Air Conditioners in 1993-94.

### Man-Power requirement

To co-ordinate, technically guide, supervise and provide liaison with the zonal and ward functionaries one post each of EDP Manager (Rs. 3700-5000) and System Analyst (Rs. 3000-4500) was created during 1989-90. However due to administrative reasons these posts have not been filled up so far.

The entire work of data processing and production of various reports will be attended to by the Central EDP Cell. So two additional posts of System Analysts (Rs. 3000-4500) and two posts of Programmers (Rs. 2200-4000) will be necessary to handle system analysis, design and programme development and to co-ordinate the work of the different zones. System Analysts assisted by Programmers will be responsible for the implementation of one or two applications in all the zones. To maintain cleanliness in the E.D.P. set up 5 posts of Sweepers are needed. So the schemes includes creation of the following additional posts in 1993-94 :—

Sl. No.	Post	Scale Rs.	No.
1.	System Analyst	3000-4500	2
2.	Programmer	2200-4000	2
3.	Console Operator	1640-2900	2
4.	Sweepers	750-940	5
			11

### Action Plan

The extension of the computerisation programme to the whole Deptt. has the following distinct phases :—

1. Reformatting of the existing forms to make them more computer friendly and introduction of new forms to provide input data for the recommended computer system.
2. Recruitment of senior level technical staff already sanctioned.
3. Identification of the hardware/procurement/installation and training of staff.
4. Collection and feeding of master data.
5. Testing/implementation of software.
6. Introduction of the following computerised systems in order of their priority :
  - (i) Dealer Endorsement System;
  - (ii) Return Processing System;
  - (iii) Forms Control System;
  - (iv) Recovery Data;
  - (v) Appellatex Work.

An amount of Rs. 60 lacs is provided in 1993-94 for this part of the scheme namely stg. of EDP cell as per the break-up given below :—

**(A) Non-recurring Expenditure :**

S. No.	Item	(Rs. in lacs) Total Cost
1.	Purchase of Computer & site preparation	40.00
2.	Air conditioner	1.00
3.	Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit	1.00
4.	Diesel Generating Set	1.00
Total :		43.00

**(B) Recurring Expenditure :**

(i)	Maintenance of Equipments	1.00
(ii)	Maintenance of A.Cs	0.50
(iii)	Training of staff	0.25
(iv)	Misc. Expenditure like computer stationery, furniture, telephone, etc.	0.25
Total :		2.00

**(C) Salary of staff :**

Total (A + B + C)	60.00
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The second part of the Scheme relates to strengthening and management of important statistics and records, maintenance, compilation and updating important records of 14 registers such as Demand and Collection Register, Arrears Register, Stay Register, Appeal Register, Returns Defaulter Registers, Return Receipt Register, Refund Register, Amendment Register etc. in the wards. In order to have accurate data and better and efficient management of statistical records and the vital registers in the wards and zones which have direct bearing on the revenue collections, recovery etc. The R&S Branch of the Deptt. submitted a proposal to the Finance and Planning Deptt. for creation of 110 posts of Statistical Investigators for posting in the wards, zones and at the Head Quarter. After discussions in the Plg., Finance Deptt. and Sale Tax Deptt. it was decided that the original proposal for creation of 110 posts of Statistical Investigators should be amended suitably to 90 posts of Statistical Investigators (pay scale 1200-2040), 10 posts of Statistical Assistants (pay scale 1400-2300) and one post of Research Officer (pay scale 1640-2900). During 1991-92 50 posts of Statistical investigator, 10 posts of Statistical Assistant and 1 post of Research Officer were created. Some posts were filled up.

The Research and Statistical Cell of the Deptt. collects compiles, tabulates and interpolates the statistical data relating to the registered and unregistered dealers of the Deptt. which have a direct bearing on the revenue collection.



The number of registered and unregistered dealers is increasing at the rate of 4.5% per annum approximately. At present there are more than 1,22,000 dealers registered under the DST Act, 1975 and 1,16,000 registered under the CST Act, 1956 with the Department. There are more than 37,000 unregistered dealers. These dealers are required to be assessed annually and additional demands are created against them. There are appeal cases filed by the aggrieved dealers against the assessment orders and number of appeals at present is more than 44,000. The cases of registration amendments, refund and rectification are being processed every day. Statistical data in respect of all the services provided to the dealers both in terms of registration as well as assessment and other miscellaneous works requires to be compiled and updated on regular basis.

The revenue collection is also showing consistently an upward trend. During 1991-92, the revenue collection was to the tune of Rs. 778 crores approximately. Against the target of Rs. 938 crores to be achieved during 1992-93, by the end of January, 1993, the total collection was to the tune of Rs. 666 crore approximately. Considering the increasing work-load of Research & Statistical Cell, 2 posts each of Statistical Assistant and Statistical Investigator were proposed to be created during 1992-93. The detailed proposal has already been sent to the Finance Department and Planning Department of Delhi Administration and is under their active consideration. These posts are yet to be created. Accordingly provision for these posts is included in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

As the Department is assigned the main task of revenue collection of more than 70% to the ex-chquer of National Capital Territory of Delhi, which it collects through implementation of DST Act, 1975; CST Act 1956; the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and other three Revenue Acts as applicable to Delhi, namely the Delhi Land Revenue Act, 1954, Punjab Land Revenue Act, 188, UP Land Revenue Act, 1908, there is a constant need felt to streamline the functioning of the Department and to simplify the procedures to implement the afore-mentioned acts for assesseees and tax papers. The Department has got conducted two studies one from the Tata Consultancy Services and the other from National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. It is increasingly felt that some studies should be conducted by the Department itself as the primary data is available in the Research & Statistical Cell and the secondary data can be collected from various Trade Association about which the Department has got adequate information. The imperative need to conduct the study by the Department with a view to simplify the procedures and rules was also emphasized by the Chief Secretary in the Monthly Review Meeting of the Department held on 18-1-1993.

The over-whelming objective of making use of statistical information collected by the R&S Cell is to utilize the same for policy formulation. The Research & Statistical Cell does not have the commodity-wise information in respect of revenue collection, number of dealers dealing in different commodities, the manufactures, wholesalers, retailers, exporters and those doing inter-state sales and commerce. Until and unless the commodity codes are adopted either on the pattern of Bombay or Karnataka and the commodity-wise information is collected, it is not possible to know what is the comparative significance of different commodities in the Sales Tax Collection and what policy can be suggested to maximise the revenue collection from different commodities or to provide relief to the consumers in respect of essential commodities in the form of lower rates of taxation without affecting the revenue collection. The Sales Tax collection is increasing consistently @15% per annum owing to increase in the number of registered dealers and better enforcement and

recovery of arrears of Government dues. During 1992-93, the target for revenue collection has been fixed at Rs. 938 crores which represents a growth rate of 21% over actual collection of Rs. 778 crores during 1991-92. A higher growth rate is possible in case the detailed information in respect of different commodities and different categories of dealers registered with the Department is compiled and made available for the Statistical Decision Support System. It may be pertinent to mention that the cost of collection of Sales Tax is merely 0.7% which is the lowest in the Country as compared to all India average cost of 2%.

The Department intends to build up a strong data base of commodity-wise information during 1993-94. It intends to have close coordination among the states falling under National Capital Region (NCR) and to undertake 2 studies of its own regarding the fiscal structure and the uniform pattern of Sales Tax in the National Capital Region (Comprising UP, Haryana, Rajasthan) and (ii) Empirical Studies in respect of manufacturers, whole-sellers, retailers and interstate sellers and their contribution towards the total collection of Sales Tax. To cope up with the ever-increasing work-load and consequential increase in revenue Collection to monitor the effective implementation of the recommendations of various studies conducted by the expert bodies and to take up new studies mentioned above, it is essential that the R & S Cell is reorganised and strengthened by providing adequate manpower, infrastructure and other facilities to the Research & Statistical Cell during 1993-94.

In view of the above, the following posts are required to be created during 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Name of the Posts	Scale Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Dy. Director (Statistics)	3000-4500	1
2.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	2
3.	Research Officer	1640-2900	3
4.	Statistical Assistant	1400-2300	4
5.	Sr Stenographer	1400-2 00	1
6.	Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
7.	Peon	750-940	2
8.	Sweeper	750-940	1
9.	Driver	950-1500	1
Total :			16

Dy. Director (Statistics), Statistical Officer and the Research Officer, in addition to undertake the studies as mentioned above, would also be responsible for formulation, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the Plan Schemes of the Sales Tax Department. The Deputy Director (Statistics) being head of the R & S Cell, will have coordination with the Planning Commission, Planning Deptt. Delhi Administration and other offices of the Admn.

The National Institute of Public Finance and policy while discussing the revamping of the Administrative organisations of the Sale Tax Deptt., in its Study report, on the system of Sale Tax in Delhi, among other things have also recommended the creation of the post of one Dy. Director (Research & Statistics) with other supporting Staff for the R. & S. Cell of the Sale Tax Deptt.

The Research and Statistical Cell also needs modernised office equipments and business machines such as photo copier, PC XT Computer, reference books, journal and periodicals, telephone, inter-com and office furniture, stationery etc. For mobility of staff engaged in collection of data, it is proposed to purchase one Vehicle for the R. & S. Cell and one post of Driver is also proposed. A provision of Rs. 5 lacs has been earmarked during 1993-94, for "Strengthening of Research & Statistical Cell".

The approved outlay for the Scheme in the 8th Plan is Rs. 125 lacs. The outlay approved during 1992-93 was Rs. 38 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 65 lacs is approved to implement the Scheme.

**XIII—CIVIL SUPPLIES**

Schemes for promotion and propagation of consumers' interest, awareness and consumer education for their rights through mass media, assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in consumer movement and strengthening of public distribution system are included in this sector.

**7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.**

Against the original approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs under this sector, an expenditure of Rs. 87.67 lacs was incurred in the 7th Five Year Plan. The increase in expenditure was due to taking up of three more schemes in the 7th Plan. The details of expenditure are as under :—

*(Rs in lacs)*

S. No.	Schemes	Expenditure		
		7th Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92
1.	Dte. of Consumer Affairs	23.46	—	—
2.	Setting up of Distt. Forums and State Commission	14.18	—	—
3.	C/o Infrastructure for DSCSC to strengthen PDS	50.00	—	—
4.	State Youth Award for Consumer Protection.	0.03	—	—
5.	Assistance to voluntary organisations, publicity etc.	—	4.50	4.48
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>87.67</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.48</b>

In order to redress the grievances of the consumers in Delhi, one District Forum and one State Commission were set up during the 7th Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5 lacs during 1990-91 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.50 lacs. In 1991-92 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.48 lacs. On the advice of the Planning Commission, Delhi Administration transferred the liability of schemes for State Commission and District Forums to Non-Plan side in the financial year 1991-92.

### 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94

The approved outlay for 8th Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below :—

		(Rs. in lacs)			
S. No.	Name of Scheme	8th Plan 1992-97 App. outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93		1993-94 App. Outlay
			App. outlay	Anticipated Expr.	
1.	Assistance to voluntary organisations, publicity etc.	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2.	Stg. of Public Distribution system	55.00	10.00	18.00	40.00
3.	Modernisation of Food & Supplies Deptt.	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
TOTAL :		100.00	20.00	28.00	50.00

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :—

#### A. Directorate of Consumer Affairs

1. *Assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in Consumer Movement and Publicity (Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986. The Central Consumer Protection Council as also Delhi Consumer Protection Council have been emphasising the need to provide financial assistance to the non-governmental organisations engaged in the consumer movement. It has also been emphasised that the Directorate of Consumer Affairs should take steps to propagate consumer rights and consumer education through mass media such as Press, TV Coverage and production of video cassettes. It is also felt that the Directorate of Consumer Affairs should increase subject related seminars and conferences. During the Annual Plan 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 4.48 lacs was incurred. To implement the Scheme, Rs. 30 lacs, for 8th Plan 1992-97 has been approved. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### B. Food and Civil Supplies

1. *Strengthening Public Distribution System in Delhi—(Rs. 40.00 lacs)*

The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen the public distribution system by increasing the number of circle offices from 44 to 70 to supervise and control the increased number of fair price shops for the growing population of Delhi. It also envisages decentralisation of the Administration by creating 9 zonal offices during the 8th Plan period.

The Public Distribution System has been working under considerable stress and strain. The Population of Delhi has been increasing at the rate of nearly 3 lacs per year. More areas are getting urbanised. The consumers i.e. Food Card Holders

have to travel long distances to procure food articles. In 1984, Delhi Admn. introduced door to door step delivery system to check diversion of food articles on one hand and to save retail outlets from going to FCI godowns frequently which was identified as a cause for shops remaining closed when they were supposed to remain open. Frequent changes in prices of commodities in open markets has also been increasing the reliance on PDS. This has increased demand on policing arrangements and effective market intervention as a control system to check rising trends in prices. Delhi Administration has a proposal to build critical storage capacity and Circle Ration Offices, as it is being threatened with eviction proceedings at the hands of landlords.

Essential commodities like wheat, rice edible oils, sugar, coal and kerosene oil are distributed through Public Distribution System. There are at present 25,93,708 food cards with 1,26,82,426 units issued to residents of Delhi. At present, Deptt. is having 3538 FPSs, 1912 Kerosene Depots and 845 Coal Depots. It is anticipated that by the end of current decade there will be about 30 lacs food-cards with 155 lacs units. Anticipated annual growth for food cards and units is 90,000 and 3 lacs respectively. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan there would be 28 lacs food cards and 1,32,00,000 units. There would be the need of 4300 fair price shops by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

With the increase of population in Delhi and issue of food cards to juggi dwellers the work of department has increased manifold. In addition to running and operating the public distribution system, the Department is operating as a licensing authority for various notified essential commodities on free sale. From time to time the deptt. has to take anti-hoarding measures to keep their prices under check. The department has to strengthen and to gear up the Administrative set-up to meet the challenges posed by the additional work created. A Smooth and effective administrative set-up is required in each department. The need to strengthen the Deptt. has been recognised.

At present the Food and Supplies department is managing the PDS system through its 3538 fair price shops, 1912 K. Oil Depots and 845 Coal Depots. The number of these outlets are likely to increase to 3700 by the end of 1993-94 and 4300 FPSs by the end of 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For supervising and controlling the existing FPSs there are 44 Circle Offices which are grossly inadequate. As such additional circle offices and posts are required.

**(a) Posts created for additional Circle Offices**

During the Annual Plan 1991-92 the following posts were created alongwith the enhancement of Circle Offices from the existing 44 to 61.

S. No.	Posts	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Commissioner	6
2.	Food and Supplies Officers	20
3.	Superintendent	6
4.	Inspectors	34
5.	Head Clerk	17
6.	UDC	8

7. LDC	46
8. Stenographers	6
9. Peon-cum-Chowkidar	17
10. Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	6
11. Peon	6
Total :	<u>172</u>

The case for filling up of these newly created posts has already been taken up with the Services Deptt.

In view of the anticipated rate of growth of population and the number of Fair Price Shops, it is felt that 61 circle offices will not be sufficient. Hence it is proposed to increase the circle offices to 70 by adding 9 more circle offices to manage 4300 FPS by the end of 8th Plan. It is suggested that one zone should not have more than 8 circles for effective administration of PDS system and there should be one officer for 8 circles. 9 more circle offices are proposed to be set up during 1993-94.

**(b) Decentralisation of Administration**

It has become very difficult to serve the Food Card Holders, Retail outlets and to police the entire area from a single Headquarter establishment. Management of PDS from the HQs is viewed undesirable as consumers and retail outlet dealers have to travel unnecessarily in the congested roads of Delhi. Hence it is proposed to decentralise the Headquarters establishment on the pattern of MCD Zones. The proposal for creating 6 Zonal Offices on MCD's pattern was approved during 1991-92 by L. G. This is likely to be implemented during 1992-93. This has worked well in many states. Zonal Office would be manned by a zonal officer at the level of Asstt. Commissioner. One Supdt., one Head Clerk, one UDC, four LDCs, 2 Peons and two Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar are being provided in zonal office. During the 8th Five Year Plan 9 such Zonal Offices are proposed to be created out of which approval for creation of 6 zones was obtained during 1991-92. In the Annual Plan 1993-94 it is proposed to set-up three more zonal offices as proposed in the 8th Plan.

**(c) Creation of New Posts for Zonal Offices and Circle Offices**

It is proposed to create the following additional posts during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

S. No.	Posts	No. of posts
1.	Addl. Commissioner (F & S)	02
2.	Deputy Commissioner	02
3.	Asstt. Commissioner	01
4.	Food & Supplies Officer	06
5.	Superintendent	11
6.	Head Clerks/Gr.-II	61
7.	Inspector (Gr.-II)	17
8.	UDC	50

9. LDC	16
10. Stenographer (Gr-III)	04
11. Peon-cum-Chowkidar-cum-Sweeper	23
12. Drivers	10
13. Dy. Director (Stat.)	01
14. Asstt. Director (Stat.)	02
15. Statistical Officer	08
	TOTAL : 214

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 55 lacs is approved for this scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs during 1992-93 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 18 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 40 lacs is approved.

2. *Modernisation of Office—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

Information regarding Food Cards Holders, profile of retail outlets, allocations, lifting of stocks and supplies to the Consumer, is in diverse form of statements and records. For taking managerial decisions, the data available is generally difficult to retrieve. As such, it has been felt that the Department should have a data base Management Information System. Accordingly, it is proposed to computerise various activities in phases.

The National Informatics Centre (NIC) was approached to conduct a feasibility exercise for the department. As per the recommendation of NIC and subsequent meetings held, it was decided to computerise the various activities relating to Public Distribution System.

For this purpose, as recommended by NIC, the department will require the following Hardware and Software components :—

Nature of Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1. (A) Civil Work & site preparation Two rooms of size 15x15 feet and 20x20 feet to keep computer equipment.	2.00
(B) Air Conditioning.	0.70
(i) One computer System, SAT 80486 EISA based 33 MHz/50MHz 128 KB Cache Memory, 32 MB Ram, 1X750 MB Disk one 256 KB VGA Card, a 14 inch VGA monochrome monitor, 32 Serial Post RS 232 C (intelligent) Card 60/150 MB CTD x 25	10.00
(ii) Two dot Matrix Printers DMP, LQ 300 300 CPS 132 Column.	0.50



## 2. Software Components involve :—

- |                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| (i) Application Software Development | 2.50 |
| (ii) Unix Sy. V. Rel. 4.0            | 0.80 |

## (C) Data entry work involves :—

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| (i) Data entry of permanent information about licence of FPS, Whole Sellers, K. Oil Licences etc. | 0.28  |
| (ii) Data entry of the existing Ration Cards information  | 22.50 |
| (iii) 10 VT 100 Comptabile Terminals @ Rs. 15,000/- each.   | 1.50  |

## (D) Software requirements :—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (i) Unix Sys. V. Rel. 4.0   | 0.80 |
| (ii) Oracle RDSMS Rel. 6.00 under Unix need for 80486 Micro chips with 8 uses licence | 5.00 |

Total	46.58
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The data entry work is to be carried out in two phases, the 1st phase would take up the entry of permanent information about licences of FPS, Whole Sellers, K. Oil licences etc. The basic assumptions in rate of data entry per record for this phase (One each record of 120 alpha numeric character) is 0.30 p. i.e. Rs. 3000 per mega byte space of computer. With an estimated Space occupancy of 9.15 MB for this phase, the total cost would be (3000x9.15) Rs. 27,450/-.

The Second phase of the Data entry work will cover the Data entry of existing Ration Card information. The cost of entry in this phase will be Rs. 22.50 lacs with each record of 300 Characters occupying a total space of 750 MB with only 5% of Data error allowed. However, the cost of entry for the second phase would be double if only 1% Data error is allowed.

The total estimated cost for computerisation of the department is Rs. 46.58 lacs.

The approved outlays for the 8th Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under :—

	Rs.
1. 8th Five Year Plan	15.00 lacs
2. Annual Plan 1992-93	5.00 lacs
3. Annual Plan 1993-94	5.00 lacs

#### XIV. OTHER GENERAL ECONOMICS SERVICES (REGULATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES)

##### 1. *Strengthening of Weights & Measures Organisation—(Rs. 10 lacs)*

The department of Weights & Measures broadly deals with the following tasks :—

- (i) Verification and stamping of Weights & Measures and weighing & measuring instruments used in trade, commerce and industry.
- (ii) Re-calibration and calibration of auto-rickshaw and taxi meters.
- (iii) Grant of licences to all manufacturers, repairers and dealers of weights & measures, weighing and measuring instruments in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (iv) Enforcement of the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 and Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.
- (v) Enforcement of Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 and Rules, 1988 made thereunder.
- (vi) Compounding of offences under the various sections of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 and Rules, 1988 and the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 and (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 made thereunder.
- (vii) Maintenance of Standard Laboratory for maintaining at Secondary & Reference Standards and verification of working standards as per provisions of the Act.
- (viii) Verification and stamping of domestic water meters at Standard Laboratory, Wazirpur under the Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985.
- (ix) Verification and stamping of clinical Thermometers at Standard Laboratory under Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985.

Keeping in view the responsibilities assigned to this organisation, it is proposed to implement the following programmes so as to make the deptt. capable to deal with the workload during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for this programme for Eighth Five Year Plan which includes Rs 10 lacs for A.P. 1992-93. Against this amount, an amount of Rs. 9.10 lacs is likely to be utilised during current financial year.

The following programmes are to be implemented under the plan scheme during A P. 1-93-94 :—

##### (A) *Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The Taxi Meter Unit is presently entrusted with the job of calibration/re-calibration of Fare Meters of both taxies and auto-rickshaws periodically once in a year. At present about 65,000 auto-rickshaws and 10,000 taxies are plying on the roads in Delhi. With the increase in population the number of vehicles is bound to be

enhanced by five thousand annually during the 8th Plan period and by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan it is expected to have approximately one lacs vehicles which would need their fare meters to be re-calibrated.

The items required for re-calibration are Bench Test Machine/Stop Watches. The unit is now equipped with 11 Bench Test Machines and 15 Stop Watches of which 4 Bench Test Machines and 10 Stop Watches are not being used because they have become unserviceable due to normal wear and tear. The rest of the seven bench test machines also require immediate repair and proper services. To achieve the desired accuracy, it is very essential to have a perfect Bench Test Machines and other equipment. Therefore, the taxi meter unit requires to replace the old test bench machines in the first instance. On this account an amount of about Rs. 3.00 lacs is required. Apart from this, it is learnt that electronic fare meters are going to be introduced in the near future and to check the electronic meters, a suitable device will have to be purchased. To meet the cost of such a device, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs has been made in the 8th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 6.00 lacs is therefore approved for VIII Plan—1992-97. During Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1 lac will be utilised for purchase of new equipments for this unit.

*(B) Creation of a Special Cell at Head Quarters for consumer education and publicity —(Rs. 0.80 lac)*

Consumer protection and education have to be given priority since the department is dealing with consumer protection laws. This programme has to be intensified so as to educate the consumers about their rights under the Weights & Measures Act, while making purchases from the traders. The department has also to educate and warn unscrupulous traders who indulge in nefarious activities about the strict provision of the laws through Press Advertisement, Radio and Doordarshan. Besides, the department usually arranges exhibitions and distributes educative material with the help of voluntary consumer organisations. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 8.00 lacs is provided in VIII Five Year Plan—1992-97. During Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lac will be utilised for publicity and education purposes.

*(E) Creation of additional posts in zones —(Rs. 2.50 lacs)*

With the increase of workload in Zonal Offices due to expansion in the activities of the deptt., the department proposed to strengthen the existing zonal offices by addition of at least 2 posts of Inspectors Grade-I in each zone. However, only 6 posts of Inspectors of Grade-II have been sanctioned so far, which will continue in Annual Plan (1993-94). The expenditure (salary component only) on this account will be Rs. 2.50 lacs during A.P. 1993-94 to take care of the new posts to be created and continue.

*(F) Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur—(Rs. 1.70 lacs)*

In order to strengthen the Standard Laboratory at Wazirpur, Delhi, the following posts were created in the year 1990-91 for verification & stamping of clinical thermometers. These posts will continue in the Annual Plan (1993-94) :—

Name of post	No.	Pay scale Rs.
1. Sr. Metrological Asstt.	2	1640-2900
2. Jr. Metrological Asstt.	6	1400-2300

3. Lab. Assistant	5	950-1500
4. Chowkidar	2	750-940
5. Sweeper	1	750-940
6. Driver	1	950-1500
	17	

Under the directions of Govt. of India, the deptt. has already started verification & stamping of clinical thermometers. Out of the posts created above, 2 posts of Chowkidars and one post of Sweeper have already been filled up. However, the other pos's are still to be filled up. An amount of Rs. 1.70 lacs will be utilised to meet the salary and other expenditure of new posts created for this unit in 1993-94.

*Allotment of land and construction of Zonal Office Building at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

The DDA has allotted a piece of land measuring 1000 sq. metres to W & M Department for construction of zonal office at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi and possession of the land has already been handed over to the department/PWD. The construction of the office is to be started by PWD on approval of the building plan.

It is proposed to start construction on the plot during the A.P. 1993-94 and therefore a provision of Rs. 4 lacs has been made for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for 1993-94 as against the likely expenditure of Rs. 9.10 lacs during the year 1992-93. Item-wise break-up of approved outlay for 1993-94 is as under :—

(a) *Revenue Section :*

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Stg. of Taxi meter unit	1.00
2.	Creation of additional posts in zones	2.50
3.	Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur	1.70
4.	Creation of Special Cell at HQ for consumer education & publicity	0.80
		6.00

(b) *Capital Section :*

Construction of boundary wall and building for zonal office at Tilak Nagar, Delhi	4.00
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<b>Total a &amp; b</b>	<b>10.00</b>
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## XV. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernisation and national integration. Plan proposals of Delhi have been formulated keeping in view the broad objectives laid down in the National Policy on General Education. Earnest efforts are being made by the Govt of NCT of Delhi to provide educational facilities to every child who opts for it. While improving the educational facilities quantitatively adequate attention is also paid to improving the quality of Education.

The main emphasis in the 8th Five Year Plan is to make education a vehicle to enhance the capabilities of the young generation of Delhi. Greater emphasis is laid on mass-literacy, non-formal education and improvement of quality of education at Elementary and Secondary level. Importance is given to vocationalisation of school education. Efforts are being made to involve the community actively and effectively. Special stress has been laid on the education of the deprived groups such as women, rural people, socially and economically backward students of the society.

The National Policy on Education, 1986, aimed at promotion of National Progress, a sense of common citizenship and culture and strengthening National Integration. It laid stress on the need for a radical reconstruction of the education system to improve its quality at all stages and give much greater attention to Science and Technology. By 1997 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.

The educational facilities are developed in stages i.e., pre-primary, primary, middle, secondary/senior secondary and university level. Pre-primary and primary Education is mainly the responsibility of the local bodies. Middle, Secondary and Sr. Secondary education is primarily looked after by Delhi Administration. NDMC, though mainly concerned with Primary education, is running 12 Middle Schools, 7 Senior Secondary Schools and 9 Secondary Schools in its area at present. Apart from this, some autonomous bodies and private organisations are also engaged in imparting education at the elementary and secondary level. These organisations are given grants-in-aid by Delhi Administration to meet the expenditure on education. As a result of investment in the implementation of various educational programmes under various Five Year Plans the number of schools and enrolment has increased considerably and consequently the literacy rate in Delhi has increased from 52.75% in 1961 to 61.54% in 1981. As per 1991 census, the literacy rate in Delhi is 75.29% compared with the All India literacy rate of 52.2%.

The following table indicates the growth of number of schools in Delhi since the beginning of the Plan era.

Stage	1950-51	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Primary	530	1677	1839	1942	2007	2039	2094
2. Middle	74	325	397	442	485	497	511
3. Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools	69	678	843	1087	1130	1165	1172
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2580</b>	<b>3079</b>	<b>3471</b>	<b>3622</b>	<b>3701</b>	<b>3777</b>

The enrolment of children in different age groups has also increased considerably as is evident from the following table :—

(Figures in lacs)

Age Group	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Anticipated)
6—11	4.65	5.71	6.44	7.67	9.20	9.40	9.61	9.80	10.50
11—14	2.25	2.59	3.03	3.99	5.14	5.24	5.35	5.45	6.00
14—17	1.62	1.91	2.40	2.94	3.78	3.94	4.02	4.07	4.14

### 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLANS-1990-91 & 1991-92

The agency-wise expenditure incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated below :—

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency	Actual Expenditure		
		7th Plan 1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dte. of Edu.	13,107.40	2730.85	2904.88
2.	M.C.D.	5,013.20	1741.00	2675.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	832.50	293.00	315.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,953.10</b>	<b>4764.85</b>	<b>5895.38</b>

The following table indicates the year-wise number of schools opened/bifurcated/upgraded during the 7th Plan Period and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 :—

S. No.	Agency/Items	7th Plan 1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. Directorate of Education</i>				
1.	New Middle Schools	81	11	17
2.	<i>Bifurcation of :</i>			
	(a) Middle Schools	9	—	—
	(b) Sec. Schools	14	2	2
	(c) Sr. Sec. Schools	28	8	1

## 3. Upgradation of :

(a) Middle to Sec. Sch.	100	16	17
(b) Sec. to Sr. Sec. Sch.	112	12	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>65</b>
4. Conversion of Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools into Composite Schools	—	28	28
5. No. of School Bldgs. constructed	41	NA	7
6. No. of degree college opened	4	2	1

*MCD*

Primary Schools	151	65	22
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*NDMC*

Primary Schools	—	1	—
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*The 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94*

The programmes under General Education of Directorate of Education during the 8th Plan Period are mainly for the following :—

1. Removal of illiteracy, Non-formal Education.
2. Removal of disparities amongst Rural, Women, SC/ST Backward Class and Minorities.
3. Emphasis on Vocationalisation of Education.
4. Expansion of Education.
5. Improvement in quality of Education.
6. Improvement of Management System of Education.
7. Population Education.

The enrolment proposed for 8th Plan is indicated below :—

*Enrolment Position (In lacs) :*

Class	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. VI to VIII	6.05	5.45	5.60	5.75	5.90	6.05
2. IX to X	2.78	2.60	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.78
3. XI to XII	1.56	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.56

The No. of Schools/Colleges/School Buildings proposed for 8th Plan 1992-97 are given below :—

Stage	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. No. of Middle Schools	110	28	19	20	21	22

**2. Bifurcation of :**

1. Middle Schools	)						
2. Sec. Schools	)	45	9	9	9	9	9
3. Sr. Sec. Schs.	)						

**3. Upgradation from :**

1. Middle to Sec.	)	225	38	42	47	48	50
2. Sec. to Sr. Sec.	)						

Total		380	75	70	76	78	81
4. Conversion of Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools into Composite Schools		550	120	100	105	110	115
5. No. of Degree Colleges		10	2	2	2	2	2
6. No. of School Buildings		87	15	16	18	18	20

**II. M. C. D.**

1. No. of Primary Schools	200	40	40	40	40	40
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**III. N. D. M. C.**

1. Primary Schools	3	1	1	1	—	—
2. Middle Schools	4	2	1	1	—	—

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-27, an outlay of Rs. 45000.00 lacs has been approved including Rs. 7,200.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93 for General Education Sector. The agency-wise approved outlay is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93	
			Approved Outlay	R. E.
1.	Education Deptt.	24500.00	3900.00	3700.18
2.	M. C. D.	19100.00	2975.00	3075.00
3.	N. D. M. C.	1400.00	325.00	325.00
	Total	45000.00	7200.00	7100.18

During the Annual Plan 1992-93, the Education Deptt. opened, 11 new middle Schools, upgraded 12 middle Schools to Secondary Schools and 10 Secondary School to Senior Secondary Schools besides bifurcation of one Sr. Sec. School. Similarly, M.C.D. opened 44 new Primary Schools in its area.

The Education Deptt. completed construction of 7 new School buildings during 1992-93. Construction of 4 School buildings remained in progress. M.C.D. constructed 432 pucca class room, 148 Pre-fabricated class room, 35 boundary walls



and 80 lavatory blocks during 1992-93. The enrolment of children in primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary classes increased from 9.61 lac, 5.35 lacs and 4.02 lacs in 1991-92 to 9.80 lacs, 5.45 lacs and 4.07 lacs in 1992-93 respectively.

#### Annual Plan 1993-94

An outlay of Rs. 8600 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Agency-wise break-up of the same alongwith allocation for Minimum Needs Programmes is indicated below :—

S. No.	Agency	Annual Plan 1993-94 App. outlay	Rs. in lacs of which MNP
1.	Education Deptt.	4615 00	1973.00
2.	M. C. D.	3635.00	3635.00
3.	N. D. M. C.	350.00	276.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8600.00</b>	<b>5884.00</b>

The approved outlay of Rs. 8600 lac contains capital component of Rs. 3950 lacs for capital works programme to construct pucca school buildings/class rooms to replace tented accommodation and purchase of Land for school buildings etc. by the three agencies, in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Education Deptt. proposes to take up construction of at least 25 school buildings during 1993-94. 6 school buildings are already under construction and SFC's approval for another Six school buildings have already been obtained. Besides these 500 semi-permanent class rooms would be constructed during 1993-94. Similarly, MCD proposes to complete 450 pucca class rooms, 350 pre-fab. class rooms, 30 boundary walls and 40 lavatory blocks during 1993-94.

The Education Deptt. has already opened 8 new middle schools, upgraded 10 middle schools to secondary schools and 12 secondary schools to senior secondary schools during the current Annual Plan 1993-94 besides bifurcating 4 middle schools and 2 secondary schools. The target is to open/upgrade/bifurcate 72 schools during 1993-94. Primary classes have been added in 58 schools of the Deptt. of Education during 1993-94.

MCD proposes to open 40 new primary schools in its area during 1993-94.

It is expected that the enrolment of children will increase from 9,80 lacs to 10.50 lacs in classes I to V, 5.45 lacs to 6.00 lacs in classes VI to VIII, 2.60 lacs to 2.64 lacs in classes IX and X, and 1.47 lacs to 1.49 lacs in classes XI & XII from 1992-93 to 1993-94 respectively.

The Agency/scheme-wise details are as follows :

#### I. DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

##### 1. Strengthening of Book Banks—(Rs. 15.00 lacs)

Under this continuing scheme, books are provided to the needy students of class VI to XII whose parental income is less than Rs. 500/- P.M. It is proposed to increase this limit from Rs. 500/- P.M. to Rs. 1500/- P.M. A similar proposal is

under active consideration of the Government of India. Once this proposal is approved, it will be a mere formality to obtain the approval of the Govt. of India. For the scheme, Rs. 70.00 lacs (Rs. 50.00 lacs for MNP & Rs. 20.00 lacs for Non-MNP) is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs (Rs. 10 lacs for MNP and Rs. 5 lacs for Non-MNP) is approved.

2. *Free Transport for Girls Students from Rural Areas—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

The objective of this on going scheme is to encourage girls from rural areas to pursue their studies by providing them with transport facilities. At present nearly 4100 girls studying in 12 schools of Urban areas from about 120 villages are availing this facility. The facility is provided through private contractors.

A sum of Rs. 55.00 lacs (Rs. 30.00 lacs for MNP and Rs. 25.00 lacs for Non-MNP) is approved for the 8th Plan, 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay is Rs. 10.00 lacs to implement the scheme.

3. *Improvement of School Libraries—(Rs. 24.00 lacs)*

Special grant is sanctioned to all the Government and Government aided schools for purchase of books on new topics to strengthen school libraries under this continuing scheme. Rs. 105.00 lacs (Rs. 60.00 lacs for MNP & Rs. 45.00 lacs for Non-MNP) for the 8th Plan 1992-97 is approved. For the Annual Plan 1993 94, the approved outlay is Rs. 24 00 lacs (Rs. 15 lacs for MNP & Rs. 9 lacs for Non-MNP).

4. *Free Supply of Uniforms—Rs. (30.00 lacs)*

This continuing scheme envisages :—

1. To help children of weaker section including SC/ST.
2. To remove inferiority complex from their mind.
3. To make them regular in attendance.

A pair of Uniforms costing Rs. 70/- is given to the students of Government and Government aided schools whose parent's income is less than Rs. 500/- P.M. and who have 75% attendance during the previous academic year with satisfactory performance. It is proposed to increase this limit from Rs. 500/- per month to Rs. 1500/- p.m. The matter is under active consideration of the Government of India. A proposal to raise the grant from Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- is also under consideration.

Rs. 120.00 lacs (Rs. 70.00 lacs for MNP & Rs. 50.00 lacs for Non-MNP) for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is approved. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved.

5. *Free Supply of Text Books—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

Free text books are supplied to the children studying in the Primary sections attached with Government and Government aided composite schools subject to the condition that their parents income does not exceed Rs. 500/- P.M. This is a continuing scheme. Books are supplied to schools by the Bureau of Text Books or through retail book sellers. A proposal to increase the present income ceiling of Rs. 500/- per month to Rs. 1500/- per month is under the active consideration of the Government of India. It is expected that the number of beneficiaries will increase in view of the composite schools being opened every year.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is approved. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay is Rs. 5.00 lacs to implement the scheme.

### 6. *Non-Formal Education—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

This continuing scheme is complimentary to Formal Education. The scheme is specially meant for those drop outs in the age group of 6 to 14 years who could not continue their studies in regular classes due to some domestic problems and now they want to learn. At present 74 Non-Formal education centres are functioning in all the 28 Educational Zones of Delhi. The Project Officer makes direct liaison with the schools and parents of the children to ascertain their difficulties and the reason why these children are not attending regular schools. Part-time Instructors on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 100/- per month are appointed to teach these students. The teaching and learning material are provided to the students free of cost. The M.C.D. is also organising NON-FORMAL Education Centres & they are paying Rs. 300/- per month to the instructors. It is proposed that the remuneration of the instructors be raised to Rs. 300/- per month to bring it at par with instructors of M.C.D. The instructors under U.B.S. scheme are being paid Rs. 500/- per month.

#### PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE 8TH PLAN (1992-97)

	1992-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	1992-97
1. N. F. S. Centres	300	300	300	300	300	300
2. Beneficiaries	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	45000

A amount of Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 a provision of Rs. 5 lacs is made to implement the scheme.

### 7. *Additional Schooling Facilities in the Age Group 11-14 & 14-17 Years ( Rs. 1461.00 lacs)*

The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional educational facilities to accommodate the school going children in the age group ( 11-14 & 14-17 years ). Every year, the additionality in enrolment in the age group 11-14 years and 14-17 years, is to extent of 10,000 to 20,000 students. The programme contents are as under :—

1. Opening of New Middle Schools.
2. Bifurcation of Middle, Secondary and Senior Sec. over crowded schools.
3. Upgradation of Middle Schools to Secondary and Secondary to Senior Secondary depending on enrolment.
4. Addition of New Sections.
5. Introduction of New Subjects.
6. Creation of new posts for newly opened/bifurcated/upgraded schools as per post-fixation norms.
7. Hiring of tents for new schools.
8. Purchase of furniture.
9. Printing of admission forms for all the five Distts.
10. Providing, books, stationery A. V. aids and Misc. contingencies for the new schools.
11. Printing of Post-Fixation Proforma.
12. Providing Grant-in-aid to aided schools.
13. Provision of Computer awareness in Govt. Schools.

The following table gives the details of the number of schools proposed to be opened/bifurcated/upgraded during 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Item	No. of schools
1	2	3
1.	New Middle Schools	20
2.	Bifurcation of :	
	(i) Middle Schools	2
	(ii) Sec. Schools	4
	(iii) Sr. Sec. Schools	5
3.	Upgradation from :	
	(i) Middle to Sec.	15
	(ii) Sec. to Sr. Sec.	26
		<u>72</u>

The targetted enrolment position for the 8th Plan is as under :—

(In lacs)

	92-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1. Class VI to VIII	6.05	5.45	5.60	5.75	5.90	6.05
2. Class IX to X	2.78	2.60	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.78
3. Class XI to XII	1.56	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.56

The following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 out of which 1041 posts are required for 1993-94.

S. No.	Category	No. of Posts					
		92-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Principal	155	8	34	37	37	39
2.	V. Principal	145	19	24	29	34	39
3.	P. G. Ts.	1240	88	276	284	292	300
4.	T. G. Ts.	1080	155	202	226	238	259
5.	Language Tr.	375	59	69	77	82	88
6.	H. Master (Middle)	30	3	5	6	7	9
7.	Drawing Tr.	100	9	19	22	25	25
8.	P. E. Ts.	100	9	19	22	25	25
9.	Dom. Sc. Tr.	60	9	10	12	13	16
10.	Librarian	145	19	24	29	34	39
11.	Music Trs.	60	13	10	11	12	14
12.	Lab. Asstt.	225	35	40	45	50	55
13.	Head Clerk	145	19	24	29	34	39
14.	U.D.C.	145	19	24	29	34	39
15.	Supdts.	145	19	24	29	34	39
16.	Care Taker	330	50	58	66	74	82
17.	L.D.C.	100	13	17	21	23	26
18.	Class-IV	380	52	64	76	88	100
19.	Cl. IV (P/Time)	380	52	64	76	88	100
20.	Lib. Attendants	100	13	17	21	23	26
21.	Lab. Attendants	100	13	17	21	23	26
Total		5540	676	1041	1168	1270	1385

Preference will be given to opening of new schools in rural areas, re-settlement colonies, new colonies and the areas dominated by the Scheduled Castes and Weaker Section of the society including minority communities. One post of Mali & one post of extra Chowkidar & Sweeper will be provided for the safety and the improvement of the environment in the schools.

A sum of Rs. 6100.00 lacs (Rs. 2400.00 lacs for MNP & Rs. 3700.00 lacs for Non-MNP) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1150 lacs during 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 1461 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The MNP component is Rs. 561 lacs.

8. *Yoga in Delhi Schools—(Rs. 4.00 lac)*

This ongoing scheme envisages exposing the students to yoga. Yoga is a system for harmonious development of the body and mind of the individual and helps in developing neuro-muscular co-ordination, strengthening the psychosomatic system, acquiring self discipline, cultivating a rational and psychological approach, moral values in life, developing pride towards our cultural heritage and feeling of universal brotherhood and fraternity (Yoga does not recognise barriers of caste creed, colour or nationality).

Details of Physical Targets for the 8th Plan and the Annual Plan 1993-94 are given below :—

S. No.	Particulars	Physical Target			
		1993-94		8th Plan	
		Sch.	Studs.	Sch.	Students
1.	Purchase of Yoga teaching articles for schools	125	10,000	600	50,000
2.	Inter Zonal Yoga competition	—	2,000	—	10,000
3.	Trs. Refresher Trg. camp—two camps	110	110 (Trs.)	500 (Trs.)	500

Provision for Office Equipments, Purchase of Vehicle, Yoga materials and setting up of training centres in 5 Distts. is included under the scheme.

All Yoga teachers work in their schools according to the school time table. To get full benefits of yoga teaching, it is proposed to set up one Central yoga-cum-physical fitness training centre in the central part of the city. It is also proposed to establish one centre each in all the 5 districts, depending upon the results of the central training centre. The following staff would be needed to run the proposed centre :—

S. No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale Rs.
1.	Yoga Teacher or Research Officer	1	1640-2900
2.	Yoga Teacher/Fitness Tr. (Male/ Female)	2	1400-2600
3.	Class-IV	2	750-940

The annual expenditure for the above posts is about Rs. 1 lac. To run the centre material like Lari/Tat-patti, blanket, lota etc. is needed Rs. 1 lac are required for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lac (Rs. 20.00 lac for MNP & Rs. 10.00 lac for Non-MNP) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lac is approved.

**9. Capital Works Programme—Construction of school buildings—(Rs. 1900 lacs)**

Provision of adequate school buildings is an essential part of teaching facilities. Accordingly priority has been given to construction of pucca school buildings during the 8th plan period. Pucca school buildings are to be provided in place of tented accommodation. During the Annual Plan 1993-94 the tempo of construction of new school buildings will be speeded up.

Under this scheme, the following programmes are undertaken :—

**1. Purchase of Site**

For opening of new school, land is allotted by DDA, L & B Deptt., S & JJ (Slum), Gram Panchayat every year. An amount of Rs. 1800 lacs is required during 1993-94 for purchase of land from various agencies. A perspective plan for the unserved area where schools are required, has been prepared and as per the previous projections in the other habited areas, demand has been sent to DDA as well as Gram Panchayat for allotment of site. The price of land has been raised for the rural area site from Rs. 5000/- per acre to Rs. 6.04 lac per acre and accordingly the amount required for payment of site to be taken from Gram Panchayat has also been increased.

**(A) Purchase of Sites in Rural Areas**

As per the perspective plan of unserved areas, 16 sites in rural areas and payment for 4 to 5 sites have to be made for the backlog of sites of 1992-93 which are in the physical possession of the Directorate of Education. Approx. 20 sites in rural areas have to be purchased. A sum of Rs. 2.90 lacs would be required for the same.

**(B) Purchase of Sites from DDA and other Agencies**

A backlog of 11 sites for 1992-93 and 30 other sites as per the perspective plan and the previous year demand (As no sites was allotted by DDA in the past 3 years except 9 sites in 1992-93) and 5 Distt. offices and one Head Quarters offices i.e. a total of 47 sites have to be purchased. The average rates being charged by DDA is Rs. 32.12 lacs per site at present. A sum of Rs. 1509.64 lacs (Rs. 1510 lacs) will be required.

**2. Major Construction Work of Pucca Buildings**

There is demand for pucca school building. It is proposed that almost all the tented schools would be replaced by Semi-Pucca-Structures or pucca buildings in the 8th Plan period. The average cost of the building at the current rates is Rs 2.50 crore. Provision for the backlog components and carry over works and new works is to be made in the 8th Plan period.

There is a backlog of 9 school buildings of 1992-93. 24 new sites were purchased in 1992-93 from Gram Panchayat and DDA, and six sites are already available with the Directorate of Education.

It is proposed to take up construction of atleast 25 buildings during 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 62.5 crore would be required including for the carry over work that could not be taken up in 1992-93. During 1992-93 seven new school buildings were constructed.

At present the following school buildings are under construction :--

1. Gautam Puri
2. B-Block, Yamuna Vihar
3. Najafgarh-II
4. Rani Jhansi Road
5. Hauz Rani
6. Vikas Puri

New construction is to start on the following six sites as the SFC clearance has been obtained :—

1. Tilak Nagar
2. Kidwai Nagar
3. Kair
4. Rohini-9
5. Rohini-11
6. Vasant Kunj

### 3. Replacement of Tented Schools by Semi-Pucca-Structure

There are 39 school sites which are partly tented and 68 are fully tented. More than 200 schools have been declared composite schools. In these schools 8 to 12 class rooms are required. It is anticipated that 500 SPS class rooms would be constructed during 1993-94. The average cost of one Semi-Pucca room is approx. 1.40 lakh. A sum of Rs. 700.00 lacs would be required for the same.

Hence a total of Rs. 69.5 crore would be required for the construction of school building.

### III. Renovation

In 1992-93 approx. 111 lacs were sanctioned for repairs, maintenance, renovation and other misc. works. A sum of Rs. 112 lakhs approx. 10% of the enhanced/escalated prices would be required during 1993-94.

### IV. Horticulture Work

Keeping in view the heavy pollution in the city, it is proposed to plant more trees and horticulture work would be taken to provide a green belt in the school's premises. For this purpose Rs. 60 lacs would be needed during 1993-94.

Thus an amount of Rs. 8922 lacs is required for capital works programmes of the Education Deptt. as indicated below :—

#### Priority—A

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Purchase of sites	1800.00
2. Construction of SPS	700.00
3. Renovation/major repairs and misc. work	112.00
4. Horticulture	60.00
	<hr/>
Total	2672.00
Construction of pucca school buildings	6250.00
	<hr/>
Total	8922.00
	<hr/>



(To be confirmed on receipt of estimates from PWD).

Hence a sum of Rs. 8922.00 lakhs would be required for capital works of Dte. of Education during 1993-94.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 12800 lacs is approved for capital works programme of the Education Deptt. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1700 lacs in 1992-93, the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 1900 lacs. Additional funds are required for this scheme during 1993-94 which may be considered at R.E. stage.

10. *Provision of Pre-primary/Primary classes in the existing Govt. Schools (Composite Schools)—(Rs. 250.00 lacs)*

There are about 1683 Middle, Sec. & Sr. Sec. Schools. The enrolment at Middle level is 9.80 lac, Sec. level is 5.45 lac and Sr. Sec. level 4.70 lac. Middle/Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools will be set up under the Plan Scheme for Opening New Schools.

Sec. and Sr. Sec. Education is terminal for those who enter the world of work. For such students vocationalisation needs to be strengthened. For the rest it is preparatory to higher education. A flexible and interactive teaching programme supplemented by adequate libraries and laboratory facilities is a must for a learning-oriented education. Programme of consolidation will be provided under the Plan Scheme.

The policy relating to Sec. Education implies :—

- (i) Programme to ensure access to Sec. Edu. being widened to cover unserved areas.
- (ii) Programme of consolidation in other schools.
- (iii) Programme of setting up pace-setting schools.

The programme of pace-setting schools is concerned, NPE, 1986, emphasised that children with special talent or aptitudes should be provided opportunities to proceed at a faster pace by making good quality education available to them irrespective of their capacity to pay for it.

Pace-setting school intended to serve this purpose will be established in various parts of Delhi on a given pattern, but with full scope for innovation and experimentation. The Deptt. has a few Model Schools from classes 1st to 12th. The quality of education and the results of these schools are much better and are in great demand. These schools are not in a position to meet the growing public demand for admission in these schools. The then L.G. publically announced that composite schools i.e. from class I to XII in all the 28 educational zones will be converted into composite schools by adding pre-primary classes i.e. from Nursery to Class V and strengthening the existing infrastructure etc. In the 8th Plan period 50% of the Sec. and Sr. Sec. Schools in each education zone will be converted into composite schools to benefit all students irrespective of caste creed, location or sex to have access to education of a comparable quality.

Pre-primary education will be fully integrated both as a feeder and a strengthening factor for primary education and a human resource development in general.

It will be included only in those schools where separate accommodation is available.

Out of 72 existing composite schools, 15 schools will be covered every year for adding pre-primary classes. All the Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools will be converted into Composite schools starting from pre-primary in phased manner.

It is proposed to cover 550 Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools into composite schools during the 8th Plan in phases, in the following manner :—

1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
550	120	100	105	110	115

During 1992-93 119 composite schools were opened totalling to 191 schools. 506 posts created during 1992-93.

It is proposed to create one post each of Asstt. Teacher, Hobby Teacher and class IV (Aya) in these schools which will increase every year with the increase in number of sections as under for the 8th plan period :

1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
3741	506	555	665	890	1125

Apart from teacher and related staff other items like furniture, equipment etc. would also be required for smooth and effective running of these schools.

A sum of Rs. 300.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 250 lac is approved. During 1993-94 58 composite schools have already been opened under the scheme.

#### 11. Assistance to students studying in Madrassas—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)

Special attention is to be given to educationally backward classes to bring them at par with others.

It is seen that the Moulvees generally apprise the students of religious matters. Knowledge of General Science, Maths and English are new things for these students. They cannot enter the National Stream by competing in the general examination. It has become necessary to teach them Science, Maths and English.

It is, therefore proposed to appoint one Part-time Teacher in each subject, i. e. General Science, Maths and English, who will cover three Madrassas, and will be paid Rs. 800/- p.m. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 50/- per month will be given for purchase of books, note-books, stationery etc. to those students who will opt to obtain/gain such elementary education by attending such special classes.

The Deputy Director of Education of the concerned Disstt. will make proper supervision in consultation with the Urdu Academy in respect of the implementation of this scheme. At present there are approximately 320 Madrassas in Delhi which are proposed to be covered in a phased manner as mentioned below :—

1992-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
320	45	55	65	75	80

It is proposed that this scheme will continue till such time, the Government of India introduces a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lac is approved for this new scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

12. *Adult Literacy Programme—(Rs. 40.00 lacs)*

Eradication of illiteracy is an indispensable component of Human Resources Development. Literacy is an essential tool of communication and learning for acquiring and sharing information, which is a precondition for individual growth and National development. Literacy helps in improving the quality of life, the environment and leads to agricultural and industrial development. It has been seen that literacy has helped in improving the health of individuals, has reduced the infant mortality rate and has contributed to checking population growth.

Delhi was at the top of the literacy charts during the 1961 census. In spite of the continuous influx of nearly one lac illiterate adults every year, Delhi has been able to maintain its status of being third in the country for the last two decades. The following table shows the growth of literacy in Delhi since 1951 :—

Year	Total Population (in lacs)	Rate of Literacy	Increase in Literacy
1951	17.44	38.36%	—
1961	26.59	52.75%	14.45%
1971	40.66	56.61%	3.86%
1981	62.20	61.54%	4.93%
1991	94.20	75.29%	13.75%

To achieve universal literacy, a literacy profile was prepared with the help of the Institute of Economic growth, Delhi University. It is estimated that at present there are about 7.5 lacs illiterates in Delhi in the age group of 15-35. However, due to continuous influx of illiterates in search of livelihood the number of illiterates is going to be much more.

To achieve total literacy, it is proposed to strengthen the formal school system of Education and ensure that all the school going children are enrolled in schools and are retained to acquire the minimum standard of Education. For the illiterates in the age group of 15-35, it is proposed to make at least 1.50 lac literate every year. For this purpose there are 20 Adult Education Projects of 100 centres each under SAEP & the enrolment is approximately 60,000 illiterates. In the rural areas there are 300 centres under R.F.L.P. & 9,000 adult illiterates are drawing benefits.

Efforts are on to encourage voluntary agencies to take up this work of national importance. Under the programme 'each one teach one' students drawn from Govt. & Govt. Aided Schools are being encouraged to make 1 lac illiterates literate. Delhi University has also promised to make atleast 30,000 illiterates literate every year. In this way it is

proposed to cover the following number of illiterates under literacy programmes in each year.

1. Under S.A.E.P.	0.60 lac
2. R.F.L.P.	0.09 lac
3. School Students	1.00 lac
4. Delhi University Students	0.30 lac
	1.99 lac

Out of these enrolled illiterates atleast 1.5 lacs will be made literate. Similar efforts will be continued every year and during all the five years of the 8th Plan it is proposed to make 7.5 lacs adults literate.

Linkages with Vocational Edn. for illiterates will be made by setting up vocational centres, alongwith Adult Centres. One Pilot Project is proposed to be taken up in each Adult Centre near the Industrial Estates where short term training will be provided with the help of Industries and other training institutes in the following trades :—

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Garment Fabrication                           | 9. Electrician              |
| 2. Surface changes and sanitary                  | 10. Refrigeration           |
| 3. Welding                                       | 11. Galvanising (Puncture)  |
| 4. Blacksmith                                    | 12. Dent beating & painting |
| 5. Carpentry                                     | 13. Scooter Mechanics       |
| 6. Upholstry                                     | 14. Motor Mechanics         |
| 7. Plumbing                                      | 15. Typing                  |
| 8. Electronics (Repair of house hold appliances) | 16. Banking                 |

To implement the programme the following posts are proposed :—

Name of the Post	No. of Posts
1. Jt. Director of Edn.	1
2. Dy. Director of Edn.	1
3. Project Officer	7
4. Asstt. Project Officer (Pract.)	7
5. Research Officer	2
6. Stat. Asstt.	7
7. Head Clerk	2
8. Steno	2
9. U.D.C.	4
10. L.D.C.	9
11. Class-IV	10

In view of the continuous immigration of people to Delhi it is difficult to provide proper formal schooling facilities immediately. Hence the need for adult education is perennial.

While mere literacy is necessary, for neo-literates, school dropouts, or those who could not attend school due to poverty, broken homes, employment, need qualitatively different adult education. It is for this reason that new changes in the methods of teaching and the infrastructure of adult education are immediately needed. A qualitative thrust is needed to be given to adult education. Some new orientation, needs to be given to the entire structure of adult education in Delhi in the 8th Plan.

It is proposed to have a separate building for the adult Education Deptt. with facilities for officers, an auditorium, conference room, seminar room, a workshop for Vocational work, a laboratory and a library. (Common room having a canteen is also needed). This may require a provision of Rs. 2.00 crore initially.

Televisions, Video Cassette Recorder, are also needed.

Educational tours for the field functionaries and instructors and neo-literates are needed.

#### **Provision of Meals to Neo-Literates**

It is proposed to provide tea and snacks to the learners of the weaker section at various centres.

It is proposed to have 5 mobile vans carrying libraries and film screening facilities. The vans can be used for inspection work also. A jeep fitted with a wireless set to monitor the work of Adult Education is also proposed. Provision for free supply of books is also proposed.

It is proposed to create one post of Supdt. to coordinate administrative work and Asstt. Director for Audio Visual Education and Social Education in the scale of Rs. 3000-4500 and an Administrative Officer (Accounts). There is only one post of St. Asstt. in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300. In the absence of supporting and adequate staff, the achievements under the scheme are not being monitored and at times a lot of difficulties are faced in supplying the information asked by various agencies like Govt. of India, Delhi Admn., etc. It is proposed to create an additional post of R.O. and Stat. Asstt. and two Stat. Investigators under the scheme.

Provision for the following items of expenditure is included in the scheme :—

1. 700 part-time Instructors @ Rs. 100 P.M.
2. 140 Preraks @ Rs. 4000 P.A.
3. Learning Material @ Rs. 16 for 60,000 Students.
4. Learning Material for 'each one teach one' @ Rs. 16 for 1,00,000 Students.
5. Material @ Rs. 99/- for 2,000 centres.
6. Post literacy books @ Rs. 7/- for 60,000 Students.
7. Newspapers for 4 month @ Rs. 100/- per centre.

It is proposed to enrol 1.99 lac illiterates in each year of the 8th Five Year Plan. The anticipated achievement may be 1.50 lac per annum.

A sum of Rs. 200.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

A sum of Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved for the A. P. 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

### 13. *Saturation Literacy Programme (Education for all)*—(Rs. 50 lacs)

Education is one of the essential components of human resource development. The illiterate masses cannot be expected to assume its role of responsible citizens unless they made literate. Accordingly eradication of literacy has become very essential. 'Education For All' envisages to meet the basic learning needs of all Children, youth and adults. These needs comprise of both essential learning tools (such as literacy, oral expressions, numeracy and problems solving) and the basic learning content (such as knowledge, skills, values) required by human beings to be able to survive, to live and work in dignity, to improve the quality of life etc.

#### **Need of the programme**

As per 1991, census, (provisional) the total population of N.C.T. of Delhi is 93,70,475 out of which 59,19,528 are literate and 34,20,947 are illiterate. The total population in the age group of 6+ is estimated at 78.18 lacs. The illiterate population includes population in the age group 0-6 years also which is about 16% of the total population and comes to about 18.78 lacs. By the end of the decade this figure is likely to touch 28.00 lacs unless vigorous efforts are not taken to eradicate illiteracy. The total number of illiterates in the age group 5+ is 18.69 lacs, out of which 6.23 lacs illiterates are in the age group of 15-35 years. This figure does not include the child population coming up at the rate of 4 lacs per year after 1991 census.

Delhi is one of the 166 districts of India chosen for total literacy campaign to eradicate illiteracy.

"Education For All" Project will take care of the educational needs of the children between the age group of 4 to 14 years and the adults between the age group of 15 to 35+. Whereas the child population between the age group of 4 to 14 years will be persuaded to join the formal education system/non-formal education system, the illiterates in the age group 15-35 years will be covered under Adult Literacy Programme being implemented by the Directorate. In this way about 2.50 lacs illiterates will be covered under formal school system and in addition 2.50 lacs illiterates will be covered under Adult Literacy Programme during the 8th plan 1992-97. The remaining 13.78 lacs illiterates as also the child population coming up after 1991 census will be covered under the programme "Education For All" in the N.C.T. of Delhi.

To begin with, survey of various colonies falling under various districts has been got conducted and a number of colonies have been identified where 'Education For All' programme is to be implemented in the first phase. Survey forms for identification of illiterates, training of volunteers have been got printed. The list of colonies identified during the above survey, has been furnished to the local bodies with a view to avoid overlapping of activities since they are also implementing this programme. A number of core groups at state, district, directorate level have been formed to monitor the progress under this programme from time to time and ensure effective implementation of the programme.

### Objectives

- (i) To bring a massive reduction in the number of illiterates in the National Capital Territory of Delhi by the end of 8th Plan.
- (ii) To impart literacy to about 4 lacs illiterates in each year of the 8th Plan so as to achieve the target in a phased manner. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to impart literacy to about 18.78 lacs illiterates in the age group of 4 to 35+ years.

### Strategy for Implementation

- (i) Mobilisation of educational administrators, teachers and students of Delhi schools to promote literacy.
- (ii) Environment building for literacy through Jathaas, literacy marchas, Nukkar Nataks etc. by involving community and NGOs working for the cause of literacy.
- (iii) Developing a cadre of resource persons for each Distt. to undertake training of master trainers & volunteers.
- (iv) To develop a training package, motivational material for the persons involved in 'Education For All' project.

In order to provide literacy to about 4.00 lacs illiterates during 1993-94, 100 resource persons, 3,000 master trainers, 10,000 trainers and 4.00 lacs student volunteers are to be trained. A student volunteer will make 1-5 illiterates literate in about 150 hours in an academic year by teaching individually or in group at the school premises, at community centres or at his/her residence/residence of the learners.

### Monitoring of the Literacy Drive

The responsibility of monitoring the Literacy programme will be of the Trainers, who after reviewing the literacy classes, will report to Delhi Administration. They will supervise the students volunteers and guide them in removing the difficulties.

Education for All (EFA) cell at the head quarter of the Education Deptt. has been created mainly to coordinate the work of Govt. and non-Govt. agencies in the field. A 'Task force' under the chairmanship of Comm.-cum Secy. (Education) has been formed. Total Literacy campaign has been taken as first phase of EFA project. The consultant submitted the Action Plan which was discussed by the 'Task force' in a meeting held on 29-3-1993.

For implementation of the Scheme an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs in 1992-93, the R.E. provision was Rs. 1 lac only. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is approved.

#### 14. Strengthening of Directorate of Education—(Rs. 12.00 lacs)

The main objective of this on-going scheme is to strengthen the staff at the Head Quarters in view of the expansion of educational facilities in Delhi. The total number of schools have increased from 1003 in the 6th Plan to 1529 in the 7th Plan

and the number of teachers have gone upto 39,000 approximately from 16,336 during the 5th Plan period. But due to one reason or other the number of staff at Head Quarters has remained stagnant. To cope with the increased work load staff has been withdrawn from the districts or schools as a temporary measure. This internal arrangement has adversely affected the working in schools and districts. At present 67 officials drawn from districts and schools are working in some of the main branches namely GOC, Post-Fixation Cell, all the five establishment branches and accounts branch on internal arrangement basis.

It is therefore, proposed to create the following new posts of various categories to strengthen the staff of various branches at the Head Quarters.

(i) *Purchase Branch* :—At present, the purchase branch has no store-keeper. With the increase in the number of schools the stores requirements have also multiplied to a great extent. So the following posts are proposed to be created in the Purchase Branch (Accounts-III) :—

		Rs.
1. Dy. Controller of Accounts	1	3000-4500
2. Superintendent (Purchase Officer)	1	1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4. Statistical Asstt.	1	1400-2300
5. U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
6. Steno for Accounts Officer	1	1200-2040
7. Daftary	1	775-1025
8. Peon	2	750-940
	10	

(ii) *Act Branch* :—The Act branch has now been entrusted with the additional responsibility of handling litigation cases, which increased enormously during the last few years. There are nearly 400 cases going on in different courts. Timely and effective supervision of this work requires the creation of a 'Litigation Cell' within the Branch. Two posts of Legal Assistant and Assistant Legal Adviser were created. It is proposed to create the following posts to streamline the work :—

	Rs.	
1. Legal Adviser	3000-4500	1
2. Asstt. Legal Adviser	2000-3500	1
3. Superintendent	1640-2900	1
4. Legal Assistant	1400-2300	3
5. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
6. U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
7. Stenographer	1200-2040	2
8. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
9. Class IV	750-940	2
		15



(iii) *Vigilance Branch* :—This branch is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts :—

	Rs.	
1. Dy. Director Education (Vig.)	3000-4500	1
2. Admn. Officer (Vigilance)	2000-3500	1
3. Superintendent	1640-2900	1
4. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
5. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
6. Class IV	750-940	2
7. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
8. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
		10

(iv) *Administrative Reforms Branch* :—It is proposed to create the following posts to strengthen the Admn. Reforms Branch :—

	Rs.	
1. Administrative Officer	2000-3500	1
2. Superintendent	1640-2900	1
3. Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
4. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
5. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
6. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
		7

(v) *Language Cell* :—At present there is no staff in this cell. One PGT (Skt), UDC, LDC & Class IV have been drawn from schools to look after the work in the cell. The following staff are proposed to be created for the Language Cell :—

		Rs.
1. Asstt. Director of Edn.	1	3000-4500
2. Sr. Language Officer	1	2000-3500
3. Language Officers (Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi & Sanskrit)	4	1640-2900
4. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
5. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
7. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
	11	

(vi) *Record Room* :—To cope with the increased work load of the Record Room, it is proposed to create one post each of Superintendent, Head Clerk, UDC & LDC and 3 Daftaries in the Record Room.

(vii) *College Cell* :—At present, the college cell has got only one Assistant. To cope with the increased work load, one post each of UDC, LDC and Peon is proposed to be created.

(viii) *Welfare Branch* :—It is proposed to create one post each of UDC, Steno for ADE (Welfare) and Peon to strengthen this branch as the work load has increased manifold with the increase in welfare activities.

(ix) *Establishment Branch* :—With the re-organisation of the Establishment Branch, the volume of work has become too much for the existing staff to handle. Hence, it is proposed to create posts of Two A.Os., 3 Supdts., 5 Head Clerks, 5 Stat. Asstts. and 5 Stat. Investigators, 7 UDCs, 5 LDCs, 1 Steno, 2 Peons, 5 Chair Recanners and 2 Drivers, 2 Motorcycle Messengers alongwith vehicle to strengthen this branch for smooth functioning.

(x) *House Building Advance Cell* :—At present there is no sanctioned strength for this cell. Internal adjustments have been made to cope with the increased work load. The following posts are proposed to be created :—

		Rs.
1. Superintendent	1	1640-2900
2. SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4. UDC	1	1200-2040
5. LDC	1	950-1500
	5	

(xi) *Gazetted Officers Cell* :—This cell is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts as there is no sanctioned post for the cell. There are about 20000 Gazetted Officers (Class-I & II) and this cell deals with Administrative and Financial matters :—

		Rs.
1. Dy. Director Edn. (Admn.)	1	3000-4500
2. Administrative Officer	1	2000-3500
3. Superintendent	1	1640-2900
4. Head Clerk	4	1400-2300
5. UDC	6	1200-2040
6. Steno	1	1200-2040
7. LDC	6	950-1500
8. Peon	3	750-940
9. Stat. Asstt.	4	1400-2300
	27	

(xii) *Accounts Department* :—This department is also proposed to be strengthened by creating one post each of UDC, LDC and Steno in the Accounts-II Branch and 1 post of UDC and LDC in Triple Benefit Scheme Branch. It is also proposed to create one more post of Dy. Controller of Accounts. There are 8 Accounts Officers and Budgetary Control is over Rs. 100 crores. It is also proposed to upgrade the post of Cashier from the UDC to Head Clerk.

(xiii) *Plan Evaluation Branch* :—This branch is responsible for conducting evaluation of the plan schemes throughout the year. This work is being looked after by the Plan Evaluation Officer with the assistance of Stat. Assistant and a Lower Division Clerk. Experience shows that existing staff is not sufficient to cope up with the burden of work entrusted to the P.E.O. Apart from evaluation work, plan evaluation branch looks after the work relating to the SCP and 20 point programmes. The following additional posts are required for this Cell :—

		Rs.
1. Asstt. Director (Plg.)	1	2200-4000
2. Stat. Officer	1	2000-3500
3. R.O.	2	1640-2900
4. Stat. Asstt.	2	1400-2300
5. Plan (Evaluation) Asstt.	4	1200-2040
6. Peons	3	750-940

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(xiv) *Planning Branch* :—The planning branch is concerned with preparation of plan budget, issue of sanctions, etc. in respect of schemes of Education Sector. About 1683 Govt. Schools and several PIOs are engaged in the implementation of the plan schemes. It is proposed to create two more posts of Statistical Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300. At present there is only one post of Planning Assistant but the work is so voluminous that the existing staff finds it difficult to cope with it. Budgetary exercise is crucial and important factor in the implementation of all the policies and programmes and is very much interlinked with the planning process. This requires dedicated and sincere efforts to co-ordinate the work of the plan and budget. So it is proposed to create one post of Dy. Director for the Planning Branch in the pay scales of Rs. 3500-5500. At present there is a post of ADE (Plg.) who is overall incharge of planning, plan evaluation survey and Statistical Branch. He is under the direct control of JDE (Plg). There is gap between the two officers and as such it is felt that one higher officer in the rank of Deputy Director should be there to help in day to day work and co-ordinate between the staff and Higher Officers.

Apart from the post of AD (Stat.) it is also proposed to create one additional post of DDE for the Planning Branch.

It is also proposed to create two posts of Stat. Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 for effective implementation of the 20 Point Programme and Special component plan. These posts are required urgently because the present staff is not able to cope with the additional work-load.

(xv) *Post Fixation Cell* :—This Branch deals with collection of data from as many as about 3300 Govt. Aided/Un-Aided/Primary to Senior Sec. Schools located in Delhi. This data basically relate to two categories viz., numerical and financial position of these schools. Since this work is of purely technical nature most of the time, the staff posted there have been deputed to collect the data personally for its timely submission to the concerned authorities. The present staff sanctioned in the branch is inadequate and it is proposed to strengthen this branch by creating the following categories :—

		Rs.
1. A.D.E.	1	3000-4500
2. Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
3. R.O.	1	1640-2900
4. Stat. Asstt.	7	1400-2300
5. Stat. Investigator	6	1200-2040
6. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
7. Steno	1	1200-2040
8. L.D.C.	2	950-1500
9. Peon	2	750-940
10. Plan Asstt.	1	1200-2040

(xvi) *Survey Unit* :—This branch has a sanctioned strength of only three posts i.e. one SA, one SI and one Peon to assist the Survey Officer in his day to day duties. Since this skelton staff is not sufficient to take up any type of survey independently, the basic purpose of establishment of this unit has not been fulfilled. Accordingly it is proposed to strengthen this unit by creating the following posts :—

		Rs.
1. Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
2. R.O.	1	1640-2900
3. Stat. Asstt.	3	1400-2300
4. Stat. Investigator	5	1200-2040
5. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
6. Steno	1	1200-2040
7. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
8. Peon	1	750-940

The existing post of Survey Officer (3000-4500) is proposed to be converted into Asstt. Director of Edn. (Plg.) in the same scale.

(xvii) *Capital Works* :—The present staff of this branch is in-sufficient to cope with the increased work load and as such one post each of Joint Director (Admn.), Asstt. Engineer, Legal Assistant, Head Clerk, Stat. Asstt., UDC, LDC, Steno and Driver is proposed to be created to strengthen this branch as the work load has increased manifold. Vehicle/one jeep is also proposed to be purchased.

(xviii) *Scholarship Branch* :—This branch is also proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts to cope with the increased work load :—

		Rs.
1. Accounts Officer	1	2200-3500
2. J.A.O.	1	1640-2900
3. U.D.C.	3	1200-2040
4. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5. Peon	2	750-940

(xix) *Transport Facilities* :—5 vehicles are required for adequate mobility for various officials and field work including contacting various agencies, like DDA, L&DO MCD, M/O Urban Development etc. by the officers of Head Quarters.

(xx) *Public Relation* :—There should be a co-ordinating body which defends the policies and programmes of the department through mass-media i.e. newspapers, radio and television etc. At present the department has no such branch which redresses public grievances and suggests various measures for the improvement or change of policies and programmes on the basis of public opinion. It has, therefore been decided to create the following posts in the Directorate of Education :—

		Rs.
1. Public Relation Officer	2	2000-3500
2. Stenographer	2	1200-2040
3. U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
4. Head Clerk/Assistant	2	1400-2300
5. L.D.C.	4	950-1500
6. Peon	2	750-940

The Public Relations Officer shall be responsible for collecting all the relevant information and will make suggestions or defend the department and maintain its reputation and public image; MCD and NDMC have this facility which has helped them in maintaining their public image.

(xxi) *Co-ordination Branch* :—The following posts are to be created to strengthen this branch which is, at present, functionsswith borrowed Staff.

		Rs.
1. A.D.E. (Co-ord.)	1	3000-4500
2. Superintendent	1	1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4. Statistical Asstt.	1	1400-2300
5. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6. L.D.C.	2	950-1500
7. Peon	1	750-940

Presently, 74 Officers from the level of Director of Education to Education Officers are posted in the Directorate of Education. However, only 71 posts of Grade-II and Grade-III Stenographers have been created to provide stenographic assistance to these officers. Out of these 74 officers, 7 officers are entitled to stenographic assistance of the level of Gr.-II, whereas the deptt. has only one post of Grade-II Stenographer at the moment. It is proposed to upgrade 6 posts of Grade-III Stenographers to Grade-II and also create 3 more posts of Grade-III Stenographers under the Plan Scheme 'Strengthening of Directorate of Education'.

Four Gypsy Jeeps are proposed to be purchased for Head Quarters for attending meeting in Govt. of India Offices, inspection of schools etc. and inspection of Board Examination Centres.

A sum of Rs. 60.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lacs is approved for the A.P. 1993-94.

**15. Strengthening of Inspection Staff—(Rs. 13 lacs)**

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to provide additional facilities to all the five districts by way of staff and equipment, to strengthen the inspectorate staff.

To make education a real instrument for socio-economic transformation, it is very essential that every child should be given good and quality education to meet the challenges of the modern age. Eventually, it is very essential that the teacher and the taught should be provided on the spot guidance in the latest methodology and the new contents of courses particularly in the light of the new National Education Policy. The inspection and supervisory staff should be strengthened adequately to provide on the spot guidance to the teacher and the taught and to solve other problems relating to education without any delay. It is therefore, proposed to create new posts in the existing five districts and to create four more districts for effective and efficient control over education activity.

Emphasis is laid to implement the following programmes under the scheme :

1. To create new districts and zones.
2. Creation of new posts in the districts as per norms.
3. Creation of monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination cell in each districts with supporting staff.
4. Provision of vehicles for efficient supervision and inspection.

During 1987-88, one new district was created for which 6 posts were sanctioned.

It is proposed to create four more districts during the 8th plan period, for effective control over the increasing number of schools. This will also enable the Deptt. to attend to the grievances of teaching and non-teaching staff numbering about 60,000.

It is also proposed to create one post of Education Officer (Co-ordination) in each district, to co-ordinate between the districts and the Head-quarters in all educational matters and one post each of Asstt. Legal Advisor for all the districts.

Normally, a district comprises of 240 to 250 schools. Each district at present has more than 250 to 280 schools with about 2.25 lacs students enrolled. Undoubtedly, this is too big a unit to have effective and efficient administrative control. To ease the situation it is very essential that four more districts be created with adequate staff during 1993-94.

1. As per provision of Act & Rules every recognised school should be inspected at least once in each academic year.
2. Every education officer is normally required to inspect and guide 1000 teachers.
3. Zone should not have more than 30 schools.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1993-94 :—

**Joint Director of Education (Personal Branch)**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	J. D. E. (Edu.)	9
2.	A. D. E. (Edu.)	9
3.	Steno	9
4.	Head Clerk	9
5.	U. D. C.	9
6.	L. D. C.	9
7.	Class IV	18
8.	Driver	9
9.	Despatch Rider	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>

**(i) Deputy Director of Education (Personal Branch)**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	D.D.E. (A.)	2
2.	Steno	4
3.	Head Clerk	4
4.	U.D.C.	4
5.	L.D.C.	4
6.	Peon	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>

**(ii) Administrative Branch**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	A.O. (Admn.)	4
2.	Supdt.	4
3.	Asstt. Legal Advisor	9
4.	U.D.C.	8
5.	L.D.C.	4
6.	Class IV	4
7.	Despatch Rider	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>

**(iii) Accounts Branch**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	A.O. (Accounts)	8
2.	J.A.O. (Accounts)	4
3.	U.D.C.	6
4.	L.D.C.	12
5.	Peon	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>

**(iv) Zones**

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Education Officer	24
2.	Dy. Education Officer	24
3.	Supervisor (Phy.)	24
4.	Asstt./Head Clerk	24
5.	U. D. C.	48
6.	L. D. C.	24
7.	Steno	4
8.	Class IV	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>196</b>



**(v) Planning, Monitoring, Statistical & Enforcement Cell**

It has been emphasised time and again that all planning should start at the district level. At present, there is no machinery for planning, monitoring and co-ordinating at the district level. A small statistical cell was created during 1986-87 with one Stat. Asstt. It is proposed to create the following posts for planning, monitoring and co-ordinations at the district level :—

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
1.	Dy. Director of Edu. (Plg.) for head quarter	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	9	2200-4000
3.	Statistical Officer	10	2000-3500
4.	L. D. C.	11	950-1500
5.	Statistical Investigator	18	1200-2040
6.	Steno	10	1200-2040
7.	Class IV	14	750-940
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	

It is proposed to purchase a Gypsy and a Motor Cycle, one for each distt. for effective and adequate mobility of inspection staff for conducting inquiries, surprise visits etc. Telephones may be provided at the residences of the D. E. O. and E. O. of the districts to enable them to work smoothly and efficiently.

2 posts of Addl. D.E. (Admn.), IAS Cadre, are also proposed to be created to look after the Administration work etc. of all the Distts. and to serve as an effective line between the Director of Education and the Distt. Admn. and some of the duties of the Director of Education will also be assigned to them.

A provision of Rs. 65.00 lacs has been made for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 13.00 lacs.

**16. Stg. of Correspondence Course—(Rs. 30.00 lacs)**

The Patrachar Vidyalaya (School of Correspondence Course) is the first institution of its kind to impart education at Secondary and Sr. Secondary (+2) level through correspondence in all the three streams viz. Humanities, Commerce and Science. Its main objective is to cater to the needs of school drop-outs, housewives, personnel of Armed or Para-military forces who are posted at far flung areas and who have a desire to continue their education. Those who cannot afford to join regular schools due to one reason or other and want to learn while earning also join the Vidyalaya.

The Vidyalaya started functioning in 1968 with a meagre enrolment of 880. The popularity of the technique of teaching through correspondence increased and its enrolment in 1988-89 was 24,892. Many new subjects, like Insurance, Sociology and Urdu etc. were added to its scheme of studies. The continuance of the scheme was more than justified by the number of students benefitted by it. Against the 7th Five Year Plan Target of 96,000, the actual physical achievement was 1,07,000.

The Vidyalaya has to organise many programmes so that the students are in a position to study themselves.

The study material in the shape of printed lessons in all the subjects is supplied to every student. Contact classes are arranged at ten centres in Delhi for about 25 days. These classes are run on Sundays and Holidays. The Students are asked to solve the questions in the Assignments at the end of each lesson and send their response sheets (answer to questions) to the Vidyalaya. These sheets are checked, corrected and assessed and are sent back to the students for their guidance. Remedial Classes are run for Board's class students (X and XII Classes) so that they learn how to attempt questions, in the examinations.

The above programmes are organised besides the regular features like finalisation of admission, submission of examination form to C.B.S.E., receipt of examination, Admit Card and its despatch to students, supply of study materials, receipt of examination result Mark Sheet etc. from C.B.S.E., its despatch to students, preparation of provisional certificates and its despatch to students and finally receipt of certificates from C.B.S.E. and its despatch.

The enrolment of students of correspondence course increased from 22,000 during 1987-88 to 25,000 in 1988-89. During 1990-91 the enrolment was 25,000.

It is proposed to decentralise the admission and examination work in view of the increase in enrolment. This can be done at ten different centres in Delhi five for girls and five for boys. These centres will be the same where contact classes are held. One teacher and one clerk from the Vidyalaya will be sent to each of the centres as coordinators and they will function under the Supervision of the Principal of the school. This will involve a nominal expenditure of about Rs. 44,000 per annum but will greatly enhance efficiency and will save a lot of botheration to the student community.

It is proposed to pay Rs. 500/- per month as honorarium to the Principal of the school for a period of 4 months (15th July to 15th November) and Rs. 20/- per day as conveyance charges to each of 20 coordinators for about 80 working days in a year. The details of expenditure per annum will be :—

1. Honorarium to 10 Principal @ Rs. 500 per month	Rs.
10 x 500 x 4	=20,000
2. Conveyance charges to 20 coordinators @ Rs. 20/- daily for 80 days in a year	
20 x 20 x 80	=32,000
Total for one year	52,000
Total for 5 years	2,60,000

The Vidyalaya which is under the supervision of a senior officer of the rank of Deputy Director of Education, must have some sort of autonomy for carrying out its day-to-day programmes.

### **Additional Staff Requirement**

The Vidyalaya's work study was undertaken by the Administrative Reform Cell, Delhi Admn. Delhi in 1982. Then the enrolment was just 11,200. The Cell recommended that for every additional enrolment of 1,500 one post of L.D.C. be created. The Vidyalaya now requires atleast ten posts of L.D.C.'s to cope with the increased work load.

The Vidyalaya proposed to add one more subject, Psychology at (+2) stage. One post of PGT in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 will have to be created for it. The annual expenditure on creation of the above mentioned additional posts would be about Rs. 3.50 lacs.

A sum of Rs. 150.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97  
A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for the A. P. 1993-94.

### *17. Estt. of Evening Schools—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

The main objective of the scheme is to encourage adults who could not fulfil their desire for study due to certain adverse circumstances. The 1st Adult Evening School was started by the Directorate of Education during 1968-69. This school gained much popularity. Consequently more schools were opened. At present there are 4 Senior Secondary Schools and 8 Secondary Schools for adults running in different areas of Delhi. The present enrolment is approximately 6,000 adults. In these schools Part-time P.G.Ts and T.G.Ts have been employed on a fixed monthly remuneration of Rs. 625/- and Rs. 500/-. Consequent upon the revision of pay scales of teachers, it is proposed to revise the remuneration to Rs. 750/- and 650/- P.M. for P.G.T. and T.G.T. respectively.

Rs. 25.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### *18. Study Camps/Study Corners for Students residing in Rural Areas, J. J. Colonies, Resettlement Colonies etc. (Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

The students of rural areas, J.J. Colonies and resettlement colonies find it difficult to pursue studies after and before school hours due to shortage of accommodation and improper atmosphere for studies on account of poor socio-economic conditions.

It is proposed to start study corners in the Schools/Panchayat Ghar/Community Centres located in rural, J.J. and resettlement colonies for the students living in these areas. The students will not only get space for study but will also be able to make use of library books. The students will be issued library cards for the issue of books by the librarian of the school concerned. Since this will be an additional burden on the librarian as well as the head of the institution, they will have to be compensated. Apart from this, the libraries will also have to be updated.

Accordingly, it is proposed that the head of an institution as well as librarian may be paid Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 respectively for the additional burden to be shared by them. Staff of Adult Education can be deployed for supervision. Besides, provision of Rs. 10,000 for each school for updating the library is to be made. During 1993-94 five schools from each district will be covered under this scheme. During 8th Plan 100 schools will be covered. A sum of Rs. 20 lacs has been approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs in 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*19. Improvement of Science Teaching facilities in schools—(Rs. 30.00 lacs)*

Under the scheme, the following programmes are being implemented :—

1. Improvement of facilities for teaching of science.
2. Provision of separate labs. (Phy., Chem, Bio.) in Sr. Sec. Schools.
3. Provision of General Science labs. in Middle Deptts. of Sr. Sec. Schools.
4. Provision of General Science labs. for Middle Schools.
5. Provision of General Science equipment for Primary Deptt. of Sr. Secondary Schools.

In the 7th Five Year Plan efforts were made to provide science equipments, furniture, books, L.P.G. connection in Science labs. and other relevant material for proper teaching of science in schools. More emphasis was given on the experimental side of science teaching so that the teaching of science becomes more meaningful.

Under the new pattern of education, teaching of science has been made compulsory in IX and X classes of all the schools in Delhi. Elective science subjects are taught in about 340 Govt./Aided schools at Sr. Secondary classes. Besides this, science is also taught as a compulsory subject in 250 Middle Schools. All these schools are to be provided with additional science equipments due to additional and changed syllabi.

Every year the number of students is increasing. To accommodate these students, on an average 30 new schools are being opened every year. Taking an average of 20 new Secondary Schools, 10 Sr. Sec. Schools upgraded with Science

subjects, upgraded/bifurcation of existing schools (about 30 schools), the year-wise financial implication as under :

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)				
	1992-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
For existing Schools Sr. Sec. Science labs. equipments	20	20	21	23	24
For Sec. Schools/Science labs.	6	6	6	6	7
For Middle Schools Science labs.	2	2	2	2	2
For newly opened Middle/Upgraded/bifurcated schools	8	8	8	8	8
For newly upgraded Sr. Sec. Schools with Sc. subjects at +2 stage	7	7	7	8	9
<b>Total Rs. :</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay RE of Rs. 30.00 lacs in 1992-93 the same amount has been provided in 1993-94.

**20. Re-organisation and Expansion of Science Teaching throughout School stage--**  
(Rs. 20 lacs)

Re-organisation and expansion of science teaching aims at improvement of teaching of science at different levels of school education. The programmes are :—

1. Development of new syllabi at Primary, Middle Secondary, and Sr. Sec. level of school education.
2. Development of new instructional material.
3. Training of science teachers and educators at different levels and In-service teachers training programmes.
4. Equipping the institution with science material for effective learning-teaching process.
5. Introducing new revised syllabi in schools.
6. Organisation of Science Exhibition at various levels.
7. First stage National Talent Search Examination for the students of Delhi.
8. Measurement, Evaluation and talent search.
9. Supervision and guidance at the spot in the schools.

The Directorate of Education has 4 Science Centres.

Each Sc. Centre supervises and guides the teaching of science in schools. Each centre has to cover 80 Sr. Sec. Schools, 130 Secondary and 60 Middle Schools on an average. To accelerate this work, it will be in the interest of Science education as well

as the exchequer that each Science Centre should have atleast One Diesel Van/Jeep for collective visit to the schools. However, proposal for only Two Jeeps/Gypsy Van have kept during the 8th Five Year Plan.

With the establishment of the 5th Educational District i.e. Central District, 5th Science Centre is essential as per Delhi Education Act. Provision of 5th Science Centre and proposal for 6th Science Centre has been proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

### **Achievements**

During the 7th Five Year Plan about 60 Primary, 270 Middle, 190 Secondary and 250 Sr. Sec. Schools were covered under this scheme. Workshops, Seminar, Study circle, Meeting and Inservice training programmes, refresher and orientation courses were organised for different categories of Teachers, Lab. Asstts. and Principals. About 2000 teachers and Lab. Asstts. were benefitted.

Enrichment programmes/camps were also organised for talented and backward students.

### **Physical Target**

The physical targets of the 8th Plan will be as follows :

1. Revision of syllabi.
2. Modernisation of text material.
3. Preparation of guidance material.
4. Inservice training programmes.
5. NTS 1st stage Examination.
6. Supervision and guidance in schools.
7. Organisation of Science Fairs at various levels.

Sanctions for various science based work experience (SUPW), programmes like Agricultural Education are being issued to schools throughout the year by the Science branch. Every year about Rupees One Crore is issued to the schools. Besides this, substantial amount is utilised in various teachers training programmes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It needs proper planning to achieve the goal. To carryout planning and budgeting work in respect of various programmes under the scheme a post of Statistical Assistant is proposed. A science background person will be most useful for this post.

Establishment of 5th Sc. Centre is proposed. The required strength of new centre will be at par with other existing Science Centres. For the smooth conduct of work in a Science Museum one post of Asstt. Curator, One post each of Head Clerk, UDC and Steno at each Sc. Centre is proposed which may be filled with the promotion of Museum Assistants already working in Sc. Centre.

Provision for Office Expenses, Payment for spl. services, seminar, workshops, (Academic programmes), Science Fairs, N.T.S. Examination, Equipments and Machinery to Science Centres/Museum/Workshops/Schools, purchase of vehicle, maintenance of

vehicle/P.O.L., Publication, Office Exps. for 5th and 6th Sc. Centre, Establishment Charges for 5th Sc. Centre and Addl. staff for Science Branch is also made in the proposal.

The following posts are proposed to be created under the scheme :—

**ESTABLISHMENT OF 5th SCIENCE CENTRE**

S. No.	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1. A.D.E. (Sc.)	1	3000-4500
2. Sr. Sc. Counsellor	3	3000-4500
<b>Total :</b>	<b>4</b>	

**Establishment :**

1. Jr. Sci. Counsellor	3	1640-2900
2. Keeper, Curator	1	1640-2900
3. Workshop Incharge	1	1400-2600
4. Librarian	1	1400-2600
5. Museum Assistant	1	1200-2040
6. Lab. Asstts.	3	1200-2040
7. Mechanic/Carpenter	3	950-1500
8. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
9. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
10. Workshop Instructor	1	1400-2600
11. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
12. Steno	1	1200-2040
13. Class-IV (Chowkidar-1, Peon-2, Sweeper-1)	4	750-940
<b>Total :</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>G. Total :</b>	<b>27</b>	

**II. For Science Branch (Addl. Posts)**

		Rs.
1. Science Statistical Assistant	1	1640-2900
2. Asstt. Curator	1	1400-2600
3. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
4. Driver	1	950-1500
5. Chowkidar	1	750-940
<b>Total :</b>	<b>5</b>	

Rs. 100 lacs has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

21. *Educational Television—(Rs. 8.00 lac)*

The main aim of the scheme is to supplement class room teaching and to provide guidance, training and incentives to the teachers to make class room teaching not only effective and purposeful, but also interesting with the liberal use of models, charts, demonstrations, films strips, slides etc.

The television medium is universally accepted as an effective medium of communication. Through this medium thousands of students have access to talented teachers & also to a variety of teaching aids which class room teachers find difficult, if not impossible to include in their day-to-day teaching.

Educational TV was launched in 1961 to supplement class room teaching in various subject specially in Science subjects.

The programme contents are purchase of TV sets & supply to Govt. schools, Maintenance of TV sets & preparation of school television lessons etc. Provision for purchase of CTV sets, Vehicle, spare parts of TV sets and petrol etc. is included in the 8th Plan and A.P. 1993-94 proposals. Spot evaluation of this programme is done in schools regularly & the result is found effective.

The STV is becoming very popular with the students especially CTV sets as all the programmes are in colour. The lessons are being given special attention so that the quality of lessons keeps on improving.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

22. *Educational & Vocational Guidance—(Rs. 4.00 lac)*

The aims of guidance are both adjustive and developmental. It helps students in making the best possible adjustment with other students in schools and in the home. It also facilitates the development of all aspects of his ability. Guidance, should be regarded as an integral part of education. It is meant for all students and not just for those who deviate from the norms in one direction or the other. It is a continuous process aimed at assisting the individual to make decisions and adjustments from time to time.

Guidance services contain the following :

1. Orientation services
2. Individual Inventory services
3. Information services
4. Counselling, Research and Evaluation and follow up services.

Educational and Vocational Guidance Services were started in 1959 with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission. Kothari Commission (1964-66) again emphasised the importance of guidance services and considered it an intergral part of Education. These services are a necessary input for national development, in the context of the Nation's educational policies. With the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, guidance services gained momentum in Delhi.



**More and more students were benefitted through the E. V. G. Counsellors in schools. Vocationalisation of education has increased the need for Guidance services. There are 137 E. V. G. Counsellors working in 217 schools at present.**

To supervise the work of these E. V. G. Counsellors the E. V. G. Bureau has the following staff :

1. Guidance Officer	1
2. Counsellor-in-charge	2
3. E. V. G. Counsellors	2
4. Steno	1

E. V. G. Bureau performs the following functions:—

1. Implementation and co-ordination of Guidance Programme in Delhi Schools.
2. Conduct surveys and research in the field of guidance.
3. Supervision, inspection and follow up guidance work done by E.V.G. Counsellors and Career Masters.
4. Preparation and revision of norms of different Psychological tests.
5. Organising work shops, conferences/meetings, seminars, orientation refresher & training programmes for administrative & guidance personnel.
6. Training of Career Masters.
7. Psychological testing of referral case, imparting educational & vocational guidance to such cases.
8. Helps the candidates in selecting various courses and occupation according to their interest, abilities and aptitudes.
9. Preparation of audio-visual aids and material related to guidance.
10. Collect, compile and disseminate educational & Vocational information to students and parents through various media.
11. Conduct admission test in Model Schools of Delhi.

The E. V. G. Counsellors posted in schools of Delhi are performing the following duties :—

1. Psychological testing and Educational/Career talks.
2. Personal guidance & counselling, including parents.
3. Setting up of an information Centre/Career Corner.
4. Vocational guidance and career counselling.
5. Preparation of Bi-variate Charts (comparison of intelligence achievement test scores to locate under achievers) charts, posters, information cards etc.
6. Arranging special programmes like career conference, career day and plan tours and maintenance of guidance records.
7. Taking up special projects like improving truancy etc.

8. Identification of gifted children and suggestions to provide appropriate enrichment.
9. Providing vocational development by familiarising them with the world of work.
10. Collect and compile vocational information for personal guidance.

#### **At the School Level**

There are 137 E. V. G. Counsellors working in 217 schools benefitting (approximately) 2 lacs children. During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed that at least 75% of our secondary and senior secondary schools are covered thereby benefitting an additional 1.40 lacs (approximately) children and raising the total number of beneficiaries to 3.40 lacs. This will require the creation of an additional 150 posts of E.V.G. Counsellors in schools. This will be done by getting 30 posts of E. V. G. Counsellors (Rs. 1640-2900) created in 30 schools every year during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

#### **At District Level**

Under the expansion programme, it is very essential to supervise the services at district level so that E. V. G. Counsellors working in the schools should get timely suggestion & guidance for proper implementation & effective working. During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to create 10 posts of Counsellor-in-charges (2000-3500) two in each of five districts with the supporting staff of 5 LDC's and 5 class IV employees.

#### **At Bureau Level**

In the 1st year of the 8th Plan the Bureau proposes to strengthen the research wing in the field of guidance for collecting, compiling and disseminating educational & vocational information, by creating one Research Officer (2000-3500), one occupational information officer (2000-3500). These two posts may be sanctioned through departmental promotions. One post of Research Assistant (1640-2900) is proposed along with one LDC (950-1500), one Steno (Eng.) (1200-2040), one Typist (950-1500), one Gestetner Operator (775-1025), one class IV (750-940), one Sweeper (750-940) and one Driver (950-1400). During 1992-97 one Assistant Director (Guidance) (3000-4500) with one Steno and One Deputy Director (Guidance) (3000-5000) are proposed to be created and filled through D.P.C. on the basis of seniority. One post each of Administrative Officer (2000-3500), Steno (1200-2040) and UDC (1200-2040) are also proposed to be created as supporting staff.

For supervision and inspection of schools with guidance services and district/zonal guidance centres, one staff vehicle is proposed at the Bureau. An electrostat machine and one type-writer are also needed.

Psychological tests materials furniture, career, literature, books and other equipments should be provided to schools and Bureau. Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. Anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs. 2.40 lacs against approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

23. *Educational Tour of students—(Rs. 8.00 lac)*

This scheme envisages educating school students of Delhi about Indian Culture and history by sending them to places of historical importance. It is proposed that every year one group of 50 students including teachers/official be sent outside India to gain knowledge of the culture and history of friendly countries.

For the 8th Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved for the A.P. 1993-94.

24. *Mobilisation of Community Resources for school improvement—(Rs. 2.00 lac)*

Under this scheme Matching Grants equivalent to funds mobilised by P. T. A. is sanctioned to the schools for the following activities :—

1. Sanitation Improvement.
2. Awards to deserving students.
3. Providing fixtures and material for school beautification.
4. Provision of fans, cold drinking water, public address system, gardening, horticulture, hobby classes for student, audio-visual aid.

Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

25. *Merit Awards to Students and Schools—(Rs. 0.10 lac)*

This scheme was introduced in 1985-86 to improve the examination result of schools and providing incentives to students and schools. The details are as under :—

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Schools who have shown cent percent result in Sec./Sr. Sec. Board Exam.             | Award Rs. 101 (Shield) each School |
| 2. Schools who have shown 25% appreciation in Board Exam.                              | do                                 |
| 3. Schools who have shown 90% result in Board Sec./Sr. Sec. Exam.                      | Merit Certificate                  |
| 4. First 3 students in Sr. Sec. Exam. in Science, Commerce, Humanities and Voc. Groups | Rs. 1100/- Each Student            |
| 5. All India Sr. Sec. Exam. (Delhi Students only)                                      | do                                 |
| 6. First 3 students in Delhi Sec. Board Exam.  | do                                 |
| 7. All India Sec. School Exam. (Delhi Students only)                                   | do                                 |

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 0.10 lac is approved.

26. *Agriculture Education/Rural based Craft--(Rs. 18.90 lacs)*

Agriculture Education should be an effective means to educate the rural youth in the improved methods of cultivation so that they may be of help in increasing the productivity of agriculture. It is necessary to re-organise Agriculture Education mainly for :

1. Improving agricultural production.
2. Appreciating and adopting the improved methods and improved types of agriculture implements.
3. Preparing the students for higher studies in this field and for self employment.

**Programme Contents**

- (1) To study/develop/modify the existing syllabus of agriculture to make it more useful and to prepare instructional material for the same.
- (2) To orient the teachers and the teachers educators about the techniques to be adopted by organising in-service academic programmes.
- (3) To equip the institutions/agriculture unit with necessary equipment and materials.
- (4) To supervise the working of Agriculture Education and provide on the spot guidance in schools and matters related to this subject.
- (5) To introduce agriculture subject/stream in more schools for the benefit of the rural population.

At present agriculture is being taught as a subject in 26 schools (out of which 3 are aided schools). In almost all the schools minimum facilities regarding land/water/teachers etc. are available. It may be noted that about 1 acre of land is more than sufficient in connection with teaching of this subject.

Agriculture as a stream is not yet introduced. However in a teachers workshop held in Jan. 1987, it was resolved that for better placements as well as for higher studies, students may offer agriculture in the existing science stream of CBSE (preferably in place of Mathematics) in addition to Arts stream. And hence, a separate agriculture stream need not be introduced.

Efforts are being made to introduce Agriculture oriented subject as Agronomy, Horticulture/Agronomy Chemistry and pest control in a rural colleges under the University of Delhi in B. Sc. Class (e.g. in Shradhanand College, Alipur, where Agronomy Chemistry and pest control is already existing. Further, there is a proposal to start post graduate Diploma in this subject.) The students will have various options for vertical mobility and may be able to take advantage of I.A.R.I. Pusa, New Delhi.

The SFC meeting held on 27-2-87 decided that Agriculture come under the Vocationalisation of Schools Scheme. However, it is important to note that Agriculture in Delhi schools is being taught as an academic subject and not as a purely vocational one.

The Administrative Reforms Deptt. of Delhi Admn. made a study of the requirements of posts. The following is a summary of the staff requirements and the A.R.Deptt.'s recommendation :—

Sl. No.	Posts	Pay scale Rs.	Posts Demanded	Recom- mended by AR Deptt.	Remarks if any
1.	ADE (Agr.)	3500-4500	1	—	—
2.	Field Advisors	3500-4500	3	1	—
3.	Dy. Fld. Advisors	2000-3500	3	—	—
4.	Subject experts	1640-2900	3	3	—
5.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1	1	—
6.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1	1	—
7.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1	1	—
8.	Mali	750-940	1	1	—
9.	Other Class IV	750-940	1	—	—
10.	Driver	950-1500	1	1	For Driver subject to purchase of Tractor
11.	Beldar (For schools)	750-940	25	24	
		Total :	41	33	

#### Other activities of the Agriculture Unit

1. To look after all matters related to Agriculture Education and general supervision.
2. Financial sanctions for schools.
3. Establishment of Office for public dealing (Agriculture Schools).
4. Purchase of Agriculture Implements and their purposeful use.
5. Van Mahotsav and tree plantation programme and its implementation are looked after by this unit. This unit is the link between the Directorate of Education and the Delhi Admn. in this regard.
6. Co-ordinating between the Directorate and (i) CBSE and (ii) D.U. for putting Agriculture Education on proper footing.
7. Fencing of Agriculture Farm land of schools and providing water to schools.
8. Conservation of Nature, Ecology, Wildlife, Tree Plantation, Green Revolution, Environment studies etc.
9. Setting up of Nurseries in schools.

At present agriculture is being taught as a subject mainly with the arts stream. Efforts are being made to introduce Agriculture as a stream and start Agriculture Education at the College level under Delhi University.

It is suggested that students may be allowed to offer Agriculture in the existing science stream of CBSE in addition to Arts stream. This shall provide better placements opportunities for students. Statistics shows that the subject is popular in rural schools.

### **Feasibility of the Scheme and Economic Utility**

The scheme is feasible, provided, basic requirements of establishment Agriculture Unit and other provisions are met.

Agriculture education shall obviously help in improving the economy of the country as a major portion of the rural population still depends on Agriculture.

It is also proposed to impart rural based craft education to the students of 8th to 11th classes.

A sum of Rs. 30 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay Rs. 18.90 lacs is approved.

### *27. Vocationalisation of Education in Schools (Work Education)—(Rs. 150.00 lacs)*

The Education Commission (1964-65) recommended educational reconstruction by linking education with productivity and by improving the quality of education. The National Policy on Education, 1986 provided a thrust to Vocational Education. Vocational Education is meant to enhance individual employability, reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of manpower and to provide skills to those who are pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose.

Vocational Education is a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified occupations spanning several activities. A target of bringing 25% of the student population under vocational education has been set for the 8th Five Year Plan.

### **Objective of the Scheme**

- (i) To link education with productivity.
- (ii) To make students more employment-worthy and capable of seeking self/wage employment.
- (iii) To familiarise students with technical knowledge and skills.
- (iv) To attract a sizeable segment of the student population to various vocational courses so as to reduce the mad-rush for higher general education.
- (v) To meet the demand for skilled manpower.

### **Programme Contents**

- (i) To conduct vocational surveys to identify vocational needs so that need based vocational courses are introduced.
- (ii) To conduct workshops for development of curricula, development of textual material, resource material and manuals etc.
- (iii) To equip vocational institutions with necessary equipments, raw materials and library facilities for smooth running of vocational education programme.

- (iv) To develop school industry linkages.
- (v) To orient teachers and educators about the techniques involved in teaching various vocational courses.
- (vi) To provide academic support to the programme. A State institute of vocational courses is proposed to be set up under the scheme.
- (vii) To meet the target of bringing 25 percent of the student population under vocational education at the +2 stage. This involves providing adequate teaching and management structure at school, district and directorate level.
- (viii) To expand Vocational Education Programme by introducing various courses in nearly 100 sections in various schools so that a target of 15 percent diversification is achieved during 1993-94.
- (ix) To open a 'District Training Centre' for one Education Distt. to provide technical expertise and advance training to the students/teachers of the vocational schools.
- (x) To implement the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Vocationalisation of Education and to meet the State Share of the said scheme.
- (xi) To provide regular/part-time teachers to teach various vocational courses.
- (xii) The scheme will be implemented in Sr. Sec. Schools at the +2 stage in the vocational stream.
- (xiii) To popularise the Vocational Education Programme through the Press and other mass-media.
- (xiv) To implement Non-Formal Vocational Education Programme at 20 Centres.

Provision for purchase of Six Vehicles, one for State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE) and one each for 5 District Vocational Training Centres during the Plan period is included.

The scheme was approved by SFC of Delhi Admn. The scheme of Vocationalisation of Education was started in the academic year 1977-78 and was continued in 7th Plan.

The following vocational courses are being taught at +2 stage in the vocational stream in nearly 140 Govt./Govt. aided Sr. Sec. Schools :—

1. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Technology.
2. Automobile Technology.
3. Structure & Fabrication Technology.
4. Electronics Technology.
5. Electrical Technology.
6. Stenography (English/Hindi).
7. Accountancy & Auditing.
8. Banking.
9. Marketing & Salesmanship.
10. Life Insurance.
11. General Insurance.
12. Computer Technology.
13. Dress Design & Making.
14. Textile & Design.
15. Nutrition & Food Preparation.
16. X-ray Technician.
17. Medical Lab. Technician.
18. Auxilliary Nursing & Midwifery.
19. Health Care & Beauty Culture.
20. Ophthalmic Technique.
21. Tourism & Travel Techniques.
22. Library Science.
23. Applied Horticulture.
24. Dairying
25. Railway Commercial Asstt.

The following table indicates the target for 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Items	Targets for 1993-94
1.	Introduction of new subjects	50 Schools
2.	Sections	100
3.	Study circle/meetings for the teachers/principals of vocational schools.	20
4.	Seminar	1
5.	Exhibition of various activities	1



### BOTTLENECKS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

- (i) Lack of regular teaching staff for vocational subjects in schools.
- (ii) Adequate management system has not been provided for implementation and monitoring the scheme.
- (iii) No opportunities have been identified for self service/employment for the 'pass outs' of the vocational courses.
- (iv) Linkages with various industries for training and placement of students.
- (v) Lack of mass-media and other support for educating parents and students regarding the scheme.
- (vi) Lack of textual material.

The following remedial measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken.

(a) The following posts were sanctioned :—

#### I. Posts sanctioned during 1990-91

S. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Dy. Director of Education (Voc. Edu.)	1	3000-4500
2.	District Training and District Placement Officer/Co-ordinator	5	3000-4500
3.	Superintendent (DASS)	1	1640-2900
4.	SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
5.	Survey Officer/Research Officer	1	1640-2900
6.	P. G. T.	9	1640-2900
7.	Vocational Education Officer	5	2000-3500
8.	U. D. C.	3	1200-2040
9.	Stenographer	6	1200-2040
10.	Investigator	6	1200-2040
11.	Lab. Assistant	66	1200-2040
12.	L. D. C.	12	950-1500
13.	Peon	7	750-940
<b>Total</b>		<b>123</b>	

#### II. Posts sanctioned during 1988-89

1.	P. G. T.	57	1640-2900
2.	Lab. Assistant	15	1200-2040
3.	Part-time Teacher	57	Rs. 800/- per month is fixed.
4.	Driver	1	950-1500
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>253</b>	

Efforts are being made to fill up the posts.

- (b) The organisational structure/management system for implementation and monitoring the scheme has also been sanctioned.
- (c) The concerned authorities in the Administration are being requested to amend the recruitment rules of the posts where the vocational pass outs can be suitably employed. The Banks and Financial Institutions are also being taken for the vertical mobility for the pass outs of the various vocational courses.
- (d) Linkages with various relevant industries are to be established.
- (e) Regular teachers to teach various vocational courses are proposed to be provided, in the school.

The following additional posts are proposed to be created to implement the non-formal Vocational Educational Programme :—

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Assistant Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Training and Placement Officer	1	2200-4000
3.	Field Officer	2	2000-3500
4.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3000
5.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
6.	Assistant	1	1400-2300
7.	Statistical Asstt.	3	1400-2300
8.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	3	950-1500
10.	Peon	2	750-940
Total		17	

The following posts are proposed to be created for running a District Vocational Training Centre :—

Sl. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Pay-scale
1.	Principal	1	3000-5000
2.	Lecturer (One each for Engg. Commerce, Home Science)	3	3000-4500
3.	Vocational Teachers	10	1640-2900
4.	Lab. Asstt./Workshop Asstt.	10	1200-2040
5.	Accountant	1	1640-2900
6.	Steno	1	1200-2040

1447

7. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
8. L.D.C.	3	950-1500
9. Workshop Attendant	10	950-1500
10. Class IV	4	750-940
<b>Total :</b>	<b>45</b>	

To provide academic inputs to the Vocational Education Programme like development of curriculum, textual material, resource material and for conducting inservice teachers training programme, the State Institute of Vocational Education is proposed to be established. The staff norms are in accordance with the norms prescribed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up the State Institute of Vocational Education. The State Institute of Vocational Education is being set up as the SCERT does not have adequate infrastructure and qualified personnel to look after the interest of the Vocational Education Programme in so far as the academic inputs into the programme are concerned. The following posts are proposed for this Institute :—

Sl. No.	Post	Number of posts	Pay-scale
1.	Professor	1	3700-5000
2.	Lecturer (Educational Planning)	1	3000-4500
3.	Reader	5	3000-5000
4.	Lecturer	5	3000-4500
5.	Consultant	5	2000 p.m. (fixed)
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>17</b>	

#### Supporting Staff

Sl. No.	Post	Number of posts	Pay-scale
1.	Stenographer	9	1200-2040
2.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
3.	Accountant	1	1640-2900
4.	Assistant	2	1400-2300
5.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
6.	Peon	4	750-940
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>19</b>	

During the 8th Plan period about 310 more schools are proposed to be covered under Vocational Education Programme and 625 sections will be added. About 15,625 students are likely to be benefitted. Provision for 625 regular vocational teachers in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 is required for the 8th Plan period. It is also proposed to strengthen 200 vocational schools having more than 3 courses.

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and the Annual Plan 1993-94, provision for establishment charges, contingencies for vocational wing at Dte. of Education, State Institute of Vocational Education, Distt. Wing and 5 District Vocational Training Centres, equipment and raw material, library books, deployment of part-time teachers, academic programmes, like workshops, seminars, study circle, meetings etc. salary for the regular teachers, State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Publicity & advertisement and purchase of vehicles (7 Nos.) is included.

The following posts are required for the Vocational Wing of the Directorate to implement the Vocational Education Programme during the Plan period :—

Sl. No.	Post	Number of posts	Pay-scale
1.	Addl. Director of Edu. (I.A.S.) Senior Scale	1	—
2.	Jt. Director	1	3000-5000 + 300 Spl. pay
3.	Dy. Director	1	3000-5000
4.	Asstt. Director	2	3000-4500
5.	Distt. Co-ordinator	7	—
6.	Counsellor	7	2000-3500
7.	Jr. Counsellor	4	1640-2900
8.	Tech. Asstt.	4	1200-2040
9.	Supdt. (Gazetted)	1	1640-2900
10.	H.C./Assistant	1	1400-2300
11.	U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
12.	L.D.C.	8	950-1500
13.	Stenographer	5	1200-2040
14.	Trg. and Placement Officer	1	3000-4500
15.	Survey Asstt.	4	1400-2600
16.	Class IV	7	750-940
17.	Driver	2	950-1500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	

The staffing patterns of Vocational Education Programme is as follows :—

**STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE VOCATIONAL WING  
AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IN 7 DISTRICTS**

Posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale
Distt. Co-ordinators	7	—
Education Officer	7	3000-4500
Training Placement Officer	7	2000-3500
Superintendent	7	1640-2900
Research Officer	7	1640-2900
Accountant/J. A. O.	7	1640-2900
U. D. C.	7	1200-2040
L. D. C.	14	950-1500
Steno	7	1200-2040
Peon	14	750-940
Driver	7	950-1500
<b>Total Posts :</b>	<b>91</b>	

**STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
CENTRE**

Posts	No. of post	Pay Scale
Principal	1	3000-5000
Lecturer (One each for Engg., Commerce, Home Science)	3	3000-4500
Vocational Teacher	10	1640-2900
Lab. Asstt./Workshop Asstt.	10	1200-2040
Accountant	1	1640-2900
Steno	1	1200-2040
U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
L. D. C.	3	950-1500
Workshop Attendant	10	950-1500
Class IV	4	750-940
<b>Total :</b>	<b>45</b>	

**STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE VOCATIONAL WING OF THE  
STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

Posts	Number of Post	Pay Scale
Professor	1	3700-5000
Lecturer (Educational Planning)	1	3000-4500
Reader	5	3000-5000
Lecturer	5	3000-4500
Consultant	5	2000/- p.m. (fixed)
<b>Total :</b>	<u>17</u>	
 <b>Supporting Staff</b>		
Stenographer	9	1200-2040
Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
Accountant	1	1640-2900
Assistant	2	1400-2300
L. D. C.	2	950-1500
Peon	4	750-940
<b>Total :</b>	<u>19</u>	

A sum of Rs. 1000.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lacs is approved.

**28. Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW)—(Rs. 20.00 lacs)**

Socially Useful Productive Work is a Compulsory subject in the school curriculum of Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools in Delhi from classes VI to XII. There are 60 subject oriented S. U. P. W. activities in the Middle, Secondary and Sr. Sec. Classes, but 24 activities are more prominent, which are as follows :—

**MIDDLE**

*Group-I*

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery
3. Toys and Doll making
4. Wood Work
5. Plastic Work
6. Leather Work

**Group-II**

1. Cardbord Work
2. Meal Planning & Food Preservation
3. Macrame (Fibre work)
4. Papier mache
5. Paper work
6. Gardening
7. Block Printing

**Sec. & Sr. Sec. Classes**

1. Electronics
2. Electrical Gadgets
3. Photography
4. Gardening
5. Meal Planning
6. Tie & Dye
7. Batik
8. Interior Decoration
9. Tailoring, Knitting & Embroidery
10. Wood Work
11. Commercial Art.

The National Policy of Education 1986, stressed the need for this programme.

The scheme provides Rs. 750 to Middle School, Rs. 1500/- to Sec. School and Rs. 1800/- to Sr. Sec. School in an year. These amounts are far below the minimum requirement of an active Work Experience Laboratory, with the introduction of Work Experience as Compulsory Subject from class VI to XII. Some prominent activities require more Consumable and Non-consumable materials for well equipped Laboratory.

The following posts are proposed to be created for the successful implementation of this scheme :

S. No.	Posts	No. of Posts
1.	D.D.E. (W.E.)	1
2.	A.D.E. (W.E.)	1
3.	Field Adviser (W.E.)	1
4.	Subject Expert	4
5.	Instructor	3
6.	Technical Assistant	2
7.	U.D.C.	1
8.	Stenographer	1
9.	L.D.C.	1
10.	Machine Operator	1
11.	Peon	1
<b>Total :</b>		<b>17</b>

Provision for purchase of Material & Equipment for schools, labs. & SUPW Labs, for fitting fixtures, L.P.G. connection, repair of labs. Establishment, Academic programmes for Teachers, Principals & V. Principals, Students camps for 2000 students for 15 days duration, Library Books for schools & SUPW Library, other charges/contingency/Photocopier (repair & maintenance & its parts) is needed during the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94.

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 the outlay approved is Rs. 20.00 lacs.

29. *Population Education—(Rs. 10.00 lac)*

*The Long Term Objectives of the Scheme are :—*

1. To develop a deep insight into the inter-relationships between population change and the process of socio-economic development viz-a-viz. the individual, the family, the society, the nation and the world, amongst students.
2. To create an awareness of the critical population growth situation in the country amongst students and teachers.
3. To re-orient the system of education to help the developmental efforts of the country and forge it as an active agent for social transformation etc.

*The Short Term Objectives are :—*

1. To develop curricula and textual materials for Primary, Middle, Secondary and Sr Sec classes and for the Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Sr. Secondary teachers training institutions.
2. To develop training packages for training teachers of formal and non-formal sectors and orienting senior supervisory staff for proper implementation of the programme.
3. To develop exemplary lessons for school Radio and TV programmes etc.
4. To organise population Education Melas in school clusters to focus attention of children and to ensure horizontal and vertical expansion of the programme.

The population of India has increased by leaps and bounds, since independence. There is an urgent need to have a subsidiary programme of family planning to arrest the exploding growth of population and to ensure a reasonable standard of living in the years to come. The base of our population i.e. age group 0-14 is getting wider and wider. The least the educator can do is to create an awareness about the alarming growth of population against the limited resources available. Foundation for small family norm etc. have to be laid in the minds of youngsters when they are in the school going stage.

Delhi has to be a pacesetter for other states in the country. The need is to continue and re-inforce this programme. This programme has to cater to the special needs of primary schools of MCD, NDMC, floating population in Kendriya Vidyalayas as also of public schools. It is hoped that the small family norm and late marriages will take firm roots in students and population education will become a potential tool for controlling the population in the years to come.



The programme contents are :—

1. Curriculum development.
2. In-service Education.
3. Evaluation and Monitoring.

The project was started late in the 6th Five Year Plan and has yet to complete its targets.

During the 7th Plan period, about 22000 teachers were trained, published News-letters,—IV to VIII, and curriculum development for +2 stage, Elementary Teachers Training Institutes, Non-formal Education sector and publishing of plug points for different subjects for different stages were taken up.

During the 8th Plan period, more stress will be given to the non-formal sector.

1. All facilitators working under non-formal sector will be given training.
2. Literature will be produced and circulated free of charge.
3. 'NUKKAR' type programmes and visuals will be prepared.
4. Audio-Visual programmes with the help of Public Relations Deptt. viz. Doordarshan and Akashwani will be prepared.
5. Strengthening the programme for Institutionalising population education.
6. Annual Pop. Education Melas of 2 to 3 days duration will be held in all Pop. Education clusters.

During 1993-94, the following programmes are proposed to be taken up :—

1. Training of 1200 newly recruited teachers.
2. Training of 2000 facilitators working in non-formal sectors under different agencies.
3. Curricular programme for popularising population education concepts.

Plan funds and UNFPA funds as approved by the Govt. of India are proposed to be utilised to finance these programmes.

It is proposed to strengthen the Population Education cell by creating the following posts during the 8th Plan Period.

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts
1.	A.D. (E)	5
2.	Co-ordinator	1
3.	Head-clerk	1
4.	Gestetner Operator	1
5.	Peon	2

6. Waterman	1
7. L.D.C.	1
8. Librarian	1
9. Cashier	1
10. Project Operator (Film Projector)	1
11. Artist	1
	16

The programme will be extended to the non-formal sector, J J. Clusters and economically weaker sections.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 10 lac is approved.

*30. State award to teachers—(Rs. 3.00 lac)*

40 teachers are given state awards every year for their meritorious services under this scheme. They also receive a cash prize of Rs. 5000/- each with one Silver Medal and a certificate of Merit.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lac is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. Outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 3.00 lac to implement the scheme.

*31. Development of Libraries for Teachers—(Rs. 3.00 lac)*

The State Institute of Education established eight Teachers Reference Libraries (two in each district). The main objective of these Libraries is to provide facilities to teachers for intensive study in different fields. This is an on going scheme under which books are being purchased every year and added to these libraries.

In 1984 Administrative Reforms Deptt. under took a study of the working of these libraries and the assessment of staff of these libraries. As per the recommendations, the deptt. is enriching libraries with books. The main objection is that the libraries are manned by LDCs who are untrained. A post of Asstt. Librarian for better utilisation of these libraries, is therefore, required.

Additional posts are also required to man the library of the SIE unit. This central library controls the distt. libraries. The posts required are as follows :

		Rs.
1. Senior Librarian	1	2000-3500
2. Librarian	1	1400-2600
3. Asstt. Librarian	7	1200-2040
4. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5. Library Attendant	3	750-940
6. Peon	2	750-940
	15	

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lac is approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lac is approved for the A.P. 1993-94.

32. *G.I.A. to State Council of Educational Research & Training—(Rs. 60.00 lacs)*

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) was established as an autonomous body under Delhi Admn. on 27th May, 1988. Four District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) have already been established under the over all administrative control of SCERT. The fifth DIET is also to be established.

The Plan programmes of SCERT envisage bolstering up educational activities in Delhi to give practical shape to the ideas contained in the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and the programme of Action (POA). They aim at :—

- (i) Improving Teacher Training Programmes at Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary levels.
- (ii) Improvements in the school curriculum to help children to meet new challenges.
- (iii) Integrate research with educational practice by making it field-based and action-oriented so as to enable the policy makers and educationists to make use of the findings of research.
- (iv) Organising extension activities for the benefit of teachers to keep them abreast of the latest developments in the field of education.
- (v) Bringing out useful publications for teachers on all aspects of school education to enable them to come out with innovative and creative ideas so essential for the growth of the system.
- (vi) Aiding, promoting and coordinating new thrusts in education such as education technology, non-formal education, adult education, education of disadvantaged children, special education, girls education, early childhood education etc.
- (vii) Giving concrete shape to the idea of cultural instruction as contained in POA by introducing it in teacher training programmes and developing instructional material for teachers to take up such instruction in schools.

To achieve the above objectives SCERT proposes to take up the following programmes :—

1. Teachers Training Programme.
2. Strengthening of SCERT.
3. Strengthening of DIETs.
4. Establishing State Development Group & Educational Innovation/Inter Sectoral Project.
5. Institution of Certificate Diploma Courses for Computer Education.
6. Establishment of Centre for Inservice Teachers Education (CITE).
7. Appointment of Consultants to strengthen the academic programmes of SCERT.

8. Visit of staff of SCERT/DIETs to institutions of National and International Importance.
9. Strengthening of Library/Documentation/Publication Centre/Programmes.
10. Establishment of educational video programme production studio/STV production studio.
11. Capital Component.
12. Preparation of collateral materials for various stages of school education.
13. College of Teacher Education.

### 1. Teacher Education

Under the programme of In-service Education of teachers every teacher should be given a month's training once in every five years.

There are about 30,000 teachers working at the Secondary level in Delhi Administration schools. The SCERT will train 6000 teachers every year through its centres of In-service Teacher Education. In the area of early childhood education, refresher courses and innovative programmes for trained pre-primary teachers will be organised to improve the quality of pre-primary Education. For various training programmes the SCERT will have to incur expenditure on Resource persons, participating teachers, provision of material and other related items of expenditure.

### 2. Strengthening of SCERT

It is proposed to open new Departments viz :—

- (i) Department of Education in Science and Mathematics.
- (ii) Department of Education in Humanities and Social Sciences.
- (iii) Physical and Art Education.
- (iv) Department of Education of Disadvantaged groups.  
The main functions of these departments will be as under :—
  - (i) To focus on the specific issues related to content, teaching, learning strategies, evaluation and research.
  - (ii) To develop suitable curriculum for children.
  - (iii) To organise training in Orientation Programmes for teachers Education Officers and Sr. Councillors in respective areas.
  - (iv) To organise training programmes for teachers to develop a skill of curriculum development, evaluation and action research.

The following Posts are proposed to be created :

**(i) Department of Science and Maths**

Sl. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	5	3000-4500
		(one each for Phy., Chem., Bio., Home Sc. & Maths)	
3.	Lecturer-II	10	2000-3500
		(two each for Phy., Chem., Bio., Maths and Home Science)	
4.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
5.	LDC	2	950-1500
6.	Lab. Asstt.	4	1200-2040
7.	Lab. Attdt.	4	750-940
8.	Peon	1	750-940

**(ii) Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**

1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	6	3000-4500
		(Pol. Sc., Eng., Hindi, His., Eco., Geo.)	
3.	Lecturer-II	12	2000-3500
		(two each for above subjects)	
4.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
5.	LDC	2	950-1500
6.	Typist	2	950-1500
7.	Peon	1	750-940

**(iii) Department of Physical and Art Education**

1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
3.	Lecturer-II	4	2000-3500
4.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5.	LDC	1	950-1500
6.	Peon	1	750-940

**(iv) Department of Education of Disadvantaged Group**

S. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Scale of pay Rs.
1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
3.	Lecturer	4	2000-3500
4.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5.	LDC	1	950-1500
6.	Typist	1	950-1500
7.	Peon	1	750-940

A cell for linguistic minorities is proposed to be set up to cater to the needs of teachers of Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil and Bengali languages with the following posts :

S. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1.	Reader	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
3.	Lecturer	4	2000-3500
4.	Clerk	2	950-1500
5.	Peon	1	750-940

### 3. STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (DIETS)

The National Policy of Education 1986 laid emphasis on pre-primary Education as a feeder and support system for universalisation of elementary education. The standard of Nursery Teachers Training should also be improved to achieve this.

Presently there is only one Government TTI, in Daryaganj, New Delhi admitting fifty candidates for Nursery Teacher Training. There are, however, six Private Institutions. The quality of training provided in the Private Teacher Training Institutes can not always be controlled and upgraded by Government.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up Nursery Teachers Training Institutes alongwith DIETs which have been established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education. These DIETs are also autonomous and are placed under SCERT.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, approved the establishment of four District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) for Delhi. On the recommendation of the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC), M/O-HRD released non-recurring grant of Rs. 21.00 lacs for civil works and equipment for upgradation of TTI Daryaganj into a DIET at Lawrence Road and establishment of a new DIET at Rajinder Nagar during 1987-88. Expenditure on the Lawrence Road DIET exceeded the funds released. Equipment from the T. T. I., Darya Ganj could not be transferred to the new DIET at Lawrence Road due to the setting up of a Nursery Teacher Training Section at T. T. I.

A third DIET was established in 1988-89 for which a total grant of Rs. 11.90 lacs was released as non-recurring grant. Setting up of a fourth DIET for East Distt. has also been approved by SLEC. The buildings for the first three DIETs were provided by the Delhi Admn. For the fourth DIET Ministry of HRD will provide Rs. 54.00 lacs for construction of a building also. The architect has, however, given an estimate of Rs. 1.48 crore for C/o the bldg. on a 4 acre plot provided by the Admn. in Anand Vihar.

The expenditure proposed does not cover essential items like vehicle etc.

DIETs have been conceived as centres of excellence and are expected to be models for other states. To achieve this it is essential that the State Admn. provides some financial support to the DIETs at Lawrence Road, Rajinder Nagar, Moti Bagh and Trans-Yamuna area for equipment, furniture, fixture, vehicles for principal and students as Non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure including Salary for the Drivers and the liability already agreed to. The likely expenditure during 8th plan period is Rs. 69 lacs. The funds may be provided as grant-in-aid to SCERT for DIETs.

#### 4. STATE DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS PROJECT.

National Development Group set up by the Ministry of HRD for Educational Innovations in the context of APEID (Asia and the Pacific Programme of Educational Innovations for Development of UNESCO) recommended inter-sectoral projects. The basic purpose is to promote co-ordination and inter-change among institutions/organisations undertaking innovations in different development sectors like General Education, Non-formal Education, Adult Education, Technical Education, Health and Family Education (Welfare), Agricultural Education, Rural Development and Social Welfare and to facilitate dissemination and exchange of information on educational innovations related to development. To look after this work SDG was set up but the scheme for giving financial assistance for inter sectoral innovation projects is still in the initial stages at the NDG level.

It is the responsibility of SDG to make efforts to overcome the problem. It is proposed to set up a cell/unit/section with adequate infrastructure for conducting its programmes and activities. This cell will undertake some inter-sectoral innovative projects from its own funds as decided and approved by the NDG, Executive Body. In order to achieve the goals, it is proposed to set up a cell for SDG Inter Sectoral Joint innovative projects :—

The main functions of this Cell will be :—

1. To arrange field/study visits for Orientation programme for sharing innovative ideas and experience.
2. To undertake inter-sectoral joint innovative projects after identification of priority area.
3. To procure video films of significant inter-sectoral educational innovations.
4. To prepare and develop an Inventory of significant educational innovation.
5. Publish SDG Newsletter of education innovations.
6. Arrange state level regional seminars on educational innovations for development.
7. To co-ordinate and act as a liaising agency for development of inter sectoral development projects.

The following posts are required to set up the cell :

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
3.	Lecturer-II	2	2000-3500
4.	Liaison Officer/PRO	1	2000-3500
5.	Steno	2	1200-2040
6.	Asstt.	2	1400-2300
7.	LDC	2	950-1500
8.	Typist	2	950-1500
9.	Peon	2	750-940

**5. CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA COURSE IN COMPUTER EDUCATION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

The provision of computers in schools necessitates adequately trained staff to use it. The preliminary training received by teachers to handle computers in schools is surely not enough. To see that the use of computers in schools becomes a reality, it is necessary to organise regular training programme for teachers who will be asked to handle the computers. It is proposed that SCERT institute a certificate/diploma course in computer use. The following posts are needed :—

S. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1.	Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
2.	Sr. Lecturer	1	3000-4500
3.	Lecturer	2	2000-3500
4.	LDC/Typist	1	950-1500
5.	Peon	1	750-940
6.	Technician/Mechanic	1	1200-2040

The functions of this centre will be as under :—

1. To award certificates for Diploma/Certificate courses.
2. To develop curriculum for this purpose.
3. To organise training programmes.
4. To act as a Record keeper/evaluator of the various activities of the DIET and SCERT.
5. To locate jobs for the students.

**6. CENTRES FOR IN-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION (CITE)**

According to the Programme of Action relating to the NPE, 1986 the Delhi Admn. in its task force report suggested in-service training of 6000 teachers for 21 days programme in each subject for teachers. This is a massive programme requiring much expertise, resources and infrastructural facilities. Two IASES at CIE



and Jamia have been set up. But it is practically impossible for the two agencies to provide 21 days in-service education programme to 6000 teachers every year. The SIE has been closed. The SCERT is being strengthened with discipline wise academic staff which will provide guidelines for In-service as well as Pre-service teacher Education. It is desirable that a single agency like Centre of In-service Teacher Education be set up devoting itself to in-service education Programme only for secondary teachers. The Delhi Admn. has been approached and a complex at Vasant Vihar, is under consideration, for infrastructural facilities. The CITE needs the following resources :—

**(a) Infrastructure :**

A building with rooms, auditorium labs, libraries furniture and equipments etc.

**(b) Staff :**

Principal — 1

(Scale 3700-5700)

20 Sr. Lecturers in Science Humanities, Arts, Physical Education, Home Sc., and SUPW and Vocational Education.

**(c) 20 Lecturers and Ministerial Staff :**

**(d) In-service Programme :**

4000 teachers for 21 days Programme.

**7. APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS :**

The SCERT and DIETS require highly trained and experienced consultants in the field of education during the formative years of their existence. Provision is made accordingly.

**8. VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE :**

Sharing of experience is an important aspect of professional growth of the staff. Funds have, therefore, been provided for visits to institutions of national and international importance. SCERT and DIET Staff will avail of this facility.

**9. LIBRARY, DISSEMINATION, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS WINGS :**

Under this programme the following activities are proposed be taken up :—

- (1) To collect and maintain educational reports, instructions, articles, research papers and curricular and co-curricular material and other such documents from various sources.
- (2) To identify the users of educational information and to acquaint them with the service being rendered by SCERT.
- (3) To make available educational data and materials to research workers, educational planners and administrators, Educational institutions and various units of the SCERT and Director of Education.
- (4) To act as clearing house for information required by various educational institutions and units of SCERT.
- (5) To undertake publication of materials produced by the Depts. of SCERT.

The following posts are proposed :—

S.No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1.	Lecturer (Editing)	2	2000-3500
2.	Proof Reader	2	1640-2900
3.	Peon	2	750-940

#### 10. SETTING UP OF VIDEO PROGRAMME PRODUCTION STUDIO :

The main objective of the department of Educational Technology/Non-formal Education, SCERT, is to provide guidance and training to staff engaged in ET/NFE/AE Programmes and to develop human and material resources for use in such programmes. The department of ET/NFE will have the following functions :—

- (1) To develop and organise training programmes for teacher educationists and other functionaries engaged in the field of education technology, Non-formal Education & Adult Education.
- (2) To help and guide the district resource unit staff of DIETs/CITs in developing inputs for induction level training of instructors and supervisors of ET/NFE/AE.
- (3) To help the class room teacher in improving his competence and skills in his own field of specialisation and to provide help and guidance to the trainees of pre-service education and In-service Education in all subjects.
- (4) To develop guidance and motivating materials for promotion of AE/NFE programmes and to provide support to the resource-cum-experimental centres of AE/NFE.
- (5) To help the DRU Staff of DIETs and the institutions engaged in ET/NFE/AE programmes in developing low cost and easily available teaching materials for quality education.
- (6) To plan and conduct action Research and evaluation procedures/projects related to the ET/NFE/AE programmes in Delhi.
- (7) To organize work pertaining to planning, preparation, utilization and evaluation of school television.
- (8) To orient class-room teachers to educational T.V. Techniques to provide help and guidance to them in schools.
- (9) To prepare school television programmes in various subjects such as English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Science covering classes VI to XII.
- (10) To evaluate the school television Programme.
- (11) To orient class room teachers as well as presentors for making school television programmes effective.
- (12) Preparation of school television handbooks.
- (13) To prepare video cassettes on various programmes for schools and video libraries to supplement teaching in schools on commercial lines.

A proposal for an "Educational Technology Studio" from Japan as aid is under consideration in the HRD Ministry.

*In the initial phase* Quality video programmes will be produced as support materials to be used in various training programmes/seminars/workshops which will be organised by SCERT/DIETs/CITEs for teachers, A. E. Workers and non-formal educational staff etc.

The first phase involves expenditure for purchase of equipment, building renovation accoustics, lighting, man-power, training and programme production related expenditure.

In the second phase the scope of this project will be enhanced to produce video programmes in :—

- (a) Curriculum based programmes for primary, Secondary and Senior Sec. subjects for schools in Delhi. A Central video library will be installed at SCERT. Programmes will be distributed to schools to be used as actual class room support materials by school teachers, the Dte. of Education, Delhi has plans to provide VCRs/VCPs to schools. Colour T. V. sets have already been provided.
- (b) Enrichment programmes in various subjects for school students will be produced.
- (c) Teacher Training programmes will be produced in various subjects. Teachers can borrow tapes from the central library to enhance and up-date their knowledge and understanding of curriculum based subjects.
- (d) Curriculum based programmes will also be used as inputs for recordings of school TV programmes at Door Darshan Kendra, Delhi for School TV Projects.

*In the third phase* the programmes produced by this studio will be duplicated and commercial retail outlets will be set up to enable students to procure educational video tapes.

The likely cost for these programmes is Rs. 300 lacs. After the initial cost of hardware to be met during the first three years, only the programmes productions related expenditure will have to be incurred thereafter.

#### 11. CAPITAL COMPONENT :

SCERT is functioning in a school building. The accommodation available is not according to the requirements of the council. SCERT should have a well desiged campus with adequate building for labs, hostel, workshop, Audio-Visual Studio, Committee room, Museum, Exhibition Centre in addition to Admn. Block etc. for which land of about 50 acres is required. The work will be completed in 2-3 phases. The total cost is about Rs. 15 crore. The building is proposed to be constructed in phases.

#### 12. PREPARATION OF COLLATERAL MATERIAL :

Enrichment material is essential for the development of creative thinking abilities among children. In the present age of rapid advancement in every field text books alone can not serve the needs of talented children.

The programme includes preparation of enrichment material for talented children. The teachers, too, will have to be provided support materials for their own enrichment in terms of creative teaching.

A sum of Rs. 243.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 60 lacs in 1992-93 the same amount is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 as GIA to SCERT.

### 33. Opening of New Degree Colleges— (Rs. 350.00 lacs)

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Govt. of India in 1962, the Delhi Administration sponsored colleges to provide facilities for higher education to students. 15 colleges were opened in Delhi upto 1972. Due to the rapid increase in population and the development of new colonies, the Metropolitan Council, Delhi passed a resolution to open two more colleges, one in West Delhi and the other one in Trans-Yamuna Area in 1985-86. In 1987-88 two new colleges namely, College of Physical Education and College of Business Studies were set up.

Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, is the replacement of Salwan College which was closed by the Gyan Devi Salwan Trust in phases. It had also started functioning in 1987-88. In 1989-90 the College of Applied Sciences for women started functioning.

To meet the increasing demand for degree colleges, Delhi Administration decided to open two Degree Colleges in West Delhi and Trans-Yamuna Area and the following colleges were opened in 1990-91 :—

1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College in Karampura, West Delhi.
2. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College in Geeta Colony, Trans-Yamuna Area.

It was also proposed to open one Teachers Training College in SCERT premises in Defence Colony in 1990-91 but this could not be done. In 1990-91, it was decided to open one more college namely Acharya Narendra Dev College at Rajokari for which syllabi was approved by the Delhi University. This College started functioning during 1991-92. Thus there are 22 colleges sponsored/started by Delhi Admn. so far, as listed below :—

S. No.	Name of the College	Year of opening
1.	Shivaji College	1961
2.	Kamla Nehru College	1964
3.	Rajdhani College	1964
4.	Moti Lal Nehru College	1964
5.	Lakshmi Bai College	1965
6.	Swami Shardhanand College	1967
7.	Shabeed Bhagat Singh College	1967
8.	Gargi College	1967
9.	Kalindi College	1967

10	Maitreyi College	1967
11.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji College	1969
12.	Vivekanand Mahila College	1970
13.	Bharti Mahila College	1971
14.	Shri Aurobindo College	1972
15.	Satyawati Co. Edu. College	1972
16.	College of Physical Education	1987
17.	College of Business Studies	1987
18.	Delhi College of Arts & Commerce	1987
19.	College of Applied Sciences for Women	1989
20.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay College	1990
21.	Bhim Rao Ambedkar College	1990
22.	Acharya Narendra Dev College	1992

16 colleges sponsored by Delhi Administration are financed by Delhi Administration and University Grants Commission as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India on sharing basis. The share of Delhi Administration is different for different purposes i.e. 5% for maintenance charges, 25% for equipment and purchase of books and 50% for capital works and for travel grant. A part from this, Administration also releases seed money for construction of staff quarters for the College employees from the grant on sharing basis. Rest of the Colleges are financed by Delhi Administration on 100% funding basis.

The Delhi Development Authority allotted land for two colleges namely Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College and College of Applied Sciences for Women in Trans-Yamuna Area in 1990-91. The construction work of college buildings is yet to be started. The matter of allotment of land for four colleges has been taken up with D.D.A.

It is proposed to open 10 New Degree Colleges in Delhi as detailed below during VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) :—

West Delhi—4 Colleges—One college each in Narela, Nangloi, Najafgarh and Bodella.

Trans-Yamuna—3 Colleges—One college in Dilshad Garden and two colleges in Dallupura.

North Delhi—2 Colleges in Rohini.

South Delhi—1 College in Dwarka Colony.

Out of 10 colleges, 5 colleges shall be for General Courses and 5 shall be for specialised courses. Two colleges are proposed to be opened every year during the VIII Plan.

About Rs. 80.00 lacs shall be required per college for purchase of land and about Rs. 2.50 crores will be required for constructing a building and providing other infrastructure facilities.

In addition grant-in-aid is to be provided to these colleges. During the first two years, Rs. 25-30 lacs per college are proposed to be spent. In the remaining years Rs. 40-50 lacs per college will be provided depending upon introduction of courses and enrolment of students.

These 10 colleges shall be on 100% funding basis. For the 8th Plan, Rs. 2000 lacs is approved. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 350 lacs in 1992-93 the R. E. provision was Rs. 258 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 350 lacs is approved.

#### 34. *Scholarship to Students—(Rs. 7.00 lacs)*

Under the Scheme the following scholarships are awarded to the deserving students.

##### (i) **National Scholarship**

Under this scheme, the claims of children topping the merit and selected by the examining bodies i.e. C. B. S. E. and Delhi University are sponsored to the Scholarship branch for proper examination. The cases are examined as per norms like Income limit etc. fixed by the M/O HRD.

(ii) **National Scholarship to talented children from rural areas :** The scheme is operation since 1977-78. It aims at developing education in the rural areas of Delhi. Scholarship is awarded to such meritorious students who come in the selection zone on the basis of open Merit competition. The eligibility conditions are that the scholar must have secured a minimum of 60% marks in the VIII class. Once this scholarship is awarded the same is renewed upto the completion of class XII of the school subject to his/her promotion. The awards are allotted block-wise. There are 30 scholarship @Rs. 300/- for class IX and X and Rs. 600/- for class XI and XII per annum. It has been decided to raise the scholarship from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for class IX and X and from Rs. 600/- to 1000/- for classes XI and XII.

(iii) **Sanskrit Scholarship :** The scholarships are awarded on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the scholarship branch and scholarships, once awarded, are continued from year to year subject to progress. This is tenable upto XII commencing from IX class @Rs. 120/- per year. The scholarship is proposed to be raised to Rs. 500/- for class IX and X and to Rs. 1000/- for class XI and XII.

(iv) **Open Merit (Senior) Scholarship :** This scholarship is given to those students who have secured 65% and above marks in VIII class and passed competitive examination on Merit. The scholarship is given to 50 students @ Rs. 100/- per year for two years renewed year to year upto XII class. It is proposed to raise the scholarship to Rs. 1000/- for class IX and XII.

(v) **Open Merit (Junior) Scholarship :** This scholarship is given to those students who have secured more than 75% Marks in class V and come on the merit through a competitive examination. The number of scholarship are 100 @ Rs. 50/- per year and is continued upto VIII class. It is also proposed to raise the scholarship to Rs. 500/- for class VI, VII, VIII.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lacs as approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lac is approved for the A. P. 1993-94.

*35. Merit Scholarship to SC/ST students including educationally backward class—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

The scheme was originally introduced from 1981 on the pattern of the scheme under operation in the Harijan Welfare Board which has been sanctioning the stipends to the SC/ST students of Delhi studying from class IX onwards. The Directorate of Edn. Started this scheme for the students of class VI to VIII on the basis of their performance in previous classes. The basis is 55% marks in class V. The rates of scholarship are as under :—

VI	Rs. 120/- per year
VII	Rs. 180/- do
VIII	Rs. 240/- do

On account of increase in prices and cost of living it is now proposed to raise the scholarship as under :—

Class VI	Rs. 300/- per year
Class VII	Rs. 600/- do
Class VIII	Rs. 900/- do

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*36. Open Merit Scholarship to SC/ST students—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

This scheme was introduced in 1981-82. The selection is made after the competitive exam. of SC/ST students who passed, with atleast 60% marks in V class. 100 seats are awarded each year. The awards are renewed for class VII and VIII subject to performance. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 500/- per year. It is now proposed to raise the scholarship to Rs. 1000/- for class VI, VII and VIII.

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*37. Remedial Coaching/Teaching Facilities for SC/ST students—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The main objective of this continuing scheme is to establish remedial coaching centres for SC/ST students in all the schools with the aim of ensuring better results in Secondary and Sr. Sec. level and to bring them at par with the general students by way of providing them coaching facilities. The rate of honorarium fixed by Govt. of India is as under :—

Principal	Rs. 150/- P.M.
Teacher	Rs. 100/- P.M.
Class IV	Rs. 30/- P.M.

An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

38. *National Integration Cell*—(Rs. 20.00 lacs)**Objectives :**

1. Exposing the students and teachers to the cultural diversity of India so that our rich cultural heritage may be preserved.
2. Development of National Cultural Programme to foster social equality, solidarity and pride in our heritage.
3. Preparing the young for new social challenges.
4. Puppet shows, Dramas, folk dances, debates, extempore speech, Moshaira, Kavi Darbars for promotion of National Integration.
5. Promotion of mass community singing programme, cultural goodwill tours and exchange programmes for promotion of better understanding.
6. Teachers training Programme to equip them to take up new challenges effectively.
7. Creation of regional training centres for speedy implementation of programmes.

The scheme is given top-priority by Govt. of India.

The following programmes are proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

1. Trs. community singing in 2 groups Music. & Non-Music-Teachers 700 each.
2. Purchase of Musical instruments for schools.
3. Cultural Exchange.
4. Inter zone Cultural Competition in Folk Dances/Singing, Drama.
5. National Integration and JRC Camp.
6. Welcome/Reception to VIP/VVIP, Foreign guests and other unforeseen items.
7. Setting up of Cultural Centres in each Distt.
8. Purchase of Furniture/Electronic equipment/Music equipments.

9. **TRANSPORTATION :**

It is proposed to purchase a jeep in the 8th Plan to provide adequate mobility to the officers who implement the programmes under the scheme.

Under the scheme, the following posts are proposed to be created during 8th Plan/Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

S. No.	Post	No. of posts	Scale of pay Rs.
1.	D. D. E.	1	3500-4500
2.	A. D. E.	1	3000-4500
3.	D. E. O.	1	3000-4500



1469

4. Supervisors	5	2000-3500
5. Choreographers	2	1640-2900
6. H. C.	5	1400-2300
7. U. D. C.	5	1200-2040
8. L. D. C.	10	950-1500
9. Class-IV	5	750-940
10. Music/Dance Teachers	2	1400-2600

37

A sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved.

Provision for salary of the posts to be created, telephone expenses, maintenance of vehicles and other miscellaneous expenditure etc. is included in the proposal.

39. *Electronic Data Processing Unit (EDP Unit)—(Rs. 3.80 lacs)*

This is an ongoing scheme for personal information system of Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff of about 50,000 employees. This number is increasing every year with the opening, upgrading and bifurcation of schools. It is also proposed to computerise entire statistical data which is presently compiled manually. The CMC was entrusted with the task of carrying out the following functions :—

1. System design and development with documentation.
2. System check out.
3. One time creation of master file including their data entry, printing of check list etc. for 25,000 teachers.
4. Creation of school master file with one correction cycle.

The Deptt. had initially proposed creation of the following posts.

1. Programmer	2	Rs. 2200-4000
2. Asstt. Programmer	2	„ 1640-2900
3. Data entry/Machine Operator	5	„ 1200-2040
4. L. D. C.	1	„ 950-1500
5. Manual Attendant	1	„ 750-940

11

One post of Asstt. Programmer was created during 1988-89. About 22,000 PIS from validation check lists received from CMC are being scrutinised and will require computerisation.

Time and again, it has been stressed in various conferences of Ministries and Education Secretaries that there should be some effective machinery at the H.Q. to monitor the progress made under various schemes. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the existing E. D. P. Unit at the H.Q. during the 8th Plan 1992-97. Ten more posts which could be used in a 'U' 'stand alone' position or with a terminal when

the same is provided by the state level computer (NIC) are proposed to be created. These will be compatible with ND 550 Computers. One Gypsy Jeep will also be purchased for effective implementation for the scheme during 1993-94. Besides, the following staff are required under the scheme :—

1. Asstt. Director of Edu.	1
2. Programmer	1
3. Asstt. Programmer	2
4. Research Officer	1
5. Stat. Asstt.	2
6. Key Punch Operator	10
7. Stenographer	2
8. L. D. C.	2
9. Driver	1
10. Machines Attendant/Peon	5
	27

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. The Annual Plan 1993-94 provision is Rs. 3.80 lacs.

**40. Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell—(Rs. 0.20 lac)**

The education system in Delhi has expanded considerably. There are 1662 schools and about 19.00 lacs students. This has significant implications for the management of the system. The POA (NPE-1986) states :—

“In the present context it is envisaged that a Management Information System (MIS) will be evolved for monitoring all programmes. Information will be collected, compiled, analysed and acted upon at the block/local authority level. The flow of information to different levels (Distt./State/Centre) will be so planned and controlled that functions at these levels can be performed effectively without delay. Accordingly, management information system will ensure periodic flow of information for improvement in management. Measures will be taken towards careful analysis of the information”.

The basic purpose of monitoring is to take timely preventive and corrective actions for shortcomings noticed in the implementation of projects/programmes. The monitoring process involves the following 3 steps :—

1. Observation of facts relating to the work.
2. Reporting of exceptions where actual performance deviates from expected performance.
3. Feed back in the form of decisions/actions to the concerned functionaries.

Now the deptt. proposes to introduce a Management Information System to cater to the requirement of the entire education system. It will have to be developed in such a way so as to deliver the necessary information for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Management Control. This calls for greater coordination between different branches of the education department so that a comprehensive data base may be developed.

Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Plan Evaluation Cell at the Head Quarter and redesignate it as a 'Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Headquarter' which would serve the Deptt. from all angles. The new arrangement will provide regular and timely flow of information and will enable the deptt. to initiate remedial and corrective measures to make the plan schemes being implemented by the Dte. more result oriented.

In view of the above the following posts are proposed to be created :

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay-Scale in Rs.
1.	Dy. Director of Edn. (Planning)	1	3000-5000
2.	Asstt. Director of Edn. (Plg.)	1	2200-4000
3.	Stat. Officer	2	2000-3500
4.	Reserch Officer	2	1640-2900
5.	Stat. Asstt.	7	1400-2300
6.	Stat. Investigator	7	1200-2040
7.	U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
8.	Steno	2	1200-2040
9.	L. D. C.	2	950-1500
10.	Driver	2	950-1500
11.	Class-IV	2	750-940
		30	

One Gypsy and one Motor Cycle is also proposed to be purchased under this scheme so as to enable the officers to contact various agencies and have liaison with them. The existing post of Plan Evaluation Officer will be upgraded to that of Asstt. Director of Education and that of Statistical Asstt. and L.D.C. will be merged under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. A token provision of Rs. 0.20 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### 41. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary and Cultural Organisations—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The main objective of this on going scheme is to provide grant-in-aid to such Voluntary and Cultural Organisations/Institutions which are registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, operating in Delhi and are engaged in educational and cultural activities for a minimum period of three years prior to the request for grant-in-aid.

As per the latest guide lines of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education), the grant-in-aid shall be assessed periodically or annually at the discretion of Delhi Administration and shall be an amount not exceeding 50% of the amount of the total expenditure assessed by the department on the basis of the latest audited statement of accounts and the budget estimates furnished by the Institutions/Organisations subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

The amount of subscriptions including any other misc. receipts, donations if any, received by the organisation is subject to the condition that grant shall be so regulated that the quantum of grant plus such income received by an Organisation/Institution should not exceed the total expenditure.

The donations received by an Organisations/Institutions specifically for construction of building or addition to the existing building shall not count towards income of the Institutions/Organisation. However, no grant is admissible for construction of buildings.

During the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 31,000/- and Rs. 1.00 lac was released to 4 Institutions and 5 Organisations respectively.

A sum of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 for the scheme. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the outlay provided is Rs. 2.00 lacs.

**42. Examination Branch—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)**

There is no examination branch at Head Quarters at present. Accordingly it is proposed to set up a separate examination Branch to conduct the following examinations :—

1. N. T. T. Exam.	Two Years Course
2. J. B. T. Exam.	do
3. E. T. E. Exam.	do
4. Teachers Recruitment test	—

The examination Branch will also prepare sample papers for class VI to IX & X, XII, because changes occur in syllabus and the examination pattern. The Examination Branch will also do liaison work with the concerned authorities i.e. CBSE, NCERT, SCERT etc. Three jeeps are also proposed to be purchased under the scheme to provide mobility to the staff.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1993-94 to implement the scheme :—

Sl. No.	posts	No. of posts
1.	Controller of Exam. (Sr. DANI Scale)	1
2.	Jt. Controller of Exam.	1
3.	D.D.E. (Exam.)	1
4.	A.D.E. (Exam.)	1
5.	Superintendent	1
6.	Head Clerk	1
7.	St. Asstt.	1
8.	U.D.C.	3
9.	L.D.C.	4
10.	Steno (2 Sr., 2 Jr.)	4
11.	Class-IV	6
12.	Driver	3

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. The R.E. for the A. P. 1992-93, was Rs. 5 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lacs. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved for the A. P. 1993-94.

43. *Specialised Coaching Facilities to Talented Students including Girls, SC/ST and Educationally Backward Communities for Competitive Examinations—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)*

The national policy on education, 1986 laid special emphasis on promoting national progress, sense of common citizenship and culture. It also laid stress on the need for a radical reconstruction of the educational system to improve its quality at all stages and gives greater attention to science and technology. Although education is important at all stages, Sec. Education is the key stage, for various reasons. It builds upon elementary education and provides preparation for higher and professional education. Accordingly, the quality of Sec. Education assumes an important role. It has been observed that students belonging to J.J. Colonies, Socio-economically backward areas, slum areas etc., who get good marks in the Sec. exams. do not get opportunities to rise in their life in comparison with students of public schools.

To prepare them to compete in competitive exams. for admissions in professional disciplines likes Medical, C.A./I.C.W.A., Engineering, it is proposed to cover one boys and one girls school from each of the 28 zones during 1992-97. They will be provided specialised coaching facilities for talented students to prepare them for competitive exams. Male students who get 70% marks, female students who get 65% or more marks, SC/ST male students who get 60% or more marks and SC/ST girl students who get 55% or more marks in the concerned discipline will be eligible for admission in the classes to be started for the purpose. Lecturers from Delhi University or institutions where these courses are run, will be invited to deliver lectures to the students under this scheme. The classes will be held during summer vacations and on holidays round the year. The lecturers will be paid @ Rs. 150/- per lecture. During the 8th Plan 1992-97 it is proposed to cover 98 Schools in a phased manner.

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lacs is approved.

44. *“Setting up of a ‘B’ type Departmental Canteen”—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

At present, there is no canteen at the Head-quarters of the Directorate of Education. Apart from the staff posted at the Headquarter, about 1000-2000 teaching and non-teaching personnel visit the Headquarter daily in connection with official work. It has therefore, been decided to establish a ‘B’ type departmental canteen at the Headquarter under the Directorate of Education. This is in accordance with the instructions contained in the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi O.M. No. 6(2)/12-77. All the canteens in Govt. offices are to be run either departmentally or by the Co-op. Societies. The high power committee on canteens set up by the Govt. strongly recommended that private contractors should not be allowed to run a canteen in any Govt. office and wherever such an arrangement exists the contracts should be terminated forthwith and efforts should be made to run the canteen departmentally by the offices concerned.

Construction of the canteen building was completed. Staff equipment, crokery/utensils, furniture, material for preparation etc. are needed.

The following staff is needed which is as per the norms of Administrative instructions on Departmental canteens in Govt. Offices, 2nd Edition 1988 :—

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	No. of posts	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1.	Manager	1	1200-1800
2.	Asstt. Manager	1	950-1500
3.	Halwai	1	950-1500
4.	Counter Clerk	1	825-1200
5.	Coupen Clerk	1	
6.	Cook	1	
7.	Tea Maker	1	750-940
8.	Bearer	5	
9.	Wash boy	2	
10.	Sweeper	1	

The following grant in the form of Departmental Assistance, in terms of para 3.1 of the instructions on canteens is admissible besides 70% of the wages :

Type of Canteen	For equipment	Amount of grant authorised		Total
'B' type Canteen		For crockery, utensils	For furniture &	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)
B-type	Rs. 19,200	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 32,000

In accordance with para 3.7 uniforms will also have to be provided to the staff other than Manager, Asstt. Manager, Counter Clerk and Coupen Clerk and the amount of subsidy on this account comes to Rs. 2,000 per annum. The uniforms will be provided in accordance with Annexure-II read with para 3.7 of the above instructions. Since the canteen is proposed to be set up on a departmental basis, Rs. 50,000/- will be provide for purchases in the form of an interest free loan, which will be recovered in phases. The departmental canteen will be managed by a Managing Committee, in the light of instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs, OM No. F. 7/1/62-W. II dated 28-12-62, consisting of a representative of the Director at Headquarters and the employees. The managing committee need not be registered but it should be so constituted as to assume full responsibility for efficient running of the canteen as also for the losses etc This should be presided over by the Head of Deptt. or his nominee. The Welfare Officer of the Deptt. will be closely associated with the working of the canteen and made principally responsible for its functioning. The managing committee should have 5 to 7 members including one lady from the staff.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved.

45. *“Grant-in-Aid” to the Society of National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology-Delhi—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The society of the National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi, was set up with Minister-incharge of Education and Culture, Govt. of India, as its Chairman, the Director General of the National Museum as its Vice-Chairman and the Society was accorded the status of a “Deemed University”. The main objectives of the society are to provide for various courses of study, training and research in different branches of the history of Art, Museology, Primitive art, archival studies and conservation of cultural property and the like and to provide and offer facilities for fundamental research in Art, museology, conservation of cultural property, archaeology and archival studies and the like.

The National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi, proposed for setting up of two ‘chairs’ in the name of the Lt. Governor, Delhi for conducting research and study in the Art and Architecture of Delhi and conservation and restoration of works of Art, specially oil paintings.

- (i) Lt. Governor, Chair for the Study of Art and Architecture of Delhi and their Sources; and
- (ii) Lt. Governor, Chair for Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, Specially Oil Paintings.

Provisions for salary of two full Professors amounting to Rs. one lac per year for each Professor and for subsequent increases in pay are to be made. The appointment of Professors for these two posts shall be made as per qualifications prescribed by the University Grants Commission and as per the rules of the Institute.

#### NEED/JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME

For centuries, Delhi has been the Capital of India. Archaeological excavations at Purana Qila have unearthed settlements, dating anterior to the Christian era. There had been several Dynasties of the Rajputs, Sultanate and Mughal period. During their rule some of the greatest monuments of art and architecture like the Iron Pillar of the Gupta period, Mehrauli, Qutab Minar, Old Forts, Humayun’s Tomb, Jama Masjid and Red Fort etc., had been created. In addition, Delhi has also made a significant contribution to Decorative Arts, including ivory carving and marble inlay, etc.

The setting up of a Chair in the name of Lt. Governor Delhi, in this academic field, would help in achieving a lot to glorify the accomplishments of Delhi.

Whereas, of late, conservation of monuments has received some attention, restoration of works of art, specially oil paintings have not yet taken off. There are hardly a dozen restorers of oil paintings in the country. This project was first started at the National Gallery of Modern Art, which was later shifted to the National Museum. Since then it has been continuing and the National Museum has been

rendering services to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Victoria Memorial Museum, Calcutta, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi and various Raj Niwas, etc. which own important and historical oil paintings.

The Administration has decided to set up two chairs as proposed above. The setting up of the two chairs will put Delhi on the oil painting map. The total amount proposed to be given for the purpose is Rs. 30 lacs. Grant-in-aid will be made @ Rs. 2 lacs per year for the first 5 years. After this, Grant-in-aid will be released either @ Rs. 2 lacs per year or the entire balance amount will be released in one or two strokes to create a 'corpus' for future continuation of the Chairs which will be decided after the evaluation of the scheme.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1992-93 the outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 1.00 lac.

46. *Coaching/Remedial facilities for students belonging to Educationally backward classes—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The educational backward classes are to be given special relief to improve their socio-economic condition in the society. Educationally backward classes covers Neo-Budhists and Muslims. The population of Neo-Budhists is negligible in Delhi while the population of Muslims is much more in Delhi and they are educationally backward.

The scheme will provide for special coaching to the students studying in class IV onwards. Coaching/Remedial teaching class in each school will be conducted. In case the number of students in one school is insufficient students of nearby schools will be clubbed together.

Special class for such students who belong to the educationally backward class will be conducted before or after school hours, from the month of September to February. Subject i. e. English, Maths, and Science is to be taught for two days in a week. The following staff will be engaged and will be entitled for honorium mentioned against each :—

	Rs. P. M.
1. Principal	250
2. Teacher (Maths)	150
3. Teachers (English)	150
4. Teacher (Science)	150
5. Class IV	75

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Anticipated expenditure for the A. P. 1992-93, against the approved outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac, was Rs. 0.98 lac. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for the A. P. 1993-94 to implement the scheme.



## II. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

### 1. Pre-Primary Education—(Age Group 3-5 years)—(Rs. 80.00 lacs)

The scheme aims at providing suitable environment to the above cited age group of children for proper growth and to reduce wastage and stagnation at the primary level. Provision of Nursery School facilities serves a useful purpose in preparing children for formal education, particularly for children coming from homes in distress.

At present nursery classes are functioning in 773 primary schools and 33 independent Nursery schools with an enrolment of 48,985 children as on 31-8-1992.

The existing nursery classes are being continued and no expansion will be undertaken. Hence the posts created during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are to be continued.

#### Physical Targets

During 1993-94, following attached classes and additional sections, created in 1990-92, will be continued.

	1990-92	1992-93	1993-94
(a) No. of new Nry. Classes/Sections	180	—	—
(b) Posts of Nry. Teachers created	180	—	—
(c) Posts of Nry. Ayas created	74	—	—
(d) No. of additional children to be covered	6300	6300	6300

#### Financial Outlays

		(Rs. in lacs)
(a) Recurring	73.00	78.00
(b) Non-Recurring	2.00	2.00
	<u>75.00</u>	<u>80.00</u>

The 8th plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 425 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 75 lacs in 1992-93, the outlay provided for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 80 lacs.

### 2. Expansion of Primary Education in the age group of 6-11 years (Rs. 1130 lacs)

The Scheme envisages universalisation of Primary Education in the age group of 6-11 years in M.C.D. area.

Providing primary schooling facilities is an obligatory function of the Corporation. Under the Scheme, it is necessary to extend primary educational facilities to every child in the age group of 6-11 years. The Corporation has opened primary schools in its area in such a way that every eligible child can seek admission in a school within walking distance from his residence.

The enrolment of children in M.C.D. Primary schools (1679) is 7,55,428 as on 31-8-92. This figure is likely to increase to 7,85,000 during 1993-94. 2,14,000 children belong to Scheduled Castes. These schools cover rural, slum areas, J. J. clusters, re-settlement colonies and other colonies developed by D.D.A. & Delhi Administration.

44 schools were opened/bifurcated during 1992-93 against the target of 40 schools. Due to expected increase in the enrolment, more schools and additional sections will be required to be opened during 1993-94. Additional posts of H.Ms., Teachers & Class-IV will also be required to be created during 1993-94. The posts created during 1990-92 & 1992-93 will be continued during 1993-94.

Apart from creation of posts, funds will be required for school contingencies: equipment, Jute patties furniture, hiring of tents, etc.

**Physical Targets & Achievement :**

	Achievement		Target
	1990-92	1992-93	1993-94
(a) No. of schools to be opened/bifurcated	87	44	40
(b) No. of additional children to be covered	73,600	30,000	30,000
(c) Posts of H. Ms. to be created	87	44	40
(d) Posts of Pry. Trs. to be created	1,800	700	700
(e) Posts of Class-IV to be created	203	110	120
<b>Financial Outlay</b>		<b>(Rs. in lacs)</b>	
(a) Recurring		810.00	1045.00
(b) Non-recurring		70.00	85.00
		<u>880.00</u>	<u>1130.00</u>

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th plan is Rs. 7295 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 880 lacs during 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 1130 lacs is approved for the Annual plan 1993-94.

**3. Improvement of Primary Education (Rs. 25.00 lacs)**

The scheme aims at attaining qualitative improvement in Educational standards.

In the Corporation area, the pressure of expansion in the field of primary education has been intense during the past 34 years. It is necessary to pay proper attention to qualitative improvement also.

Two In-service Training Institutes are being run by M.C.D. at Shakti Nagar and Ahata Thakur Dass for carrying out In-service Training Programme for Teachers, research and extension work in the field of primary, pre-primary & physical education.

During 1993-94, following measures will be adopted to improve the quality of Education.

1. In-service Training Programmes of Teachers e.g. orientation of newly appointed teachers, newly promoted H.Ms., long-term seminars, etc.
2. Expansion of Library facilities by purchase of equipments for libraries books for school/zonal/central libraries.
3. Publication of Educational and Instructional material, periodical, etc.
4. Distribution of zonal, cash and Municipal awards to outstanding teachers to inculcate healthy, constructive competitive spirit.
5. Introduction of Socially useful Productive Work in the schools.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 125 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. Against the approved outlay Rs. 25 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 also.

#### 4. *Improvement of Science Teaching—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

**The Objectives of the scheme are :—**

1. To organise In-service Training Programme for teachers in Science, Mathematics and Educational Technology & work experience.
2. To organise camps for talented children who secured Science Talent Scholarships.
3. To arrange tours for children and teachers to visit the places of scientific interest in Delhi.
4. To show scientific films in schools.
5. To organise science fair, exhibition and publications.
6. To enrich and make educational use of C.R.C. (Museum).
7. Maintenance of Colour T.V. Sets and other Audio Visual Aids provided in M.C. Primary Schools.
8. To provide enrichment activities in Science and Mathematics.

There are seven science centres being run by M.C.D. where training programmes are arranged.

Science Talent Scholarships will be awarded to meritorious children.

Science equipment will be provided in schools and science centres.

One post each of Driver and Cleaner created during 1990-92 and One post of AEO(Sc.) created in 1991-92 will be continued in 1993-94.

#### **Details of creation of new posts**

		1992-93
(a) A.E.O. (Science)	(3000-4500)	1
(b) Curator for CRC	(3000-4500)	1
(c) Driver Bus	(1200-2040)	1
(d) Cleaner	(750-940)	1

Posts created during 1992 93 will be continued during 1993-94. Post (s) not created during 1992-93 will be created during 1993-94.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 125 lacs is approved for the scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 25 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### 5. *Welfare Schemes—(Rs. 455 lacs)*

##### **Objectives**

Providing of various incentives to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Primary Education, reducing drop outs at the primary level of Education and maintaining a better keep up of children admitted in schools.

For the success of Universalisation of Primary Education and to cover maximum number of children, it is necessary to provide various incentives in the form of text books (to all children), free uniforms, free spectacles, hearing aids, educational tours, Scholarships, etc.

These incentives will continue to be provided during 1993-94.

#### Physical Targets

(children to be covered)	1992-93	1993-94
(a) Text Books (in lacs)	7.60	7.90
(b) Uniforms (in lacs)	3.00	3.50
(c) Tours (in lacs)	1.40	1.40
(d) Spectacles	4,000	4,000
(e) Merit Scholarships		
(i) Examinees	50,000	50,000
(ii) Scholarships	5,000	5,000

#### Details of Financial Outlays

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	1992-93	1993-94
(a) Text Books	220.00	235.00
(b) Uniforms	110.00	200.00
(c) Tours	6.00	6.00
(d) Spectacles	2.00	2.00
(e) Merit Scholarships	12.00	12.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>455.00</b>

For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 2010 lacs is approved to implement the Scheme. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the outlay approved is Rs. 455 lacs.

#### 6. *Strengthening of Establishment & Inspectorate Staff—(Rs. 20 lacs)*

##### Objectives

Creation and upgradation of administrative posts along with purchase of equipments including vehicles & computers for efficient functioning of the department, to increase the efficiency, supervisory and administrative control over schools run by M.C.D.

Consequent upon the increase in number of primary schools during the 7th Five Year Plan and taking into consideration the expansion during the coming years, it is necessary to make corresponding increase in the Administrative, Supervisory, Ministerial and Non-ministerial staff in the Education Department. Accordingly the following posts are proposed to be created :

Sl. No.	Name of the Posts	Pay-scale	8th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1993-94
1.	D.E.O.	3000-5000	1	—
2.	A.E.O.	3000-4500	1	1
3.	S.I. (General)	2000-3500	10	2
4.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1	1
5.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1	1
6.	Jr. Steno	1400-2300	1	1
7.	Attendance Officer	1400-2600/1640-2900	1	1
8.	Steno-Typist	1200-2040	1	1
9.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1	1
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2	2
11.	Att. Helpers	950-1500	1	1
12.	Peon	750-940	3	3

The posts created during 1990-93 will be continued during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 125 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is approved.

7. *Capital works programme (Rs. 1900 lacs)*

Under the scheme the following main capital works programmes are undertaken :—

- (a) C/o primary school building/construction of pucca class rooms.
- (b) Pre-fabricated class rooms.
- (c) Lavatory blocks.
- (d) Boundary walls for school buildings.
- (e) Purchase of land for school buildings.

M.C.D. has 1679 primary schools, 773 Nursery classes attached with primary schools and 33 independent nursery schools as on 31-8-1992. It has 18034 teachers to impart primary education to 7,55,428 primary students and 48,985 nursery students. As the quantum of plan grants over the years has been low, M.C.D. went on constructing pre-fab. class rooms for replacement of tents. Presently, there are several thousand class rooms which have outlived their life which is only 15 years. It is therefore, necessary that the pre-fab. structures which are over 20 years old need to be replaced with

permanent class rooms. Schools which are running in double shifts or having strength of more than 500 children also need permanent class rooms in the first stage. Where availability of land is not sufficient, there is no other alternative except to construct multi-storied pucca bldgs.

DDA and other developing agencies like House Building Societies after completing the developments, hand over the services to MCD. It has become necessary that in such developed colonies, M. C. D. should construct permanent school buildings because the construction of prefab structures gives a shabby and unmatching look.

MCD has to open new schools every year including the colonies inhabited by the weaker section. In order to cater this problem a provision of 3200 permanent class rooms & 600 prefab class rooms has been made in the 8th plan 1992-97 although the actual assessed requirement is more. This is due to financial constraints.

In the existing schools, where the sanitary systems is not adequate, it is proposed to construct lav. sets. A provision of 250 lav. sets has been made in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

DDA has made available several new sites for construction of buildings for primary schools in their newly developed colonies. Proper boundary wall is necessary to protect the land from encroachment. The construction of b/wall is also necessary to protect the children. Accordingly, provision for construction of 166 b/walls which include raising of wall in the existing schools is also made during the 8th Plan 1992-97.

It is also proposed to improve the existing basic facilities like water supply, improving play grounds within school premises, prayer ground, environmental improvement through horticulture etc.

During the Annual Plan 1992-93, MCD completed construction of 432 pucca class rooms, 148 pre-fabricated class rooms, 35 boundary walls and 80 lavatory blocks. Construction of 1018 pucca class room, 83 pre-fab. class rooms, 9 boundary wall and 7 lavatory blocks remained in progress during 1992-93.

During the Annual Plan 1993-94, MCD's target is to complete 450 pucca class rooms, 350 pre-fabricated class rooms, 30 boundary walls and 40 lavatory blocks. It is also proposed to remove tented accommodation in school sites.

Additional facilities like augmentation of water supply to schools by installation of tubewells/deep bore hand pumps and improvement to prayer grounds etc. are proposed to be provided.

An outlay of Rs. 9000 lacs is approved for capital works programme in the 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1600 lacs during 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 1900 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### **III. New Delhi Municipal Committee**

#### **1. Exp. of elementary education (6-11 years)—(Rs. 14 lacs)**

NDMC has achieved 99.6% of its aim of universalization of Pry. education during the 7th Five Year Plan. But in order to accommodate the increase in students

and to maintain the above mentioned achievement three new Pry. schools will be set up during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. 30 Teachers and other staff will be provided. Addl. sections will be added in the existing schools. Various schools have the facilities of teaching Urdu. One pry. school opened in 1990-91 will continue during 1992-97. Further one more school will be opened during 1993-94 for which 10 teachers including H/M and other staff will be appointed. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8 lacs in 1992-93 the RE was Rs. 9.50 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 14 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2. *Exp. of elementary education (11-14 yrs.)—(Rs. 13 lacs.)*

The decade 1990-2000 is being observed by SAARC countries as 'Decade of Girl Child'. Efforts will be continued to provide educational facilities to all children specially Girl Children under N.D.M.C. jurisdiction. One Middle School was opened for girls during 1990-91 which will continue during 1992-97. The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 65 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs in 1992-93 the RE provision was Rs. 12 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 13 lacs is approved. One H/M, 8 Teachers and other necessary staff were appointed.

3. *Welfare Scheme—(Rs. 40 lacs)*

Most of the students in NDMC schools belong to backward section of Society. Parents are unable to provide minimum required educational facilities to their children. Ill-equipped children can not concentrate on their studies. Therefore, the scheme has been launched to provide incentives in the form of free text-books, free stationery free uniforms, free wool, free shoes & socks and scholarships. Under this scheme, free text-books to all the students of Class I to VIII, free stationery to all the students of Class I to V, free uniforms cloths to all the students of Nursery to VIII Class, free woools to all the students of Class I to V, free shoes & socks to all the students of Class I to V are being provided to all the NDMC schools and aided schools. On the basis of merit-cum-means the students of Class IV to XII who are in first three positions and have obtained at least 60% of marks (55% marks for SC/ST students) in annual exams, are awarded Scholarships. A sum of Rs. 40 lacs was provided in 1992-93, against which the RE provision was Rs. 38.62 lacs. A sum of Rs. 40 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

4. *Administration, Supervision, Planning & Statistical Cell—(Rs. 5 lacs)*

An institution can show its efficiency and become result oriented through effective administration, supervision and planning etc. Timely collection of information about different schemes being introduced by Govt. from time to time and implementing them lead to effective administration and success. National Policy of Education 1986 laid great stress on developing and implementing plans and providing of teaching and learning materials. Result oriented programmes and policies will be reviewed and implemented in the schools to achieve the goals set by the National Policy on Education. A separate Statistical Cell for administration planning will be set up during the 8th Five Year Plan, 1992-97. The posts of Accountant & P.A. created

during 1990-91 will be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan. The following additional staff are required :—

S. No.	Name of the Post	Nos. of Posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Asstt. Director	1	2000-3500
2.	Sr. Statistical Investigator	1	1640-2900
3.	Inspector of school (one for each zone)	4	2000-3500 (selection grade of H/M)
4.	Stenographer	4	Usual scale
5.	Store Keeper	1	do
6.	U.D.C.	4	do
7.	L.D.C./Asstt. Store Keeper	10	do
8.	Peon	5	do

The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 30 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 4 lacs in 1992-93 the RB was Rs. 1.50 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*5. Exp. of Nursery Education—(Rs. 8 lacs)*

Nursery education lays firm foundation for the educational process. It helps the students to adopt themselves to the school atmosphere and creates desire for learning. It has proved very effective in checking drop out among students and wastage at pry. level. It also aims at 100% universalization of elementary education. Two nursery schools opened during the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 will continue during 1992-97. 10 Nursery school teachers were appointed. The 8th Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 25 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs was made in 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 8 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*6. Qualitative Improvement in Elementary Education—(Rs. 8 lacs)*

The scheme aims at bringing qualitative improvement in the standard of education and universalisation of elementary education in NDMC area. To raise the standard of education and to bring about alround development of the personality of students, a series of activities were introduced in NDMC schools. These activities proved very useful to improve the personality of children within and out of the school. To acquaint the children with the local environment opportunity are provided to the students of NDMC and its aided schools to visit educational, historical and other worth seeing places. Environmental study programme proved to be very useful for meaningful learning. About 10,000 students will be taken out on educational enviromental tours every year. Fifteen schools will be converted into Model schools. To improve the efficiency necessary furniture, lab-equipment other material, library books, necessary equipments and appliances will be supplied. Two buses and two inspection vans will be purchased during 1992-97. Four drivers and two attendants in the usual scales will be appointed.

During 1988-90, colour T. V. and Radio-cum-cassette-player were provided to 62 NDMC schools to acquaint the students with the latest developments in all fields and for the enrichment of the knowledge in the area of the latest technology to the



students. Two T. V. attendants alongwith part-time T. V. technical supervisors were appointed during 1990-91. They will be continued during the VIII Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 6 lacs was provided for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 8 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

7. *Capital Works—(Rs. 150 lacs)*

Eduational plans and schemes are successfully implemented only when proper educational atmosphere is provided. NDMC is trying its best to provide pucca school buildings in place of semi-pucca structures. It is proposed to construct various primary school building during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Addl. rooms will also be constructed in various existing school buildings. An amount of Rs. 135 lacs was provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 150 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for construction of school buildings and Addl. Class rooms in the existing schools where feasibility exists. A building for Middle School for Adult women is also proposed to be constructed.

8. *Work Experience and Hobby Centre—(Rs. 1 lac)*

Work experience is viewed as purposeful and meaningful manual work at elementary level. It will be organised as an integral part of learning process, resulting in either goods or services useful to the community. Activities in work experience like electronic, leather work, wood work, sewing and knitting, work, batics etc. are introduced in the schools under work exp. programme from elementary level to Sec. Level. Required work experience teachers will be appointed in the schools and material will be provided to the schools according to their trades.

Activities in work experience will be taken up in according to the interests abilities and needs of the students. The work experience will help the children to enter into the work force. Pre-vocational programme will be provided to the students at elementary level which will also help them to choose the vocational courses at the Secondary and Senior Secondary level. Necessary material will be provided to all the elementary classes of NDMC schools. A sum of Rs. 1 lac was provided in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 1 lac is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

9. *10+2 Pattern of Education—(Rs. 70 lacs)*

To meet educational needs of the citizens of NDMC area, two middle schools were upgraded to Sec. Standard and one Secondary School was upgraded to Sr. Sec. level during Annual Plan 1990-91. They will be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Necessary staff were provided to the schools. Two Sr. Secondary and Two Sec. Schools will also be opened during 1993-94 for which 16 teachers including two Vice-Principals and two principals alongwith other staff will be appointed. A sum of Rs. 60 lacs was provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 70 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

10. *Educational Vocational guidance—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

For linking education to productivity and enhancing individual employability, this scheme of vocationalisation of Secondary Education in NDMC Sr. Sec. Schools was framed. The following vocational courses have been approved for introduction in the NDMC Sr. Sec. Schools :—

1. Basic Electronic Technology.
2. Textile designing.
3. Auditing and Accountancy.
4. Stenography and Typing.
5. Nutrition and Food Preservation.
6. Dress design and making.
7. Health care and Beauty Culture.

In each of four Schools, one vocational course was introduced. In place of 4 Junior Counsellors in the grade of (Rs. 1640-2900), 6 part-time teachers were appointed during 1990-91.

To provide flexibility of choices to students, two or three vocational subjects will be introduced in each school in addition to the existing one, in a phased manner during 1992-97. In view of the prospective demands of the NDMC area, the following additional vocational subjects out of the approved list of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, are also proposed to be introduced in the NDMC Sr. Sec. Schools :—

1. Computer Technology
2. Banking
3. General Insurance
4. Life Insurance
5. Office Management & Secretarial Practice
6. Tourism and Travel Techniques

Computers will be purchased and teachers will be trained so that computer technology will be introduced in schools during 1992-97. Revised Estimate for 1992-93 was Rs. 4 lacs against the OBE of Rs. 12 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 4 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

11. *Improvement of Science and In-service Programme—(Rs. 4 lacs)*

To improve the professional competence and for upto date knowledge, seminars are being organised for inservice of teachers and Heads of NDMC and its aided schools. About 400 teachers are oriented every year in NDMC schools of Science & Humanities of Education. Science Exhibitions are organised every year and the students of NDMC Schools take an active part in them.

To improve and enrich the professional competence of In-service teachers, Head of schools, supervisory staff etc. it has been decided to strengthen the continuing Plan Scheme "Improvement of Science & In-service Programmes".

To strengthen the existing In-service Institutions, the following additional posts will be created, during 1992-97. A separate building will be constructed. One bus and two vans in addition to the required material, will be purchased.

### ESTABLISHMENT

S. No.	Name of the post	Nos.	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
2.	Lecturer/PGT (Geography and EVS)	1	1640-2900
3.	Lecturer/PGT (Biology)	1	1640-2900
4.	Lecturer/PGT (Maths)	1	1640-2900
5.	Lecturer/PGT (Drg. & Painting)	1	1640-2900
6.	Stenographer	2	1320-2900
7.	Chowkidar	2	Usual scales of pay of NDMC
8.	Driver	1	-do-
9.	Conductor	1	-do-

The 8th Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 20 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3 lacs in 1992-93, the R.E, was Rs. 1 lac. An outlay of Rs. 4 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### 12. Expansion of Social Education—(Rs. 33 lacs)

Social Education does not mean merely imparting knowledge of 3 R's (Reading, Writing & Arithmetic). All developmental activities fall within adult education. As a result of sustained efforts by the Social Education Department, very good achievement has been made. Illiteracy still exists among migrant labour and residents of resettlement colonies. There are a number of pockets almost in every zone of N.D.M.C. areas where such people reside. N.D.M.C. has taken various steps to eradicate illiteracy from its area. Centres mostly for ladies, have been set up every where. During the 7th Plan 16 Social Education Centres were opened but there is, still, great necessity of opening of more centres to meet the expansion of Social Education Scheme. The following centres will be opened under this scheme.

#### Job-Oriented Centres

Under this scheme 10 Job Oriented centres will be opened for illiterate women belonging to the weaker sections of the society. These centres will impart training in craft to housewives as per their aptitude and need. The selection of the subject will be based on the employment potential. Counselling services will be provided to every women to opt for new subject to start with. Opportunity will be given to women beneficiaries to improve their skill through job oriented programmes so that they can also supplement the income of the family and to enable them to stand on their own

feet. These centres will run from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Every beneficiary attending these centres will be supplied free stationery, Text books and other Craft Material. To run the scheme following posts will be required during 1993-94.

8th Five Year Plan	Annual Plan 1993-94	Posts	Nos.	Pay Scale
10 Job Oriented Centres	2 Job Oriented Centres	Social Education Teacher	2	Rs. 1200-2040
		Supervisor	1	Rs. 1400-2300

#### (b) Non-Formal Education Centres

Under this scheme of universalisation of elementary education 10 non-formal education centres will be opened during 8th Five Year Plan. These Centres will be meant for school drop-out children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and above. Admission will be given to those children also who have not attended the school so far. The children studying in these centres will be put back in the formal system of education so that they would not only be economically sound but also become valuable member of society and they would not fall into illiteracy. To run the scheme, the following posts are required during 1993-94.

8th Five Year Plan Target	1993-94 Target	Posts	No.	Pay Scale
10 Centres	2 Centres	Social Education Teacher	2	1200-2040

#### C. Post Literacy Continuation Centres.

Post-literacy centres will be opened during the 8th Five Year Plan. These centres will review and check relapse in to illiteracy again by the neo-literates who are made literate in the Social Education Centres. One post-literacy centre can fulfil the need of three to four Social Education Centres on an average. The incharge of the centre will be paid Rs. 200/- P.M. and the chwokidar will be paid honorarium of Rs. 30/- P.M. and his main duty will be to distribute newspapers, magazines among the neo-literates

and also to see that the Reading Material is properly utilised by them. To run the scheme the following posts are required during 1993-94.

8th Five Year Plan Target	1993-94 Target	Posts	No.
20 Centres	4 Centres	Part-time Social Education Teachers	2 Rs. 200/- P.M. for two centres.

News Papers & Magazines @ Rs. 500/- P. M. per centre will be supplied.

#### D. Middle School for Adult Women :

The school has already been opened. There are 300 students on Roll from Ist to VIII std. Staff already appointed is not sufficient to run the classes. During 1993-94 the following posts are required to be created.

S. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale Rs.
1.	T. G. T. (Maths, S. Studies, Work Experience)	3	1400-2600
2.	Asstt. Teacher	5	1200-2040
3.	Chowkidar	1	) in the usual scales.
4.	Peon	1	
5.	Bal Sahaika	1	
6.	Sweeper	1	

The following additional expansion of Social Education supervisory staff is required to look after the whole scheme.

S. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale Rs.
1.	Director	1	3700-5000
2.	Supervisor	1	1400-2300
3.	A. S. E. O.	1	1640-2900

The 8th Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 160 lacs.

An amount of Rs. 32.00 lacs was provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 33 lacs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## XVII – TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A well planned system of technical education is a pre-requisite to sustain the rapid pace of development required in our country. Such a system will be called upon to translate the imperatives of modern manufacturing process, state-of-art technology, diversified technological changes and complex training requirements resulting from these changes into the educational planning process.

The future goals and objectives of the technical education system are to produce manpower needed to meet these diversified requirements of the user system. The Directorate of Technical Education shall co-ordinate its training programme to match with the policy of Delhi Administration to encourage the development and establishment of non-polluting, higher value added and Service-oriented Industries.

The following are the major thrust areas needing attention :—

- (a) To remove obsolescence and modernisation of laboratories and workshops.
- (b) To frequently update curricula to include latest development in technologies.
- (c) To introduce broad based programmes in emerging areas like Computer Engineering, Microprocessors, Instrumentation and Control Environmental Engineering and Food Processing Technology.
- (d) To initiate continuing education programmes to train and retrain working technicians to acquire new trends and developments.
- (e) To concentrate on development of managerial and entrepreneurial skills and innovative abilities.
- (f) To consolidate existing facilities and optimize utilization of available resources.
- (g) To improve quality and standard of education.
- (h) To create facilities in emerging areas of technology.
- (i) To develop infrastructure in organisations.
- (j) To interact with Industry and Community.

The educational planners have also given due importance to increased inputs towards development of laboratories, workshops and promoting research and development specially suited to indigenous requirements. There is simultaneously an urgent need for interaction with environment and Community. The benefits of technology should reach the rural population and economically disadvantaged section of society, by providing to them appropriate technology and generating self-supporting means of livelihood. The institutions, instead of working in isolation, must have an effective collaboration with the industry.

The activities, such as, consultancy, remunerative production, continuing education and exchange of technical expertise will be beneficial to both the industry and the institutions. The thrust of the policies and success of objectives laid down will, no doubt, depend upon the resource allocation, programme planning and management of fiscal resources.

The programme of technical education envisaged in the next plan have been formulated with major emphasis on consolidation of facilities, upgradation and expansion of existing institutions and improvement of standards, introduction of courses in state-of-art technology in polytechnic, establishment of one more polytechnic for emerging areas of technology in two Polytechnics, one each for Boys and Women, started in 1986 in the campus of existing institutions, priority is being assigned to give them their own buildings, infrastructure and necessary wherewithal for maximum growth and optimum utilization of capacity. Land, especially in a Metropolis, is a costly component. So the existing institutions would be allowed to expand in themselves by way of increased intake in demand area by providing additionality in space and infrastructure.

The Directorate of Technical Education has geared itself to face the challenge posed by these complex requirements. It will strive to achieve the tasks assigned under the National Policy of Education-1986 by devising, adopting and implementing various programmes and schemes as outlined in this 8th Plan Document. The success of these programmes, needless to say, will only be possible with sound financial support and efficient management. Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource & Development has recommended the case of this Directorate to World Bank for financial assistance in order to achieve the excellence in technical education.

Technical Education is one of the vital components contributing to the system of human resource development, quality of products, services, productivity, standards of living and growth of economy. Due emphasis on development of this sector is, therefore, laid in the planning process of the country.

Technical Education system supplies trained technical and managerial manpower at the level of designers and researchers, technologists and supervisory personnel to sustain the production and manufacturing sectors of the industry. Though Delhi has made significant progress in the field of Technical Education, much yet remains to be achieved by way of consolidating the existing facilities, improving standards of education, modernising laboratories and workshops and expanding facilities in emerging areas of technology.

Industry requires technical personnel at two levels : a cadre which constitutes the top level professionals who occupy managerial positions and take up design and R&D work and another cadre of middle-level technicians who carry out the functions such as supervision quality control and control of production. The first comprises of graduates and post-graduates in engineering while the second, that of diploma holders from polytechnics.

A sound manpower planning approach aims at a ratio of 1 : 3.5 between degree and diploma holders and growth of technical education should accordingly be planned. Polytechnic education is mainly concerned with imparting technical education and training at diploma and post-diploma levels.

For imparting technical education at degree and post-degree level, there are 4 colleges namely Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi Institute of Technology, College of Art and College of Pharmacy and for imparting training at diploma level there are 8 institutions. During 90-91, the intake capacity of various courses in polytechnics has

been increased from 2356 to 2717, with this the resulted students strength in the polytechnics would be as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Students strength
1.	Arya Bhatt Polytechnic	1278
2.	G. B. Pant Polytechnic	1525
3.	Pusa Polytechnic	1450
4.	Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic	408
5.	Women's Polytechnic	979
6.	Kasturba Polytechnic	285
7.	Institute of Commercial Practice	1080
8.	College of Pharmacy	260
	Total	7265

The responsibility of organisation, administration and management of these institutions rests with the Directorate of Technical Education.

At present, about 7200 students are undergoing training in 4 Boys Polytechnics, 2 Women's Polytechnics, Institute of Commercial Practice and College of Pharmacy. Even after increase of intake capacity of various courses, the intake of diploma-level students is much less than the required intake considering the recommended ratio between diploma and degree level students. The following table reflects the position of intake in certain disciplines :—

S. No.	Name of the discipline	Engineers intake	Technician intake	Technician reqd. intake
1.	Civil Engg.	70	215	280
2.	Electrical Engg.	70	215	280
3.	Mechanical Engg.	100	380	400
4.	Electronics and Communication	40	151	160
5.	Production Engg.	20	45	80

The table clearly indicates that there is a mismatch between the demand and supply position prevailing currently, so there is further scope for increase intake of diploma students.



The position regarding 8th Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1992-93 & 1993-94 is reflected in the following table :—

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Institution	8th Plan 1992-97	1992-93		1993-94
			Approved outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Approved outlay
1.	Dte. of Trg. & Tech. Edn.	1500.00	250.00	201.05	500.00
2.	Delhi College of Engg.	5200.00	1000.00	608.00	600.00
3.	Delhi Instt. of Techno- logy	4000.00	500.00	800.00	650.00
4.	College of Art	300.00	50.00	33.36	100.00
Total :		11600.00	1800.00	1642.41	1850.00

#### ACHIEVEMENT OF 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND UPTO 1992-93

- (i) Two new polytechnics, Ambedkar Memorial and Kasturba Polytechnics were started in 7th Five Year Plan to meet the requirements in Electronics, Digital Electronics, Computers, Instrumentation Engineering.
- (ii) Following new diploma courses in emerging Technologies were introduced.
  - (a) Diploma in Plastic Technology in G.B. Pant Polytechnic.
  - (b) Diploma in Mechanical Engg. with specialisation in Maintenance Engg. in Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic.
  - (c) Diploma course in Garment Fabrication Technology in Arya Bhatt Polytechnic.
  - (d) Diploma course in Pharmacy exclusively for Women introduced in Women's Polytechnic.
  - (e) Post-diploma course in computer application has been introduced in Pusa Polytechnic.
  - (f) Part time diploma course in Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering were introduced in G.B. Pant Polytechnic exclusively of SC/ST upliftment.
  - (g) Part-time diploma course in Electronics with an intake of 30 students has been introduced in Pusa Polytechnic as a continuing Education programme for ITI students.
- (iii) For optimum utilisation of existing facilities in the Polytechnic, the intake capacity of various disciplines where demand is more has been enhanced from 2356 to 2822 students.

Provision of Rs. 250.00 lacs exist during 92-93 out of which Rs. 145.00 lacs as revenue component and Rs. 105.00 lacs for capital schemes. The anticipated expenditure during 92-93 would be Rs. 201.05 lacs. Provision of Rs. 500.00 lacs has been agreed to for the year 1993-94 out of which Rs. 237.00 lacs are for revenue schemes and Rs. 263.00 lacs for capital works.

In the 8th Five Year Plan, the main strategy is :—

- (1) Capacity expansion to meet qualitative and quantitative aspects.
- (2) Introduction of courses in state-of-art technology in polytechnics.
- (3) Gradual introduction of flexible programmes.
- (4) Establishment of one more polytechnic for emerging areas of technology.
- (5) Regular curriculum revision and development of learning resources.
- (6) Modernisation and strengthening of existing institutions.
- (7) Promotion of industry-institute interaction.
- (8) Strengthening of continuing education programmes and entrepreneurship development.
- (9) Monitoring and scientific evaluation of academic activities in the institutions.
- (10) Faculty development by way of short-term and long-term academic and industrial training programmes within the country as well as abroad.
- (11) To provide own buildings to the two newly started polytechnics namely Kasturba Polytechnic and IV Boys' Polytechnic.
- (12) To construct a building for the office of Directorate of Training and Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.

Schemes Proposed to be Implemented during 1993-94 are as under :—

1. *“Strengthening and construction of office building of Directorate of Technical Education (H.Q.) at Nazamuddin—(Rs. 23.00 lacs)*

The success of the plans and schemes envisaged for growth of technical education will largely depend upon a sound mechanism, comprising functions, such as planning, executing, co-ordinating, controlling, monitoring and evaluation. This requires strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education which is entrusted with the responsibility of efficiently managing various organs.

Whereas in sixties, there were only four polytechnics under this Directorate, with a limited in-take, today it has to control seven diploma level Institutions and four degree level Institutions with a considerable increase in the number of disciplines offered and students admitted. At present, the total intake capacity in Polytechnics and Institute of Commercial Practice is around 2800 in 45 disciplines. But, the Directorate is functioning with the same staff strength and structure as it did three decades before.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has emphasised the need for proper strengthening of Dte. of Tech. Education to plan, implement and develop programmes based on the new thrust areas such as designing technical education system for emerging areas of technology, special target groups, continuing education and improve-

ment and consolidation of the existing technical education system Central Advisory Board of Education, under the Chairmanship of Minister of Human Resource Development strongly recommended that the organisational infrastructure at the level of State Directorate should be strengthened in order to implement the scheme as envisaged in National Policy on Education.

Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi, is headed by the Director, Training & Technical Education, who is a senior I.A.S. Officer and an Ex-Officio Secretary of the Department dealing with entire Technical Education Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi besides Craftsmen Training Programme and Apprenticeship Programme. To assist the Director of Training & Technical Education, at present, there is only one Joint Director who is a senior PCS Officer and an Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary of the Department. This post of Joint Director has, in fact, been created to look after Craftsmen Training side (with the approval of Ministry of Labour). In the absence of any senior person on Technical Education side, Joint Director has also to look after the work of Technical Education. It has been greatly felt that with the growing sophistication and diversification of Technical Education Programme, there is an overall need of Coordination at the top level so that different agencies implementing the programme are effectively and purposefully linked and developed in a supporting manner. Therefore, one more post of Joint Director (T.E.) has been created in the year 1990-91 in the equivalent pay scale of Principal Polytechnic (i.e. in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000) to oversee the formulation of policies, planning of schemes and their follow up with different authorities at state, central and regional level for obtaining their approval, conducting inspection of the Institutions and liaison with All India Council of Technical Education, Technical Teachers Training Institute, Northern Regional Council etc. Planning and Academic Cell of the Directorate has to play a vital role in formulation of schemes and programmes which have to be viable and effective. Planning Cell has to initiate exercises involving estimation of financial resources, critical review of on-going schemes and their evaluation. Work load of Planning and Academic Cell has been considerably increased due to greater qualitative inputs and diversification in new areas of technology. So these cells need to be strengthened. It is therefore proposed to provide two Technical Officers in these branches in a scale equivalent of a Lecturer in the Polytechnic. Necessary facilities in terms of furniture, equipment would also be provided in these branches for proper set up. Further, the workload of Group-A Gazetted posts has been transferred from the Service Department to this Directorate. Now, the cases pertaining to probation period, crossing of efficiency bar, confirmation, preparation of self-contained note for DPC for Group A posts and Court cases are to be dealt in Administration (Tech.) Branch. The workload has increased tremendously. As such, this section also needs to be strengthened. Further it is, therefore, proposed to create one legal cell to deal effectively all court cases and maintain liaison with Govt. counsel, it is also proposed to create one internal audit cell for timely submission of all audit paras and to provide guidance to the institutions in audit matters. In the Directorate there is also need for one Asstt. Librarian for maintenance of various documents like Tool and Equipment lists, syllabus, prospectus, FRSR, various books of general norms, norms of AICTE, guideline documents provided by World Bank etc. It is also proposed to create two posts of Mechanic for Typewriter and Photocopying Machine and two posts of operation of Operators for Photocopying and Gastetner machines.

The following posts are proposed to be created for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan :—

		Rs.
1. Technical Officer	2	2200-4000
2. Punch Supervisor	1	1400-2300
3. Statistical Assistant	2	1400-2300
4. Asstt. Librarian	1	1200-2040
5. Asstt./Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
6. Legal Asstt.	1	1400-2300
7. Audit Officer (S.A.S.)	1	2000-3200
8. Jr. Auditor	1	1400-2300
9. Stenographers	2	1200-2040
10. Mechanic	2	1200-2040
11. L.D.C.	3	950-1500
12. Photocopier Operator	1	950-1500
13. Gastetner Operator	1	950-1500
14. Class IV	5	750-940

In accordance with the National Policy on Education-1986 and the requirement of present needs, it is essential to take up the work of modernisation of office by introducing computer information system. The following areas have been identified in the Directorate for computerisation :—

1. Offering appointments.
2. Medical Exam. of Govt. Servants.
3. Character antecedents verification.
4. Opening of (a) Personal Files (b) CR Dossier (c) Service Book.
5. Clearance of probation period.
6. Declaration of Q.P.I.
7. Confirmation.
8. Admission Record.
9. Students Records.
10. Preparation of annual/five year plans.
11. Financial sanctions and budgeting.
12. Pay Roll etc.
13. Annual achievements.
14. Nomination of students.

It is, therefore, proposed to purchase One more Computer as per the configuration suggested by NPIU for implementation of World Bank assistance programmes. For operation of this configuration system, we need one Punch Supervisor in the scale of Rs. 1400-2300 for supervision of computer work in the Directorate. It is also proposed to buy one fax machine, two electronic type-writers, one binding machine, and conversion of 30 Line Intercom set into PABX system through Govt. agency.

**Capital Works** :—Presently the Directorate of Technical Education is functioning in a small rented building at Rouse Avenue New Delhi. The building is owned by Dayal Singh Library Trust Society. The space is very limited and does not afford any possibility to expand or consolidate the activities of the Directorate. Besides, equally important is the fact that the owner of the building is also pressing hard to vacate the building to which this Administration has agreed. It is, therefore, necessary that the Directorate should have its own building at the earliest at a suitable place in Delhi. Similar is the

situation of Board of Technical Education which is functioning at Old Sectt. and there is no possibility of further expansion there. To save expenditure on use of land, a suitable site for construction of Directorate and Board of Technical Education Office has been identified at Nizamuddin (ITI Arab-ke-Sarai Complex). PWD Delhi Administration has initiated the exercise to work out feasibility and prepare layout plans and preliminary estimates for construction of new office complex. The drawings and layout plans are under preparation with the Sr. Architect-I PWD Delhi Administration. The building will cater for the entire space requirement for the fullfledged Directorate. The estimated cost of construction of building would be Rs. 130.00 lacs. Provision of Rs. 23.00 lacs have been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## 2. *Strengthening of Board of Technical Education—(Rs. 22.00 lacs)*

The Board of Technical Education was established in 1961 with the objective of conducting examinations for award of certificate/diploma in various Engineering/Non-engineering courses of Government affiliated Institutions. The Board of Technical Education is at present housed in Old Secretariat with a limited accommodation. Scheme proposed by a high powered Committee for better utilisation of the available accommodation has already been implemented and accordingly accommodation for a Computer Centre has been developed.

The Board of Tech. Education carries out functions, such as :—

- Approval of courses and curriculum.
- Making arrangements for conduct of examinations.
- Awarding Diploma/Certificates for various courses.
- Affiliating Institutes for conduct of courses.
- Monitoring of training and standards of education in this institution.
- Laying down norms for admission to courses of study.

Integration of evaluation with the process of teaching and learning with a view to diagnose the weakness and deficiencies in education needs immediate attention. This requires analysis of results, regular monitoring and evaluation of institution with a view to ensure that they are imparting education as per prescribed norms. This has gained added importance due to addition of many private affiliated institutions and many more are clamouring for affiliation with Board of Technical Education. Further, in view of the fact that All India Council of Technical Education has prescribed norms for any technical institution, Board of Technical Education is expected to play more effective role towards qualitative improvement of technical education. This is possible only if Board of Technical Education can ensure that the institution adhere to prescribed norms in terms of infrastructural facilities and a sound management system. Even for the conduct of examination, the present system is under heavy strain as previously the Board was to conduct examination on Annual pattern for a few Engineering and Non engineering courses but now with the introduction of complete carry over system on semester pattern with six year as upper limit for passing three years diploma course, the process of computation of results has become very complex.

Board of Technical Education, Delhi is at present conducting examination for 11 Government institutions, 9 private affiliated institutions and 5 autonomous institutions. The examinations are conducted for award of certificate/diploma/post diploma for 45 courses of varied nature for about 12,000 candidates. Question papers for about 550 subjects are to be procured and printed every six months.

The existing staff structure of the Board has, therefore, been rendered quite inadequate to handle and cope with the work of examination, curriculum, affiliation etc. of the vast number of institutions affiliated to the Board.

The objective of the schemes are as under :—

- (i) to cope with the increased workload and to bring efficiency in the functioning of Board of Technical Education.
- (ii) to exercise better regulatory measures as envisaged in the constitution of the Board on the affiliated institutions.

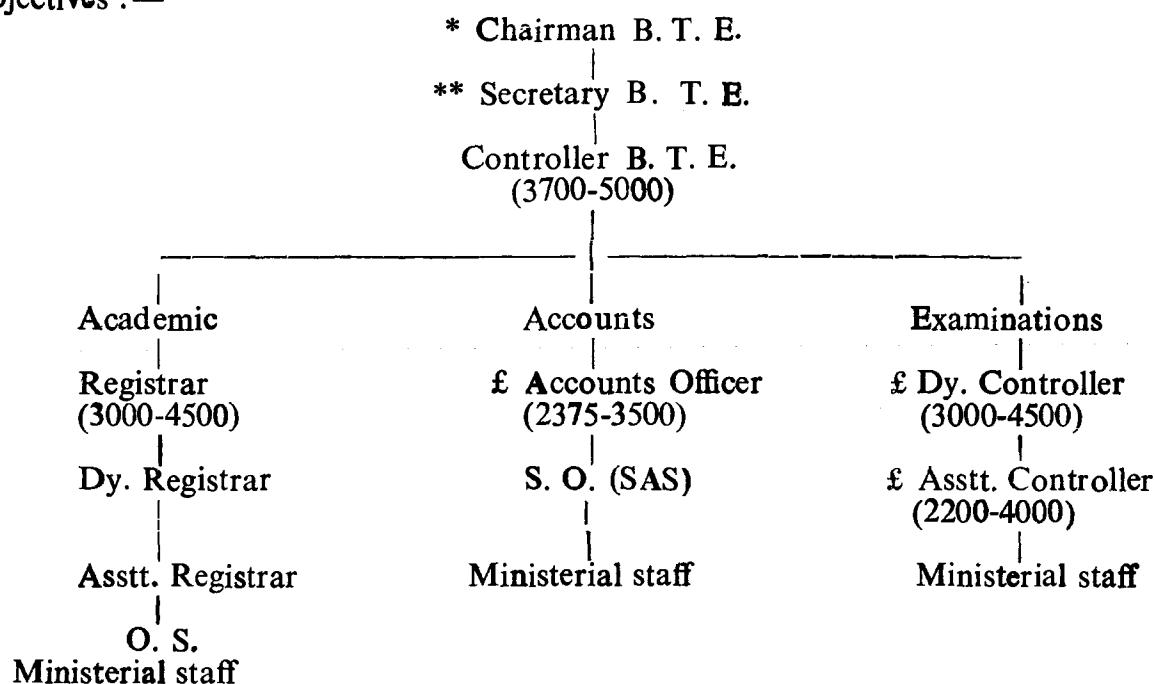
*Methodology* :—The above objectives can be achieved by bifurcating the functions of the Board of Technical Education into areas of activities as under :—

- (i) academic regulation and the accountability of the institutions.
- (ii) conduct of examination and certification.

The areas of activities of the academic group shall be to periodically raise and approve the curriculum, study and evaluation of schemes, standard tool list, to prescribe entry qualification and intake capacity, to liaise with AICTE, to frame rules for affiliation, students discipline rules, to frame and implement inter-board migration of students.

The areas of activities of the examination group shall be to conduct examination, to moderate and print question papers, development of question bank and declaration of results and award of certificates.

The following structure of the Board has been proposed to meet the above objectives :—



\* Chief Secretary Delhi Admn. is the Chairman BTE

\*\* DTTE is the Secretary B. T. E.

£ Posts proposed to be created.

The post of Controller, Board of Technical Education in the parallel scale of Principal of the Polytechnic i. e. Rs. 3700-5000 has been created during 90-91. The recruitment rules have been finalised and filling of the post is in process. In the 8th five year plan (92-97), it is, therefore, proposed to create one post of Deputy Controller of Examination equivalent to Head of Deptt. in Polytechnic and two posts of Asstt. Controller of Examinations equivalent to Lecturer in Polytechnic has been mooted. Board of Technical Education is dealing with about 4000 examiners and has a budget of Rs. 12 to 15 lacs under the sub-head "professional services" as secret account for payment of honorarium to paper setters/examiners/moderators/examination superintendents and printers for printing of question papers. The total budget in the plan and non-plan schemes for the Board of Technical Education is of the order of 27 lacs. The Board also recovers revenue in the form of Examination Fee from the candidates. All this necessitates a very thorough scrutiny of the bills and needs very strict accounting procedure. Hence, the proposal for an Accounts Officer besides the existing post of S. O. (A/C) has been made.

The Board of Technical Education is to be reorganised for laying proper emphasis for its various functional aspects and is going to be provided its own independent building at a centralised campus at Nizammudin within ITI Arab Ki Sarai complex in the second phase. Appropriate provision has been made in the salary sub-head for creation of above posts. Head besides, funds will also be provided for purchase of various non-recurring items including furniture, electronic typewriters, duplicating machine, etc.

After constitution of State Assembly in Delhi, it appears that the entire offices functioning at Old Secretarate are likely to be shifted. It is, therefore, proposed that separate building of Board of Technical Education office be constructed either at Pitampura or at Nizammudin. Land is available at both the places. Tentatively permission of Rs. 2.00 lacs has, therefore, been approved in Annual Plan 1993-94.

Financial outlay :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97	1993-94
Approved outlay	Approved outlay
55.00	22.00

#### 4. State Project Implementation Unit (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The present facilities and infrastructure available at the Directorate are not even adequate to monitor the usual development plans. The building activity is assigned to PWD and procurement of equipment is normally decided by the individual principals. The Directorate only provides policy guidelines, budget and expenditure norms. Only the utilization of funds can be checked up centrally. The checking of physical targets and impacts of development activities is not possible with the existing infrastructure. With the launching of World Bank Project, a suitable set-up is essential for effectively monitoring and evaluating the envisaged activities and norms.

The setting up of SPIU will help the Directorate in organising and controlling the project having estimated cost of Rs. 23.86 crores and require large scale purchases, liaison with M/O. H.R.D., World Bank team and D.G.S. & D. etc. The S.P.I.U. at

at the Directorate level shall have sub-units at the polytechnic level. The working unit at polytechnic will comprise of Principal/concerned H.O.D./Directorate's representative/Technical Experts.

For establishing this unit, the following staff are required :

Technical Officer	1	2200-4000
Purchase Officer	1	2200-4000
U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
L.D.C./Typist	3	950-1500
Stenographer	1	1200-2040
Class IV	2	750-940

*Financial Implication*

(Rs. in lacs)

**Non-Recurring :**

1. Equipment	3.00	(P.C. Storage Cabinets, filing Cabinets, Typewriters etc.)
2. Furniture	1.00	
Total	<u>4.00</u>	

**Financial Outlays :**

	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97 Approved outlay	1993-94 Approved outlay
5.00	5.00

**5. Establishment of Curriculum Development Cell—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)**

Presently over 45 disciplines pertaining to Certificate, Diploma, Post-Diploma, Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate courses are offered in the various institutions run by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration. The curriculum of these courses have to be regularly updated to meet the changing demands of industries so as to include latest advancements in the field of technology. To do so data from field in the form of feedback from passed out students and user agencies is to be collected and analysed to update the curriculum. Till now the TTTI Chandigarh guided the local faculty for developing/revising the curricula. Since the quantum of work has increased with the starting of new courses and new institutions, the present arrangement is not working well. Having a mechanism at the Head Quarter to undertake curriculum development/revision work has become a necessity which can no longer be ignored. These are determinantal to academic standards. Moreover setting of curriculum development cell at the Directorate of Technical Education in each State is an essential requirement of National Policy of Education.

The objective is to design curricula on a scientific basis to :

- phase out obsolescence
- introduce new technology
- develop new skills relating to management of change and entrepreneurship



- provide exposure to computers and their use to all students
- induct advances in educational technology
- identify occupational needs of women and design appropriate formal and non-formal programmes
- develop flexible programmes of study for society and economically weaker sections
- monitor and review curriculum implementation and undertake curriculum research studies
- Develop instructional resource material in Non-text areas.

The proposed curriculum development cell will be established in the Directorate of Technical Education. The cell will collect data needed for systematic design, development, implementation and revision of curricula of technical education programmes in the state. The cell will monitor the progress of implementation and advice corrective measures wherever required. It will also maintain liaison with other agencies at regional and national level. The cell will organise seminars, workshops and congregations to develop/review curricula. Besides this, the cell will also develop desk manuals, workshop manuals, laboratory manuals and question bank in different subjects of study. Detailed scheme has been framed and sent to Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development for accord of technical approval. The scheme will, however, be implemented in the 8th Five Year Plan as a spill-over scheme.

To implement this scheme, following posts have been proposed for creation :—

1. Head of Deptt. (C. D.)	1	3000-4500
2. Curriculum Development Officer	1	2200-4000
3. Asstt. Curriculum Development Officer	1	2000-3200
4. U. D. C.	1	1200-2040
5. L. D. C.	2	950-1500
6. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
7. Driver	1	950-1500
8. Class IV	2	750-940

Besides the salary of the office staff, there is a need for providing office equipment/furniture, van, reprographic facilities and other contingencies.

**Financial outlays :—**

	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97	1993-94
Approved	outlay
outlay	
10.00	5.00

#### 6. Introduction of Flexibility— (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

The rigid system of programmes does not provide enough flexibility of courses. It also lacks options to the students to learn the courses at their own pace. The rigid system treats different groups of students alike irrespective of difference in their entry level, knowledge and skills. The rigid structure has caused frustrations to some groups and difficulties and problems to others, thereby causing inefficiency and lack of quality

in the system. Rapid technological advancement in different disciplines has necessitated the offering of a wide range of programmes of varying duration and different entry requirements to meet the diverse manpower need within and across disciplines. National policy on education has also flexibility in technical education facilities so that access is not restricted to only those who fulfil strict entry requirements as required in for all courses.

In view of above, there is a need for introducing modular pattern of education and distance education which provide opportunity to a student to study courses of his choice according to his needs and at a pace which he can cope up with. The modular pattern of programme will have the following features :—

- (i) The whole programme will be organised into modules such that several modules constitute the programme.
- (ii) A student would be expected to offer and complete a specified number of modules in order to earn Degree/Diploma.
- (iii) The pattern will enable different students to choose different modules so that each student chooses his own mix of modules to suit his job profiles.
- (iv) If he wishes to leave the course for a short while he can leave and rejoin the course.
- (v) Modular pattern would allow for preparatory course when students come from different backgrounds, particularly those from weaker sections, rural areas or where the previous education contained some deficiencies.
- (vi) The system would also enable to switch over disciplines if a student is not able to pull on in a particular discipline.
- (vii) The student will have to obtain requisite number of credits to complete the course.

It is proposed to introduce multi-point entry and credit system in the following disciplines :—

- (1) Diploma in Electronics with specialisation in Digital and Micro Process System & Medical Electronics.
- (2) Diploma in Computer Engineering.
- (3) Diploma in Instrumentation and Control;
- (4) Part time diploma course in Electronics & Communication.

Although these programmes are diversified in nature still there is a need for specialisation in certain selected areas considering the present industrial scenario.

*Finacial outlays :—*

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1992-93 Approved outlay	1993-94 Approved outlay
2.00	1.00

**(B) Polytechnics****7. Removal of obsolescence and Modernisation of laboratories and W/shops—  
(Rs. 76.00 lacs)**

One of the high priority areas in the new National Policy on Education is removal of obsolescence and modernisation in the institutions by providing equipment and machinery in consonance with the current and futuristic advancement in science and technology. Most of the equipment that was procured at the time establishment of Polytechnic in 1962 has outlived its utility and needs replacement. Some equipment has become outdated due to the advent of new processes and technologies and requires substitution. Concerning modernisation, there is a need to undertake technology forecasting and technology assessment studies and establish laboratories with equipment pertaining to emerging technologies. Modernisation of laboratories and workshops is also undertaken as a consequence of changes in Curricula taking place from time-to-time to cope with the upcoming technologies. The widespread use of computers in various fields has necessitated setting up of computer laboratories in each institution to provide training in the use of computers for various applications. Use of sophisticated instruments and control systems in an increasing way demands that students are well conversant with their use. NPE lays stress on universalization of Research & Development Culture in all technical institutions. This is possible only if infrastructural capability for research is built up in the institutions by providing adequate facilities in the laboratories and workshops. Thus, the objectives of the scheme would be :—

- (i) to replace the obsolete machinery and equipment which have outlived their life with the latest type; and
- (ii) to provide additional modern/sophisticated equipment due to advancement to technology.
- (iii) to equip the laboratories and workshop with support facilities matching with the equipment procured.

To achieve the above objectives and provide physical facilities, equipment and machinery to the tune of Rs. 130.00 lacs will be procured by the institutions under the Directorate during 8th five year plan and Rs. 76.00 lacs for 1993-94.

**8. Strengthening of Library facilities and Audio Visual aids—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)**

The concept of library as a place for storing and issuing of books is outdated. A wide variety of learning resources comprising graphic records in the form of books, periodicals, films, slides, microfilms etc. has brought a radical change in the concept of library. It becomes a workshop where an individual can interact with the media to be successful in his pursuit of knowledge. It is therefore, imperative to extend all possible means to ensure proper environment, accessibility and exposure of graphic needs to the user. The institutions must give priority to library development side by side with laboratory development. The greatest constraints in doing so being lack of necessary funds. The polytechnic library exists on a shoestring budget. It has been observed that libraries in Polytechnics, at present, have a very limited stock of books and journals. There is a need for large number of reference books, technical encyclopaedias, technical dictionaries, directories, handbooks yearbooks and alike for consultation. The organisational set up of library also needs improvement. The staff provided at present is quite inadequate to manage the multifaceted activities of the library.

The objectives of a good library should be :

- to provide text and non-text material in the form of text books, reference books, journals, films, transparencies and other audio-visual material
- to provide adequate teaching resource material to teaching staff.
- to anticipate demand and acquire books/materials in subjects likely to be introduced.
- to assist the readers to get the relevant information and to interpret the reading materials to them.
- to establish links with other libraries in the area for exchange of information.

The library should be able to provide following services :—

- to provide list of additions
- to provide reference services
- to provide news briefs
- to provide retrospective bibliography
- to provide selective dissemination of information
- to provide reprographic facility.

The libraries and learning resource centres of all the institutions will be reinforced by providing technical journals (Indian and Foreign) books in Science, Engineering and Technology and other facility, such as, audio visual aids, educational films, video cassettes, computer aided programmes, CAD/CAM packages, produced by Technical Teacher's Training Institutes, UGC, ITIs and other educational research centres, and from other proprietary item manufacturers. It is proposed to create learning resource utilization cells in each institutions. Resource materials may be prepared by the staff themselves or with the help of experts. The cell will prepare materials, such as, lecture notes, frame slides, video films and film strips etc. for use by the teachers in the class rooms. It is also essential to provide adequate trained staff as per the need recommendation of working group in the workshop held on 21-23rd Aug., 91 for each polytechnic.

1. Head (L R U C)	1	(at par with the Head of Department scale).
2. Senior Information/ officer Sr. Librarian	1	(at par with Sr. Lecturer)
3. Information Officer/ Librarian	3	(at par with Lecturer)
4. Library Assistant	2	
5. Library Attendent	4	
6. Photographer	1	
7. Peon	2	

*Financial outlay* :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	1993-94
Approved outlay	Approved outlay
30.00	10.00

9. *Strengthening of hostel facilities in the existing institutions—(Rs. 4.00 lacs)*

Institutions in Delhi provide for 10 per cent seats for outside students. In addition to this, a considerable number of students nominated by various States and foreign nationals also seek admission. There is an increasing demand for hostel facilities by local students because the workload of studies in technical institutions is more rigorous and students can devote full attention with residential facilities. They get more opportunities for mutual interaction and thus can discuss their difficulties.

Programme of Action for implementation of National Policy on Education-1986 has also indicated that every technical institution should provide for hostel facilities to the extent of 100% for girl students and at least upto 50% for boy students. The hostels should be equipped with furniture and all other basic amenities should be available for proper living and comforts. The inmates should have messing and recreational facilities. Presently only G.B. Pant Polytechnic and Women. Polytechnic have their own hostel building. The accommodation and amenities in all these institutions are far from adequate. In the existing hostels about 250 students can be accommodated. In the 8th Plan strengthening of existing hostels and expansion of facilities will be taken up. Proper infrastructure will be created in terms of staff, equipment and space for common room and dining hall.

The following posts have been created during 1990-91.

	Nos.	Rs.
1. Hostel Superintendent	2	1400-2300
2. Class-IV staff (including Sweepers & chowkidars)	3	750-940

The additional posts as given below are proposed to be created during 8th Five Year Plan as the Department is constructing hostels in the College of Pharmacy Campus for 40 boys and 20 girls. Standing Finance Committee has accorded approval for construction of hostel block in the College of Pharmacy.

	Nos.	Rs.
1. Hostel Supdt. (One for boys and one for girls hostel)	2	1400-2300
2. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
3. Class-IV staff including Sweepers and Chowkidars	6	750-940

**Other physical facilities**

1. Replacing of condemned furniture and purchase of essential furniture required in the hostel, utensils required in the mess and in kitchen furniture for dining hall etc.

## 2. Recreation facilities for the inmates

Financial outlays :—

		(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97		1993-94
Approved outlay		Approved outlay
10.00		4.00

10. Consolidation of existing facilities and augmentation of intake in Polytechnics—  
(Rs. 17.00 lacs)**(A) Consolidation of existing facilities**

The scheme envisages consolidation of existing facilities and optimal use of resources for getting maximum returns on the investments made on technical education in the previous plans. Considering the high investment that goes into the setting up of a new technical institution, it will be desirable to fully utilize the space and equipment in the existing institutions rather than allowing proliferation of new, institutions in conventional courses of study. Land, especially in a metropolis, is a costly component. So, greater consideration must be attached to optimize utilization of available space in the existing institutions. Vertical expansion can be had by providing additional floors in institutions having limited land but institutions having larger premises can create additional space by constructing extension blocks. Efforts will be made to expend the facilities for training in laboratories and workshops so that bigger batch of students can be accommodated. Additional tools and equipments will be made available to supplement the existing facilities. Similarly, it is proposed to make up the inadequacies of staff by creating additional posts.

The staff structure in Polytechnics has recently been revised under the recommendations of Madan Committee. The first phase of 40% related to positioning of staff in the teaching category has been covered during 7th Plan Period. The balance is to be implemented during 8th Plan. Also, as a fallout of this restructure additional staff & infrastructure to support the practical training and administrative functions in the institutions is proposed to be provided during 8th Plan.

**(B) Development of two newly established Polytechnics**

In its commitment to expand facilities for technical education in emerging areas of technologies, the Directorate of Technical Education set up two new Polytechnics in the 7th Plan Period in the year 1987, one for boys and the other for women and run as 'Guest Institutions' in the existing campuses. Priority will be assigned to provide these institutions with their own building and infrastructure so that these attain full capacity of student strength. Considerable groundwork for which has been done in the last year of the 7th Plan, these institutions would require their own buildings so that the facilities are fully provided to make them independent and completely operational during the 8th Five Year Plan. Provision of additional staff will be made during 8th Plan Period.

**(C) Augmentation of intake in Polytechnics**

Another area where cost effectiveness can be achieved is optimization of intake capacity of institutions. Training facilities can be enhanced by increasing the intake wherever there is scope of accomodating more number of students in disciplines where demand exists. There is still demand for technicians in Mechanical Engg., Production Engg. and Electronics and Electrical Communication. The two new Polytechnics offering courses in Electronics with specialization in Digital and Medical Electronics and Computer Engg. have at present limited intake capacity of 30 students because these are functioning as guest institutions in existing Polytechnics. From the academic session 90-91, the intake capacity has been enhanced to 45 each in both the disciplines at these institutions. In the Computer Engineering and Electronics course, 60 students will be admitted at these institutions with effect from 92-93 as per the approved capacity. This proposal of augmentation will have an impact on overall expansion of infrastructure.

Additional teaching Staff for both the Polytechnics due to augmentation of intake in the Computer Engg. and Electronics courses from 30 to 60 students, would be created as per norms of AICTE.

Following additional posts (Ministerial and Class IV) are proposed in the existing Polytechnics due to their expansion.

**G.B. Pant Polytechnic :**

1. Store/Purchase Officer	1	2200-4000
2. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
3. Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5. Despatch Rider	2	950-1500
6. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
7. Sweepers	6	750-940
8. Chowkidars	10	750-940

**Women's Polytechnic :**

1. Store/Purchase Officer	1	2200-4000
2. Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
3. Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
6. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
7. Daftary	1	875-1050
8. Sweepers	2	750-940
9. Chowkidars	2	750-940

**Pusa Polytechnic :**

1. Store/Purchase Officer	1	2200-4000
2. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
3. Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	2	950-1500
6. Sweepers	4	750-940
7. Chowkidars	3	750-940

**Arya Bhatt Polytechnic :**

1. Store/Purchase Officer	1	2200-4000
2. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
3. Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5. Sweepers	4	750-940
6. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
7. Chowkidars	2	750-940

**Institute of Commercial Practice :**

1. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
2. U. D. C.	2	1200-2040
3. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
4. L. D. C.	2	950-1500
5. Library Attendant	2	950-1500
6. Sweepers	3	750-940
7. Chowkidars	3	750-940

Due to non-availability of prescribed norms for non-teaching staff, the staff proposed for G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Women's Polytechnic, Pusa Polytechnic, Aryabhat Polytechnic and Institute of Commercial Practice shall be created during 8th Five Year Plan after the work-study report and recommendations submitted by Administrative Reforms Department. Necessary steps have already been taken and the proposal is at present under consideration with A.R. Deptt.

These institutions shall be provided additional facilities for effecting efficiency and modernisation by providing items, such as, staff vehicle, motor cycle, furniture for office, staff and class rooms, telephones (official and residential) and other office equipment.

**Financial outlays :**

	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97	1993-94
Approved outlay	Approved outlay
20.00	17.00



*11. Construction of Kasturba Polytechnic Building at Pitam Pura —(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

Kasturba Polytechnic for Women was started in 1987 as a guest institution in the Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh. This institution is proposed to be established in West Delhi with a view to have geographical dispersal of institution in Delhi. To provide an independent building and campus for this Poly. land measuring 4 acres has been acquired from DDA in Rohini. Construction of boundary wall at the site has been completed during 90-91. However, the main work for the building including class rooms, labs, workshops, hostel block would be taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Earlier land measuring 9.16 acres was allotted to this Directorate by DDA at Pitampura. DDA has suo-moto cancelled the allotment on the pretext that the area is to be Developed as park-cum-tourist complex. The cancellation was formally contested by the Department with the DDA. Now the matter has been placed in the Standing Committee for restoration of land to this Directorate. This is prime land ideally suitable for establishment of Kasturba Polytechnic for women. If the permission is granted by DDA to build the building at the site at Pitampura, the building can come up much faster within two three years. The estimated cost of construction would be Rs. 350.00 lacs. The same is approved in the 8th Plan. A provision of Rs. 25 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*12. Construction of Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic at Patparganj—(Rs. 48 lacs)*

4th Boys Polytechnic was started in the year 1987 as a guest institution in Pusa Polytechnic. Land measuring 5 acres was identified by the Delhi Development Authority at Hindon cut in trans-Yamuna area in the year 1984-85. However, due to encroachment on this land, DDA failed to hand over possession of this land. Since DDA could not provide alternative site in trans-Yamuna area, this Directorate has decided to construct separate complex for this institution in the land available at Institute of Commercial Practice in Patparganj. The feasibility has already been identified in consultation with PWD. Preliminary estimates amounting to Rs. 405 lacs have been framed by PWD. S.F.C. has accorded approval for construction of this project. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 405 lacs has also been issued. The drawings have already been submitted to local bodies ( D D A ) for necessary clearance. The work would start, however, the major expenditure would be incurred in the 8th Five Year Plan Period. It is planned to complete the construction work during 8th Plan itself. Provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs exists in the 8th Plan, as per the estimates framed by PWD. Provision of Rs. 48 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

*13. Continuing Education & Entrepreneurship Development Programme—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

**(A) Continuing Education Programme**

The National Policy of Education and Programme of Action formulated by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development envisages continuing education and distance learning. All India Council of Technical Education and State Directorates of Technical Education are to formulate schemes to assess the needs of continuing education. The institution selected for this purpose in consultation with user system and professional bodies offer relevant programmes of part-time studies on sequential and modular pattern resulting in award of degrees and diplomas. The strategy for designing technical education system through continuing education must

be integrated with the overall technical education system. In the 8th Five Year Plan under continuing education programme, it is proposed to undertake the following activities :—

- (i) Consolidation of part-time diploma course in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic and G. B. Pant Polytechnic.
- (ii) Introduction of part-time diploma course in Electronics at Pusa Polytechnic.
- (iii) Introduction of part-time post diploma course in Industrial Engineering at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic.

**(i) Consolidation of part-time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic**

Scheme for part-time diploma (evening course) in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical is being implemented from the year 1973-74 by Directorate of Training and Technical Education with the approval of Government of India. Presently for conduct of the classes, the faculty staff members are drawn from teaching institutes and other professional organisations and honorarium is paid to them on hourly rate basis. For the last few years great difficulties are being experienced to engage faculty staff members for coaching these classes because rate of remuneration admissible to them are not attractive. This course is of immense utility for working technicians for upgrading their technical knowledge and enhancing their competency. Therefore, it has gained much popularity and demand. This programme needs to be strengthened by providing regular staff and other infrastructural facilities.

**(ii) Introduction of part-time diploma course in Electronics**

There is a drastic development taking place in the Electronics Industry and the demand has risen in the specialised courses like electronics, computer engineering etc. The Directorate of Training and Technical Education presently conduct diploma course in electronics and electrical communication engineering at Pusa Polytechnic as a full-time course. The infrastructure facilities except the staff are already available at Pusa Polytechnic. In view of the existing position, part-time diploma course in electronics at Pusa Polytechnic with an intake of 30 students has been introduced w.e.f. 1990-91. The course will continue in the 8th Five Year Plan. For conducting this 4 year course, part-time faculty will be required in addition to other normal expenditure on training material.

**(iii) Introduction of part-time advance diploma course in Industrial Engineering at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic**

The manufacturing industries involved in mass production in all technological areas are fast growing in and around Delhi. The manpower need in the field of industrial engineering has been a long felt one. The candidates having Mechanical Engg. background are not sufficiently exposed to the details of industrial engineering required in the industries. Therefore the Department is proposing to introduce this continuing education programme at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic. National Institute of Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE) has been approached to develop a suitable curriculum for the same. Northern Regional Council of AICTE is being approached for granting necessary permission to start the programme.

## B. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

Entrepreneurship Development Programme has been recognised as an effective human resource development tool. This programme is primarily meant for developing these first-generation entrepreneurs, who on their own cannot become successful owners of enterprises. EDPs can motivate new-comers for taking up self-employment and entrepreneurial career. Entrepreneurial values should be inculcated when students are graduating from institutions. Students mostly opt for wage employment career which contribute to unemployment. Institutionilising EDPs in the institutions can divert 10% of students towards self-employment. Directorate of Technical Education proposes to set up Entrepreneurship Development Cell in technical institutions. The function of EDC will be :

To inculcate entrepreneurship values and providing training inputs

To organise entrepreneurship resource camps

To introduce curriculum on entrepreneurship development as an elective subject

To organise short-term courses by inviting experts from organisations to provide necessary guidance to students to set up their own industries.

Following regular posts are required to be created for consolidation of part-time diploma courses at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic :

S. No.	Nomenclature of the post	Pay scales (Rs.)	No. of posts
<b>Teaching</b>			
1.	Vice-Principal	4500-5700	1
2.	Head of the Deptt.	3700-5700	3
3.	Sr. Lecturers	3000-4500	3
4.	Lecturers	2200-4000	14
5.	Workshop Supdt.	3000-4500	1
6.	Foreman Instructor	2200-4000	4
<b>Supporting Staff</b>			
7.	Workshop Instructors	1400-2600	3
8.	Librarian	1400-2600	1
9.	Workshop Attdt.	950-1500	3
10.	Lab. Assistant	1200-2040	1
11.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
12.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	3
13.	L.D.C.	950-1500	3
14.	Class-IV/Cleaners	750-940	12

The detailed scheme has been sent to the Northern Regional Committee of AICTE. The Expert Committee has recommended the staff structure as mentioned above. The proposal is presently under consideration with the AICTE.

For part-time advance diploma course in Industrial Engineering at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, the following regular posts are required on the pattern of post diploma course already running at Pusa Polytechnic :

1. Head of Deptt.	3000-4500	1
2. Lecturers	2200-4000	3
3. Lab. Assistant	1200-2040	2
4. Part-time faculty and supporting staff as per requirement		

For P.T. diploma course in electronics (4 year course) at Pusa Polytechnic presently part-time faculty are being engaged. However, the core faculty required for the course shall be worked out on the pattern of Arya Bhatt Polytechnic and the proposal shall be submitted to N.R.C. for approval so that the recommended posts are created during the plan period.

Financial outlays :

(Rs. in lacs)

1992-97	1993-94
Approved outlay	Approved outlay
20.00	05.00

#### 14. *Expansion and Modernisation of Printing Technology Department at Pusa Campus* —(Rs. 10.00 lacs)

With the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the printing technology in the past decade, the necessity for creating a band of trained technicians has become exceedingly important. Hot metal composing machines e.g. Lino-mono on the letter press side have been virtually replaced by computerised film-setters all over the world. Similarly, conventional Litho Zinc Plates have given way to presensitised micro-grained aluminium plates. In the field of colour separation, Electronic Scanner have come to play a significant role. These are only a few examples of the changed technological complexity. In the analysis, it would appear that the letter press printing has been overwhelmingly taken over by Photo-lithography. On the offset side, the use of Web Offset and the Photo-polymer plates (dry offset) is a significant development. Printing industry is moving in a most challenging way. Time is not far when a "new wave" will appear and the technology of today may undergo yet another transformation. In order that our industry has a respectable place in the universe of printing and publishing, efforts should be made to keep ourselves constantly abreast with the forthcoming new developments. It is in this context that the expansion of the existing Department of Printing Technology will go a long way in meeting the requirements of 21st century.

With the increasing demand for trained personnel by the printing industry, a course at Diploma level was started in the year 1973 at Pusa Polytechnic of 3 year duration with an intake capacity of 30 students. The students are usually trained in Diploma level courses with larger facilities in letter press printing.

With a view to assess the existing facilities of training in the Printing Technology and the future requirements on the basis of the industrial and technological development taking place, EDCIL has conducted a survey on behalf of Delhi Administration involving industries, passed out students and experts in the concerned field. On the basis of the same, the future requirements are reflected in the table given below :—

### MANPOWER SURVEY OF PRINTING ORGANISATIONS

Group & No. of Organisations surveyed	Existing Manpower Managerial & Supervisory				Employed Technician				Future requirements by 1992			
	Degree	Dip. & P.D.	ITI	Exp.	Total	Dip.	ITI	Exp.	Total	Degree level	Dip.	ITI Cert.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Group A-26	—	29	—	59	88	—	2	9	11	22	42	14
Group B-16	9	58	3	19	89	8	43	192	243	65	71	83
Group C-22	9	58	33	108	208	19	149	2856	3024	23	90	169
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3057</b>	<b>3278</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>266</b>

Based on the above figures, it can thus be concluded that there is definitely a need to expand the existing department of Pusa Polytechnic at Diploma level and to start a degree course at a later stage.

It has been found that the industry on an average devotes a period of one year on every fresh diploma holder employed to tune his skills to the requirements of the industry. When this is compared to the availability and the economic viability of employing on the job trained personnel i.e. semi-skilled person by the industry, the employability of diploma holders suffers. Thus, one of the major requirements has been that the present curriculum and pedagogical techniques should be tuned to the requirements of the employers so that the diploma holders are sought after and readily employed by the industry.

The feedback received from the industry personnel, the teachers and the students revealed that there is a need for orienting students to more extensive practical training and also to improve facilities in the existing institute. Though the industry has pointed out that the students are inadequately trained, it is ironical that the inputs towards facilitating training of the students by the industry is very much lacking. It is obvious from the above, that there is a large gap in communication between the industry and the institutes and this aspect needs to be strengthened. Further, the teacher training facilities are also inadequate and the availability of modern pedagogic techniques in the form of slide packages, video tapes, transparencies, flip charts etc., are lacking. The machinery available with the present institutes is also inadequate to train students in modern areas of processing and printing and this need to be strengthened.

The existing Department of Printing Technology at Pusa Polytechnic shall be expanded and a new curriculum which would help in overcoming the existing shortcomings of training shall be adopted and all modern facilities shall be provided.

Besides this, the intake capacity at Diploma course shall be increased with a provision of introducing four years degree course at a later stage. For this purpose, a new block for Department of Printing Technology will be required. At present the space available in Pusa Polytechnic is so tight that extension of this Department within the space available will not be possible. For this purpose, the old building of B.T.C. at Pusa which has long outlived its life and is declared dangerous in parts will be demolished and the land will be utilised for construction of new block of Printing Technology. This would necessitate a substantial capital expenditure. The requirement of staff would also be drastically changed.

In the 7th Five Year Plan, there was a scheme for setting up of a separate institute for institute of printing technology at Pitampura. But after detailed analysis, it has been decided by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi that instead of starting mono-disciplinary institute, it would be better to expand and modernise the printing technology department already functioning in the Pusa Polytechnic campus. The printing technology is a fast expanding area which requires to be modernised at appropriate level to meet the requirement of the present industries. The curriculum will also be revised and short-comings of training would be removed and all modern facilities would be provided. The intake capacity of diploma course in printing technology would also be increased. For this purpose, the old building of Basic Training Centre Campus at Pusa Campus will be demolished and the land utilized for creating a computer block for the Department of Printing Technology there. Provision of Rs. 100.00 lacs exists for this project. Land acquired in Pitampura is being retained in land bank for construction of another polytechnic in the future. Provision of Rs. 10 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### 15. *Establishment of Maintenance Cell in Institutions—(Rs. 3 lacs)*

In the existing polytechnics in Delhi, there are over 100 laboratories and workshops related to physics, chemistry, civil, electrical, mechanical, electronics, computer, instrumentation and control etc. Every year sufficient amount of expenditure has to be incurred. The reasons for the establishment of this maintenance system are (a) lack of skilled manpower, (b) paucity of appropriate tools and equipment for repair of these equipment, (c) non-availability of repair facilities in the local/nearby areas, (d) cumbersome financial procedure for undertaking repairs of equipment.

With the introduction of specialised courses in the polytechnics, a number of specialised laboratories equipped with modern and sophisticated equipment will come up in the coming years. These additionalities are required to be properly installed at various locations in the buildings. In the absence of a separate unit within the system, it will not be possible to maintain these laboratories and workshops in good condition and this in turn would create a severe hindrance in the learning process of the students apart from low utilization of equipment.

Presently the maintenance of civil works is handled by the P.W.D. for which separate annual funds are allocated. The procedure followed consists of awarding of work by PWD for annual repairs of buildings to contractors. There is no provision

for day-to-day maintenance of the civil works with the result that the immediate repairs have also to wait till the time when annual repairs are undertaken. Also, the provision of funds made available for repairs and maintenance of buildings is too meagre. There is, therefore a need to set up a unit for maintenance of buildings and equipment for attending to day-to-day repairs as well as for undertaking essential preventive maintenance.

Such a step will substantially increase the utilisation factor of the available equipment. This activity will also improve the skills of the students due to the availability of essential repair equipments in the laboratories and workshops. The buildings of any other civil work wanting repairs will be attended to immediately resulting in increased useful life as well as cleanliness of the campus. The unit will also undertake repair of furniture.

Activities of the unit would be :

- (i) To assess the requirements for tools spares and consumables needed for the repair and maintenance of lab and workshop machineries.
- (ii) To carry out day-to-day repair and maintenance of buildings, labs and workshops.
- (iii) Shifting and installation of equipments.
- (iv) Procure raw material, tools etc. required for repair and maintenance.
- (v) Engage labour/technicians on daily wage basis, if required for specialised jobs.
- (vi) Set up procedure and schedule for repairs of specialised equipment by the central units.

Following staff are proposed to be created under the scheme :

		Rs.
1. Maintenance Engineer	6	2200-4000
2. Electrician	6	1200-2040
3. Plumber-cum-Fitter	6	1200-2040
4. Massons	6	1200-2040
5. Helper/Class-IV	6	750-940
6. L D.C.	6	950-1500

#### Financial Implications

	(Rs. in lacs)
<i>Non-Recurring</i>	
1. Furniture/tools etc.	1.00
<i>Recurring</i>	
1. Staff salaries	3.00
2. Consumables	4.00
3. Operation, maintenance and other recurring expenditures	2.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>10.00</b>

Financial outlays :

	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97 Approved outlay	1992-93 Approved outlay
10.00	3.00

16. *Extension blocks for existing Polytechnic buildings—Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, Pusa Poly., C.O.P.—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)*

To realise the full potential of ground coverage and expand facilities for increasing the intake of students, an additional block is proposed to be constructed at Aryabhata Polytechnic to provide requisite infrastructure to labs., workshops, students' amenities, part-time office, canteen, bank extension counter etc. In the Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, it is proposed to start additional courses like diploma in garment technology, Post diploma in Industrial Engineering etc. It is, therefore, essential that additional floor may be constructed on the existing building. In the Pusa Polytechnic, it is proposed to construct separate canteen block, students' amenities block and cycle sheds on the rear side of mechanical engineering block so that rooms occupied for these purposes in the main building can be utilised for training purpose. Similarly in College of Pharmacy there is a need to construct additional/extension block during 8th Five Year Plan period in order to accommodate the proposed additional intake in D-Pharma and B-Pharma course and for introduction of M-Pharma courses in new areas. The provision of Rs. 80.00 lacs is approved for extension of building in the 8th Plan. Provision of Rs. 25 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

17. *Establishment of New Polytechnic at Rohini—(Rs. 9.00 lacs)*

The large population of students running to a figure of 1,12,000 passing out at Secondary and Senior Secondary stages from Delhi schools causes a great rush of admission seekers in the polytechnics. Every year nearly 18-20 thousand students apply for admission in these institutions and only students securing around 80% marks succeed in getting admission. Further, the industrial growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many industrial towns around Delhi like Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon and Ballabgarh have come up. These industries usually absorb middle-level technicians. With the development and advancement of technology, it has become necessary to introduce more courses suited to the requirement of the industries and in specialised areas. Rapid development and advancement in the field of Electronics, Computer, Instrumentation, plastic, medical instrument, food technology, environmental control etc. has resulted in increase in a demand of trained technicians in these areas.

It is, therefore, proposed to start one more polytechnic in Delhi to introduce Diploma and advanced diploma courses in emerging areas of technologies and areas where exists. Taking into consideration, the geographical dispersal of the existing institutions, it is proposed to establish one polytechnic in Rohini in West Delhi, in order to serve all corners of the metropolis.



Looking to the identified needs of manpower, 5 diploma and two advanced diploma programmes in this new polytechnic are proposed as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Course	Intake	Duration
1.	Diploma in Chemical Engg.	30	3 yrs. (Regular)
2.	Diploma in Plastic and Polymer	30	3 yrs. (Regular)
3.	Diploma in Computer Engg.	30	3 yrs. (Regular)
4.	Diploma in Electronics and Communication Engg.	30	3 yrs. (Regular)
5.	Diploma in Mechanical Engg.	30	3 yrs. (Regular)
6.	Advanced Diploma in Industrial Engg.	15	1½ yrs. (P/Time)
7.	Advanced Diploma in Petrochemical Engg.	15	1½ yrs. (P/Time)
		180	

Immediate survey work will be undertaken to identify the need of technical manpower with diploma and advance diploma qualification in emerging areas and based on this survey, approval of AICTE regarding introduction of new courses would be obtained.

The staff required have been tentatively worked out based on the norms of AICTE i.e. (1 : 10) ratio of staff and students.

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
			Rs.
1.	Principal	1	3700-5000
2.	H.O.D.	5	3000-4500
3.	Sr. Lecturer	12	*2200-4000
4.	Lecturer	24	2200-4000
5.	Forman Instructor	6	2200-4500
Total :		48	

#### Supporting Staff

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
			Rs.
1.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
2.	S.A.S. Acctt.	1	2000-3200
3.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
4.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	6	950-1500
6.	Chowkidars	6	750-940
7.	Sweepers	4	750-940

8. Peon/Cleaners	6	750-940
9. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
10. Workshop Instructors and Electricians	15	1400-2600
11. Lab. Attendant	6	950-1500
12. Lab. Assistant	6	1200-2040
13. Driver	1	950-1500

The expenditure involved on supporting staff would not exceed 50% expenditure on teaching posts. The summary of recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved for establishment of new Polytechnic would be as under :—

(Rs. in lacs)

Item	Cost for 5 years	Remarks
<b>Non-Recurring</b>		
1. Building/Land cost	425.00	
2. Machinery & Equipment	60.00	
3. Van	2.00	
4. Furniture	8.00	
5. Library/Books	5.00	
Sub-Total :	500.00	
<b>Recurring</b>		
1. Salaries	15.00	
2. Consumables	10.00	
3. Maintenance, operation etc.	5.00	
Sub-Total :	30.00	
Total :	530.00	

During 1991-92 detailed survey for establishing the institution has been taken up associating expert agencies Instt. of Applied Manpower and Research. This survey shall enable the department to identify the courses, duration and detailed planning of the institution so that the institution shall be fully functional during the Eighth Five Year Plan. After receipt of the final approval by AICTE, the department shall begin certain courses during the next Annual Plan itself. Delhi Development Authority has already been approached to allot a suitable land in the Papankalan Project area.

Delhi Development Authority has already been approached to allot around 7 acres of land for establishing one more Polytechnic in Papankalan Project Area coming up in the Perspective Plan of Delhi. Establishing an institute in this area would justify geographical dispersal of technical institutions in Delhi and would also cater to the growing demand of technician manpower requirement of industries in hi-tech area of technologies. Due to non-allocation of suitable land by DDA in Trans-Yamuna area, the amount of Rs. 30 lacs deposited to DDA in 7th Five Year Plan is lying as reserve with them. An additional amount of about Rs. 40 lacs is required for making payment of land cost. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish this Polytechnic as a full-fledged Polytechnic in the Papankalan and the courses in emerging areas would be introduced after approval of AICTE. Provision of Rs. 85 lacs exists in the Eighth Five Year Plan for construction of the building as per the norms of AICTE. Provision of Rs. 9 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**(C) College of Pharmacy**

*18. Expansion and consolidation of existing facilities of College of Pharmacy—  
(Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

The college, at present, conducts the following courses :—

- (a) One year course in Diploma in Pharmacy after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme with an intake of 90 students.
- (b) Four year B. Pharma degree course with an intake of 40 students after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme.
- (c) Two year M. Pharma post-graduate course in the disciplines of Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology and Hospital Pharmacy with an intake of 5 students in each discipline ; and
- (d) Research facilities leading to the Ph. D. programme.

The College has so far produced four Doctorates in various disciplines of Pharmacy :—

- (i) During the 8th Five Year Plan, the College of Pharmacy proposes to augment some of the existing courses by increasing the intake of students and also plans to introduce some new courses.
- (ii) The Pharmacy Council of India has decided that from 1993-94 onwards diploma course in Pharmacy should be of Two years duration instead of One year. Therefore additional teaching posts are required to be created based on the additional workload as per prescribed norms. Further it is also proposed to declare Principal College of Pharmacy in the Grade of Rs. 3700-5000 as Head of Department on the analogy of DCFT & COA.

It is, therefore, essential to provide additional posts as under :—

1. Administrative Officer	1	3000-4500
2. Account Officer	1	2375-3500
3. Dy. Admn. Officer (Academic)	1	2200-4000

- (iii) The intake in B. Pharma is at present 40, this intake could also be increased to 60 students per year. For the increased intake, the institution will have to provide necessary additional facilities as mentioned under the diploma course.
- (iv) It is also proposed to introduce post-graduate studies i.e. M. Pharma Chemistry, Bio-Technology, Quality assurance of drugs and a new area Clinical Pharmacy (for the first time in the country) during the plan period. For these additional courses in M. Pharma teachers and facilities will have to be provided.
- (v) The construction of hostel block and Auditorium of College of Pharmacy which is a spill over scheme of 7th Five Year Plan, would be completed in 8th Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, essential that necessary staff be provided for the operation of Hostel in the College of Pharmacy like Hostel Supdt. Attendants, Cook, Class IV etc. and also essential furniture and various kitchen items are required to be purchased.

For the scheme envisaged above, the physical facilities, staff, Mach. & Equipment and supporting staff required are as under :—

Proposed expansion	Diploma	B. Pharma	M. Pharma	Ph. D. research	Total
Annual intake	90	20	10	4	124
Teachers reqd.	5	6	6	—	17
No. of Tech. staff	8	3	2	2	15
Number of Admn. staff	4	3	—	—	7
Number of Class-IV required	5	3	1	1	10

#### Non-Recurring

##### 1. Additional Institute building :

Provision reflected under capital programmes.

2. Equipment & Books	8.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	18.50
3. Furniture only	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.50

Sub-Total :	10.00	5.50	5.50	4.00	25.00
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#### Recurring

Salary for staff	6.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	17.0
Training costs & other recurring expenses	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	8.5

Sub-Total :	8.5	8.5	5.5	3.0	25.50
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Total :	18.5	14.0	11.0	7.0	50.50
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Through this scheme it is intended to remove existing deficiencies in the staff. A.R. study has been conducted. Posts of stenographers, Library attendant, Caretaker, Head Clerk, Class-IV and some Technical posts are to be created. Rs. 30.00 lacs and Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved in 8th Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plan 1993-94 respectively.

*19. Construction of hostel building and Multi-purpose hall in college of Pharmacy at Pushap Vihar—(Rs. 40 lacs)*

College of Pharmacy has established its own campus on a 10 acre land in Pushap Vihar in South Delhi. This Institute has an urgent need for setting up of hostel facilities for students. It is proposed, initially, to have hostel facilities created for 40 boys and 20 girls. Preliminary drawings for construction of hostel have been finalised by PWD. Drawing the construction of auditorium (Multi-purpose Hall) for the institution is also ready. Standing Finance Committee has accorded approval for construction of this project at an estimated cost of Rs. 85 lacs. Proposal has been sent for accord of administrative approval and expenditure sanction for this project. The drawings have already been submitted to M.C.D. for approval. Provision of Rs. 40 lacs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**(D) Others**

*20. Reorganisation & restructuring the set up of Polytechnics/Institutes—(Rs. 16.00 lacs)*

All India Council of Technical Education has specifically accepted the recommendations of Madan Committee regarding revised staffing pattern of Polytechnics. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India has accorded approval for implementation of revised structure for Delhi Polytechnics. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India directed that these recommendations will be implemented in phased manner 40 : 40 : 20 in three years. During 7th Plan, 40% of the scheme has been implemented. Rest of the scheme will be implemented in 8th Plan as on going scheme. It is also proposed to implement other recommendations of AICTE (Dogra Committee's recommendations etc) during the Plan Period.

The object of the scheme is :—

- (i) To improve the standard & quality of training in the Polytechnics;
- (ii) To revitalise and motivate the faculty system to enable them to tackle the challenges posed in the evergrowing field of Technology.

The New posts required under the revised staffing pattern will be created. Promotional avenue and revised pay scale as per recommendations of Dogra Committee would also be provided to faculty members.

Staffing pattern of Boys' Polytechnic & Women's Polytechnic after 100% implementation of Madan Committee would be as under :—

	Boys' Poly.	Women's Poly.
Head of Deptt.	20	10
Sr. Lecturer/Workshop Supdt.	53	10
T. P. O.	3	1
Lecturers	222	62
Foreman Instructor	16	3

Out of this, the following posts of supporting staff have already been created :—

	<u>Boys' Poly.</u>	<u>Women's Poly.</u>
Head of Deptt.	4	2
Sr. Lecturer/Workshop Superintendent	18	8
Lecturers	126	24
T. P. O.	2	1
Foreman Instructor	12	2

29 posts (16 posts in 3 Boys Polytechnics and 13 posts in Women's Polytechnic) have been abolished and 55 permanent posts have been kept in abeyance.

Similar recommendations have also been proposed for Institute of Commercial Practice. Govt. of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) has accorded approval for revised structure for Institute of commercial practice.

Financial outlays :—

1992-97	<i>(Rs. in lacs)</i>	1993-94
Approved outlay		Approved outlay
20.00		16.00

**21. Construction of staff quarters—(Rs. 32.00 lacs)**

The Directorate of Technical Education initiated the task of providing additional residential flats in G.B. Pant Polytechnic campus in 7th Five Year Plan. Nearly 80% of the work has been completed and the remaining work will be taken up as a spill over in the 8th Plan. The spill over expenditure would be Rs. 30 00 lacs. A provision of Rs. 32 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**23. Strengthening of facilities for the students of SC/ST—(SCP)  
(Rs. 5.00 lacs)**

There is a great need for specifically oriented educational effort for reducing disabilities of SC & ST students which cannot be removed only by the provisions for reservation. It has to be recognised that the majority of these students, often, suffer from the after-effects of childhood inadequacies and lack of confidence in realising their academic potentials. These factors often work against their adjustment in the stream of higher education professional work and their performance vis-a-vis others. So some programmes for enhancing the competence of SC/ST students have to be initiated and appropriate steps need to be taken to fully integrate these young people with the others.

This scheme has been initiated to provide increased facilities for SC/ST category students so that they can be motivated to pursue their studies without much of dependence on their parents. During the 7th Plan, suitable provision was made to arrange

extra coaching after normal working hours to these students to make up the deficiencies, if any, experienced by them. It is proposed to carry over the scheme during the 8th Plan period. In addition to this, these students will be provided with books and other costlier learning aids required during studies.

To organise special coaching programme separate part-time staff will be required who will be recommended as per norms.

Around 1000 students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections would be given special coaching beyond/before regular classes so as to remove their difficulties by engaging part-time faculty. They would also be extended the facility of text books, tool kits, calculators etc. during the course of their studies so as to ward off their financial hardships.

Financial outlays :—	(Rs. in lacs)
1992-97 Approved outlay	1993-94 Approved outlay
15.00	5.00

**24. Strengthening of facilities for the Students—(Rs. 6.00 lacs)**

The technical education system should not confine itself to producing only technical knowledge and skill in the student but should also strive towards physical, intellectual and aesthetic development of his personality. He should inculcate besides scientific and technical temperdemocratic, moral and spiritual values. Efforts should be made to create interest of student in hobbies, games and sports and promote habits for health care, mental application, management of time and conversavation of physical, menal and emotional energy. Institutions must provide congenial environment and good working conditions in which students live and study. The students should not get a feeling that they have to agitate for securing facilities of drinking water, cycle sheds, timely supply of text-books, well cooked meals in hostels, etc. Other legitimate facilities like inexpensive canteen, well managed cooperative store, recreation centre, sports facilities, medical facilities etc. should also be available in the institutions. The students should be encouraged to involve themselves in some useful activities like joining hobby clubs, arranging technical exhibitions, organising quiz competitions and seminars. Under the scheme strengthening of these facilities will be undertaken by providing good common room, renovation of canteen, building of auditorium, purchase of water coolers, establishment of a medical room with provision of a visiting doctor, construction of a cycle/scooter shed and provision of courts and playgrounds.

The objective of the scheme would be :

1. To provide adequate facilities to the students community.
2. To maintain proper congenial atmosphere in the institute.

Physical facilities in the form of required items identified by Head of the Institutions conforming to the objectives of the scheme shall be provided to the institutions in a phased manner depending on the priorities. Approved outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 15.00 lacs which includes Rs. 4.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93. Rs. 06 lacs is approved for 1993-94.

25. *Stepping up of Interaction between Institute and Industry—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

Interaction between engineering institutions and industry is one important objective as laid down in the new policy on education, 1986 of Govt. of India. At present the technical institutions and industry work in isolation and the linkage is not so strong as it should be. An ideal situation would be that where a technical institution is attached to an industry in the same way as a medical college is attached to a hospital. However, close interaction between institutions and industry can be effectively brought about. A meaningful collaboration can be beneficial both for the institutions and the industry.

The following activities to some extent are being undertaken where some sort of interaction between industry and institute exists :—

1. Arranging industrial visits for students.
2. Industries contacting institutes for recruitment.
3. Teachers deputed for QIP in industry.
4. Inviting people from the field for guest lectures.
5. Industrial/inplant training of students.

The interaction between industry and institute cannot take place until and unless concrete efforts are made in that direction. The existing interaction needs to be enhanced and extended to widen its perimeter. Various collaborative activities that can be initiated and constraints visualized are identified as under :—

1. *Exchange of staff* :—Executives and Engineers from industry can be invited to work as guest faculty in the institutions. They can deliver lectures on specialised topics and can associate with the faculty of the institute for accomplishing certain research projects assigned to the students. They can undertake certain projects in the institute. Similarly staff from the institute can spend some time during vacations or for further period in the industry to work in collaboration with the staff there, so that knowledge could be shared to achieve certain tasks.

2. *Consultancy offered by Institutions* :—Under this activity the institutions can provide consultancy to the industry with the expertise available in the institutions. The institutions can help solve the problems encountered by the industry. The faculty can advise regarding manpower requirement, quality control, process control, layouts etc. and can undertake research projects. An effective partnership between the faculty of institution and industry can provide an environment which will promote innovations. Faculty has creative ideas and knowledge reservoirs whereas industry has resources and means to put ideas into practical shapes.

3. *Practical Training* :—It is important that theoretical knowledge is supplemented by practical experience. The students must be exposed to real life situations and the industrial culture. Students must be able to correlate theoretical knowledge with practical applications. At present this is being done through short stints of practical training in industry during vacations. This training is hardly adequate and more time should be devoted. The curriculum should provide sufficient time and weightage for practical training. There should at least be one semester reserved for such training. The industry will have to be liberal in allowing the students



to receive training for long periods. The industry can involve students in solving its problem, and assigning them certain functions to be carried out in the industry. Such training if not properly monitored or supervised will lose the effectiveness and would not serve the desired purpose. So it is essential that some staff members are also associated with it.

4. *Training for Technical Personnel* :—The institutes can devise and conduct short-term training programmes and continuing education programmes for technical personnel of industry to enhance their knowledge and thus improve career prospects. Multi-entry and credit system having modules of study can be very successful for such people.

5. *Feedback on curriculum and training needs* :—Industry can give valuable feedback to the institution regarding the shortcomings and gaps noticed in the students during their performance in the industry. The students lacking in certain theoretical or practical aspects of study at the institute can be reflected in the feedback given to the institutes so that suitable modifications can be incorporated in the curriculum.

- (a) Separate cell at the Directorate of Technical Education shall be created for planning and execution of activities falling under the ambit of the scheme.
- (b) There is a need for establishing a committee consisting of representatives of Governments, institutions and industries which will lay-down guidelines, formulate policies and give advice on issues relating to industry institute collaboration.
- (c) Necessary infrastructural facilities shall be created in the institute to co-ordinate such activities.
- (d) A system shall be evolved to clearly earmark the proportions of finance that will go to the institute and to the individual for consultancy offered.
- (e) Administrative hurdles and rules and regulations regarding acceptance of consultancy fees will be sorted out. For accepting production work a system of estimates, evaluation of cost and proper accounting will have to be evolved.
- (f) Entrepreneurship Development Wing shall be established in the institutions which will conduct programme to train the interested people in establishing their own industrial units. The faculty can provide the necessary knowledge and guidelines and help in making viable project reports.
- (g) The institutes shall create infrastructure to conduct on regular basis refresher courses, short-term training programmes capsule of courses for technical personnel working in the industry, by suitably designing need-based programmes.
- (h) The curriculum development cell would develop a mechanism together feedback from industry regarding improvements required in the curriculum and training of the students. Instructional resource material can also be accordingly developed.

(Rs. in lacs)

Human Resources needed are :—

1. Asstt. Director	1	3000-4500	0.60
2. Project Officer	1	2200-4000	0.50
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300	0.35
4. L.D.C.	2	950-1500	0.50
5. Class-IV	1	750-940	0.25
6. Driver	1	950-1500	0.25
			3.05

Apart from above staff at Head Quarter one person at the typewriter, duplicating machine, one van need to be provided to this cell for performing the jobs as mentioned above.

Financial outlays :—

(Rs. in lacs)

1992-97 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Approved Outlay
8.00	3.00

26. *Additions and alterations and renovation of Labs. & Workshops in the existing Polytechnics—(Rs. 50.00 lacs)*

For maintaining the Govt. technical institutions functioning under the Directorate, additions and alterations are required in various labs., workshops and class rooms & improvement of other core facilities, raising of boundary walls, providing generating sets, compound lights, establishments of computer labs., installation of new equipment and machinery, development of play grounds, construction of mini stadia air conditioning of labs., construction of cycle stand, scooter and bus garage, improvement of drainage system, improvement of canteen and hostel facilities etc., are the various items of works required to be undertaken in the 8th Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs have been approved for this work. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

27. *Faculty Development Programme—(Rs. 6.00 lacs)*

Performance improvement and development of staff are basic needs of an educational system. There is a continuous need of training and re-training of teachers to develop, professional, personal abilities and resourcefulness. The training needs may be identified in one or more of the following areas :

- Academic development (Theory & Practice)
- Personal development (Communication skills, interpersonal skills)
- Pedagogical development (Knowledge skills & Practice)
- Perceptual development of technician education system
- Growing institutional needs for development and expansion
- Diversing changing values, learning styles and aspirations of students.

These development needs shall be accomplished by deputing the staff judiciously

to one or more of the following programmes :

- Induction training.
- Inservice training-conferences, seminars, workshops.
- Long-term inservice training programme—academic, pedagogical.
- Attachment to Industry.
- Research or Project Work.

Under the scheme it will be obligatory for the teachers to undergo training programmes organised from time to time. Training profiles of all the teachers will be maintained indicating the area of specialisation, subjects of study, practical training received and other related information. The teachers on the basis of their profile will be identified for sponsorship to various training programmes. In addition to short-term training programmes and practical training, teachers will be encouraged to acquire higher qualifications through long-term continuing education programmes. The teachers will, under the scheme, be able to attend conferences and seminars on topics related to their field which will provide them good opportunity to keep themselves abreast with the latest advances in technologies and know-how. Funds need to be earmarked towards sponsoring/nomination fee payable to organising agencies.

Teachers who will be required to undergo long-term programmes for improving their qualifications will have to be provided training reserves so that teaching work in the institutions does not suffer. Leave and training reserve to the extent of 10% of the total sanctioned staff will have to be provided in each institution.

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development under its quality improvement programme for technical teachers of engineering colleges provides for additional grant over and above the full salary to the teacher deputed for further studies to meet other contingent expenses. However, this scheme is not applicable to polytechnic teachers. It is proposed to extend such benefits to teachers of polytechnics who are deputed to pursue higher studies. As an incentive to the polytechnic teachers and the staff working in the H.Q. it is proposed to introduce awards to the best outstanding workers as per the analogy of the ITI staff.

The following training programmes for faculty development are proposed during 8th Five Year Plan per annum :

1. Deputation of staff for various training programmes arranged by T.T.T.I. including non-teaching staff	200
2. Deputation of staff to undergo short-term courses intensive courses/workshops in industries	20
3. Deputation of staff to undergo part-time B. E. programme	5
4. Deputation of staff to undergo M. E. programme	5
5. Deputation of staff for Ph. D. programme	2
6. Deputation of administrative staff to courses organised by central and state governments	10
7. Deputation of staff for foreign training/study tour	5

(Rs. in lacs)

## Financial outlays :

1. For conferences, seminars & workshops etc. Recurring Expenditure	1.00
2. For leave & training reserves Recurring Expenditure	5.00
3. For Practical Training in Industry Recurring Expenditure	1.00
4. For stipend to teachers pursuing higher education Recurring Expenditure	2.00
<b>Total Recurring Expenditure</b>	<b>9.00</b>
5. Other Contingency Expenditure (Non-Recurring) (office furniture & amenities for faculty members)	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>

(Rs. in lacs)

1992-97 Approved outlay	1993-94 Approved outlay
5.00	6.00

28. *Introduction of new courses in emerging technology—(Rs. 16.00 lacs)*

Emerging technologies are essential for the national development and technical advancement. Such areas are identified by the working group of Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development and include micro electronics, computer system, satellite communication, bio-engineering, environmental engineering, food processing technology etc. The need for trained manpower in the new emerging areas has been recognised at the National level itself and this is applicable to the Delhi Union Territory also. Govt. of India based on the statistical data has also identified some critical areas where weakness exists, e.g. computer science, electronics, printing technology, maintenance engineering, instrumentation etc. based on frequent demand for trained manpower.

The following areas of Technical Education are proposed to be introduced in the 8th Five Year Plan :

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Intake	Institution where proposed
1.	Diploma in Mechanical Engg. with specialisation in Maintenance Engineering	30	IV Boys' Poly.

2.	Diploma in Civil Engg. with specialisation in Construction Engg.	30	IV Boys' Poly.
3.	Diploma in Instrumentation and Control	30	IV Boys' Poly.
4.	Diploma in Public Health and Environmental Engg.	30	Kasturba Poly.
5.	Diploma in Fashion/Textile Design	30	Kasturba Poly.
6.	Diploma in Garment Fabrication Technology	30	Arya Bhatt Poly.
7.	Diploma in Pharmacy exclusively for women	40	Women's Poly.
8.	Diploma in Plastic Technology	30	G.B. Pant Poly.
9.	Advance Diploma in Industrial Engineering (Part time)	25	Arya Bhatt Poly.
10.	Advance Diploma in Printing and Packaging	25	Pusa Poly.
11.	Advance Diploma in advanced manufacturing technology	25	G.B. Pant Poly.
12.	Advance Diploma in Business Administration and Computer Application	25	Institute of Commercial Practice.

These courses are proposed to be introduced in the existing polytechnics. Courses proposed at serial number 1 to 8 have already been approved by AICTE for Union Territory of Delhi.

Diploma course in Instrumentation and Control, Plastic Technology, Mechanical Engg. with specialisation in Maintenance Engg., Garment Fabrication Technology and Pharmacy Course exclusively for women have been introduced in the existing institutions from the academic session 1990 & 1991. However complete infrastructure as per the norms of AICTE would be provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The other courses mentioned above would be introduced in the phased manner during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Financial outlays :—

(Rs. in lacs)

1992-97

1993-94

Approved outlay

Approved outlay

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30.00

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16.00

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29. *Integrated Environment Development Programme at Pusa, GB Pant and COP*  
—(Rs. 11.00 lacs)

Pusa campus, one of the oldest institution under this Directorate has acquired a shabby look due to lack of proper maintenance of building and its surroundings.

The whole complex having a vast expense needs land scaping and facelift. This Directorate has embarked upon a scheme to achieve integrated environmental development of Pusa Campus, G.B. Pant Polytechnic & College of Pharmacy. The work has been assigned to PWD and includes construction of boundary wall, raising of compound wall, development of play grounds and horticulture. Rs. 20.00 lacs have been earmarked for the project during 8th Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 11.00 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

30. *Grant-in-aid to private recognised Technical Institutes—(Rs. 7.00 lacs)*

In the Union Territory of Delhi, besides eight diploma level Government Institutions, ten privately managed/autonomus technical institutes provisionally affiliated to Board of Technical Education, Delhi are also functioning. The course managed by private and autonomous institutes and affiliated to Board of Technical Education are as under :—

1. **Sarda Ukil School of Art :**

**Courses**

**Sanctioned Intake**

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Diploma in Commercial Art (P/T)<br>(one year duration) | 20 |
| (ii) Diploma in Art for Drawing Teachers                   | 20 |

2. **Tool Room & Training Centre :**

Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (i) Diploma in Tool & Die Making          | 30 |
| (ii) Post diploma in Computer Application | 15 |

3. **Food Craft Institutes, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (i) Trade diploma in Cookery                          | 24 |
| (ii) Trade diploma in Bakery & Confectionary          | 24 |
| (iii) Trade diploma in Hotel reception & Book keeping | 24 |
| (iv) Trade diploma in Restaurant & Counter Service    | 24 |
| (v) Trade diploma in House keeping                    | 24 |
| (vi) Trade diploma in Canning & Food preservation     | 24 |

4. **Prototype Development & Training Centre**

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Post diploma in Computer Application | 30 |
|--|----|

5. **New Delhi Polytechnic for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (i) Diploma in Textile Design (Weaving)   | 38 |
| (ii) Diploma in Textile Design (Printing) | 38 |
| (iii) Diploma in Interior Design          | 38 |

(iv) Diploma in Commercial Art	38
(v) Diploma in Beauty Culture	38
(vi) Diploma in Secretarial Practice (English)	38
<b>6. International Polytechnic for Women, South Extension, New Delhi</b>	
(i) Diploma in Textile Design (Printing)	30
<b>7. Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan</b>	
(i) Diploma in Art for Drawing Teachers	30
<b>B. Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology, C-4 Janakpuri, New Delhi</b>	
(i) Diploma in Civil Engineering	60
(ii) Diploma in Electronics & Electrical Communication	49
(iii) Diploma in Pharmacy	60
<b>9. Chotto Ram Rural Institute &amp; Technology, Kanjhawala, Delhi</b>	
(i) Diploma in Civil Engineering	60
(ii) Diploma in Architecture Assistantship	30
(iii) Electronics & Electrical Communication	60
<b>10. Delhi Productivity Council</b>	
(i) Post diploma in Business Administration	38

Out of above, grant-in-aid to only one Institution, namely, Sarda Ukil School of Art is being provided by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi since 1973.

Grant is released to Sarda Ukil School of Art as per grant-in-aid rules framed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India as per rules 95% grant for recurring expenditure and 50% grant for non-recurring expenditure is being released to Sarda Ukil School of Art. Delhi Administration has also provided land to Sarda Ukil School of Art for construction of school building at East of Kailash but the management has not constructed the building so far. Presently, there is a dispute in the management committee, two rival groups are claiming the management of school. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has not recognised any one of them and referred the case for legal advise to Additional Solicitor General. If the Institute is taken over by the Govt., the construction of building would be completed in 8th Plan period and the Institute would be shifted to its premises. Also there is need to strengthen the Sarda Ukil School of Art by providing adequate training material, and equipments. Further, it is possible that other institutions may approach for grant-in-aid to strengthen their institutions. After the enactment of AICTE act, it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the standards of Technical Education in their respective states/union territory's. No society or private body is now allowed to open any institutions or start new courses without the recommendations of this Directorate and approval of AICTE. Thus the objective of the scheme is to enlist the cooperation of the Private institutions in developing the Technical Education programmes in a big way.

It is proposed to provide recurring and non-recurring grant to Sarda Ukil School of Art and to other private recognised institutions for quality improvement.

Financial outlays :

8th Plan 1992-97		Approved outlay 1993-94 7.00 lacs
Recurring	12.00 lacs	
Non-recurring	8.00 lacs	

*Centrally sponsored schemes (Directorate of Technical Education)*

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Electronics (G.O.I.) has provided Direct Central Assistance during 7th Five Year Plan for implementation of the following schemes :

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central Assistance received	Amount utilised upto 90-91
1.	Removal of obsolescences and Modernisation of Labs and Workshops	81.50	40.00
2.	Community Polytechnic (Rural) Aryabhata Poly.	11.25	1.65
3.	Community Polytechnic at G. B. Pant Polytechnic for minority	7.00	1.29
4.	Strengthening of Curriculum Development Cell	1.00	(Amount re-funded)
5.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0.35 (from Deptt. of Science & Tech., GOI)	0.26

The balance amount will be utilised during the remaining part of the 8th five year plan. During the 8th five year plan, no Direct Central Assistance is sought.

**WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE**

Govt. of India, with a view to achieve excellence in Technical Education system has obtained the support of World Bank. Eight States covering 230 Polytechnics have already been included for the banks' assistance in the first phase. Union Territory of Delhi has been included for this assistance during the second phase of the project. The project proposal for improving the Technical Education system was deliberated in various meetings held with the World Bank team and Ministry of Human Resource Development. An outlay of Rs. 2360.00 lakhs has been agreed upon under the assistance programme which has taken off from April, 1991. The project proposals have



been prepared under 3 major components namely Capacity Expansion, Quality Improvement and Efficiency Improvement to cover various sub-components involved in the development of the system. All these proposals have been reflected in the 8th five year plan document proposed for the Directorate of Technical Education (Polytechnics) Approval of Delhi Administration has also been obtained for seeking World Bank Assistance for strengthening of Technical Education Programme. Reimbursement of Rs. 167.04 lacs have been claimed from World Bank so far.

## II. DELHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

### 1. Construction of Building of D C E at Bawana Road—(Rs 447.50 lacs)

The residential zone for the complex is under construction at present and work has been awarded for the construction of the following :—

60 Type-I, 105 Type-II, 45 Type-III, 60 Type-IV, 55 Type-V, quarters.

Guest house, Married students' hostel, Transit hostel.

Storm water drainage system for the entire campus.

Electric Sub-station Building for the Residential Zone.

3 Pump Houses including installation of machinery for Internal road net-work.

Construction project team headed by a Project Manager including Civil Division, Electrical Division, Horticulture Sub-division, under the overall charge of the Chief Engineer, Zone-II, PWD, is currently looking after the entire construction project work ; and significant progress has been achieved in this regard.

The liaison work on behalf of the College is being carried out by the Project Officer, under the overall charge of the Principal, DCE, A jeep for this project has been procured and a jeep driver has been appointed in this connection.

The present bottle-neck in the speedy completion of the construction project appears to be the non-availability of the approval of D U A C, in respect of the Institutional zone, which obviously is the lion's share of the total construction project. For the annual plan 1993-94, it is feared, that the allocation of Capital expenditure is to be significantly reduced to make it compatible with the ground reality as it is existing presently.

The E.F.C. Memorandum amounting to Rs. 2699.80 lacs was approved in 1985 which has now been updated and revised cost of the project is Rs. 7019.92 lacs which is being processed for submission and approval of the E. F. C. An amount of Rs. 165.80 lacs had already been spent on the cost of land during the VII Plan. The total expenditure on the project is as given below :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
(a) 7th Plan (1985-90)	254.87
(b) 1990-91	285.39
(c) 1991-92	551.81
(d) 1992-93	409.23
upto Feb., 93	

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1501.30

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The following allocation is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
Capital	430.00
Revenue	17.50
Total :	<u>447.50</u>

Employment Generation -	Number of persons 1993-94
Group A	3
Group B	nil
Group C	2
Group D	nil
Total :	<u>5</u>

### 2. *Modernisation of Existing Courses—(Rs. 72.00 lacs)*

Great emphasis has been given on modernisation and removal of obsolescence in the national policy on technical education. The college being old and out-dated and call for replacement by new and sophisticated machines and equipment such that the students gain hands-on experience on the modern machines and equipment that they have to deal with in their professional career. Secondly, the national policy on education calls for development of various educational technology tools for more effective and efficient teaching-learning process, Such educational technology tools need to be procured, in addition to microfilming and other modern systems of information retrieval from the library. For procurement of such machinery and also for the procurement of latest books and journals for meeting all these requirements, an outlay of Rs. 72.00 lacs has been approved for the year 93-94.

### 3. *Faculty Development—(Rs. 7.25 lacs)*

Great emphasis has been given on staff development in national educational policy. The AICTE scales of pay at par with the recommendations of the Dogra Commission have been implemented in the College which provides for book grant to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- per year per teacher. The same also provides for meeting expenses of attending national seminars for every teacher once in a year, and also attending international seminar/conference for every teacher once every three years. Additionally, the AICTE scales of pay provides for subscription grant for every teacher to various professional societies/institutions. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been made for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 7.25 lacs have been approved for the year 1993-94.

### 4. *Student Welfare—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Under this scheme, better amenities are provided in the boys common room, girls common room, hostel common rooms, hostel mess, college canteen etc. Due to increase in student population in the campus over the years, there is a shortfall in student amenities in the campus at present. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been made for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs have been approved for the year 1993-94.

5. *Creation of Centres of Advanced Studies, Research, Extension Services—  
(Rs. 8.40 lacs)*

One of the main thrust areas of the VIII-Plan of the College lies in the creation of several centres of advanced studies, research, extension services, specially under the non-degree programmes. While these centres are planned to be fully operational in the new campus of the College when adequate space for various developmental activities would be available and the availability of the majority of the faculty members in the campus round the clock would be ensured due to the residential nature of the new campus, a token provision of Rs. 8.40 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to get started with some preliminary work in the present campus itself, especially in the areas of—

- (i) offering short-term courses in emerging and relevant areas to various target groups under the non-degree programmes;
- (ii) organizing E D P programmes to about 30 young entrepreneurs to give a boost to the philosophy of self-employment and self-reliance.

It is proposed to create the following skeleton posts during the Annual Plan 1993-94 such that the above-mentioned activities can be run throughout the year in addition to the normal degree programmes of the College without any hindrance :

Employment Generation			
Number of persons			
1993-94			
Group A	1	Professor	4500-7300
Group B	nil		
Group C	5	Steno-typist with knowledge of word-processing	1400-2400
		Sr. Technical Assistant	1640-2900
		Technical Assistant (2 posts)	1400-2600
		U. D. C.	1200-2040
Group D	1	Peon	750-940

6. *Book Bank—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The objective of this scheme is to provide text books to students of weaker section of the society on loan for the whole academic session. The text books have to be updated with the passing of time weeding out the old books which become outdated. In addition, new B.E. courses have been introduced in the College during the last few years, namely, Computer Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs have been made during the 8th Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac, have been approved for the year 1993-94.

7. *Part-time Degree Courses—(Rs. 22.00 lacs)*

Continuing education for technical personnel is extremely important in view of the explosion of knowledge and fast changing technological scenerio in the present age. To specifically update the knowledge of diploma engineers employed in Delhi, a part-

time evening programme of 5 years' duration is being run in the College for which the University of Delhi awards the degree of B.E. (Tech.). The course is extremely popular and the candidates are selected on the basis of stiff competitive examination held every year during June/July. The intake in the year 1989-90 was 45 which has been progressively increased to 120 for the admission year 1992-93 in four branches of engineering.

A provision of Rs. 22.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to meet the expenses of salaries/allowances, special services, office expenditure, consumables etc.

Employment Generation	Number of persons 1993-94
Group A	13 (cumulative)
Group B	nil
Group C	nil
Group D	nil

8. *Creation of posts for Computer Centre—(Rs. 2.50 lacs)*

With the importance of computer application in the various fields of industrial and commercial establishments, training of engineering students in computer software has become absolutely essential. Facilities for computer education and software development is to be provided in all engineering institutions as suggested by the national education policy, Govt. of India. With this objective, computer training has been made compulsory for all the under-graduate and post-graduate students. The College possesses HP-9000, ICIM-6000 computer systems in addition to a host of PC/XTS. and PC/ATS. Facilities of local area net working are existing in the present campus itself besides facilities of colour graphic display, laser printer, X-Y plotter, dot matrix printer, line printer etc. A total sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Plan out of which Rs. 2.50 lacs have been approved for the 1993-94.

Employment Generation	Number of persons 1993-94
Group A	4
Group B	nil
Group C	6
Group D	nil

9. *Renovation of Old College Building at Kashmere Gate—(Rs. 8.00 lacs)*

Most of the buildings of the College at Kashmere Gate are more than 30 years old and they require major repair and renovation to keep them functional. Moreover, the B.E. students intake was increased in 1989 to 320 from the previous intake at 280. Two new under-graduate courses, namely B.E. in Production and Industrial Engineering and B.E. in Computer Engineering have been introduced from 1987 and 1989, respectively. A new M.E. programme in Polymer Technology was started in 1986. Therefore, more class rooms are required to be provided by renovating and has been approved altering the existing buildings and workshops. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lacs for the year 1993-94.

10. *Expansion of Educational facilities at Delhi College of Engineering—Rs. (20,00 lacs)*

To meet the shortage of technical manpower at national level and to remove regional imbalances of facilities of technical education in Delhi, the expansion of

educational facilities at Delhi College of Engineering has become imperative. Over the last few years, the intake to 4-year full-time B.E. programme has been increased to 320 from the previous figure of 280 and B.E. courses in Production & Industrial Engineering and Computer engineering have been started. It is proposed to start the rest of the B.E. level courses when the College is poised to shift the new campus.

An M.E. level course in Polymer technology has been started and it should be possible to start M.E. level course in Computer Application shortly. The rest of the M.E. level courses can be started in the new campus with the availability of more laboratory space and infrastructural facilities.

It is also proposed to admit 12 students under the full-time Ph. D. programmes. The scholarships and grants for such students would be in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Government.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved under this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Employment Generation	Number of persons 1993-94
Group A	10
Group B	nil
Group C	6
Group D	1

**11. Coaching classes for weak students (SCP)—(Rs. 0.60 lac)**

There is need for separate intensive coaching for students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society. Such classes are quite regularly arranged in the College normally between 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. It is proposed to continue the scheme for the year 1993-94. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 0.60 lac is approved for the year 1993-94.

**12. Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)**

Having started as a technical school in 1940/1941, the College has gradually acquired the status of one of the leading engineering institutions in Northern India. It now not only caters to the teaching of under-graduate courses, but also imparts instructions at post-graduate level in several specializations. Besides, full-time research leading to Ph.D. is also under active considerations in various branches of engineering and applied sciences. The College undertakes the responsibility of continuing education in the form of part-time degree programme in the evening for the diploma engineers employed in Delhi, part-time M. E. programmes for engineering graduates employed in Delhi, and other short-term courses under non-degree programmes.

Since the present state of General Administrative set-up in the College is not at all conducive for further growth and development of technical education as envisaged under the New Education Policy, it is proposed to strengthen the same under the VIII Plan. As a start up of this programme, it is approved to have an allocation of Rs. 2.00 lacs for the year 1993-94 primarily to account for the salary and allowances of the persons as per the particulars given under employment generation.

## Employment Generation

		Number of persons 1993-94	
Group A	4	Dy. Registrar (1)	3000-5000
		Asstt. Registrar (3)	2200-4000
Group B	nil		
Group C	nil		
Group D	nil		

## 13. Examination Cell—(Rs. 3.75 lacs)

Being convinced regarding the dire need of an examination cell in the College, Delhi Administration created five posts for this purpose on 12-7-90, namely one post of Dy. Examination Officer (Exam.)/Asstt. Registrar (Exam.), one post of Data Entry Operator, one post of Console Operator, one post of Daftary, and one post of Peon. During 1993-94, it is proposed to create four additional posts, namely Officer-in-charge (Exam.)/Dy. Registrar (Exam.), one post of Superintendent, one post of Typist (English), and one post of Peon. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 3.75 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under this scheme.

Employment Generation		Number of persons 1993-94	
Group A	1	Officer-in-charge (Exam.)/ Dy. Registrar (Exam.)	3000-5000
Group B	nil		
Group C	2	Superintendent	1640-2900
		Typist (English)	950-1500
Group D	1	Peon	750-950

## 14. Revision of Staff Structure—(Rs. 1.00 lac)

For streamlining the day-to-day functioning of the College, it has been proposed under the VIII Plan of the College to appoint the following functionaries from amongst the faculty of the College on a rotational basis :

- Dean (Under-graduate studies)
- Dean (Post-graduate studies, research & bursar)
- Dean (Student welfare)
- Dean (Continuing education).

It is proposed that the Deans be offered a special pay of Rs. 500/- per month. To assist the Deans in their day-to-day functioning, the following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for this purpose during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Employment Generation		Number of persons 1993-94	
Group A		Nil	
Group B		Nil	
Group C		4	
Group D		2	

15. *Installation of Electronic Switching System—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

In the present campus, it is necessary to have small EPABX/EPAX system in each teaching department, so that the maximum number of teachers/officers can have effective communication amongst themselves and also with the outside agencies. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been approved under the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this purpose.

**(III) Delhi Institute of Technology**

Delhi Institute of Technology was started in 1983 for education and research in the generic areas of Emerging Technology. As per the decision of the Board to prepare a sharply defined profile of growth has been prepared, the Institute keeping in view the thrust in the areas of Electronics, Communication, Computer and Instrumentation Engineering which is being felt all over the World. It has been forwarded to the Government. A committee consisting of eminent persons in the country had held prolonged deliberations to evolve a suitable Profile of the Institute in order that the Institute becomes an excellent centre in the areas of Emerging Technology. The Profile of growth of the Institute matches the present and future requirements. It also conforms to the character of the City of Delhi. The 8th Plan proposal is in line with this Profile. Some of the objectives of the Institute are as given below which focus the special features of the Institute.

- (a) to provide for excellence in instruction at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels, undertake and sponsor research in such branches of engineering and technology, applied sciences and management sciences and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches according to the provision thereof in the rules and regulations of the Society with primary emphasis on emerging Technology ;
- (b) to set up a science and technology park ;
- (c) to organise and undertake extra-mural teaching and extension services ;
- (d) to undertake industrial R & D and consultancies ;
- (e) to lend support in identifying and starting small scale industries around the Institute through Entrepreneurship programmes ;
- (f) to undertake technology transfer programmes ;
- (g) to develop suitable programmes for effectively utilizing the built in infra-structural facilities in the Institute ;
- (h) to establish linkages between the Institute, Industries, R & D Organisations and other Universities/Institutes of higher technical education for teaching and research programmes in India/abroad.

Instruction programmes have been divided into under-graduate, post-graduate and doctoral programmes with a provision of cross migration from different disciplines. Post-graduate Programmes would be tailored and run in co-operation with Industries and R & D organisations as far as possible. Special courses of variable duration and modular nature would be developed. Research and development centres have been conceived to build special thrust and to undertake execution of certain Missions in chosen areas. B.E. Programmes of 4 year duration in each department would admit 100 students in phases and provide specialization in various related streams by means of optional courses in the III and IV years of the programmes. Likewise M.E. Programmes with an intake of 50 students in phases would be organised in specialized topics in each department. The regular programmes will cater to full time students whereas P.G. Diploma Programmes will cater to the sponsored candidates from

Industries who have adequate experience in the practical aspects of the subject and therefore, the thesis/project requirement may not be essential for such students. The P.G. certificates programmes would be designed for those sponsored candidates from the Industries who need only an exposure to selected specialized set of courses.

Integrated M. Tech. Programmes will be a combination of B.E. and regular M.E. programmes so that the entire material may be completed in 5 years, by motivated students, instead of 5-1/2 years.

The Institute has been conceived to develop :

- (i) as an Institute for the promotion of Under-graduate and Post-graduate Education, Continuing Education, Training and Research in Engg., Applied Sciences, Management Science, Humanities and Social Sciences with multi-level entry vertically and a system of flexible migration in the various disciplines horizontally.
- (ii) as an Institute for the promotion of a Co-operative Programme of Education with Industries and R&D Organisations for offering tailor-made Courses keeping in view Societal needs.
- (iii) as an Institute for an integrated Under-graduate and Post-graduate programme in Engineering with Management, Design Engineering and Research methodology supported by a System of Counselling and Guidance.
- (iv) as a Research Institute encompassing a Chain of Advanced Laboratories/Centres with a focus on "Technology Transfer", Research Methodology, Design Engineering, Ergonomics and Technology Forecasting.
- (v) as a Supporting Agency for the Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park that would help to nucleate the "Technology Transfer" programme.

2. The academic programmes are divided into two categories Under-graduate Programmes and Post-graduate Programmes in the following manner :—

#### **Under-graduate B.E. Programmes (Continuing Education)**

- (a) Division of Electronics & Communication Engineering with specialization in Communication System, Telematics, Microwave and Radar, Satellite Communication, Optical Communication, Signal Processing, Microprocessor, VLSI—intake of students 60.
- (b) Division of Computer Engineering with specialization in Microprocessor Application, A.I. & Robotics, System and Application Software, Advanced Computer Architecture, CAD, Computer Commn., ISDN and Expert Systems—intake of Students 60.
- (c) Division of Instrumentation and Control Engineering with Specialization in Aerospace and Elect. System, Remote Sensing, Consumer Elect., Power Electronics—intake of students 60.
- (d) Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation with Specialization in Manufacturing Process CAD/CAM, Process Automation, Work and Motion Studies, Expert System for Industrial Application—intake of students 45.
- (e) Schools of Humanities and Social Science, Management and Entrepreneurship as well as of Applied Sciences will support courses required in various B.E. Programmes, Entrepreneurship, Co-operative Programmes in Tech. forecasting, and Masters Programmes in Applied Science, Mathematics, Management and Entrepreneurship.



**Post-graduate M.E. Programmes**

- (a) School of Applied Science with specialization in Opto Electronics, Computational Science—intake of students 10+2.
- (b) Division of Electronics & Communication Engineering with specialization in Communication System, Telematics, Microwave and Radar, Signal Processing, Microprocessor, VLSI—intake 15 students.
- (c) Division of Computer Engineering with specialization in Microprocessor application, A.I., Robotics, System and Application Software, Advanced Computer Arch., CAD, Computer Communication, ISDN and Expert Systems—intake 15 students.
- (d) Division of Instrumentation and Control Engineering with specialization in Aerospace and Elect. System, Remote Sensing, Consumer Electronics and Power Electronics—intake 15 students.
- (e) Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation with specialization in CAD/CAM, Process Automation. Work and Motion Studies, Expert systems for Industrial Appl.—intake 15 students.

Besides the above academic programmes, it includes establishment of the following facilities :—

- (a) Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT).
- (b) Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP).
- (c) Continuing Education Programme (CEP).
- (d) Computer Education Network and Project Cell (CEN).

Scheme-wise write-up is given below :—

(1) *Construction of new building for DIT at Papan Kalan (Dwarka)—(Rs. 436.00 lacs)*

*Land* :—145 acres of land has been allotted by DDA to DIT at Dwarka (Papan Kalan) at a cost of Rs. 1380.00 lacs. The payment towards land cost has been made during the 7th Plan as per the demand letter from DDA. E. F. C. memorandum amounting to Rs. 19.35 crores was approved in 1985 which has now been updated and revised cost of the project is Rs. 95.91 crores which is being proceeded for submission and approval of the competent authority. The total expenditure on the project is as given below :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
(a) 7th Plan 1985-90	1313.31
(b) Annual Plan 1990-91	165.43
(c) Annual Plan 1991-92	14.76
(d) Annual Plan 1992-93 up to Feb. 93	222.16

**Total :** 1715.66

*Land Development and Building* :—Conceptual Master Plan has been cleared by DUAC. Detailed Master Plan is shortly to be cleared. During 1993-94 substantial

activities for Development of Land and Building is going to take place. Already boundary walls have been constructed. Action is in advanced stage for creation of infrastructures for electric supply, water supply, storage and water treatment plant, sewerage disposal system, sewerage treatment plant and roads etc. It has been envisaged to start the construction activities during 1993-94. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 436.00 lacs has been approved.

(2) *Renovation of Old Buildings and Airconditioning—(Rs. 7.00 lacs)*

The institute is functioning at its existing site in the old I.G. block has also some old buildings in its surroundings. With the purchase of new equipment for the laboratories, the existing accommodation is to be renovated properly to house the new laboratories coming up very fast. This is an important component of our expenditure. There is an absolute necessity of Rs. 7.00 lacs on this account in the next Annual Plan 1993-94 which has been approved.

(3) *Consolidation of DIT—(Rs. 44.00 lacs)*

The projection of pay and allowances for the current year has been kept as Rs. 24.44 lacs at the current level of annual intake of 135 per annum in the 3 streams viz. Electronics & Communication Engineering, Computer Engineering and Instrumentation & Control Engineering. A number of posts for teaching are required to be created. The matter is already under active consideration of the Govt. of India and the proposals are likely to be cleared. Provision has, therefore, been made for salaries, allowances and other expenditure. In addition some posts of other different categories like technical supporting staff, ministerial staff as well as staff in engineering unit are also envisaged to be created to meet the expanding activities of the institute. As such, the above provision of Rs. 24.44 lacs has been made.

Provision have also been made for Travelling Expenses (Rs. 2.00 lacs). Office Expenses (Rs. 5.81 lacs), Other Charges (Rs. 6.00 lacs) and Professional specialized services (Rs. 5.75 lacs) have also been made to meet the respective requirement detailed above. The total expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 44.00 lacs which has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. The details of the posts proposed to be created are given hereunder and a provision for pay and allowances have been included :—

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
<b>I. Officers</b>			
<i>(a) Teaching</i>			
1.	Professor (including Professor of Training & Placement)	6	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	9	3700-5700
3.	Sr. System Analyst	1	3000-4500/ 3700-5700
4.	Foreman Instructor	1	2200-4000

**(b) Administration & Engg.**

1. Asstt. Registrar	1	2200-4000
2. Estate Security Officer	1	2000-3500
3. Suptd. Engineer	1	3700-5000/ 4500-5700
4. Asstt. Engineer	2	2200-4000

Total :	<u>22</u>	
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**II. Establishment (Supporting staff, Ministerial Staff & Engineering Unit)****(a) Technical Supporting Staff**

1. Mech. Gr. 'A'	3	1400-2300
2. Mech. Gr. 'B'	4	1400-2300
3. Mech. Gr. 'C'	5	1150-1500
4. Cleaner (H. Gr.)	1	800-1150
5. Cleaner (L. Gr.)	4	775-1025
6. Demonstrator	2	1640-2900
7. Tech. Asstt.	3	1400-2600
8. Sr. Scientific Assistants	4	1640-2900
9. Console Operator	5	1640-2900

Total :	<u>31</u>	
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**(b) Ministerial :**

1. Jr. Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
2. PA to Dir./H. Clerk	3	1400-2300
3. Jr. Stenographer	1	1200-2400
4. U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	6	950-1500
6. Driver	1	950-1500
7. Chowkidar	5	750-940
8. Sweeper	4	750-940
9. Peon	4	750-940
10. Gestetner Operator	1	775-1045
11. Farash	2	750-940
12. Class IV	5	750-940

Total :	<u>38</u>	
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(c) *Establishment (Engineering Unit)*

1. Jr. Engineer	3	1400-2300
2. Draftsman Gr.-I	1	1600-2660
3. Mason	2	950-1500
4. Fitter	1	950-1500
5. Sewerman	1	775-1025
6. Electrician	1	1200-1800
7. Asstt. Wireman	1	800-1150
8. Khallasi	2	750-940
9. Mali	2	750-940
10. Helper (Beldar)	5	750-940
	19	
Total :	19	

4. *Procurement of Machinery and Equipment—(Rs. 130.00 lacs)*

Various machinery and equipment are needed by the Institute for different courses being run as well as some of the courses which are proposed to be taken up. This is a new Institute. Substantial sum is needed for creating the Lab. facilities in the emerging areas of Engineering & Technology. Some Lab. facilities have been created. They are to be strengthened and some others are to be created. A provision of Rs. 130.00 lacs has been approved under this continuing scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

5. *Setting-up Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT)—(Rs. 5.00 lacs)*

CEDT is a very important activity for preparing manpower for various areas of activities and Electronics. Department of Electronics may also support this programme. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the year 1993-94.

6. *Setting up of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP)—(Rs. 12.00 lacs)*

This is a continuing scheme. A plot of land measuring 5 acres was offered to the Department of Industries by DDA for establishment of STEP. The Department of Industries did not make any payment against the demand note allotted to them. Provision has been made for annual plan by this Institute for making payments to DDA if they are prepared for another 5 acres of land to DIT for setting up of STEP. The cost of 5 acres of land will be of the order of Rs. 65.00 lacs. DIT shall have to bear 50% of cost. The buildings are required to be constructed to use this programme. Vehicles etc. are also required to be purchased as basic infrastructure for launching this programme. Minimum manpower is also required at senior level to look after the proper initiation at the input level. The expenditure of buildings etc. is expected to be Rs. 117.50 lacs (non-recurring) and Rs. 12.50 lacs (recurring). An amount of Rs. 12.00 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

7. *Continuing Education Programme (CEP)—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

This is a continuing scheme and is being operated with the financial support of DOE which is sanctioning 90% expenditure for 2 years. The balance of 10% expenditure of the scheme shall be financed by the Institute. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac has been earmarked as component of the Institute to meet the expenditure during 1993-94 which has been approved.

8. *Library System and Book Bank—(Rs. 11.00 lacs)*

The Institute is comparatively young and needs sufficient support from the laboratory for maintaining high level of efficiency of the teachers as well as students. More over support is required to be provided to faculty, research scholars and students, besides conventional books and publications, non-paper media such as computer tapes, video tapes, audio tapes, micro-films, micro-fishes and the like. The equipment is also required in the library viz. Micro-film readers, PC/AT terminals, photo-copiers, VCR'S & TV monitors, slide viewers, audio tape-recorders etc. Rs. 11.00 lacs has been approved for 1993-94.

9. *Collaboration and Faculty Development—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

This Institute is in the process of establishing collaboration, for research and development activities with other Institutes, Universities, R&D organisations in India as well as abroad. This is in pursuance of the objectives of the Institute as set out in the Memorandum of Association which reads as follows :—

- (viii) "To establish linkages between the Institute, Industries, R & D Organisations and other Universities/Institute of higher technical education for teaching and research programmes in India & abroad."

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved to meet the scheme for Annual Plan 1993-94.

10. *Setting up of Computer Educational Network and Project Cell (CEN)  
—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

The Institute is in the process of developing a co-operative programme in the following areas :—

- (i) Micro-processor Training/Application and Design/Development of Systems/Sub-systems, utilizing microprocessors.
- (ii) Development of various types of Systems and Application softwares.
- (iii) Design/Development of Communication equipment/sub-systems/interface/terminal equipments.
- (iv) Fiber Optics
- (v) Micro-electronics design/CAD, CAI, Artificial intelligence Robotics, Computer, Architecture fifth generation computing etc.

In order to pursue this co-operative programme it, is essential to establish a computer communication network between DIT and the Department of Electronics, Govt. of India. The students are required to be involved in the curriculam activity of project work which is being covered in this scheme. It is proposed to develop projects jobs which have technical and viability for ultimate development as prototype. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been earmarked, which may be agreed to.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs for 1993-94 has been approved for this continuing scheme.

11. *Awards of Scholarship/Research Associateships—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

The scheme for merit/merit-cum-means scholarships is proposed to be introduced for students. Certain awards are also proposed to be extended to deserving students. Associateship/scholarships according to U.G.C. norms are also proposed to be awarded. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lac has been approved for 1993-94.

(IV) College of Art

The COA is an institution for advanced training in Visual Arts (both creative and applied) leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.) and M.F.A. Degree of the University of Delhi.

The College obtained the approval of competent authorities for a Master's Course in specializations like Painting, Sculpture, Applied Art, Photography/Print Making and History of Art in the 7th Plan. Out of these six specializations, the college has since introduced Master of Fine Arts Courses only in Painting, Applied Art and Sculpture with a maximum intake capacity of seven for each. Such post-graduate courses have been taught in several Universities and Art Institutions in other parts of the country for more than decade. They have been demanded for a long time in order to meet the need of the Capital region as well as foreign countries under the cultural agreements signed by the Government of India.

Progress and achievements in this area will feed and substantially improve the manpower to provide quality for social, cultural and industrial schemes for our country.

Scheme-wise details are given below :—

(i) *Development of existing college building and construction of Additional space in the campus of College of Art—(Rs. 75.00 lacs)*

College of Art is one of the premier institutions of the country imparting teaching and training in visual arts both at the graduate and post-graduate levels under the affiliation of University of Delhi which gives BFA and MFA degree.

University of Delhi approved six post-graduate courses in 1983 to be started in college of Art. The post-graduate board of Ministry of Human Resources & Development approved three courses in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Art which were started in the academic year of 1986-87. The remaining three courses i.e. Photography, Print making and Art History are under consideration of the Ministry for approval.

There was increase of intake at under-graduate level from 60 to 80 students. A centre for Computer graphics was set up last year. Recently the academic council of University of Delhi has approved a new course of Applied Design at under-graduate level to meet the pressing manpower need in this field. This course will also require studio and workshop space including computers for Design projects.

In view of these developments, it has become absolutely necessary to construct additional space in the campus. The architect has submitted the plan and estimates which have vetted by PWD.

The following action plan has been worked out for construction of new buildings :

- (i) 1992-93—Land scaping and planning of the project and construction of new building block of the college for which the land is readily available.
- (ii) 1993-94—Demolition of Central Block of the existing building and construction of the building on the land thus made available. Fire fighting equipment will be provided and boundary wall be replaced.
- (iii) 1994-95—Demolition of temporary blocks of the existing building and construction of new building on the land thus made available.

This plan for construction of new buildings in stages has been devised so that functioning of college may not be affected. This schedule is, however, subject to the clearance of the project by Delhi Urban Art Commission and Municipal Authorities. So far construction work has not started, it may continue upto 1995-96.

#### Financial Implication

This project has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee on 16-7-1992 based on PWD's estimates of Rs. 4.90 crore and against which a provision of Rs. 1.34 crore has been made in the 8th Plan. The project will, however, be financed through inter-sectoral adjustment of financial outlays in the Revised Estimates. A provision of Rs. 25 lacs has been made in Annual Plan 1992-93. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### (2) Re-Organisation of existing academic courses of studies—(Rs. 16.58 lacs)

With the affiliation of the college to the University in 1972, it became necessary to re-organise the existing pattern of staffing so as to bring it in conformity with the approved pattern of the University. Accordingly, the existing four posts of Lecturers (ordy. Scale) which existed in the college have since been abolished and instead other posts of Lecturers, Assistant Professors created as per recommendation of the Madan Committee followed by the Dogra Committee pay scales with matching 'Structure of staffing in respect of ministerial and other categories of supporting staff. Besides the intake capacity at B. F. A. level, which has been increased from 60 to 80 in addition to 8 reserved for Deaf & Dumb and foreigners by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and has to be increased further considering the ever increasing demand from the profession. Apart from these, there is also an intake of 7 for each of three disciplines of M.F.A. Courses for Post Gradutes, already started since 1986.

Accordingly, the following new posts will be created and filled up during the 8th Five Year Plan for Post Graduate Courses, expansion of academic programme, restructuring of Courses according to the approved syllabus :—

		Rs.
1. Registrar	1	3000-5000
2. Asstt. Registrar	1	2000-3200
3. Store Superintendent	1	2000-3200
4. Junior Artist (Printing)	1	1400-2600
5. Junior Artist (Ceramics)	1	1400-2600

6. Junior Artist (Black-smith) & Welding	1	1400-2600
7. Junior Artist (Weaving)	1	1400-2600
8. Junior Artist (Carpentry)	1	1400-2600
9. Attendants	10	750-940

As soon as these posts are created the post of Administrative Officer, Assistant (Head Clerk) & Store Superintendent already filled in on Non-Plan side would be surrendered.

For incorporating the professional needs, introduction of new technology and new innovations including Computer etc. have become necessary in the Art Education Programme. The College has already purchased the Computers/Adons/Softwares consisting of Computers 386, PAC ATS (286), Graphic Computer, Scanner, Post Script Laser Printers, Film Recorder, Slide making, Software, Graphic Softwares, Topas, Super Video, Windows Colour Frame Grabber Card, VGA-TV GE/O, VGA-PAL output Card, MS Paint-bruch with M.S. Mouse etc. worth of Rs. 19.17 lacs on recommendations of N.I.C. for preliminary training of Post-Graduates and Under-Graduates students of the College.

Apart from this, the College which has inherited the equipment, machinery and furniture etc., from three to four decades Old Polytechnic and latter has to replace them now. Therefore, the College intends to purchase (i) proper furniture for Studios Workshops, Seminar Room and Assembly Hall (ii) Audio Visual Equipments, Air Conditioners and Furnishings (iii) New Equipments for Sculpture, Ceramics, Kilns, Carpentry, Smithy (Welding & Grinding) Machines, Weaving (Looms) for Mural Section (iv) for Photographic Studios, Camera-Movie, Video and Still plus Laboratory Equipments (v) for Applied Art-Coppier, Printers, Type setting equipments editing and syn:hesiders TV Graphics and animation kits alongwith new materials for all the workshops/studios etc. of the college.

A provision of Rs. 17.51 lacs has been made in Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 16.58 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

(3) *Development of Library & Acquisition of specimen of Indian Arts—(Rs. 2.79 lacs)*

The Library of the college has been growing to become one of the finest of its kind in the country. Now it has to get ready for meeting the post graduate research requirements. The College has also made slides and film Library of selected works of Arts from all over the world.

The acquisition of selective works of traditional and comtemporany Indian Art has been going on to become quite a significant collection for the air-conditioned college Art Gallery. This Scheme started in IVth Five Year Plan and has to continue. Provision has also been made for padestals for sculpture, mounting, framing and restoration of Painting and Graphics. The gallery has also to be furnished and provided with suitable display boards and stands. The entire collections of the Art Gallery has to be listed, documented and published in comprehensive Catalogues as well as exhibited periodically. The following posts are proposed to be created under this scheme to help post-graduate students in Research work and for the Department of History of Art

		Rs.
1. Librarian (Senior)	1	2200-4000
2. Audio Visual Assistant	1	1640-2900

The existing post of Librarian will be surrender when Librarian (Senior Scale) post is created.



In addition to above posts, the post of Exhibition Officer in scale of Rs. 2000-4000 has since been created and the process of recruitment has been initiated.

The approved outlay for the Scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 11.50 lacs. A provision of Rs. 2.12 lacs and 2.79 lacs has been made in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

(4) *Students & Faculty Development Programme—(Rs. 0.73 lac)*

The following programmes are planned to initiate long overdue development of students and faculty members of the College which is extremely important for improving the quality of teachers as well as taking them out of academic and professional isolation.

- (a) Visit of teachers to other important colleges in India and abroad to learn specific techniques and methods in the field of their specializations.
- (b) Holding of important exhibitions and seminars on new innovations in the field of Visual Arts. Arranging illustrated lectures by eminent artists and professionals from India and abroad.
- (c) Publication of College magazines to include articles of Art Education, History, Criticism, Creative matters interaction with other arts.

The approved outlay for the scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 3.70 lacs. A provision of Rs. 0.47 lac has been made in 1992-93 and a provision of Rs. 0.73 lac has been provided in 1993-94.

(5) *Scheme for Academic Development of SC & ST students of the College (SCP)*  
—(Rs. 0.15 lac)

Good Art materials and equipments are quite expensive but important to produce quality work. SC/ST Student from economically poor families are given necessary art material according to their needs. It is also proposed to organise special classes in theory subjects for weak students.

The approved outlay under the Scheme for 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 0.80 lac. A provision of Rs. 0.15 lac has been made in 1992-93 and a provision of Rs. 0.15 lac has been kept in 1993-94.

(6) *Introduction of New Courses of Studies—(Rs. 4.75 lacs).*

The College proposes to start three pending post-graduate courses during the VIIIth Five Year Plan with an intake of 7 for each in the following disciplines :—

1. Photography (Cinematography/Vedio)
2. Print Making Graphics
3. History of Art.

These Courses are already approved by the University of Delhi. In addition to above, there is great pressure on admission to B.F.A. Courses specially Applied Art. All graduates have been finding suitable jobs and there is need for more. A new course

of Applied Design with an intake of 25 for B.F.A. degree has already been approved by the Academic Council of Delhi University. Both courses of M.F.A. and B.F.A. have not been started so far for want of approval of competent authorities.

The infrastructure already built up in the College will support the above mentioned courses. However, as per the norms of the approved staffing pattern, the following new posts will be required.

**For M.F.A. Courses**

		Rs.
1. Professors	3	4500-7300
2. Assistant Profs.	3	3700-5700
3. Cameraman	1	1640-2900

**For B.F.A. Courses**

		Rs.
1. Professors	1	4500-7300
2. Asstt. Professors	3	3700-5700
3. Lecturers	6	2200-4000

Besides, the College also invites experts, professionals and Part-time teachers, to take special classes and give lectures as well as fill-up the gaps of leave vacancies and unfilled posts. Stipends to all eligible post-graduate students will be paid as per the rates and conditions approved by the Ministry of Human Resources, Government of India.

The approved outlay under the Scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 54.00 lacs. A provision of Rs. 4.75 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 each.

## XVII—SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

The schemes under this sector envisage promotion of sports and youth welfare programmes in Delhi. Facilities for promotion of sports and youth services are being provided by constructing sports complexes, stadia, swimming pools, development of play-grounds and youth hostels and arranging youth welfare programmes etc.

*Seventh Plan 1985-90, Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92*

The agency-wise actual expenditure incurred during the 7th Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated below :

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency	Expenditure		
		7th Plan	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Dte. of Education	334.11	187.34	196.97
2.	M.C.D.	20.97	25.00	30.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	129.40	12.00	7.50
4.	N.C.C. Deptt.	81.67	8.15	16.44
Total :		566.15	232.49	250.91

During 1990-91, 186 posts were created under the scheme "Delhi Council of Sports & Promotion of Sports". A sports complex in Trans Yamuna Area is being constructed by the DDA on behalf of the Dte. of Education. The total cost of project is Rs. 5 crore. The work is in progress.

From the Annual Plan, 1990-91 onwards six schemes of NCC Deptt. earlier shown under General Education Sector were transferred to Sports and Youth Services Sector as per the recommendation of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

### 8th Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 a sum of Rs. 1400.00 lacs is approved. The agency-wise outlays for Annual Plans 1992-93 & 1993-94 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency	8th Plan	Annual	Appd.	Approved
		1992-97 Approved outlay	Plan 1992-93	outlay R.E. 1992-93	outlay A.P. 1993-94
1.	Dte. of Edn.	950.00	200.00	188.10	210.00
2.	M.C.D.	150.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	50.00	10.00	10.00	—
4.	N.C.C. Deptt.	250.00	50.00	50.00	75.00
Total :		1400.00	290.00	278.10	315.00

The agency-wise/scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as follows :—

## I. DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

### 1. Delhi Council of Sports & Promotion of Sports—(Rs. 45.00 lacs)

The scheme aims at promotion and popularisation of sports & games in Delhi by providing opportunities and facilities to the young & talented players to learn, train & improve their standard in Sports & Games.

Physical education is important for the all-round development and improvement of the health and mental faculties of individuals. Sports & Games help in producing healthy, mentally alert and confident citizens.

A. Details of the activities/programmes/tournaments proposed to be conducted in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and 1993-94 are as follows :—

- (1) Rural Sports Competitions.
- (2) Women Sports Festival.
- (3) Establish 'Day Sports Schools & Sports Institutes'.
- (4) Localised Special Coaching Programmes for the outstanding student players by appointing experienced and outstanding players with the help of Sports Associations.
- (5) Refresher's Course for the inservice of P.E.T's. to equip them with the latest knowledge including attending seminars and special training courses.
- (6) Organise invitational tournaments including international tournaments.
- (7) Organise Distt./Inter Distt. tournaments.
- (8) Organise National School Games in Delhi.
- (9) Participate and organise various national level tournaments such as Mini & National School Games, All India Rural sports, All India Women's Sports Festival etc.
- (10) Organise sports competitions in every metropolitan constituency in Cross-Country Races—one major and one minor game.
- (11) Organise sports competitions at micro level of the school students of Education Deptt.
- (12) Conduct Regular coaching camps round the year and selection of team for National & International Tournaments.
- (13) Purchase sports materials for coaching camps centres and schools.
- (14) To provide playing kits and other essential equipments to the players.
- (15) Reception and award to the outstanding players who won I, II and III position in the National & International Tournaments.
- (16) To organise/conduct sports tournaments for Delhi Admn. employees and provide financial assistance to Delhi Admn's. teams for participation in various All India Civil Service Tournaments.
- (17) Incentives to PETs & Coaches.
- (18) Incentives to the school winning first position in the Inter-Distt. Tournaments.

- (19) G.I.A./Financial Assistance for purchase of sports materials for SC/ST & economically backward students @ Rs. 25/- per head per year and Rs. 10/- per head per year for other students.
- (20) To purchase Jeep/Matador Vehicles for Sports Branch.
- (21) To bring out a magazine.
- (22) Staff for various schemes.
- (23) Other misc. & unforeseen and emergent events such as stationery, medicines, medical-aid, petrol/diesel, maintenance of vehicles & typewriters, telephones, cyclostyling machines, Electronic Bilingual Typewriter etc.

B. To impart effective physical fitness training and specialised sports coaching to players who are selected for the Inter State, Mini & National School Games, All India Rural Sports Tournaments/International Meets, it was decided that in each school every Physical Education Teacher must impart coaching to the selected players in the game in which specialisation was done after or before school hours for 2 hours. For this a remuneration of Rs. 300/- P. M. may be given, for six months from 1st August to 31st January and Rs. 50/- per day per head during summer vacation for 3 hours a day. Under this scheme the following facilities in school will be provided :—

- (i) Sports material
- (ii) One Attendant
- (iii) Miscellaneous expenditure for the maintenance of play grounds.

C. The following 186 posts were sanctioned in the Sports branch during 1990-91. Some posts were filled up and action is being taken to fill up the remaining posts :

S. No.	Name of Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Addl. Director of Education (Sports & Youth Welfare)	1	3700-5000
2.	Dy Director (Admn.) DANICS	1	3000-4500 plus Rs. 200/- PM as special pay.
3.	Sr. Sports Teachers	8	2000-3500
4.	Sports Teachers	36	1640-2900
5.	Jr. Sports Teachers	58	1400-2600
6.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
7.	Head Clerk	2	1400-2300
8.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
9.	U.D.C.-cum-Store Keeper	12	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	15	950-1500
11.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040

12. Stenographer Sr.	1	1400-2300
13. Gestator Operator	1	950-1500
14. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
15. Chowkidar	5	750-940
16. Peon-cum-Messenger	8	750-940
17. Mali-cum-Groundman	23	750-940
18. Sweeper-cum-frash	11	
	186	

The post of Addl. Director of Education (Sports Youth Welfare) may be redesignated as Sr. Principal-cum-Adviser (Sports & Games) in the grade of Rs. 3700-5000.

The following additional staff are also required for strengthening the sports programme at grass root level i.e. at each Sports Distt. level :—

1. Principal (Sports & Games) (One for each District)	5	3000-4500
2. Sr. Sports Teacher	15	2000-3500
3. Sports Teacher	14	1640-2900
4. Jr. Sports Teacher	42	1400-2600
5. Mali-cum-Groundman	27	750-940
6. U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
7. L.D.C.-cum-Store Keeper	10	950-1500
8. Peon	5	750-940

These staff will organise and supervise regular Sports & Youth Programmes in different Districts, Zones & Sports Complexes.

D. To prepare players of National and International level it is proposed to start a Special Nutrition Programme for the selected, talented and promising student players. The potential players/competitors may be allowed supplementary nutrition at the playground/coaching centres. In 738 urban schools and 160 rural schools, the approximate number of students are 4.48 lacs and 1.48 lacs respectively. Despite these, the desirable level of sports has not been attained basically due to under-nourishment and other factors. It is felt that by providing supplementary diet the Deptt. will be able to impart strenuous training to the young and promising student players to bring them to a level from where they can compete in international competitions. The number of sports disciplines presently being taken up by the Sports Branch are, Athletics, Handball, Football, Kabaddi, Kho Kho, Gymnastic, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Wrestling, Cricket, Volley-ball, Weight Lifting, Basket Ball, Badminton, Hockey & Swimming.

To begin with, 200 players will be identified in each of 16 disciplines at various centres and will be provided supplementary nutrition @ Rs. 7/- per head per day for 240 days in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Medical facilities are also proposed to be provided to the players by regular checks/examination at each centre. At the initial stage this scheme may be covered under the regular Medical Health Scheme of schools. In due course this scheme may be converted to a full fledged scheme.

### E. Sports School

For the promotion of sports 'A DAY SPORTS SCHOOL' was opened by the Sports Branch. But due to non-availability of staff 'The School' had to be closed. The following facilities are to be provided to the students to restart the School :—

1. Latest technical guidance and coaching on scientific lines for the selected players in selected disciplines.
2. Daily sumptuous refreshment & lunch to every student.
3. Playing kit, sports material, sports equipments & training aids.
4. Free books, stationery and medical aid to every student.

The following staff are required for one school at the initial stage :—

- (i) Principal or Vice-Principal (with sports background).
- (ii) Sports Officer.
- (iii) Sports Experts/Coaches/Subject teachers.
- (iv) Administrative Officer.
- (v) Accounts Officer
- (vi) Office Staff
- (vii) Groundsman, Sweeper etc.

### F. Incentive to the 'Best School in Sports'

*To Select Best School in Sports* :—It was decided that from this year, onwards on the basis of performance of two schools (one for Girls and one for Boys) the schools will be declared 'Best Sports Schools' every year. The rules to select the best school in Sports will be as follows :—

1. By winning the positions at the level of Sports District Tournaments :—
 

(a) Team	1st Position	5 Marks
	2nd Position	3 Marks
	3rd Position	1 Mark
(b) Individual Events	1st Position	5 Marks
	2nd Position	3 Marks
	3rd Position	1 Mark
2. By winning the positions at the level of Inter-Districts Tournaments :—
 

(a) Team	1st Position	5 Marks
	2nd Position	3 Marks
	3rd Position	1 Mark

- |                       |              |         |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| (b) Individual Events | 1st Position | 5 Marks |
|                       | 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
|                       | 3rd Position | 1 Mark  |
3. Representation at the National School Games, Two Marks shall be given to the concerned School for each student.
  4. By winning the Individual Events at the National School Games :—
 

1st Position	5 Marks
2nd Position	3 Marks
3rd Position	1 Mark
  5. By winning the Team Championship at National School Games, for each player the School shall be awarded :—
 

1st Position	5 Marks
2nd Position	3 Marks
3rd Position	1 Mark
  6. Representing in any approved International Sports Competition, the school shall be entitled per player 10 marks and if the National Team/Individual secures 1st, 2nd, 3rd Position in the competition, the school shall be entitled to 30 Marks, 20 Marks and 10 Marks respectively.
  7. The failed player in the examination in school loses 5 Marks.
  8. For better facilities for Sports and for its proper upkeep the school can be given 7 Marks by the Committee after inspecting the school.
  9. For creating any indiscipline during any competition either by the student or by the teacher, 5 Marks shall be deducted.
  10. By not organising the Annual Sports Day, by a school 10 Marks shall be deducted.
  11. For providing proper coaching and playing kits to the players, the school shall be given 10 Marks.

By totalling the marks, the school, which gets highest marks will be declared as 'The Best School' in Sports in the year separately for Boys and Girls.

The Best School in each case will be given Rs. 31,000/- each to Boys School and Girls School to purchase sports material, playing kit including Track Suits for the players, Vice Principal, school and PET/PGT (PE) of the School.

Similarly Rs. 5 lacs each will be given to Boys School and Girls School for development of play grounds under this incentive programme.

#### **G. Formation of Delhi Sports Authority**

Delhi Council of Sports is a registered body but is not working as independent body. Sports & Games are being looked after by the Sports Branch of the Dte. of Education.

It is proposed that the Delhi Council of Sports may be renamed as 'Delhi Sports Authority' which should be an autonomous body like 'TEXT BOOK BUREAU' and should work under Directorate of Education. All the programmes and schemes for promotion of Sports & Youth Welfare Programme shall be a part of the Sports Authority of Delhi. No extra fund is required for this purpose.



To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 450 lacs under revenue head is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 40 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93, the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 45 lacs.

2. *Development of Playgrounds, Sports Complexes, Swimming Pools, Gymnasium Halls etc. (Rs. 45.00 lacs)*

The scheme aims at development of under developed playgrounds, construction of sports complexes, swimming pools, gymnasium halls for providing effective & adequate facilities to the Young talented School players of Delhi to achieve the main objective of popularising and promoting sports & games.

It is proposed to construct one Sports Complex, Gymnasium Hall & Swimming Pool in each of 28 education zones. More facilities like change rooms & toilets, separately for boys and girls, office blocks, at the existing Sports Complexes/Coaching Centres are proposed to be provided.

It is proposed to lay a synthetic running track and synthetic tennis courts at the Chhattarsal Stadium in 1993-94 to provide the latest facilities to our players. Canteen and Squash Courts at Chhattarsal Stadium are to be constructed. It is also proposed to set up electric Sub-station at Chhattarsal Stadium during 1993-94.

The Sports Branch of the Education Department has two Stadia i.e. Chhattarsal & Thyagraj Nagar at present. Work at Srinivaspuri is in progress which is likely to be completed by the end of 1993.

To check unwanted elements from entering these stadia and also for proper security of both men and costly sports material, it is proposed to employ security guards at each of the open gates of these stadia. They will be employed in 2 shifts each of 8 hours. A total of 20 security guards will be required on the analogy of Sports Authority of India.

Funds are required for maintenance of the playgrounds where coaching centres are run and for Sports Complexes, Gymnasium Halls, Swimming Pools & Chhattarsal Stadium, to supply the basic, amenities like lime powder, earth roller etc.

A sum of Rs. 200 lacs for 8th Plan 1992-97 (Rs. 75 lacs Revenue & Rs. 125 lacs Cap.) is approved for the scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 40 lacs in 1992-93, the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 45 lacs (Rs. 5 lacs under revenue head and Rs. 40 lacs under capital head).

3. *Youth Welfare Programmes (Rs. 25 00 lacs)*

This continuing scheme envisages inculcation of the spirit of adventure, self-confidence and self-dependence amongst the Youth of Delhi particularly school students and give them opportunities to interact and understand each others culture.

To achieve this objective, following programmes are conducted :—

1. Trekking, Rock-climbing and Mountaineering programmes.
2. Organisation of camps through Scouts and Guides.
3. To hold Seminars/Youth Festivals.
4. Tours within India & Outside India.
5. To purchase furniture and jeep for Youth Hostels.
6. Winter & Water games.

It is proposed to organise camps for scouts and guides and sports of various categories to inculcate the spirit of self confidence, self dependence and inter-act with students of other parts of the country.

The Lt. Governor has emphasised the need of conducting trekking, rock climbing and mountaineering programmes regularly for the school students. There is tremendous response for these programmes from school students and so more programmes will be organised in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

It is also proposed to construct Youth Hostels at Tughlakabad, Thyagraj Nagar and Srinivaspuri during 1993-94. The following posts are required for this purpose :—

1. Sr. Sports Teacher	1
2. Sports Teacher	4
3. Jr. Sports Teacher	8
4. U.D.C.	6
5. L.D.C.	9
6. Store-keeper	3
7. Hostel Supdt.	1
8. J.A.O.	2
9. Mali	4
10. Peon	10
11. Kitchen Staff	4
12. Driver	1
13. Chowkidar	8

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Yera Plan 1992-97 (Rs. 30 lacs under Revenue & Rs. 45 lacs under Capital Head). Against the approved outlay of Rs. 25 lacs in 1992-93, the RE provision was Rs. 10 lacs For the Annual Plan 1993-94 Rs. 25 lacs (Rs. 10 lacs under Revenue Head & Rs. 15 lacs under Capital head) is approved.

#### 4. Rural Sports Stadia—(Rs. 25.00 lacs)

It is proposed to construct a Wrestling Institute at Prahlad Pur or Bawana to provide training and coaching to the young students in wrestling. The then L.G./C.E.C. had already laid the foundation stone of the wrestling Institute.

It is proposed to construct Sports Stadia/Complexes in other rural blocks of Delhi. One has already been constructed at Najafgarh. The posts needed for these Wrestling Institute and Sports Complexes will be created according to the norms.

Rural areas do not have adequate sports facilities. Delhi has 5 rural Blocks. In each Block particularly Mehrauli, Najagarh, Nangloi and Alipur the number of the villages is more than 100. Each village has population of more than 2000.

There is a scheme to promote sports in villages in collaboration with S.A.I. But the number of participants is negligible in the absence of proper staff and organisers.

Most of the national players are from rural areas. But in Delhi it has been completely neglected. The following facilities are proposed to be provided in rural areas immediately :—

- (i) Special Coaching.
- (ii) Development of Playgrounds in each school of rural area.
- (iii) Sports Material.
- (iv) Regular Competitions in Rural Area.
- (v) Development of one coaching centre in each school of rural area and one centre in each village.

For each village at least one Junior Sports Teacher may be appointed to develop one game for the young players. The strength of villages in Delhi is approximately 200. Initially 20 Junior Sport Teachers (Rs. 1400-2600) and 20 Groundman-cum-Mali (Rs. 750-940) may be appointed to implement the scheme.

In case of problems in appointing permanent staff, it is proposed to engage staff on part-time basis. The salary of the part-time Coaches will be paid @ Rs. 50/- per day for 2½ hours and for casual Labour as per existing rules.

#### **Wrestling Institute :**

The following staff is required as soon as the institute comes into existence at Prahladpur or Bawana :—

1. Principal	1
2. Superintendent	1
3. Head Clerk	1
4. UDC-cum-Store-keeper	3
5. L.D.C.	3
6. Steno	2 (One Eng. & One Hindi)
7. Jr. Accounts Officer	1
8. Sr. Sports Teacher	2
9. Sports Teacher	6
10. Jr. Sports Teacher	12
11. Messenger	2
12. Peon	4
13. Groundman-cum-Mali	30
14. Sweeper-cum-Farash	5
15. Chowkidar	4
16. Gestetner Operator	1
17. Librarian	1
18. Library Attendant	1
19. Electrician-cum-Mechanic	1
20. Receptionist	1
21. Driver	5

22. Doctor	1
23. Nurse	2
24. Hostel Supdt.	1

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lacs (Rs. 15 lacs under Revenue and Rs. 60.00 lacs under Capital) is approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 to implement the scheme. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 25 lacs (Rs. 5 lacs under Revenue Head and Rs. 20 lacs under Capital Head).

5. *Construction of Sports Complex in Trans-Yamuna Area—(Rs. 55.00 lacs)*

It was decided to construct a sports complex in Trans-Yamuna Area as there is no other such complex. It was agreed that DDA will provide land free of cost and the construction cost will be borne by Education Deptt. For this purpose a piece of land measuring 27.58 hectares at Suraj Mal Vihar in Trans-Yamuna Area had been made available by DDA. The construction work has been assigned to DDA. The Complex is proposed to be constructed as an Open Air Stadium. The stadium will accommodate 30,000 spectators.

A sum of Rs. 100 lacs during 1989-90, Rs. 87.70 lacs in 1990-91 and Rs. 65 lacs during 1991-92 had been paid to DDA for this Complex. The work of boundary wall and earth filling is in progress. For the entire project Rs. 75 lacs for 8th Plan 1992-97 is approved, for the Annual Plan 1993-94 approved outlay is Rs. 55 lacs for the scheme.

6. *Development of Physical Education --(Rs. 15.00 lacs)*

**Objectives/Programmes**

1. Promotion of Physical Education as a compulsory subject upto Secondary level.
2. Introduction of Physical Education as a compulsory fitness programme for all at the Senior Secondary level.
3. Introduction and promotion of Physical Education as an elective subject at the Sr. Sec. level.
4. Integration of learning process and evaluation of students performance with academic ones.
5. Promotion of 'Bhartiyam' Programme.
6. Development of Sports and Physical Culture.
7. Promotion of social equalisation and patriotism.
8. Promotion of Health Education and Health Services.
9. Development of leadership qualities.
10. Promotion of Yoga Instruction and indigenous system of exercises in India.
11. Inservice teachers orientation programme.
12. Pre-service teacher orientation programme.
13. Intensive training programme of inservice teachers for growth of professional skill and competence.
14. Development of instructional material and teaching aids.

15. Development of teacher hand books.
16. Development of zonal and Distt. teams.
17. Promotion of sports through incentive prize money scheme.
18. Development of infrastructure in schools, zones & Districts.
19. Purchase of sports material for distt., training centres, school and Head quarter.

These programmes are proposed to be implemented during the 8th Plan 1992-97 and subsequent Annual Plans.

It is proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery of the scheme for qualitative improvement in the programmes. The following posts will be created during the 8th Five Year Plan period :—

Sl. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Addl. D.E. (P.E.)	1	3750-5000
2.	JDE (Physical Edu.)	1	3750-5000+S. P.
3.	DDE	2	3750-4500
4.	ADE	7	3000-4500
5.	Dy. Education Officer	7	3000-4500
6.	Supervisor	33	2000-3500
7.	Supdt.	1	1640-2900
8.	Head Clerk	5	1400-2300
9.	U.D.C.	10	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	20	950-1500
11.	Steno (PA)	10	1200-2040
12.	Class-IV	20	750-940
13.	Driver	1	950-1500
14.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
15.	Librarian	1	1400-2600
16.	Gestetner Operator	1	850-1500

121

(i) The Addl. D.E. (PE) is to co-ordinate the activities of the head office, districts and other agencies and to give directions to the programmes and implementation of policies and to assist the Director of Education.

(ii) Jt. Director of Education (PE)—is to supervise, control and co-ordinate the activities and programmes with different state agencies of sports and voluntary organisations, Sports Authority of India and various Ministries in Government of India.

(iii) D.D.Es at head quarter are to co-ordinate the activities of the district as well as execute the programmes at the state level. Research, Training and Development Programme of all the branches will be looked after by D.D.E. (Research Training & Development).

*(iv) ADEs and DEOs at Head Quarter*

The activities of the schools will be carried out separately for boys and girls. The programme will require two supervisory officers. They will also associate themselves with the selected team for participation in outside activities like National Integration and National Games, Trekking Hiking and camping programme etc. As regards Research, Training and Development section, the ADE and DEO shall work in a combined manner to tailor out the training programme according to the demands of the time. They will also be responsible for development of professional growth and competence. The Research Training and Development section shall also be responsible for dissemination of the latest information, modification of rules and regulations and new techniques in the field of pedagogy. The cell shall also be responsible for preparation of video records for execution and teaching purposes. This section shall also keep computerised data of the progress of district and state teams and the students and the teachers proficiency in different areas to make the information available to the concerned branches.

*(v) Supervisors/School Inspector at Head Quarter*

Supervisors/School Inspectors will be the base level officers to provide assistance to the ADE & DEO in organising activities at Inter-District/State level and also provide assistance in the selection of state teams. He will also guide the dealing assistants to prepare necessary drafts/notes for submission because the entire work will be of technical nature.

*(vi) ADEs and DEOs Distt. level*

Every cell of the district level is proposed to be provided with the services of one ADE and one DEO. The posts carry equal pay scales at present. But they will look after the work of the boys and girls section separately and the ADE shall enforce the directions received by the DDE district. The officers shall assist the H.Q. in carrying out special inspections of the school for assesment of their need and the state of activities. These posts will be created in phases.

Provision for Misc. expenditure like maintenance of Jeep, Telephone and purchase of Typewriter etc is included in the scheme.

It is proposed to purchase one Jeep and 5 Mini Buses during the 8th Plan to cover and contact the vast expending sphere of sports and physical education and allied activities.

*In-service Teacher Training*

Owing to expanding activities and explosion of knowledge in sports and physical education, it has become imperative that a constant ongoing programme of re-orientation and training of teachers and revaluation of curriculum may be proposed. It is therefore, envisaged that one training centre may be developed in each district.

To implement the programmes, an amount of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 15 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 also.

## II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi

### I. Improvement of Physical Education—(Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The objectives of the scheme are :—

To Plan and implement Physical Education Programmes to organise zonal/ inter school competitions in different games and sports, to promote recreational and yoga activities in schools to Plan and implement Health Education Programmes including the concept of small family norms for school and community. To organise Red Cross activities, to run Physical Education Centres for youth, to organise open-competitions for promotion of sports in public, to purchase Sports, Games & Band equipments, to organise Coaching Camps and Training Programmes for talented players and to give cash awards and to organise In-service Training Programme of Teachers for their professional growth.

There is a separate wing of Physical Education in the Corporation to plan, implement and evaluate different programmes in physical education, health education, games and sports, recreation and Yoga. In-service programmes are organised in various areas. At primary level Health Education and Population Education are not taught as separate subjects but they have been integrated in different subjects. Health Education and Population Education are supplementary to each other. Different activities are undertaken for the Health of the children for dissemination of the concept of "small family norms".

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, the following activities will be undertaken :—

Different types of sports material and band equipments will be purchased. Tournaments, competitions and coaching camps will be organised. Scholarships will be given to the talented children. In-service Training Programmes in Physical Education, Health Education and Population Education will be organised the following skeleton staff will be provided to achieve these objectives effectively :—

Name of Posts	No. of Posts	
	1992-93	1993-94
1. Health Educator 2 )	3	1
2. Artist 1 ) (1640-2000)		
3. School Inspector (2000-3500)	1	—
4. L.D.C. (950-1500)	2	—
5. Peon (750-940)	1	—
<i>Financial Outlays—(Rs. in lacs)</i>		
(a) Establishment	2.00	2.25
(b) Equipment, sports material	8.00	7.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

The posts created during 1990-92 will be continued, the posts not created in 1992-93 will be created during 1993-94.

*2. Sports Complex-cum-Mini-Stadia—(Rs. 20.00 lacs)*

To maintain the physical fitness of children and to increase the sport activity among the school students it is proposed to provide one sports-complex-cum-mini stadium in each of the ten zones of MCD. Some swimming pools are also proposed to be set up. Suitable location will be found out in consultation with DDA. These zonal sports complexes will also include physical centres which will help in organising sports competition at zonal level.

Work of Punjabi Bagh football stadium have spilled over to 93-94 and swimming pool at Zanana Park and mini stadium at Naraina are in progress. Work is likely to start shortly at Vaishali, Municipal sports club & mini stadium at Alipur.

The 8th plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 100.00 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to implement the scheme.

**III. N. C. C. Department**

National Cadet Corps (NCC) is the premier youth organisation of the country. It aims at developing leadership, character, sportsmanship and ideals of service. It also aims at creating a force of disciplined and trained manpower which could be of assistance to the country in emergencies. Keeping in view the aims of NCC and their impact at the national level it is considered desirable that the maximum number of young people are induced to join this organisation.

An outlay of Rs. 250 lacs is approved to implement the ongoing plan schemes of NCC Deptt. during the 8th plan period. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs during 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The scheme-wise details are as under :—

*1. Construction of NCC Bhawan—(Rs. 60.00 lacs)*

The scheme provides for construction of NCC group Headquarter and NCC units. The total requirement of land is 17 acres for both the group Headquarters and 18 NCC units. DDA allotted land measuring 6.79 acres at Rohini Complex. Cost of land amounting to Rs. 54.32 lacs was paid. The construction of the boundary wall was completed during 1991-92.

During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to complete building accommodation for Group 'B' and 9 allied units and to purchase 10.21 acres of land from DDA for Group 'C' in South Delhi near Safdarjung Air Port.

The construction of NCC Bhawan is likely to start during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lacs for 8th Plan is approved. Against the provision of Rs. 35.00 lacs for 1992-93 the R.E. provision was Rs. 37 lacs. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 60 lacs.

*2. Construction of Boat Houses and Jetties—(Rs. 1.00 lac)*

No expenditure could be incurred on this scheme during 7th Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 due to non-availability of land. The matter has already been taken up with DDA for allotment of land on the bank of the Yamuna near Bela Road and Okhla. The Deptt. is also pursuing the matter regarding allotment of land



from U.P. Govt. at Okhla. Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2 lacs in 1992-93, a token sum of Rs. 1 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

*3. Free transportation to NCC girl cadets/lady officers—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

One Mini Bus costing Rs. 0.80 lac purchased in 1983-84 and another during 1991-92 are on the road. For 8th Plan 1992-97 Rs. 15 lacs is approved for purchase of 5 Mini Buses during 8th Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for purchase of one Mini Bus.

*4. Augmentation of Training Facilities—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

During 8th Plan training facilities, training camps national events programmes like Republic Day Camp, P.M. rally, Flag Hoisting ceremony, adventurous activities, specialised training activities like Archery practice, Rifle shooting practice, gliding, swimming etc. are proposed to be undertaken for which Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. To organise such programmes in 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved.

*5. Strengthening of NCC Headquarter—(Rs. 3 00 lacs)*

During 8th Plan it is proposed to strengthen NCC Headquarter by creating suitable posts. Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 3.00 lacs. Provision for office equipments etc. is included under the scheme.

*6. Incentives to NCC Cadets—(Rs. 3.00 lacs)*

Various incentives like scholarships, awards, prizes etc. are proposed be given to motivate the students to join NCC. To continue the scheme an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for 8th Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1992-93 the approved outlay for the scheme in 1993-94 is Rs. 3.00 lacs.

*7. Providing sports facilities to NCC Cadets—(Rs. 2.00 lacs)*

Under this scheme the Dte. of NCC is providing sports facilities exclusively to NCC cadets. Sports materials are supplied to them and some arrangement for games like Hockey, Football, Badminton etc. are made. Inter Unit/Group sports meets are organised and outstanding teams/units are given awards, prizes, cups and trophies etc. For 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1992-93, the same amount has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 also.

## IX. 3. ARTS AND CULTURE

The Schemes of Delhi Archives, Department of Archaeology, Sahitya Kala Parishad, Delhi Gazetteer, Language Department and four academies, viz., Hindi Urdu, Punjabi and Sanskrit are included under this Sector.

The Archives Department is concerned with the collection of old records of the Offices and Departments in the Administration, acquisition of documents, manuscripts, paintings and rare books etc., depicting the history of Delhi for proper preservation, maintenance and upkeep for administrative reference and historical research.

The ancient monuments which do not come within the purview of Archaeological Survey of India are being maintained by the Archaeology Department.

The Sahitya Kala Parishad promotes Indian Art & Culture and co-ordinates literary activities in Indian Languages.

The Language Department was established in 1961 to ensure progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Administration and to provide necessary safe-guards to other two recognised minority language, viz., Punjabi and Urdu.

The four academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Sanskrit are implementing various programmes for the development of respective languages, literature and culture and also to project the composite linguistic culture of Delhi.

In addition, one scheme 'Library facilities in the areas of weaker sections' was also approved under the Annual Plan 1989-90.

## 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

The following table indicates the actual exp. incurred in the 7th Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 :

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency/Scheme	Actual Expr.		
		7th Plan 1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi Archives	88.42	2.42	1.74
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	28.63	4.32	9.89
3.	Sahitya Kala Parishad	272.39	57.00	60.00
4.	Delhi City Museum	99.87	—	—
5.	Delhi Gazetteer	6.40	0.01	0.01
6.	Language Department	15.60	0.23	1.92
7.	Hindi Academy	214.85	45.00	44.00
8.	Punjabi Academy	410.93	50.00	72.40

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9. Urdu Academy	216.27	50.27	43.00
10. Sanskrit Academy	23.00	12.00	20.00
11. Regional/Zonal Cultural Centres	100.00	—	—
12. Library facilities in the areas of weaker sections	—	—	—
13. Conservation of Urban Heritage (DDA)	—	20.00	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1476.36</b>	<b>241.25</b>	<b>252.96</b>

#### 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94

An amount of Rs. 1200 lacs has been approved for 8th Plan under the Sector which includes Rs. 250 lacs for Annual Plan 1992-93. The Agency-wise approved outlay for 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 is indicated below :—

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Name of Agency	8th Plan	Annual Plan	R.E.	Annual Plan
		1992-97	1992-93		1993-94
		Approved outlay	Approved outlay		Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Archives Deptt.	50.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	39.00	5.00	5.00	18.00
3.	S.K.P.	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
4.	Delhi Gazetteer	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
5.	Language Deptt.	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6.	Hindi Academy	205.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
7.	Punjabi Academy	260.00	50.00	128.00	120.00
8.	Urdu Academy	205.00	48.00	67.97	63.00
9.	Sanskrit Academy	75.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
10.	Delhi City Museum	75.00	21.00	21.00	30.00
11.	Library facilities in the area of weaker section	15.00	2.00	25.00	40.00
12.	Conservation of Urban Heritage	1.00	1.00	—	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>1200.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>369.97</b>	<b>400.00</b>

The "Punjabi Language Teaching Programme" and "Urdu Language Teaching Programme" have been transferred to "Arts & Culture" Sector from 1992-93 onwards and provision for these programmes has been made accordingly.

#### Annual Plan 1993-94

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 250 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 400 lacs.

The Agency/Scheme-wise details are as under :—

1. *Delhi Archives—(Rs. 9 lacs)*

The Scheme of Delhi Archives relates to survey, acquisition, documentation and preservation of Delhi's cultural heritage in the shape of documents, manuscripts, rare books, maps and other records containing information of administrative use and historical value, available both in public and private custody. The scheme mainly provides for centralisation, preservation, maintenance and servicing of all the 25 years old records of permanent nature belonging to the Offices/Departments of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Scheme is an on-going Scheme included in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for taking up various new programmes of archival developments and strengthening of the programmes already in hand in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, with an approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs comprising Rs. 10 lacs for Capital Works and Rs. 40 lacs on Revenue Account.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8 lacs comprising Rs. 2 lacs on Capital Works and Rs. 6 lacs on Revenue Account in 1992-93, an expenditure of about Rs. 3 lacs comprising Rs. 2 lacs on Capital Works and Rs. 1 lac on Revenue Account was anticipated as it was not considered possible to procure reprographic equipments during 1992-93. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 9 lacs comprising Rs. 1 lac on Capital Works and Rs. 8 lacs on Revenue Account is approved.

The details of main achievements and future plans of programmes under the Scheme are given below :—

**I. Capital Works**

(i) *Building for Delhi Archives*:—A separate functional building comprising two blocks, viz., (i) Stack Block—six storeyed and (ii) Administrative Block—five storeyed has been constructed for Delhi Archives. However, the work relating to provision of ancillaries and setting up of various functional units continued which is still in progress. During 1992-93, setting-up/erection of an Exhibition Hall in the Administrative Block was taken up through PWD with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,86,600/- which is likely to be completed soon. It is proposed to provide Marble Tile Vinyl flooring & Venetian Blinds on windows in the Exhibition Hall which would cost about Rs. 73,594/-. The whole work of the Exhibition Hall would be completed during Annual Plan 1993-94.

**II. Revenue Account**

(i) *Implementation of Archival Policy Resolution* :—The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, adopted a Policy Resolution in respect of records of Delhi vide Notification No. F. 1 (26) 1972-Archives dated 4-9-1975. The Resolution, defines and regulates the responsibilities of the Departments/Offices of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for proper custody, care and management of their records, selection and retention of records of permanent value to Delhi Archives; and lays down the responsibilities of the Department of Delhi Archives in respect of public records in its custody and also those with the Departments/Offices of the Government. It also prescribes the limits and conditions governing public access to the records.

In pursuance of the Resolution, the Department is trying to coordinate and guide the operations connected with management of public records of the Government. Departmental Record Rooms have already been set up in most of the Offices of the Government. All the records which are 25 years or more old and of permanent value are being acquired from the Offices of the Government. However, for want of separate professional staff, the Resolution could not be implemented fully in letter and spirit. Hence, one post each of Archivist and Assistant Archivist Gr.-I are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1993-94 who will assist the Assistant Director of Archives to ensure effective implementation of the Resolution.

(ii) *Record Management* :—Proper housing and upkeep of records at every stage of their life span from the time of their coming into being till their final disposal/transfer to the concerned Departmental Record Rooms or subsequent retirement in a Central Archival Repository for permanent retention, is an important and integral aspect of effective Record Management. Archives owes responsibility for the care of records preserved in the Archives as well as those preserved in different Govt. agencies, even in their current, semi-current and non-current stages, as, in the long run, records worth permanent retention are transferred to the Archives. Accordingly, a programme to carry out regular periodic inspections of the Departmental Record Rooms of the Offices of the Government of NCT of Delhi for providing them on the spot guidance and assistance in proper and effective Record-Management has been drawn up for implementation from the Annual Plan 1993-94. To start with the programme, one post each of Archivist and Assistant Archivist Gr.-I are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1993-94.

(iii) *Record Retention Schedules* :—Public records of common nature are governed by the Record Retention Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. But there are a large number of records of uncommon nature belonging to various Offices/Departments of the Government of NCT of Delhi which do not come under the purview of the said Record Retention Schedule. It is, therefore, proposed to finalise Record Retention Schedules for all such records of uncommon nature and undertake periodic review thereof so as to facilitate appraisal of records due for transfer to Archives. A post each of Archivist and Assistant Archivist Gr.-I are proposed to be created for taking up this programme.

(iv) *Appraisal and acquisition of public records* :—The Archives Department is acquiring all the records of 25 years old or more of permanent value from the Offices of the Government of NCT of Delhi after finally appraising their permanent administrative reference use and historical research value. There is a back-log of records

due for transfer to Achieves. Hence, the Department proposes to appraise and acquire all such records on priority basis. Survey and listing of documents of Delhi's interest for obtaining microfilm copies thereof is also proposed to be carried out at Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. State Archives. More posts of Archivist/Assistant Archivist Gr.-I are required for this programme and proposed to be created early.

(v) *Private Records*:—The countless collections of historical manuscripts, documents and rare books etc. dating back to Mughal period, available in private custody are proposed to be collected and preserved for posterity. The Department has already 128 private record collections by way of donations or purchase which throw light on various aspects of socio-political-economic life of Delhi during the preceding two centuries. In view the importance of such records as source material for study of the local history, of Delhi, it is proposed to give more emphasis on survey and acquisition of private records of freedom fighters, journalists, social reformers and other public figures of eminence.

(vi) *Repair & rehabilitation of records* :—The Department is running a small conservation workshop for repair and rehabilitation of old records which are in deteriorating state due to unscientific storage in the past, vagaries of nature, human vandalism and natural decay by age. It is proposed to equip the same with latest machinery for fumigation of records to make them insect free and lamination machinery, for repair of very brittle and important records, besides, increasing skilled manpower by creating additional posts of Chemist, Senior Preservation Assistant, Preservation Assistant and Binder etc. during Annual Plan 1993-94.

(vii) *Reference Media to Records* :—To provide easy access to records for historical research, reference media to records, viz., indexes, subject lists, descriptive lists, inventories and guides etc. are prepared. At present, the Department is engaged in preparation of indexes to records of the erstwhile Chief Commissioner's Office. Indexes to records upto the year 1944 could only be prepared so far and it is proposed to clear the backlog. Catalogues and indexes of 351 maps (original/photo-copies) and about 1500 photographs in possession of the Department would also be prepared. Apart from this, descriptive listing of private record collections needs to be taken up, besides, calendaring of Persian records in custody of the Department.

(viii) *Publication* :—A general guide to records available in custody of Delhi Archives was published during 1989-90. It is proposed to bring out different publications of archival material in 'compact and easy to use' form. The proposed publications will include various private record collections, important public record series and documents

including Mutiny Papers, i.e., records of 1857. The programme will encourage historical research studies. Professional staff is required for its implementation.

(ix) *Reprographic Services* :—A modern Reprographics Unit is being set-up. Basic infra-structure for the Unit has since been provided and a microfilm camera installed & put into use. It is proposed to equip the Unit with the latest machinery. A proposal for purchase of an automatic microfilm processor at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9 lacs is already in process. However, in view of the less outlay approved for the Plan Scheme of Delhi Archives in the Annual Plan 1993-94, a token provision of Rs. 6.25 lacs under "Machinery & Equipment" sub-head of expenditure has been made for purchase of this equipment besides, maintenance of equipments in possession.

(x) *Search & Reference Work* :—The Department attends to queries from various Government Departments, Institutions and individuals for information based on original records and Govt. Gazettes available with the Department. It is proposed to strengthen this Unit further in public interest.

(xi) *Assistance to Research Scholars* :—The Department provides facilities to bonafide research scholars to consult the 30 years old records. These scholars and many authorised officials from the National Archives of India, various State Archives and other institutions, on their visit to Delhi Archives Repository for consulting records on their respective research projects, are provided with necessary facilities. The Research Room is equipped with modern amenities. A post of Archivist is needed for this programme.

(xii) *Reference Library* :—A reference library of about ten thousand volumes of rare books and other published material is maintained. Apart from this, the Department is maintaining Gazette of India (1882 onwards), Delhi Gazette (October, 1952 onwards), Punjab Gazette and other States Gazette Notifications containing information concerning Delhi. The Library holdings are proposed to be appraised, catalogued and classified during Annual Plan 1993-94. Fumigation, repairs and rehabilitation of the holdings would also be carried out.

(xiii) *Oral History Programme* :—Under this programme, reminiscence/memoirs of eminent persons in different walks of life who have played an important role in the Freedom Movement and recent history as well as the recollections/reactions of those who have seen the history made, are recorded in audio cassette tapes for the benefit of future generation in the field of historical research. So far, memories of 70 eminent persons have been recorded. A sound proof room and necessary equipment is proposed to be provided for strengthening of this programme.

(xiv) *Archival Consciousness Programme* :—With a view to focus public attention on the importance of Archives as part of our documentary heritage and to stress the role of archival institutions in preserving them for posterity Archival institutions have to take up archival consciousness programme. Accordingly, the Department has drawn up a programme to take up various activities such as, TV/Radio Programme/talks, celebration of Archives Week, holding of exhibitions of historical documents, & rare books & photographs etc., besides, door-to-door survey and propaganda. A permanent

Exhibition Hall is being set up in the Delhi Archives building. An Archivist would be required for selection of objects for the exhibitions and other work under this programme.

For taking up the new plan programmes and expansion of the ongoing programmes as per details given above, creation of some additional posts is considered much essential keeping in view the manifold increase in work. The Administrative Reforms Department has already recommended four posts (two posts each of Archivist and Assistant Archivist Gr-I) for creation pending detailed work study of the Department to be taken up by them later on. The abovesaid four posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1993-94. Total 37 posts were proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. 7 posts are proposed to be created early in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

To implement the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 9 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94 as per the break-up given below :—

		(Rs. in lacs)
S. No.	Items	
1	2	3
	I. Capital Works	1.00
	II. Revenue Head	
	1. Salary	1.00
	2. Office Expenses	0.20
	3. Machinery Equipment	6.25
	4. Material & Supplies	0.20
	5. Publication	0.25
	6. Advertisement, Sales & Publicity	0.10
	Total Revenue Account	8.00
	Grand Total :	9.00

2. Deptt. of Archaeology—(Rs. 18 lacs)

The Department of Archaeology mainly deals with the conservation of monuments other than those protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. During the preliminary Survey of monuments conducted by this Department it was noticed that most of the monuments are either damaged or encroached upon. Condition of the monuments is also very much deplorable. To control and co-ordinate the activities related to monuments it is proposed to set up Zonal Offices at different places. In the



year 1993-94 it is proposed to set up one full fledged Zonal Office after creating necessary infrastructure. Minimum staff required to set up a Zonal Office is as follows :-

1. Archaeological Officer	1
2. Assistant Archaeological Officer	1
3. Technical Assistant	1
4. Conservation Assistant	1
5. Horticulture Assistant	1
6. Draughtman	1
7. Surveyer	1
8. Foreman	1
9. U.D.C.	1
10. L.D.C.	1
11. Driver	1
12. Group 'D' staff	12

A vehicle is also required for Zonal Office for frequent inspections and detailed survey and documentation of monuments. To meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff both existing and proposed for creation would be around Rs. 6 lacs and cost of the vehicle, Rs. 2.5 lacs.

Conservation, preservation and horticulture development around the monuments is one of the main programmes of the department. With paucity of funds it is not possible to undertake special repairs to the monuments which are in dilapidated condition. However, project reports will be prepared from time to time as and when more funds are made available. But at present only a few monuments are selected for minor repairs, fencing the area and installation of cultural notice boards at a cost of Rs. 3 lacs.

Excavation commenced at Bhorgarh site during February, 1993. The site is very rich and is expected to yield good results. It is necessary to excavate the site on a large scale and a sum of Rs. 2.5 lacs is earmarked for the purpose during 1993-94.

Excavation at Mandoli were conducted during 1987-88 and 1988-89 by the department and resulted discovery of a good treasure of material including late Harrappan period which dates back to 1500 B.C. Report of the excavation is ready and proposed to bring out during 1993-94. It is also proposed to bring out some booklets on monuments and other type of publications also from time to time depending on availability of funds. A sum of Rs. 2 lacs is earmarked for the purpose.

To arouse consciousness among the common people and school children about the cultural heritage it is essential to organise exhibitions, slide shows, video films, lectures, etc. For this type of educational activities it is necessary to buy equipments like slide projector, video camera, V.C.R. and Television at a cost of Rs. 1 lac. A photographic exhibition on monuments is also proposed during the year 1993-94 and a sum of Rs. 0.5 lac is required for the purpose.

Research activities are equally important in the field of Archaeology. It is proposed to enrich department's reference library for the benefit of departmental staff as well as research scholars who utilise the library. Information about the monuments, excavation and other type of material will also be necessary to feed in the Computer for research purposes. A Computer is also proposed to buy during 1993-94. For research activities a sum of Rs. 0.5 lac is needed.

To implement these programmes an outlay of Rs. 18 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 with the following break-up :

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Salaries of the Staff	6.00
2. Purchase of Vehicle	2.50
3. Purchase of Equipments	1.00
4. Publications etc.	2.00
5. Conservation of Monuments	3.00
6. Excavations	2.50
7. Exhibition	0.50
8. Library and Research activities	0.50
Grand Total :	18.00

### 3. GIA to Sahitya Kala Parishad—(Rs. 50 lacs)

Sahitya Kala Parishad, was established in 1968 to promote Literature, Art and Culture in Delhi as a Cultural Wing of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Since its inception, the Parishad has been carrying out various activities in these fields.

With the setting up of four language academies viz. Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu & Sanskrit the main thrust of the S.K.P. has been on Music, Dance, Drama and Fine Arts. The Parishad is ceaselessly striving towards fulfilling its objectives through activities promoting performing arts, fine arts sculpture and various cultural activities and has been duly supporting and guiding various expressions of creativity.

The Parishad is also striving to foster a cultural and artistic awareness amongst the citizens of Delhi by implementing various programmes to propagate art and culture among common people and to serve and support artists on lists of Delhi. It awards prizes, distinctions, recognitions, to literateurs and artists for their outstanding contribution in their respective fields. It also encourages up-coming talents in the field of dance, drama and music by sponsoring their performances and awards prizes and scholarships etc. The aged artists and literateurs in indigent circumstances are given regular monthly financial help. To promote 'National Intergration and Cultural Unity' of the country the S.K.P. organises conferences, seminars and Inter-State Exhibitions and Cultural troupes.

The S.K.P. has been extending its activities to rural and re-settlement colonies and has also put up performances specially for the young.

Sahitya Kala Parishad is also ceaselessly striving to make Delhi the Cultural Capital of the country.

To implement the various programmes, a sum of Rs. 250 lacs has been approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs in 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 60 lacs was released to SKP. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay is Rs. 50 lacs.

#### 4. *Delhi City Museum—(Rs. 30 lacs)*

It is decided to set up Delhi City Museum behind Kashmere Gate on a piece of land measuring 22 acres. The area will be suitably land-scaped and City Museum would be a part of it.

The entire area belongs to the L & DO, M/O Urban Development, which was allotted to the Delhi Administration and demanded a premium of Rs. 15.60 lacs per acre. PWD prepared an estimate for Rs. 348 lacs including cost of land. The cost of land is to be paid to the GOI.

After taking over the possession of land the construction of Museum building will be started.

Delhi Administration entrusted the task of setting up the City Museum to the SKP in 1990-91.

An amount of Rs. 98.50 lacs was released to SKP during 1990-91 which was handed over to PWD for deposit work.

The approved outlay for the scheme in the 8th Plan is Rs. 75 lacs. The approved outlay of Rs. 21 lacs in the Annual Plan 1992-93 could not be utilised as the project is yet to take off. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is approved.

#### 5. *Delhi Gazetteer Unit—(Rs. 2 lacs)*

The Delhi Gazetteer Unit has following approved programmes for execution :—

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi.
2. History of Delhi Villages (Hindi & English)
3. Supplement to the Delhi Gazetteer (Hindi & English)
4. Brochures on National Leaders (Hindi & English)
5. History of Freedom Movement in Delhi (in 3 Vols.) (Hindi & English)
6. Cultural Heritage of Delhi (in 2 Vols.) (Hindi & English)

Of these schemes only the first two have been taken up for writing. The manuscript of the Hindi edition of the book 'Gazetteer of Rural Delhi' has already been sent to the Government of India Photolitho Press, Faridabad (Haryana) for printing. At present the proofs of the volume are being checked for publications.

Efforts are also being made for collection of material for the English edition of 'History of Delhi Villages' and 'Supplement to the Delhi Gazetteer' last published in 1974. For completion of these tasks, a post of Research Officer (Rs. 2000-3500) is required. After collection and compilation of material, the draft manuscript of the 'History of Delhi Villages' will be sent to a scholar of repute, like Ex-Editor of the Delhi Gazetteer Unit to go through the manuscript before publishing. Besides the above, work on Hindi translation of the 'History of Delhi Villages' will also be taken up during the year 1993-94.

During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), it is proposed to complete the following approved programmes for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved :—

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi.
2. History of Delhi Villages in English.
3. History of Delhi Villages in Hindi.
4. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in English.
5. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in Hindi.
6. Some brochures on National Leaders in English.
7. Some brochures on National Leaders in Hindi.

The remaining approved programmes will be taken up after completing the above schemes. The approved outlay for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 2 lacs.

#### 6. *Strengthening of Language Department—(Rs. 3 lacs)*

The Language Department of Delhi Administration was set up in 1962 to ensure the implementation of progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Administration, as envisaged and laid down in the Constitution. This Department was also made responsible for promoting Urdu & Punjabi Languages in accordance with the provisions of the Language statement 1958 of Delhi State. The work, responsibility and other activities of the Department has greatly increased, with the introduction of the Official Language Act of 1963, revised 1967 and subsequent Official Language Act of 1975. The necessity and importance of the work relates to statutory requirements of the Constitution as well as of the Acts. The Department has to discharge the added work & responsibilities to control, look after and maintain the four Language Academies. It is necessary to strengthen the Language Department to fulfil and implement the Official Language Act and also the other requirements on one hand and to control, look after and maintain, the four Language Academies on the other hand. Thus, the scheme provides for the creation of additional posts in view of the increased and widened sphere of work and responsibilities of the Department. The Scheme also provides for arranging and performing extra-curricular activities aimed at promotion and progressive use of Hindi in the official working of the Admn. Among these activities, language workshop scheme, Essay and sulekh, oral type competition, Type and Shorthand and purchase of books and other literature for promotion of Hindi Day/Week and all other programmes organised by department are included. Provision for purchase of

equipments, furniture and stationery etc. are also included and provided for under the scheme.

The staff required is as follows :—

1. Director	1	3700-5000
2. Admn.-cum-Accts. Officer	1	2375-3500
3. Sr. Instructor	1	1640-2900
4. Accountant/Supdt.	1	1640-2900
5. Legal Translator (Punjabi)	1	1640-2900
6. Legal Translator (Urdu)	1	1640-2900
7. Legal Translator (Hindi)	1	1400-2300
8. Instructor	1	1400-2300
9. Asstt. Inspector	1	1400-2300
10. Legal Translator	1	1400-2300
11. Planning Asstt.	1	1400-2300
12. Instructor (Urdu)	1	1400-2300
13. Instructor (Punjabi)	1	1400-2300
14. Punjabi Translator	1	1400-2300
15. Urdu Translator	1	1400-2300
16. Hindi Steno	2	1200-2040
17. U. D. C./Cashier	5	1200-2040
18. Steno-Typist (Urdu & Punjabi)	2	1200-2040
19. L. D. C.	5	950-1500
20. Class IV	3	750-940
21. Peon	3	750-940
22. Sweeper	1	750-940
23. Dak Messenger	1	750-940

Total : 37

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 15 lacs in the 8th Plan, the Annual Plan 1993-94 provision is Rs. 3 lacs to implement the scheme.

#### 7. Hindi Academy, Delhi—(Rs. 45 lacs)

Being a Welfare State, even the promotion of Art and Literature and its propagation among the masses comes within the ambit and the duties of the Administration. At the instance of Delhi Administration, three literary Academies viz. Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi were established and registered as Societies separately under the Societies Registration Act. The pattern of Assistance was approved by Govt. of India, M/O Education and Culture (Deptt. of Culture). The Sanskrit Academy was also established. These Academies are responsible for promotion and propagation of Language and Literature in their respective fields in Delhi.

The Hindi Academy was set up on 31st Dec., 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Executive Councillor (Education) is the Vice-Chairman. Eminent Scholars, Journalists, Literateurs and Writers have been nominated by L. G. as member of the Governing body of the Academy. The Academy formulated more than sixty schemes in the field of Hindi language and literature. These schemes can broadly be divided into four major heads viz. (i) Awards, Prizes, Scholarships etc. (ii) Assistance & Help, (iii) Conferences, Seminars, Poets Meet etc. and (iv) Library & Publications & others. Through these schemes, the Academy recognizes and honours the valuable services and contribution of eminent writers and literateurs. It also provides opportunities to young and upcoming writers. It has also been the endeavour of the Academy to project and promote the composite lingual culture for National Unity and Amity.

During the Annual Plan 1993-94 Hindi Academy proposes to take up the following programmes :—

**(A) Awards, Prizes, Scholarships etc.**

1. Literary Honour and Awards
2. Shalaka Award (on All India Basis)
3. Literary Book Awards
4. Award for Child Literature
5. Young Writers Awards
6. Teachers Awards
7. Students Prizes
8. Research Scholarship

**(B) Financial Assistance and Help**

9. Assistance to Literateurs/Students
10. Assistance for Publications
11. Assistance to Organisations
12. Assistance to small papers/magazines

**(C) Conferences, Seminars, Symposiums etc.**

13. Education Seminar/Hindi Teachers Conference
14. Rajbhasha Sammelan
15. All India Literary Conference
16. Conference of Hindi Organisations
17. Monthly Literary Programmes
18. Celebration of Hindi Day/Week/Dashak
19. Celebration of Sahityakar Jayanti
20. Organisation of Competitions etc.
21. 'EKTA GEET' Competition (for school students)
22. Combined or Sponsored Programmes in School, Colleges/Universities
23. Joint Programmes with Language Deptt.

24. Joint Programmes with Urdu and Punjabi Academies (for promotion of linguistic unity and culture)
25. Combined Programmes with voluntary organisations/Institutions etc.
26. Meetings and talks on Language and Literature
27. Bank Rajbhasha Sammelan
28. Literary talks with eminent Scholars etc.

**(D) Poets Meet**

29. Republic Day Poets Meet
30. Independence Day Poets Meet
31. 'UBHARTE SWAR'—(Young Poets Meet)
32. Hindi Teachers Poets Meet
33. Children/Students Poets Meet

**(E) Publications**

34. Publication of 'Delhi Writers Directory'
35. Publication of Magazine 'Indra Prastha'
36. Encouragement and Publication of Literature for promotion of National and Emotional Integration
37. Other Publication of Hindi

**(F) Other Misc.**

38. Language Workshop Scheme  
(for training of Hindi Translation and Noting and Drafting)
39. Translation Scheme  
(translation of selected literature of other Indian Languages into Hindi and vice-versa)
40. Interviews and Recordings of Discussion with scholars and intellectuals.
41. Talent Research
42. Writers Tour Scheme
43. Hindi Students Forum/Camp.
44. Hindi Research Scheme (Sponsored)
45. Writers Camp Scheme
46. Hindi Public Services
47. Other literary programmes
48. Miscellaneous

To implement the programmes in the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 45 lacs is approved.

**8. Punjabi Academy, Delhi—(Rs. 45 lacs)**

The Punjabi Academy was established in 1981-82 for the promotion of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture as an integral part of the linguistic culture in Delhi.

With the passage of time the Punjabi Academy has assumed the role and status of a Premier Punjabi Literary and Cultural organisation for Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture. Ever since its inception the Academy has taken up various activities under the following 6 major areas :—

1. Promotion of Punjabi Linguistic Culture.
2. Promotion and Propagation of Punjabi Literary Activities.
3. Publication of Books and Journals.
4. Punjabi Language Development Programme.
5. Research work and other programme for promotion and development of Punjabi Language.
6. Encouragement to Punjabi Writers/Artists/Journalists and other Punjabi Culture promoters.

The pattern of Assistance governing the release of Grant-in-aid was approved by the Central Government. The academy is concerned with the organisation of Cultural and Literary Programmes which primarily and basically depend upon the availability of Halls/Auditoriums, the response of cultural institutions etc.

The Academy has 2 Mobile Film Vans through which Punjabi feature films are shown in different parts of Delhi. 2 more film vans are proposed to be purchased to cover all the 4 Districts. One film van, will become due for replacement during the year 1993-94.

The Academy has been providing financial assistance to Punjabi writers for publication of their books. Punjabi books are also being purchased direct from authors so as to promote the language as well as to encourage Punjabi writers.

Through poetry, literature and publications the Academy has been trying to bring about National Unity and Integration. It has been holding Seminars, Symposia and Conferences. The Academy has also been making use of mass-media like Radio to reach the maximum number of people with the best of Punjabi Folk lore and other items of social interest. The AIR has since allotted timings in Vividh Bharti for half an hour for giving Punjabi Cultural Programmes. This programme has been welcomed by the public and the Academy has been receiving requests for longer programmes.

It is proposed that the Academy should have its own building and the deptt. proposes to purchase land in 1993-94. Organisational expenditure is also included in the proposal.

For the 8th Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 251 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 45 lacs for 1992-93. For 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 45 lacs is provided.

#### 9. *Punjabi teaching in schools—(Rs. 75 lacs)*

The Punjabi Academy implemented the scheme of Punjabi language teaching programme from the year 1985-86 but in the year 1988-89, a separate plan outlay of Rs. 65.00 lacs was agreed to by the Planning Commission under the 'General Education' sector as grant-in-aid to the Punjabi Academy, Delhi for providing part-time Punjabi language teachers in the schools.



Under the scheme, part-time Punjabi language teachers are provided by the Academy in the Govt., MCD, NDMC, Govt. Aided and Recognised Schools till a regular Punjabi language teacher is made available.

The following part-time teachers were provided :—

Year	No. of part-time teachers provided	Total Expd. (Rs. in lacs)
1985-86	70	0.96
1986-87	450	11.42
1987-88	1159	33.11
1988-89	1234	66.46
1989-90	1488	68.17
1990-91	1445	84.00
1991-92	1445	74.56

The part-time Punjabi language teachers are being paid consolidated monthly remuneration as follows :—

Level of Teaching	Remuneration per teacher per month
	Rs.
Primary Classes	600/-
Middle Classes	700/-
Sec/Sr. Sec. Classes	800/-

In addition, Supervisors for supervising the work of the part-time teachers in the field are also appointed who are at present being paid a consolidated monthly remuneration of Rs. 1,000/- per month. At present, there are 14 such Supervisors.

The text books are being supplied free of cost to the students upto the primary level.

The Planning Commission, while considering the Annual Plan for the year 1991-92, expressed the view that the scheme of providing teachers in the schools for teaching Punjabi language should be implemented by the Directorate of Education. The whole issue was discussed in a meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration. It was decided that the Directorate of Education may formulate a scheme in this regard and in the meantime the teachers already appointed may be allowed to continue in the Punjabi Academy. The future set up of the scheme has not yet been decided. The Academy is not sure as to when the scheme were finally be taken over by the Education Directorate. Till then the scheme will be with the Academy. Further under the direction of the Delhi Admn., future additional recruitment of Punjabi Language teachers has been stopped by the Academy.

An outlay of Rs. 9 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. Against approved outlay of Rs. 5 lacs during 1992-93, the R.E. provision was Rs. 83 lacs. For 1993-94, Rs. 75 lacs has been approved.

Upto the Annual Plan 1991-92 this scheme has been reflected under General Education Sector.

10. *Library Facilities for weaker sections—(Rs. 40.00 lacs)*

Towards the fag end of the financial year 1986-87 the Delhi Admn. provided a lump sum of Rs. 113.00 lacs for opening of composite libraries of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi languages for the weaker section of society in Resettlement Colonies, J. J. Clusters. The Academy had been managing 58 composite libraries including 2 mobile library vans out of this fund. As per decision of the Executive Council of Delhi Admn., the scheme of the library facilities was to be transferred to the Directorate of Education, Delhi from 1-3-89. The libraries, for one reason or the other have not been taken over by the Directorate of Education. Ultimately it was decided to transfer these libraries to the Delhi Public Library. This matter was discussed in detail with DPL.

As discussed in the meeting, a Survey Team headed by a senior officer of the DPL visited most of the libraries of the Punjabi Academy. Based on the report of the Survey Team, the proposals have been re-cast. DPL does not recommend amalgamation of libraries even in proximity of 1 km. because the accommodation is scarce in Delhi and the objective of the DPL is to open as many libraries as possible to cater to the reading needs of the public. It is a social cause for eradication of illiteracy. However, in view of the financial constraints, the manpower requirements have been pruned and modifications for bringing the libraries at par with the DPL system has been proposed in two phases. In the 1st phase, all the libraries can be taken over and re-organised with minimum staff component so as to initiate the streamlining in the present structure of the DPL. The proposals, on re-cast, would be of the order of Rs. 59.22 lacs per year i.e. around Rs. 5 lacs p.m. in the 1st phase and Rs. 35.32 lacs per annum in the 2nd phase, which would be provided after thorough review of the functioning of these libraries after 2 years. These libraries are proposed to be transferred to DPL w.e.f. 1-4-1993. L.G., Delhi, has also agreed to transfer these libraries to DPL.

Based on the report of the Survey Team, following recommendations are made by the DPL in regard to the taking over of the 58 Composite Libraries of the Punjabi Academy by the DPL :—

(i) *Situation of the Composite Libraries :*

The Composite Libraries are situated in the Community Centres of the Delhi Development Authority in the slum areas for deriving the benefits, educationally and socially, by the bakward and other weaker sections of society. All libraries are having Reading Room facilities. The proximity of location between two of Punjabi Academy Libraries and also Units of DPL spread all over the Metropolitan City of Delhi ranges from 1-5 kms. of distance. Each library is ideally situated in separate buildings of DDA's Community Centres meant to cater to the social, cultural and reading needs of the public around the area. Merger of the libraries which are in close proximity i.e. within 1 km. is not at all desirable, rather it would defeat the very purpose of spreading education. DPL, therefore, does not recommend any amalgamation even if the distance between the two Units within 1 km. because of the fact that accommodation is scarce in Delhi and the objective of the DPL is to open as many libraries as possible so that a user/reader may not have to walk for more than 10 to 15 minutes to reach a Library unit of the DPL. This would also help in building up reading habits among the public and boost up library movement and elimi-

nate illiteracy. Though these libraries have adequate infrastructure, they have not been properly exploited with manpower and material to become a systematic Organisation. DPL is, therefore, of the view that these libraries can be taken over by the DPL by moulding them as per the DPL system. However, in view of the financial constraints, the modifications for bringing them up at par with the DPL system are proposed in two phases. Manpower requirements have been further pruned. In the first phase, all the libraries can be taken over and re-organised with minimum staff component so as to initiate streamlining the services in the present structure of the Delhi Public Library. The proposals, on re-cast, will be of the order of Rs. 59.22 lacs per annum in the first phase i.e. around Rs. 5 lacs per month and Rs. 35.32 lacs p.a. in the second phase.

**(a) Branches**

In view of proper administration, effective services at places where administrative control can be effectively executed, the following libraries are proposed to be converted into branches with minimum staff components. After a lapse of 2 years when the services are consolidated, the remaining requisite staff under the structure is proposed in the 2nd phase for expansion and effective operation of the branches. The libraries proposed to be converted into branches are as under :—

**(i) Vikas Puri**

**(ii) Pardah Bagh**

*(i) Vikas Puri* :—This library having a covered area of about 1000 sq. ft. is ideally situated on the main road of Vikaspuri facing DDA's MIG Flats. There are a number of educational institutions/public schools etc. around area. This library will serve as a Head Quarter of the sub-branches and community libraries falling in the vicinity of West Delhi.

*(ii) Pardah Bagh* :—The library at Pardah Bagh, Daryaganj, having complete 1st floor in its occupation at DDA community centre is having a covered area of 1800 sq. ft. This library is situated in the densely populated area also.

**(b) Sub-Branches**

In view of the density of population using library facilities and accommodation held by the composite libraries, the 9 libraries were proposed to be converted into 'Sub-branches' on the pattern of 'Sub-branches' of Delhi Public Library. But in view of financial constraints only 4 libraries are proposed to be converted into Sub-branches in the 1st phase and the remainings are proposed to be as Community Libraries at the initial stage and upgraded from community libraries to Sub-branches in the 2nd phase after consolidation of functioning. The staff component proposed for the sub-branches is the minimum of the required strength so that the libraries may start functioning as per proposed plan and the other staff may be provided in the 2nd phase after thorough review of the functioning of these libraries after 2 years.

The libraries proposed to be converted into sub-branches are as follows :

Sr. No.	Particular	Area sq. ft.
1.	Mori Gate	827
2.	Tilak Vihar	588
3.	Turkman Gate	597
4.	Ranjit Nagar	553

**(c) Community Libraries :**

The remaining 49 composite libraries may be organised on the pattern of community library of Delhi Public Library but with the minimum staff strength of 2 persons i.e. one Library Assistant/Clerk and one Helper/Jr. Attendant in each library in the 1st phase.

**(d) Mobile Library Service :**

After taking over 2 mobile vans of the Punjabi Academy the entire service schedule will be re-organised by the Extn. Services Department of Delhi Public Library to avoid overlapping of services in the existing schedules.

**(e) Administrative Control and Effective Supervision :**

For efficient supervision and control at the corporate level, the libraries were proposed to be divided into 3 zones in the original proposal but in view of financial constraints, the staff required under the zones has been split into 2 phases. The personnel in this area will look after the work of acquisition, accessioning, processing and distribution of books and reading materials and also supervise and control the Libraries.

**(f) Administration and Logistic support :**

With the taking over of 58 composite libraries by Delhi Public Library and re-organising with staff, there will be a tremendous impact on the work load on the administration and finance. To tide over the inevitable situation and to provide administrative, logistic and financial support, it is necessary that there should be adequate personnel to grapple with the increased quantum of work to be placed on the shoulders of administration and accounts. However, keeping in view the tight economic situation, the entire staff component in question has been carefully reviewed and minimum and urgent requirements of staff under this head is proposed in the 1st phase. However, with the expected increased quantum of administrative and financial control the most essential staff required is proposed in the 2nd phase.

**(ii) Absorption of Existing Personnel on Taking over by Delhi Public Library :**

At present in the composite libraries only 4 Assistant Librarians are in the ipay scale of Rs. 950-1400 and two Attendants in the pay scale of Rs. 750-1025 working on regular basis besides two Drivers in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500. The rest of the staff numbering 58 are working on monthly/ad-hoc/contractual basis at fixed pay/wages. Their absorption in DPL will be done in the following manner :—

- (a) The staff of the composite libraries working on regular basis would be absorbed on taking over by the Delhi Public Library in their relevant posts and scales of pay.

- (b) The persons who are working on ad hoc/monthly/contractual basis would be screened by a Screening Committee. The persons who are recommended by the Screening Committee to be appointed in a post commensurate with their qualifications and experience would be appointed as fresh entrants.
- (c) The seniority of the incumbents of (a) above will be reckoned from the date of taking over of the libraries by the Delhi Public Library and for those under (b) the seniority will be from the date of appointment in the Delhi Public Library.
- (d) Once the persons are brought under the aegis of the Delhi Public Library, they will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Delhi Library Board as applicable to the other employees of Delhi Public Library/DLB.

**(iii) Pending Financial Obligations :**

It is understood that employees working on contractual/part-time and ad hoc basis with the Punjabi Academy composite libraries have filed a suit in the Court for their regularisation in their present position. In case the verdict of the Court goes in favour of the employees, the arrears due to the employees will have to be paid by the Delhi Administration. However, the conditions of their absorption/appointment under the Delhi Public Library as stipulated under Paras above shall remain unchanged.

**(iv) Finance :**

The proposed re-organisation/restructuring of composite libraries on the pattern of Delhi Public Library system will involve a sum of Rs. 59.22 lacs in the 1st phase per annum and a sum of Rs. 35.32 lacs in the 2nd phase per annum. Delhi Administration would make available the funds to the Delhi Library Board for the acceleration of Library movement in the Capital City. As decided in the meeting with Director of Education, the Delhi Admn. would provide necessary funds for running/administering the Libraries by the Delhi Public Library. There would be a 10% increase every year in the budgetary allocation on account of increase in pay & allowances, payment of bonus, addition of inputs and other infrastructures.

**(v) Audit :**

The Audit will be conducted alongwith the annual audit of Delhi Public Library by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. A copy of the Annual Audit Report will be sent to Delhi Administration for information and record.

No. of posts required to run these libraries are indicated in the following table :

S. No.	Name of post	Pay Scale	No. of posts	
			Phase-I	Phase-II
1.	Lib. & Inf. Officer	3000-4500	1	1
2.	Assistant Director (Admn. & Acctts.)	2200-4000	1	1
3.	Asstt. Library & Information Officer	2000-3500	3	3
4.	Section Officer	2000-3500	1	1

1921

5. Accountant	1640-2900	1	—
6. Library & Inf. Asstt.	1400-2600	8	11
7. Assistant	1400-2600	2	2
8. U.D.C.	1200-2040	2	3
9. L.D.O Typist	950-1500	6	7
10. Library Clerk	950-1500	60	7
11. Sr. Steno	1400-2600	1	1
12. Jr. Steno	1200-2040	1	4
13. Record Clerk	950-1500	1	1
14. Mobile Van Driver	1150-1500	2	—
15. Gestetner/PPEC Operator	950-1400	1	—
16. Library Attendant	775-1025	3	4
17. Daftry	775-1025	1	—
18. Junior Library Attendant	750-940	58	5
19. Helper	750-940	3	—
		156	51

The approved outlay for the Scheme Library facilities in the areas of weaker sections in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 40 lacs. Additional Amount of Rs. 20 lacs is required for this scheme at RE 1993-94 as the estimated cost in first phase of taking over these Libraries is Rs. 59.22 lacs.

11. Urdu Academy—(Rs. 45 lacs)

The Urdu Academy was set-up in May, 1981 for promotion, propagation and development of Urdu Language and Literature.

The schemes/programmes implemented during the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans can be broadly classified into (1) Research and Publications (2) Seminar and Cultural Programmes (3) Award & Mushaira and (4) Educational. Some important programmes are as under :—

1. Scholarships/Prizes to highly meritorious students.
2. Urdu for Adults.
3. Classes for Govt. Employees.
4. Calligraphy Centre.
5. Varied Cultural Programmes.
6. Seminars and Workshops.
7. Awards for Literary Excellence.
8. Financial Assistance to aging/ailing writers and/or their dependents.
9. Financial Assistance for Publication of books.
10. Financial Assistance to Research Scholars.
11. Publication of creative works and magazines.

During the Short Span of 10 years the Urdu Academy has rightly earned the distinction of being the very best institution for promoting Urdu and the Composite Linguistic Culture in India.

During the 8th Five Year Plan the Urdu Academy proposes to continue the existing 30 schemes because of their importance, popularity and public demand. But the emphasis will be on the eradication of illiteracy.

1. **Adult Education** :—A scheme for eradication of illiteracy under the National Policy of Education, 1986, was introduced in October, 1989. Initially 132 Adult Education Centres were opened in the Walled City and some parts of trans-Yamuna Area. During 1989-90 1350 Adults were educated. A survey was conducted by the Urdu Academy in the Mustafabad locality in the trans-Yamuna area where it was found that 95 percent of the population was uneducated. The Governing Council of the Academy in their meeting held on 11th March, 1991 decided to adopt this area where 162 Adult Education Centres were opened during 1990-91 and 2000 Adults were educated. The present enrolment is 4000 in about 192 centres. There are about 150 learners who are anxious to continue higher studies and the Academy proposes to provide them facilities upto the Xth standard. Other programmes envisaged by the Urdu Academy during the 8th Plan period are Special coaching for competitive examination for students of Urdu medium purchase of one Urdu Computer and creation of necessary posts to implement the programmes.

For all these programmes an outlay of Rs. 190 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan including Rs. 45 lacs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. For 1993-94, Rs. 45 lacs is provided to implement the programmes.

#### 12. Urdu Teaching in Schools—(Rs. 18 lacs)

To supplement the efforts of Delhi Administration, the Urdu Academy provides part-time teachers in Urdu Medium Schools from Primary Level to Sr. Secondary Level. This scheme was approved by the Planning Commission during the 7th Five Year Plan. The Teachers are appointed on a part-time basis for one academic session and are paid as per rates indicated below :—

	Rs.	
1. Trained under Graduate Teachers	500/-	P.M.
2. Trained Graduate Teachers	600/-	„
3. Trained Post Graduate Teachers	700/-	„

These teachers are retained till regular arrangements are made by the MCD, N.D.M.C. or Delhi Administration.

240 part-time teachers, are working in such schools as on date. The demand for teachers is increasing every year. During the 8th Five Year Plan, the requirement of teachers for Urdu Teaching programme is estimated at 450 to 550 teachers.

Supply of Free Text Books to financially weak students and other programmes are also envisaged under this scheme. This scheme was reflected under the General Education Sector till 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 15 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3 lacs, Rs. 18 lacs was made in R.E. 1992-93. This scheme will be entrusted to the Education Deptt. as per the advice of the Plg. Commission. Existing arrangements will continue till the Education Deptt. effects changes. For 1993-94, Rs. 18 lacs has been approved.

13. *Delhi Sanskrit Academy—(Rs. 20 lacs)*

Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages. Keeping in view the importance of Sanskrit, the Government of India and the State Government are making efforts to promote, propagate and develop this language. Sanskrit Academies are functioning in U. P., Rajasthan, M. P. and other States. The Sanskrit Academy of Delhi was setup in 1987, to promote, propagate and develop Sanskrit. A Notification was issued by the Lt. Governor, Delhi vide No. II (8)/87-Lang. dated 30-3-1987 and this Academy was also registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide registration No. S-17783 dated 17-6-1987. The Scheme was approved by the Ministry concerned and the Planning Commission. The pattern of assistance of the Academy was approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education) vide their letter No. F. 5-17/88-UT-I dated 30-3-1988.

The Academy has organised a number of programmes like All India and Local Kavi Sammelan, Vedic Sammelan, All India Sanskrit Journalist Sammelan, Symposia, debates and discussions on various subjects relating to Sanskrit and its relation with politics, other Indian Languages, Dharmas, Vedas, etc. for the best sense of brotherhood and national integration, honour to the renowned Sanskrit scholars, Members of Parliament who took their oath in Sanskrit, Schools giving commendable results in Sanskrit subject etc. The Academy has been organising various competitions like Shlok Sangeetkam. Sanskrit plays/dramas, promoting young Sanskrit poets etc. Prizes for original work in Sanskrit in areas like poetry, prose, story writing, critical writings, children literature etc. are given every year on an All India basis. The Academy has also arranged workshops for Sanskrit teachers. The Academy has brought out its quarterly journal titled "Sanskrit Manjri" and has taken up the project of publishing a book entitled "Mahabudhvathu" in a number of volumes—two volumes of which have already been published. The Academy has published a book entitled "Bheemshatkam" in Sanskrit with Hindi and English translations. The Academy has also started preparations for a Tele Film "Chander Shekhar Azad" in Sanskrit with a view to inculcate the spirit of national integration.

The Scheme/programmes to be implemented by the Academy during the 8th Five Year Plan period are given broadly as under :—

1. Conferences like All India Sanskrit Kavi Sammelan and World Sanskrit Sammelan.
2. Symposiums.
3. Honours to Scholars and schools.
4. Competitions in poetry, essay writing and debates.
5. Prizes to authors of original works in Sanskrit, teachers, meritorious Students.
6. Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Scholars in distress etc.
7. Sanskrit Teaching by Correspondence, teachers workshop etc.
8. Birth Anniversaries/Centenaries of deceased Sanskrit Scholars/Personalities.
9. Exhibitions relating to Sanskrit Writings etc.
10. Collections of Sanskrit Literature.
11. Sanskrit Sangeet Karykrama.



12. Scholarships to Students.
13. Publication like 'Sanskrit Manjri'.
14. Library—setting up of Sanskrit Libraries in different areas of Delhi.
15. Other Miscellaneous Schemes like Sanskrit Telefilm.

The Academy has two motor vehicles which are in-sufficient. Necessary provision has been made for establishment charges, other office expenses, two motor vehicles and telephones. The following posts in addition to the existing staff are needed :—

	Pay-scale	
	Rs.	
1. Dy. Secretary	2200-4000	1
2. Programme Officer	2000-3500	1
3. Office Superintendent	1640-2900	1
4. Junior Accounts Officer	1640-2900	1
5. Translator	1400-2300	1
6. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
7. Sr. Stenographer	1400-2300	1
8. Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	2
9. U. D. C.	1200-2040	1
10. L. D. C.	950-1500	1
11. Driver	950-1500	3
12. Class IV	750-940	3

To implement the Scheme Rs. 75 lacs has been approved for 8th Plan 1992-97 which includes Rs. 15 lacs for 1992-93. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 20 lacs to implement the programmes of Sanskrit Academy.

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

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